

Norway's Attractive Capital

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 26.—Preparations are well under way for the world's conference of the Young Men's Christian association, which meets here next month, and a warm welcome awaits all who may come. They will greet with special cordiality and delight the delegates from the United States, which they regard as the foremost nation of the



MAIN SECTION OF THE STORTING AT CHRISTIANIA.

world in all good works for the uplifting of mankind. Then, too, there are so many of Scandinavia's sons and daughters in America that the Norwegians feel almost akin to the people of the United States. When the international jubilee meeting of the Young Men's Christian association was held in Boston a few years ago, Norway was ably represented by four delegates, who asked that the next world's conference be held in Christiania, pledging the delegates a cordial reception. That pledge will now be redeemed in amplest measure. The storting, or parliament, of Norway has made a government appropriation of 5,000 kroner, and generous sums have been contributed by the city and private individuals for the entertainment of guests. It is expected that there will be a large attendance from all parts of the Christian world.

Besides the sessions of the Young Men's Christian association conference the visitors will find much to interest and entertain them in the capital city of the Land of the Midnight Sun, which at this season is at its best. Christiania is a modern and up to date city, although in comparison with the cities of the new western world it is an old city, and there still clings about it the flavor of the old viking days. The nucleus of Christiania was the ancient town of Oslo, east of the present city, founded by King Harald Haardrada about the middle of the eleventh century. It was the royal residence for 500 years. Oslo was burned by its inhabitants to prevent its falling into the hands of the Swedes, and then in 1624 came King Christian IV. of Denmark and founded the present city, which he called by his own name. It was built up around the old castle of Akershus, which is said to long antedate the founding of Oslo and which escaped destruction when the latter was burned. The castle stands upon a promontory in the center of the city overlooking the beautiful fjord or bay which forms the harbor of Christiania and is more than a thousand years old.

Here, the Norwegians tell us, dwelt Harald Haarfager, the Fair Haired, who made a vow that he would not cut his hair or beard until he had united Norway under one government. The one thousandth anniversary of his success was celebrated in 1872. Akershus was the palace of the kings until 1740. Time and the different dynasties have wrought many changes in the ancient pile, and it is now used as a barracks for the little band of troops that garrison the city. It is proposed to restore the old castle to its original condition, and a fund for that purpose is being raised by private subscription.

Among the reminders of old Norwegian days still extant is the Cathedral of St. Halvard, where are buried several of the early kings of Norway who turned to ashes some seven or eight centuries ago. This old church is the most interesting because James L. of England, who translated the Bible into English, and Anne of Denmark, were married here in 1549.

Where the World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association Will Soon Be Held

Norway is supposed to spend three months every year, occupies the most beautiful and commanding situation in the city at the head of the principal street, but is an ugly structure, built in 1841, of brick and stucco and painted a gloomy orange. The parliament house, which they call the storting, or "great meeting" place, is likewise a homely structure of brick, without ornamentation, though the grounds and fountain in front of it are attractive and refreshing to the eye. In striking contrast to these are the new National theater and Masonic temple, which are fine examples of modern architecture.

The theater was built about three years ago and is considered as much of an educational necessity as the university, which stands upon the other side of the street and furnishes facilities for about 1,200 young men to obtain a free education. The faculty includes fifty-five professors, some of them being men of universal reputation. There are libraries and art galleries, museums of art and archeology in connection with the university, and under the care of the archeological department are the two viking ships which were found buried in the clay on the coast of Norway, one in 1867 and the other in 1890.

Among the chief objects of interest aside from those I have already mentioned are the supreme court house and the house of the bishop of the Lutheran church, which are imposing structures. The Lutheran faith is the dominant religion of Norway, and there are here many fine churches.

Christiania has a population of 250,000, which is rapidly increasing, and an annual commerce of more than \$25,000,000. Formerly its trade was almost entirely confined to lumber, herring, sardines, matches and beer, but it is now becoming very much of a manufacturing center. Engine works, cotton and paper mills and other industries have developed rapidly of late. The people are rich and prosperous. The residences, constructed in the French style of brick and stucco and lined off in imitation of stone, are quite imposing. The shops are large, and the goods they contain indicate the luxurious tastes of the people.

