

CAST OF LIVING WOMAN.

Plaster Mold of Miss Bedella Patterson Posing as Psyche is Successfully Made.

Miss Bedella Patterson posed the other day at New York city for a kneeling figure of Psyche and has the distinction of being the first woman to pose for an "entire figure" plaster cast, to serve as a model for a wax impression. The pose depicts Psyche in a recumbent position looking into a stream. The formation of the mold took exactly seven hours.

The plaster felt cold at first, but soon grew agonizingly hot," she said, "and I felt that if I only could get out I would never pose again, but the only burn I got is a little one on the wrist."

BEAR BREAKS UP A DANCE.

Uninvited Guest Causes a Panic Among the Fair Attendants and Their Gallant Escorts at Ball.

South Heberton, 12 miles from Hazelton, Pa., has just gone through an exciting experience with a tame bear, until recently the property of Hugh Malloy, who bought the animal from a circus.

The bear behaved well while in Malloy's care, but the latter had no particular use for bruin, so he was disposed of to Henry Krause, a tavern-keeper at South Heberton. Krause chained the bear in his barn, where he had intended to keep it until summer. He conducted a dance at his place Saturday night, but the music disturbed the bear, and, breaking his chain, burst entered the dance hall on his hind legs. Constable Ludwig and Lorah Schwabe, two of the dancers, attempted to get hold of the part of the chain the bear dragged, but they were knocked down and rendered unconscious. The animal then attacked Krause, who, with a Winchester, killed the intruder.

MONEY KICKED BY CROWD.

Hundreds of Passengers at Station Trample on Lost Pocketbook Containing \$600.

Kicked about for hours and trampled upon by hundreds of persons hurrying for trains, a package containing \$600 in bills of five-dollar and ten-dollar denominations, was picked up the other evening in the Evanston (Ill.) station of the Northwestern railway.

Even after Policeman Daniel Siegel had picked the mud-covered packet from the platform he was about to throw it into a garbage box, when a protruding bill caught his eye.

Siegel hurried into the station with his find and with the aid of the agent, the address was deciphered. The money belonged to the Northwestern railway company, the package being an express parcel addressed to the agent of the company at Deering, Ill.

How the package reached the platform has not been discovered, but it is thought that it fell from the car door of an express car as the train passed the Evanston station.

DANCE STOPPED FOR PRAYER.

Guests of Young Women at Pochuck, N. Y., Treated to a Real Surprise by the Father.

The Misses Gowdy, who live near Pochuck, N. Y., are much mortified because their father converted a dance into a prayer meeting. Thirty young people unexpectedly called on the Misses Gowdy in the evening and brought with them two violin players and several hampers of refreshments. An old-fashioned country dance was soon in progress.

When the merriment was at its height Mr. Gowdy stalked into the room. "Stop your fiddling," he commanded the musicians. The music ceased and the guests stood in wonderment.

Mr. Gowdy then announced that a prayer meeting would be held. He started in by making a long prayer. Then he called on several young men, who answered the call by offering short prayers. There was no more dancing and the eatables were left untouched.

New Use for Cinders.

George F. Averill, living at Arverne, L. I., says that he has discovered a means of using the waste coal ash cinders that will make the hitherto useless material of great commercial value. The use which Mr. Averill has found for these coal ashes is in a new kind of fire-proof mortar, 90 per cent. of which is made up of coal ashes and the rest double hydraulic cement. Mr. Averill has had tests made under the supervision of the department of buildings in Manhattan, which show that the insulating properties of a block constructed according to Mr. Averill's specifications are very great.

Office as a Public Trust.

A Chicago city official has resigned because he couldn't live on the salary he got, and the Chicago Record-Herald thinks he must have regarded public office as a public trust.

Merchandise Carried by Ships.

The world's ships carry 180,000,000 tons of merchandise a year, and of this one-quarter, by weight, is coal and one-tenth wheat.

Library for a Cruiser.

The city of Denver proposes to give the new cruiser of that name a valuable library.

TESTED IN EGYPT.

American Locomotives Compared with British and Belgian Makes.

