

THE NEED OF FAITH.

Julia Ward Howe Discusses Religious Education.

Deplores That So Many Young Persons Are Growing Up in Ignorance of the History and Contents of the Bible.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the famous author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," though now 83 years old, still takes an active part in religious life. Not long ago she made an address from a Boston pulpit; and to a recent issue of the Christian Register (Boston, Unitarian) she contributes a characteristic paper on "The Religious Education of the Young." She writes:

"We Americans of the nineteenth century have passed through a period of strange revolutions, of metamorphoses akin to those of the earthquake and volcano in the world of physical phenomena. At the beginning of the last century the old order of things as regards religion was only here and there partially abrogated. Its grip was still firm upon the average of our people, by whom religion was held to consist in a certain very unnatural way of thinking and feeling. Those who stood aloof from this were classed either as opposed to religion or without it."

"Yet the time had come for the breaking of these fetters—the time for a simple and childlike Christianity to take the place of doctrines only less cruel than those of heathendom. Within the little space of my 83 years the fight has been fought, the victory won, and the undivine deity of vengeance and hate displaced by a divine heart-thrilling love and majesty."

May it not be, continues Mrs. Howe, that we have grown overconfident in the progress that has been made? "I grieve to see," she says, "that in some families attendance at church is held to be of no importance. I grieve still more to find many of our youth growing up in ignorance of the history and contents of our Bible." She says further:

"I know, and I suppose that others do, that within the period of doubt and



JULIA WARD HOWE.
(At 83 She is Still Interested in the Problems of the Day.)

struggle some carefully educated families have been brought up without the habit of prayer, without knowledge of the Scriptures, without the custom of public worship. When the great trials of life shall overtake the young people thus trained, when even prosperity may bring with it a weariness and distaste for life itself, where will these our dear ones seek comfort and spiritual guidance?"

In the religious training of young people, adds Mrs. Howe, there should be no place for much that still passes in the name of religion—for "the religion of correct and set phrases, of familiar talk on themes which should be held too sacred for words, of terrific images of future punishment and inane visions of future reward." Our aim should rather be, she thinks, to present the "cardinal points" of religion. She concludes:

"Faith, hope and love are to-day as essential to the well-being of the human soul as they were when Paul commended them in his famous chapter. We can present these great themes to-day freed from the clouds which once obscured them. Aspiration and service, faith in the love of God and in the right of every human being to the good-will of all—these doctrines do not mutilate, but complete the man as God intended him to be. It is said that the great Napoleon, hearing one day the sound of a mass-bell as he rode through some remote village, suddenly exclaimed: 'We must bring back the church.' It should need no Napoleon to suggest to us the deep necessity of religious institutions. Only, in any reconstruction of them, let us profit by what past ages have taught us, and make our church a temple toward which the hearts of all nations may turn with longing. Let us lift the tender lambs of our households over the rough debris of all that has been demolished, and set their feet in the green pastures and beside the still waters of which David was the prophet, but of which the dear Christ is the true shepherd."

Luxurious Country Home.
A costly log cabin, built of spruce logs, is being erected on Warren's island, on the coast of Maine. It will have 22 rooms, and one of them, on the ground floor, has a brick and granite fireplace, with a marble mantel 12 feet in length. The entire cost of the structure will be \$75,000. The original proprietor, Wm. H. Folwell, of Philadelphia, died before the completion of this luxurious rural home, and now his son superintends the work.

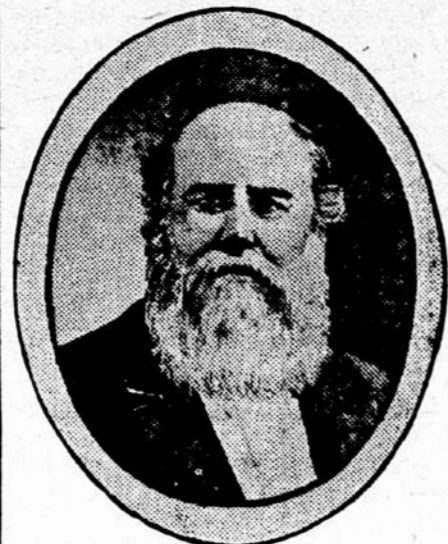
The Population of Asia.
It is estimated that more than half the people in the world dwell in Asia.

THE MODERN ELIJAH.

John Alexander Dowie as a Man and as Autocrat of the Christian Church in Zion.