The city is founded upon a rock and lies around the shores of a beautiful fjord which is dotted with islands, where rich citizens have their summer residences. Little steamers that are puffing and tooting around among them all the time furnish frequent and rapid transportation, as the electric trolley cars do upon the land. Back of the town is a stately group of mountains covered with groves of pines, which are utilized by the pleasure loving population for parks, beer gardens and picnic grounds and by invalids, who are few

in number, for sanitariums. A sanitarium in Norway is not necessarily a hospital, but a health resort. But Christiania is not all of Norway by any means, and those who come to the Young Men's Christian association conference should not be content with anything less than a fortnight's tour through the delightful and picturesque scenery of the Land of the Midnight Sun.

Americans will be especially interested in a visit to Bergen, the second city in Norway and the birthplace of Ole Bull, the famous violinist and composer, who spent much time in the United States and for whose people he had an especial affection. The inhabitants of Bergen have erected an imposing statue in the memory of Ole Bull, when they and the rest of Norwegians

OUTDOING MARCONI.

Psychists Experimenting With a New Wireless Telegraphy.
(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, Aug. 5.—With the invention of wireless telegraphy psychists have been spurred to renewed efforts to demonstrate the feasibility of telepathy, the transference of thought from the mind of one person to the mind of another simply by the will of the thinker. The possibilities of telepathy have been advocated by no less straitlaced a scientist than Sir William Crookes, the inventor of the radiometer and the X ray tube, and, according to the claims of experimenters in this city, results have recently been obtained that have far surpassed their fondest hopes.

The experimenters, who are members of the Society For Psychical Research and are therefore entitled to a hearing, admit that they are making use of an apparatus in their work, but



TELEPATHY WITH CARDS.

this is designed merely as a mechanical device to aid the operator in concentrating his mind on the word or sentence to be transmitted to the receiving agent. The apparatus used consists of a stereopticon lantern for projecting light, an easel supporting a blackboard, disks of pasteboard marked with the messages to be sent and a conical tube through which the operator gazes intently at the disk on the blackboard.

All these are arranged in a room that has been completely darkened, and the stereopticon is adjusted so that it will cast a light exactly covering the outline of the disk and making the disk the only object visible in the room. The operator sits perfectly still and thinks of nothing but the message on the disk.

In another dark room sits the receiver with eyes bandaged to exclude the light that might creep into the room through door or window cracks. The mind of the receiver must be absolutely passive—a vacuum, so to speak. According to reports from people who have taken part in these experiments, the message from the operator is received in the following manner:

While allowing his mind to remain passive the agent begins to see wavy clouds, followed by a pale bluish light, bright in the center. Gradually the figures on the disk appear in larger luminous form, lasting only a moment, but reappearing several times.

It is declared that in experiments where messages have been transmitted over a distance exceeding 200 miles not only the actual messages, but stray thoughts in the mind of the operator, have been flashed to that of the receiving agent. It is further asserted that on some occasions sentences thus sent have been received audibly as though spoken in the room where the receiver passively sits.

An instructive experiment that may be conducted as a drawing room amusement is the reading of the denominations of cards held hidden by the transmitting agent. It is possible for the receiver, who should be blindfolded and sit back to back with the operator, to distinguish accurately cards selected from a pack. Both parties must concentrate their whole attention on a card chosen for the experiment, noting the design, color and denomination. If the operator does not do this, he cannot expect to convey a definite image to the mind of the receiver. Frequently both will imagine that they see the form of the card undergoing changes while they are endeavoring to fix it in their minds, but with proper attention the correct image will finally be represented.

Although it is possible that the experimenters are attaching undue value to the results already obtained, there can be no doubt that they are removing the doctrine of telepathy from the realm of coincidence, to which it has so long been assigned by unbelievers. Nor can the accurate reception of messages transmitted in this way be set down as instances of clever guesswork. The requirements for successful telepathy, however, are so great that it is probable it will be many a day before it becomes a profitable or a popular science.

H. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

Sleeping on the Line.
A strange circular was recently issued to signalmen on a Russian railway forbidding them to go to sleep lying on the rails. One would hardly imagine that the temptation to do so would prove overpowering, but it appears that the signalmen feel they have to sleep somewhere, and they labor under the delusion that the violation of an approaching train will wake them up, a notion which is frequently

PLAN A BIG WAR GAME

HOW EFFICIENCY OF WARSHIPS AND FORTS WILL BE TESTED.

North Atlantic Squadron Will Try to Run Past the Forts Guarding Long Island Approaches to New York City.

(Special Correspondence.)
Washington, July 29.—Just whether President Roosevelt or Secretary Moody is responsible for the tuning up which the navy is to receive during the next few months no one seems to know. Credit has been given to both, and it is quite likely that the affair was jointly planned between them.

However that may be, the persons who are fortunate enough to be along the shores of Long Island sound in August will see a brilliant and interesting spectacle. Naval maneuvers are usually held in Hampton Roads, off Newport or out at sea. The coming evolutions will take place within seeing distance of many populous watering places along the Connecticut and Long Island shores.

The chief feature of the show will be a grand contest between the war and navy departments, played with real forts and real battleships, each burning real powder, but spilling no blood.

The navy department will endeavor to get its biggest ships by the first line of eastern defenses of New York—that is to say, through Long Island sound.

The army, with its artillery and infantry branches, supported by the militia, will try to see to it that the navy is repulsed and does not get in a position where if the ships were of a hostile fleet New York could be shelled.

Of course it will be a sham battle. There will be no projectiles fired from the forts at the great ships of the navy, and the navy will not unlimber the terrible thirteen inch guns nor start their rapid fire batteries. There will be plenty of gunpowder burned, plenty of noise, smoke and all that sort of thing, but the real test will come with the decision of experts, who will be stationed on ships and on shore to decide whether at certain times an attacking ship could withstand the fire from the forts, provided it were real, or whether the forts would have to succumb from the raking the ships would give them.

Before the attack on the forts is made it is the intention of the secretary of the navy to have some general naval maneuvers. These will probably consume the first three weeks of August. The north Atlantic squadron, which will be assembled, will be divided into two parts. One will be told off to represent an enemy's fleet and one to guard the coast.

It will be the duty of the offensive squadron to try to elude the defensive



REAR ADMIRAL HIGGINSON.

squadron between the limits set by New Bedford on the north and New York on the south and make a landing on the coast. The duty of the defensive squadron will be to send out scouts, locate the attacking squadron and inform the battleships which are held in reserve so that a naval engagement may be precipitated off the coast and the country saved from a ravaging attack by the enemy.

The ships taking part in these maneuvers will include the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts, the cruiser Olympia, the Montgomery, Scorpion, Marblehead and probably half a dozen more of the crack ships of the navy.

Just where the principal mimic fight will occur has not been decided. It will depend largely upon the opinion of Rear Admiral Higginson, but the hottest part of the fight will develop when the fleet tries to force an entrance past the line of defense formed by the guns at Fisher's, Plum and Gull islands and through the string of torpedoes and submarine defenses between them. This fortification is the key to the eastern approach to New York, which is far easier than the southern approach.

The field on land and water to be covered during the maneuvers will be bounded on the west by Fisher's island and on the east by Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass. It is possible that a part of the engagement may occur off Newport, where Fort Adams would prove an important point of defense.

Accommodating the Captain.