Rather Unfavorable Showing of the Yankee Machine as Regards the Coal Consumption and the Hauling Power.

A parliamentary paper just issued gives correspondence respecting the comparative merits of the American, British and Belgian locomotives now in use in Egypt. In a dispatch to the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, December 31, covering a number of reports received from railroad officials, the British diplomatic agent and consul general in Egypt, Lord Cromer, draws the general conclusion that the main reason why so many orders for railroad plants have recently been given to the United States is that the American firms are able to execute them with extraordinary rapidity, due largely to the system of standardization.

In respect to price Lord Cromer finds the British firms can hold their own where special designs have to be executed.

With respect to the quality of British work it is at least equal and often superior to American and Belgian work, while in consumption of coal the British engines have a decided superiority over the American, though not over the Belgian engines.

The British manufacturers' weak point is delay in executing orders. The reports show that the American tenders promised delivery within one-third of the time required by the British firms, while they offered to supply standard locomotives of equal suitability 19 per cent. below the British price though the latter's tenders for locomotives built on Egyptian specifications were lower than the American offers.

The correspondence includes the result of a series of trials of American and British freight and passenger engines, conducted by a representative of the Baldwin company and a locomotive inspector of the Egyptian railroads, from which it appears that the American freight engines consumed 25.4 per cent. more coal than the British, while the latter drew 14.2 per cent. more load. With the same load, the American passenger engine consumed 60 per cent. more coal than the British engine.

Mr. Johnstone, president of the railroad board, concludes his report with a warning against the condemnation of American locomotives because these trials have been unsatisfactory, pointing out that the Egyptian engineers and firemen are not so muscular or intelligent as the Americans, and that alterations had to be made to enable them to operate the locomotives satisfactorily. He says he knows of railroads where a suitable American design has been selected and where the difference of coal consumption is very small.

COMMERCE OF PHILIPPINES.

Statement Issued by War Department Shows That Trade of Islands Is Rapidly on Increase.

Col. Edwards, chief of the division of insular affairs of the war department, made public the other day a comparative statement of the commerce of the Philippines for the ten months ended October 1, 1901, and 1900. The figures are exclusive of quartermasters' supplies. It is shown that the total value of merchandise imported during the ten months ended October 31, 1901, was \$24,388,141, as against \$20,148,152 for the corresponding period of 1900, and the exports of merchandise during the ten months ended October 31, 1901, amounted to \$30,384,395, as against \$19,372,830 for the same period of 1900. These figures show an increase of 21 per cent. for the imports and eight per cent. for the exports.

The value of merchandise coming from and shipped to the United States during these periods shows a decided increase for the ten months ended October 31, 1901. There was imported \$2,935,895 worth, an increase of \$1,195,686 over the corresponding period of 1900; while the exports for the period of 1901 amounted to \$3,534,669, an increase of \$1,191,448.

Society Women Plan to Start Laundry.

The very latest society sensation of London is that two of the best known women in the well set are going to start a laundry. On one hand, it is announced that Mrs. Ifva Williams, one of the brightest and most popular women in society, is going to start it. Then another day it is Lady Essex. It is likely the two will go into partnership. It will likely be found also that the notion originated with Mrs. Williams, who is an extraordinary woman for her ideas, while Lady Essex is an active woman, full of energy, who delights to associate with novelties.

The Newest Wisconsin Town.

"Sonnerville" is the name of the newest town on record. It is located 16 miles north of Rice Lake, Wis., and the town site company owns 40,000 acres of land. No one was allowed to locate until October 15, but the president of the town was elected beforehand and the police appointed, who now rule the place with an iron hand.

Her Big Family.

Mrs. Sally Bunnell, of Provo, Utah, has the distinction of having 219 living descendants. She is 92 years old, and has seven children, 73 grandchildren, 135 great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren.

DUMONT BUILDS NEW SHIP.

The Indefatigable and Intrepid Balloonist Now at Work on Machine No. 7.