"John Alexander Dowie: The Prophet and his People" is the title of a paper by John Swain, in the Century, which is described in a subtitle as "A Study at First Hand of a Modern Elijah." The character of Dowie's rule may be deduced from the following paragraph:

Divested of his mantle and other accessories, Dowie is, in fact, a Scotchman, a former minister of the Congregational church, a faith-healer, and the general overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion (John A. Dowie, owner and proprietor). Possess-



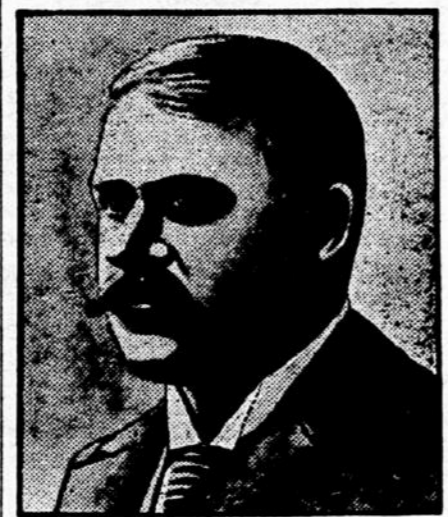
JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.
(General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion.)

ing all the usual characteristics of the first three of these, and being the only example we have yet had of the fourth, he is susceptible of ready analysis and examination. He has a long head for business, a caniness that passes belief, and a bump of acquisitiveness that recalls at once the fate of Mark Twain's three Glasgow Jews, who could not get car fare to escape from Scotland. He has implicit, unquestioning faith in God, a tendency to believe that too large a share of this world's good things cannot come his own way, and another tendency toward finding the hand of God in all that pleases him and the unconquerable force of the adversary in all that does not. He has a piety that is not cant, and a sincere goodness (when he is uncrossed) that wins the love of all who become intimate with him. As a faith-healer he has a power which, with the present slight understanding of such phenomena, approaches the marvelous, and which, by virtue of hypnotism, telepathy, or some subtle suggestion, actually does relieve great numbers from pain. As head of the Christian Catholic church in Zion (it is as general overseer that he is almost always referred to by his followers), he possesses the most autocratic power it is possible to wield in this republic, having absolute spiritual and temporal sway over all who believe in him. In his city of Zion, which is the capital of the world to the "Dowieites," he is supreme. Wherever an adult male Dowieite is, there is a vote to be cast as Dowie directs. Wherever a dollar is in the pocket of a Dowieite, there is ten cents that belongs by right to Dowie, and 90 cents more that he can have if he really needs it, as he often does. Wherever the cross and crown of Zion are found, there no alcoholic beverage or tobacco is used, no pork or oysters or drug is consumed, no card game played, no profanity is heard; for these things Dowie, as general overseer, has tabooed. Moreover, he is plain John A. Dowie, citizen of Illinois, a very human man, and one well worth studying and knowing.

FIGHT AGAINST ODDS.

Omaha Congressman's Re-election Vigorously Opposed by His Leading Party Organ.

Congressman David H. Mercer, whose reelection of his district has been unexpectedly bolted by the Omaha



HON. DAVID H. MERCER.
(Nebraska Congressman Who is Being Fought by Editor Rosewater.)

Bee, began his political career in 1892, and when he won his seat in the house of representatives after one of the liveliest, most bitterly contested campaigns in the history of Nebraska. It was said of him at that time that he had personally interviewed every voter and kissed every baby in his district. His service in Washington has been considered of great value both to his party and his state, successive speakers of differing political faiths having shown their appreciation of his ability by appointing him to a place on many important committees. He is still believed by his friends and adherents to be a man marked for future signal honors from his countrymen.

Where Soot Comes From.
A ton of soot results from the burning of 100 tons of coal.

DRAKE PLAYED WELL.

Chicago Horseman Cleaned Up a Fortune on the Turf.

His Companion, John W. Gates, Also Was a Heavy Winner This Season—Gambling Fever Rampant Everywhere.

Never in the history of the American turf has the gambling fever possessed the habits of the race tracks so completely as it has this season, says a special from New York. Fortunes have on several occasions changed hands in less than a minute and a half. Men who started in the season with small bets became intoxicated with early gains and subsequently developed into plungers of the first water.