One of the sea captains in the employ of Stephen Girard had a rural Yankee's fondness for whittling with his jackknife and on one trip succeeded in getting away with a large part of the rail, although, feeling that he was not without the artistic sense, he really regarded the rail as greatly improved in appearance. When the vessel came to Philadelphia, Girard went aboard, made a general inspection in the captain's absence and as he was about to return to shore asked one of the seamen who had been cutting the rail. The seaman told him the captain and then, afraid his telling might have unpleasant consequences, were the captain to learn of it in a roundabout way, informed that official of the interview with Girard. The captain was in terror of a reprimand, but, hearing nothing from his employer, supposed the incident closed. As he was about weighing anchor ready to leave port a dray loaded with shingles drove down to the wharf, and the driver hailed the vessel.

"There must be some mistake!" shouted the captain. "Our bill of lading doesn't mention shingles!"
"This is where they belong!" sung back the driver. "Mr. Girard himself told me to deliver them! He said they are for the captain to whittle!"—Philadelphia Times.

The Cat Nature.

The cat's spirit of independence is the most distinct characteristic of her nature. As Mme. de Custine rightly said, the cat's great difference from and, according to her sentiments, superiority to the dog lie in her calm insistence on selection which invariably accompanies her apparent docility. To the dog proprietorship is mastery; he knows his home, and he recognizes without question the man who has paid for, feeds, and on occasion kicks him with all the easy familiarity of ownership. He follows that man undoubting and unnoticed, grateful for a word, even thankful for an oath.

But the cat is a creature of a very different stamp. She will not even stoop to conquer, nor be tempted out of her nature by offers of reward. She absolutely declines instruction; nay, even persuasion is lost upon her for any permanent effect it may be designed to have. You may be the legal possessor of a cat, but you cannot govern her affections.

St. John's Eve.

Curious and quaint beliefs still prevail in some parts of England concerning St. John's eve. Lassies still place their shoes, before retiring for the night, at right angles, forming a T, reciting the lines:

Hoping this night my true love to see
I place my shoes in the form of a T,
Under the idea that their future husband will be revealed to them in dreams. Formerly supper was placed on the table with the belief that the future husband would enter by the open door. There is, too, a prevalent idea that especially fortunate are the children born on St. John's eve, the rhyme running:

Under the stars on the eve of St. John,
Lucky the babe that those stars shine on.

Waited For a Yawn.

Two young fellows recently went out on a shooting expedition, driving to their destination in a trap. They had excellent sport, and toward nightfall they returned to where they had hobbled their horse and were proceeding to hitch up when they discovered that neither of them knew the way to do it. In about an hour they had most of the harness on; but, try as they would, they could not get the bit into the horse's mouth. At last one of them sat down in despair, and his companion said:

"Well, Tom, and what are you going to do now?"
"I'm going to wait till that brute yawns," was the reply. And they did.—St. Louis Republic.

Elephants' Love For Finery.

Strange as it may seem, the elephant is passionately fond of finery and delights to see himself decked out with gorgeous trappings. The native princes of India are very particular in choosing their state elephants and will give fabulous sums for an animal that exactly meets the somewhat fanciful standards they have erected. For these they have made cloths of silk so heavily embroidered with gold that two men are hardly able to lift them.—Pearson's Weekly.

They Felt Hungry.

She—Well, Clarence, dear, the situation is not quite as rosy as it was pictured to us before marriage, is it?
He—Well, not altogether so, love.
She—I wish—or I wish—
He—What do you wish, dearest?
She—I wish we had the rice and the old shoes they threw at us when we were married.

Her View.

A little three-year-old miss when her mother was trying to get her to sleep became interested in a peculiar noise and asked what it was.
"A cricket, dear," replied her mother.

"Well," remarked the little lady, "he ought to get himself oiled."—Chicago News.

Honesty.

If honesty is the best policy in business, it is also the best policy when one has done wrong and is confronted with the question whether he shall confess everything frankly or make excuses. A transparent excuse is worse than none at all.

After a man is married he discovers that his wife's golden tresses are nothing in the world but red hair.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

The Bedroom Candle.
A woman who has a country cottage says that whether one has gas, gasoline, lamps or electricity in one's house it is always well to have a candle in each room. When a big storm comes, either the electric light wires and poles will be blown down, connections or machinery stopped, power house flooded, or in some way the gas or electric light is cut off.