Santos-Dumont has finally recovered from the bad effect of being dumped into the bay by his airship and is devoting time now adjusting a new balloon, which is almost finished. This one is "Santos-Dumont No. 7." It is considerably larger than the one just destroyed, yet its two 45-horse power motors have been found too heavy for it. Therefore one has been removed, making the motive strength 45-horse power, instead of 90, as had been intended.

M. Santos-Dumont says his No. 6 cannot possibly serve again except for exhibition purposes. He has just signed an agreement to let the patched-up balloon be shown in the Crystal Palace, London, from April 1.

He announces that work on another balloon will be begun immediately, because if he goes to the St. Louis exposition he wants to have two balloons in case an accident should happen to one.

Empress Eugenie has just sent to M. Santos-Dumont an album of snapshot pictures made by a young woman of her suite with an autograph letter graciously recalling her several visits to the balloon shed at Monte Carlo.

HOPES FOR BRITISH TRADE.

Lord Avebury Denies Before London Chamber of Commerce That Outlook Is Very Discouraging.

The annual meeting of the London chamber of commerce was held the other day. Lord Avebury, who was in the chair, said the outlook on the whole was not despondent for British commerce. There were, however, some disquieting features and dangers to be guarded against. Referring to the French bounty system in aid of their mercantile marine, he said that while the ship owners had enjoyed substantial advantages, the trade of the country had been burdened by the system of bounties and subsidies and by protection to beet-sugar, wheat, textiles, metals and other products.

Referring to the American shipping subsidy bill, Lord Avebury said it was not anticipated that the non-maritime states would remain passive and see \$9,000,000 bounty going to the maritime states without a protest. The best thing the government could do for commerce would be to let it alone.

Lord Brassey offered a resolution declaring in favor of the adoption of the policy of the "open door."

ROMANCE AND DISCIPLINE.

Army Authorities Punish a Soldier for Forging Improper Letter to Comrade's Sweetheart.

The army has taken a hand in the romance of a soldier stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and as a result of the interference of the military authorities Private W. J. McCormick, of the Fifty-seventh company of coast artillery will spend the next six months in the guardhouse. McCormick wrote a love letter to the young woman upon whom his comrade was showering attentions, signing the latter's name to the epistle.

The recipient of the letter was highly incensed at an insulting feature of the communication, which McCormick says was inserted by a third soldier, whose identity was not disclosed. The young woman sent the letter back to her friend, with a sharp note dismissing him from her favor.

It did not take long to fasten the guilt of forgery upon McCormick and reestablish the cordial relations which had existed between the soldier and his sweetheart. McCormick was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and 18 months' confinement, but the sentence was reduced by the reviewing authority to six months' confinement.

Cold Well Gets Steam Up.

The people of Woodburn, Ky., have been greatly puzzled for several days by the strange action of a well in that town. The water in the well has suddenly become hot without any apparent cause. The citizens do not know whether the phenomenon is due to chemical action of some kind or to heat from the interior of the earth. The well is about 50 feet deep, walled up, and about three feet in diameter, and was built by the Kirby Milling company. Since the water became heated it has risen up to within ten feet of the top of the well, and is perfectly clear. The temperature is said to be about 100 degrees.

New Fog Signal Is Tested.

Some most interesting experiments with a new fog signaling apparatus were made in mid-channel the other day between the mail packet Calais and the French steamer Nord. Signals were exchanged between the Nord and the Calais when six miles apart. If successful, the invention will be a boon to channel navigation, owing to the great danger of collisions in the crowded waterway.

Why Ex-Gov. Hoag Balked.

Ex-Gov. Hoag, of Texas, has refused to wear knee breeches in order to be permitted to bow to King Edward. Mr. Hoag says he is afraid he wouldn't look well with his calves exposed, says the Chicago Record-Herald, and people who have gazed upon his dimensions are likely to agree that his fear is well grounded.

The Same Idea.

The preponderance of public opinion, says the Philadelphia Ledger, is manifestly against the theory of a Detroit physician that everybody will be crazy within the next three centuries.

COEDS A "NUISANCE."

Men Students at Chicago University So Declare Against Them.