Such is G. Langdon, who began with a small amount early in the season, and is now \$40,000 richer. Of the old school of plungers, men who have fought the bookmakers for years, John A. Drake is easily first in point of winning, for he has secured \$300,000 from the ring during the short space of four months. John W. Gates, Drake's friend, is third on the list. Senator P. H. McCarren leads all the eastern plungers with \$200,000 to his credit.

Drake heads the list of winning plungers. From the time his colt Wyeth won the American Derby at Chicago he has had but few big losses in bets. His worst meeting financially was at Saratoga. At the Spa fortune sidetracked him for a time, and he lost a large amount—\$100,000, well-informed bookmakers say. His horses were all out of form and lost repeatedly. As he always backed them whenever they appeared to have the slightest chance to win, he lost 85 per cent. of his wagers.

At the Sheephead Bay meeting Drake more than made up for his Saratoga losses. He cleaned up \$150,000 on his colt Savable when he won the Futurity, and his friend, John W. Gates, won \$100,000.

Since that day he has won all his bets with the exception of the big wager



JOHN A. DRAKE.
(Western Horseman Known as the King of Turf Plungers.)

he lost on Runnels, when Heno defeated him. With Runnels standing on his ledger at a loss of over \$50,000, bets and purchase money included, Drake placed enough money in the ring on Thursday of last week and in the out-of-town poolrooms to win him out. When the colt galloped home a winner in front of Roxane he had evened up the score against Runnels and had a profit to show.

He won heavily during the Chicago meeting on his horses. This money, with the amounts won at Sheephead Bay and Gravesend, placed him a net winner of \$300,000 on the season.

John W. Gates, unlike his friend and companion, Drake, won at Saratoga. He played Drake's horses when they first started, but soon realized that they were out of form, and bet his money subsequently on eastern horses. In this way he recovered his early losses and quit the famous watering place several thousand dollars richer than when he arrived there. He plunged on Savable in the Futurity, and, like Drake, won a fortune on the result.

Senator P. H. McCarren has won more money this year than any other eastern plunger. He has picked the winners with great frequency all season. Hardly a day passed without recording a profit for him on the day's speculation. He won many thousands on his own horses, but the biggest winning he made was on The Rival, at Sheephead Bay, when John E. Madden's colt defeated Articulate. In that race the senator won \$40,000.

There's Nothing Like Paper.
Artificial teeth made of paper and "uppers" for boots and shoes of the same material are among the new uses to which paper is being put. The old saying, "There is nothing like leather," may some time be changed to "There's nothing like paper." At this very moment a substantial business firm in Boston is considering a proposition to take up the work of manufacturing paper hats. By and by a high hat, dress suit, and shoes rivaling patent leathers, all made of paper, may be considered quite the correct thing. The paper age may astonish the world to a greater degree than any that has preceded it.

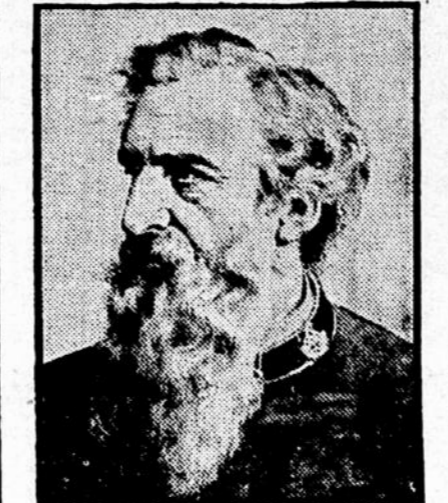
No Swearing by Telephone.
It is a sneaking offense in St. Louis to swear through a telephone. Now, it is usual, when a man feels disposed to make the wire warm with blasphemous expressions, to just hang up the receiver and then give full play to his indignation. This avoids a fine, saves the wire, and the man at the other end does not know what is going on.

GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.

Chief of Salvation Army Now Visiting the United States on a Tour of Inspection.

Gen. William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, has arrived from England. He will spend four months in this country and one in Canada, inspecting the army and delivering addresses. While here he will lessen considerably the two countries' visible supply of tea and toast. Those who are intimately acquainted with the venerable general and his habits declare that they know of no more inveterate tea drinker and toast eater. T. P. O'Connor recently asked the general:

"What is your chief weakness?"



GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.
(Chief of Salvation Army, Now Visiting the United States.)

"Tea and toast," was the laconic response.

Gen. Booth acquired this habit in his early years, when, during the course of a day's work, he would take tea and toast as a stimulant, for then, as now, he worked 14 and 16 hours a day. He has never been able to break the custom thus formed.