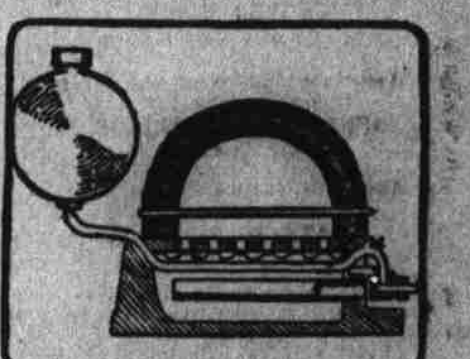
For some purposes, such as carrying from one room to another and keeping in a bedroom to make a quick light in case of sudden emergency, candles are safe, clean, convenient and cheap. Any one who once adopts the custom of keeping a candlestick in each bedroom will never abandon it. Have low, plain candlesticks, easy to keep clean, not easily broken and with a saucer shaped base, broad enough to catch all the drips and impossible to upset, and you will have a dozen times a year that you have them, and if you never allow a lamp carried from one room to another you will be less apt to collect your insurance.

For Baby's Comfort.

When there is a baby in the house, his comfort during the warm weather should be considered before anything else and every effort made to keep him healthy and good natured. His meals should be given regularly and his diet confined to the simple articles of food that you have found to agree with him. Even then he is apt to have an attack of summer complaint, and it is well to have a remedy at hand, especially if you live some distance from a doctor. The following remedy has been used for years and has proved very effective. It is composed of equal parts of camphor, peppermint, laudanum and rubarb. When they are well shaken, put one drop in a teaspoonful of water and give a dose every hour or two until relieved. A tea made of wintergreen or peppermint is good for the colic.

Self Heating Sadiron.

The improved flatiron shown in the drawing seems to have been invented especially to aid the busy housewife who has a large ironing to do on a hot summer day, as she can keep right on with her work long after the fire in the range has gone out and the room has cooled to a more comfortable temperature. Besides, there is no changing of irons to replace the one rapidly cooling through use, the one iron doing all the work without change and being ar-



INDEPENDENT OF THE RANGE.

ranged to keep the temperature of the smoothing surface at just the right degree to suit the operator. The iron comprises a hollow chamber formed in the casting, in which a horizontal tube having perforations on the underside and a feeding tube connecting the burner with the globe-like reservoir above. The reservoir is supplied with any volatile oil and in passing to the burner is adapted to be transformed into gas through the action of the flame, which also impinges against the comparatively thin undersurface of the iron to maintain the proper temperature. By adjusting the valves the flow of the liquid from the reservoir and the pressure of the gas entering the perforated tube can be easily altered. The inventor is H. B. Swartz of Wooster, O.

Attractive Bathrooms.

It is readily possible now to have not only a pretty but even novel bathroom. Wall papers come in patterns specially designed for bathrooms. There are tile papers, but in the way of fanciful designs there is, for example, an imported frieze called the estuary, which is an artistic panorama of ships passing along a narrow strip of water, with trees and banks in the foreground. Tiles are eminently clean, and a bathroom which has a tiled dado in white and green or white and delft blue will always look inviting. The walls should be painted in a solid color or papered to harmonize with the colors in the tiles. If the floor be covered with oilcloth, a tile or other design in the colors of the room can readily be selected. All the accessories of the bathroom, such as soap dishes, sponge receptacles—every conceivable requisite from a towel rack to a toothbrush holder—now come in nickel, which greatly increases the possibilities of making the domain devoted to the health promoting and refreshing morning dip an apartment most attractive in appearance.

To Find Partners.

After racking her brain one hostess evolved this method of finding partners and places at her luncheon for a bride to be. Each guest entering the parlor was given a pretty saucer or a cup. Partners were found by matching saucers with cups. When the guests came to the table, each found at her place either the saucer or the cup which matched her own again.

A Shocking Hint.

When pillowcases and other articles have become discolored by being dried indoors in bad weather, wash them for four or five days in a large pan of cold water.