In Vote Taken by the Dean in His Sociology Class the Boys Favor Separation, While Girls Are Bold for Mixed Classes.

Men students of the University of Chicago the other day declared themselves in favor of isolating the coeds from the college halls and recitation rooms. Just as many coeds were strong in their opposition to such a plan.

The test took place in Dean George E. Vincent's class of sociology, and Prof. Vincent was so startled at the lack of gallantry shown that he took up the cudgel in behalf of the women.

"We don't want to be separated from the men and from college life," the girls said.

"Girls are a nuisance," said the men. "It happened in the morning when Dean Vincent undertook to make a psychological test in his sociology class. He said that he wanted to find out how nearly alike the minds of the class ran on a certain question."

He passed papers around and told them to write their opinions on the following proposition:

"What do you think of the plan to separate the sexes of the undergraduate body by putting all the women on one side of the campus, with their separate recitation-rooms and dormitories, and all the men on the other side, with their separate buildings?"

Every girl expressed herself as strongly against the plan, while nearly every man thought that it would be a good move. Dean Vincent said the test was a failure, for evidently both men and women had diverse opinions on the subject.

"It would spoil all our social life here. We would never see the men, and how would they invite us anywhere?" said one girl.

"The men would get to be regular bears socially and in the classrooms," said another girl. "They would become rude and rough and careless as to their behavior in the classroom." She thought that under present conditions the girls kept the men in good behavior.

"It is only through association with the girls that the men learn how to act," said another woman student, "and if separation came about they would soon forget how to treat a woman."

Another girl claimed that the men would get careless and unkempt as to their clothes. Most of the girls thought that in such a move they saw the hopes of most college girls to be on an educational footing with men dashed to the ground.

The men were emphatic in approval of the suggestion.

"Girls are nuisances," said one man. "I can't say half the things in class that I would like to."

"They take my attention away from my work," said another. "They are generally so good-looking that I have to keep my eyes on them, many times to the sacrifice of my standing."

Another opinion was that they spoiled the men's college life, because a man student always has to be careful what he says and does for fear some girl will hear or see him.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS

Wealthy Bostonian Offers to Defray the Entire Expense of Establishing the Institution.

Edward Tuck, a wealthy Bostonian, who has resided in Paris for many years, has decided to defray the entire expense of establishing the free American hospital in Paris, announcement of which has already been made and the ground for which has been bought in the Passy Quarter. The hospital is to be named Franklin hospital, and besides being built on the latest American model, will be managed entirely by American physicians and nurses. Mr. Tuck will also donate a sufficient fund to maintain the hospital permanently without outside help.

That the proposed hospital will fill a deeply felt want in Paris is shown by the fact that the services of several American nurses who came to Paris recently have been in constant demand.

Franklin hospital will be situated in one of the most healthful parts of Paris and will be included by extensive grounds. Dr. Magnin, a well-known physician at Paris, will be the director. Building will be commenced in a few weeks, and it is expected that the hospital will be opened in 1904.

New Anesthetic Discovered.

Acoline is the name of an interesting product which is destined to oust cocaine, morphine, chloral, antipyrine and other anesthetics. A little pinch dropped into a gnawing tooth instantly banishes pain. Acoline's properties were recently reported to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Chauvel, and are based on divers experiments. Acoline has the great advantage of not being toxic.

Triumph for American Girl.

Miss Rose Belda, of San Francisco, sang "Traviata" at the Theater Des Westens at Berlin the other night. This was her first appearance in Germany, and she was most favorably received. After three weeks there she will go to Milan to sing in grand opera there.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Figures Which Show How Close Are the Relations Between the Two Great Nations.

The cordiality of the relations between the United States and Germany is shown more eloquently than by speeches and more forcibly than by the booming of cannon by the figures which show the commerce between the two countries during the last few years. These figures show that the commerce of the United States with Germany exceeds that with any other country of the world except the United Kingdom, that our imports from Germany in the fiscal year 1901 were larger than those of any preceding year, with a single exception; that our exports to that country in 1901 were larger than in any preceding year, and that our total commerce with Germany in 1901 was larger than in any earlier year. This commerce has grown from less than \$30,000,000 in 1865 to nearly \$300,000,000 in 1901; or, to be more exact, from \$29,878,845 in 1865 to \$292,228,329 in 1901, the total for 1901 being practically ten times as great as that of 1865.