"Perhaps I could," he once said to a friend, "but then I'd have to break the habit of working 14 hours each day; and I don't expect to do this until I die."

The general is 73 years old, but he shows no sign of breaking down. It is not an uncommon thing for him to keep six secretaries busy taking letters for an unbroken stretch of eight or ten hours.

It was while dictating to a secretary that Gen. Booth got his idea of the present name of the movement of which he is the head. At first he called it the Christian Mission. One day, as he was dictating a circular on the Christian Mission's work, he said: "The Christian Mission is a volunteer army," and wrote "salvation" above it. "The Salvation Army will be our new name," he exclaimed.

Gen. Booth attributes his ability to wear out his secretaries and assistants largely to traits which enable him to put aside care at an instant's notice and to see the humor that lies in all things.

DAVID E. THOMPSON.

New Minister to Brazil is One of the Leading Republican Politicians of Nebraska.

David E. Thompson, of Lincoln, Neb., nominated by the president to be minister to Brazil, has been prominent in Nebraska politics for six years. He began life as a brakeman on the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, was promoted into the mechanical department, and finally became a progressive railroad man. He is interested now largely in real estate. One of his latest enterprises is the establishment in Lincoln of an evening newspaper.

He was one of the leading figures in the triangular senatorial contest among Meiklejohn, Thompson and Dietrich, which resulted in the election of Dietrich, the present senator.



DAVID E. THOMPSON.
(Appointed Minister to Brazil, to Succeed Col. C. P. Bryan.)

It is understood that the senator is the principal sponsor of Mr. Thompson in his diplomatic aspiration. The compensation of the post to which he is appointed is \$12,000 per annum, and while in recent years it has not been the scene of any particular diplomatic episodes, it is believed that, owing to the pending dispute between Brazil, Bolivia and Peru over the territory of Acre, and the necessity in the near future of a rearrangement of tariff arrangements between Brazil and the United States, Mr. Thompson's post will offer considerable opportunities for personal distinction.

From Tree to Newspaper.

In two hours and 25 minutes a growing tree in Elsenthal, Austria, was converted into newspapers. At 7:35 a. m. the tree was sawed down; at 9:34 the wood, having been stripped of the bark, was turned into pulp and made into paper; at 10 o'clock the paper was printed and sold on the streets.

TOWER IS PROMOTED.

Chosen to Succeed White as Ambassador to Germany.

Is Taken from St. Petersburg, Where He Has Been Stationed for Several Years—Appointment Pleases Germans.

President Roosevelt has chosen Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to Russia, to succeed Mr. White as ambassador to Germany. Notifications of this decision and that Mr. White's letters of recall had been issued by the state department have reached the foreign office at Berlin.

Mr. Tower brings to his new office great wealth, a valuable library and a mind well stocked with the fruits of years spent in historical research. He is the son of one of the leading business men of Pennsylvania, and inherited a fortune of about \$10,000,000, which he has increased by wise transactions. The new ambassador was born in Philadelphia April 17, 1848, and is the eighth in descent from John Tower, who came to this country from England in 1637. Mr. Tower had the advantages of the public schools in his preliminary education, and then went to a military academy at New Haven, Conn. Thence he went to Phillips academy at Exeter, N. H., and graduated from Harvard in 1872.

For several years after leaving Harvard Mr. Tower traveled extensively and gratified his desire to be a student of history, languages and literature. At one time he was the intimate of the distinguished German writer, Herr Heribert Rau. While Gen. Daniel Sickles was United States minister to the court of Spain Mr. Tower became an attaché of the legation at Madrid for the purpose of making a study of diplomacy. In 1876 the young Philadelphian traversed the Holy Land on horseback and added greatly to his store of knowledge of Biblical times. Returning to Philadelphia he read law in the office of the late William



CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.
(New American Ambassador to the Seat of the German Empire.)

Henry Rawle and was admitted to the bar in 1878.

It was largely owing to Mr. Tower's energy that the great iron deposits of northern Minnesota were developed. He took the presidency of the Duluth & Iron Range Railway company in 1882, and for five years was one of Minnesota's leading citizens. Returning to Philadelphia in 1887, he became vice president of the Finance company, was soon made president, and remained in that office until 1891, when he was elected to leave active business for his pursuits in literature. His most notable production was the book, "The Marquis de Lafayette and the American Revolution." Mr. Tower is a regent of the University of Pennsylvania, and was president of its department of archaeology and paleontology, and he is a member of a number of scientific societies. He married Miss Helen Smith at Oakland, Cal., in 1888, and has three sons. Lafayette college recently conferred on Mr. Tower the degree of LL. D.

Although a highly-cultured man the ambassador has "roughed it" in the mines of this country and is a practical engineer and chemist. He is pre-eminently a student and never has sought the glare of the society calcium. All efforts to get him interested in office-holding in Pennsylvania because of his sterling worth, his prominence in the business world and his high ideals were fruitless until he had taken up the lance in favor of municipal reforms in Philadelphia. Subsequently he expressed a desire to enter the diplomatic service and was nominated for the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary. He is now rated as one of Philadelphia's richest men.

Fox Farming in Alaska.

Within the last 15 years the new industry of "fox-farming" has been developed in Alaska. It originated in the desire to preserve the valuable blue fox from extermination. The experiment was begun by placing 20 foxes on an unoccupied island. In the course of a few years some 30 islands were thus turned into fox ranches. It was found that the animals soon became sufficiently domesticated to cease fearing their keepers, and to assemble at feeding places. Eight hundred or a thousand foxes are included in a ranch. At the proper age a certain number are killed for their pelts. The business appears to pay very well, and it is suggested that other fur-bearing animals might be domesticated and propagated in a similar manner.

City of Wonderful Growth.

In Beaumont, Tex., 2,500 residences were built in the last 12 months. It has a population of 30,000.

EXPERIENCED DIPLOMAT.

Jean Jules Jusserand, Newly-Appointed Ambassador from France to United States.

M. Jean Jules Jusserand, who will succeed M. Cambon as ambassador to the United States, will be received with open arms by Washington society. He is 48 years old, and half of his life has been spent in diplomatic service. Throughout his career M. Jusserand has been a devoted admirer of America and American institutions.

Mme. Jusserand is a charming American woman. She was before her marriage Miss Richards, of Boston. The meeting with M. Jusserand took place some ten years ago in France and was spoken of as an affair of love on



JEAN JULES JUSSERAND.
(New Ambassador from France to the United States.)

first sight. The match was facilitated by the fact that M. Jusserand speaks English fluently. He is thoroughly informed on English and American history, and in his public speeches refers frequently to American enterprise and versatility.

In literary circles here M. Jusserand occupies a prominent place. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1883, and nine years later was made an officer of the order. He is a voluminous writer. Among some of his noted works are "La Vie Nomade et les Routes d'Angleterre au XIV. Siecle," "Les Anglais au Moyen Age," "Le Roman Anglais," "Le Roman au Temps de Shakespeare" and "Le Theater en Angleterre depuis la Conquete jusqu'aux Predecessors Immediats de Shakespeare."

M. Jusserand entered the French diplomatic service in the London consulate in 1878. From 1887 to 1890 he was consul to the embassy in London, and since 1890 he has been minister to Denmark.

MISS RUTH HANNA.

She Will Soon Become the Bride of the Oldest Son of Ambassador McCormick, of Chicago.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, to Joseph McNeill McCormick, son of Robert McCormick, of Chicago, recently appointed ambassador to Russia, was made the other day. The engagement is not only of interest to Cleveland and Chicago society, where the two young people have been reared, but to the leading political and social circles of two continents. Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick recently returned to America. Whether the visit means a vacation to the ambassador at the time of his change from the Austrian mission to that of Russia or whether it means the wedding is soon to take place has not been announced; in fact, the date for the wedding is not yet public. Miss Hanna is well known in Chicago so-



MISS RUTH HANNA.
(Youngest Daughter of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio.)

ciety. She has visited many of the young society women here, but the greater portion of her time in Chicago always has been spent with her school friend, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hamilton, of Michigan avenue. To Chicago society folk the engagement did not come as a great matter of surprise. The existence of a betrothal, or at least the possibility of one, has been hinted at before. Miss Hanna, whose coming-out party was an event in Washington society two seasons ago, is a graduate of Farmington. She is a fine equestrienne and a lover of outdoor sport generally. Mr. McCormick, who is the namesake and grandson of the late Joseph McNeill, of the Chicago Tribune, has adopted his grandfather's profession, has since his graduation from Yale, and is on the Tribune staff.

Women Rule the Roost.

Woman's rights prevail in Abyssinia. There the wife is boss of the shanty. The house, with all its contents, belongs to her, and if the husband offends her she turns him out until he is fully repentant and makes amends.