An examination of the details shows that the percentage of increase in imports from Germany has been greater than the percentage of growth in exports to Germany, the figures being: Imports into the United States from Germany, in 1865, \$9,563,743; in 1901, \$100,445,902. On the other hand, the exports from the United States to Germany were: In 1865, \$20,315,102; in 1901, \$191,782,427. Thus the imports into the United States from Germany are more than ten times as much in 1901 as in 1865, and our exports to Germany about nine and one-half times as much in 1901 as in 1865.

The following table, from the official reports of the treasury bureau of statistics shows the total imports into the United States from, and exports from the United States to Germany, at quinquennial periods from 1865 to 1901:

Year	Imports from Germany	Exports to Germany	Total
1865	\$9,563,743	\$20,315,102	\$29,878,845
1870	\$12,417,713	\$27,465,925	\$39,883,638
1875	\$16,211,227	\$31,062,728	\$47,273,955
1880	\$21,341,753	\$42,287,731	\$63,629,484
1885	\$28,387,623	\$56,522,312	\$84,910,935
1890	\$37,074,065	\$72,327,163	\$109,401,228
1895	\$47,374,720	\$94,877,829	\$142,252,549
1901	\$100,445,902	\$191,782,427	\$292,228,329

UNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Brother and Sister Brought Together by Newspaper Item After Separation of Twenty Years.

By the death of their father 27 years ago Mrs. Rudolph Fechner, of Mishawaka, Ind., and her brother, Louis Meyer, were separated. The former was then seven and the latter nine years of age. Circumstances over which the mother had no control necessitated this. After the death of the mother the daughter drifted to this city. She had recollections of a brother and Meyer recalled that at one time he had a sister, but neither knew of the other's whereabouts until some weeks ago. Mrs. Fechner had believed her brother dead. Recently a newspaper article contained the name of Louis Meyer in connection with an important mining deal in Brazil. The Mishawaka woman suspected that this might be her brother, and she at once addressed a letter to him. Shortly after Meyer arrived at Mishawaka, and a big family reunion followed. Brother and sister did not recognize each other by appearance. Meyer is a wealthy mine-owner, while his sister is in moderate circumstances. The meeting was a happy one, made more joyful by the arrival of a sister, Mrs. A. Werling, from Fort Wayne, Ind., who had not seen Meyer since the days of childhood.

CONTORTIONS DISLOCATE JAW.

Woman Twists Her Face While Closing Her Grip and Occasional Results.

Mrs. McWilliams, 142 West Concord street, Boston, while making facial contortions, dislocated her jaw the other morning. She had tightly packed a dress-suit case, and was trying to close the hasps. They refused. She stuck her tongue in her left cheek, she says, and tried again. The hasps still proved obstinate, and she worked all the harder, also twisting her jaw around.

Finally something snapped, but it was not the hasp. It was her jaw. Friends in the house tried to fix it, but after many vain efforts a doctor was sent for. Just as the physician rang the bell the jaw was put into its proper position. When the doctor looked at it he saw that the well-meaning efforts of her friends had caused more harm than good. The jaw had not been properly replaced, and the doctor had to set it again. The woman's injuries were painful.

Marie Corelli Explains.

Marie Corelli's ancestry has always been a subject of dispute, for, despite her Italian name, she is a typical blonde, blue-eyed Saxon in appearance, and more English than the English themselves in national sentiment. Somebody referred to her recently as "Taking refuge under a Franco-Italian name," whereupon the novelist retorted: "Will you permit me to say that my name is my rightful legal appellation; my own in every way. I was adopted by Dr. Charles Mackay's second wife, but so far as legality goes, I am no other than Marie Corelli."

Another Point Against Turkey.

Turkey is to be held responsible for the kidnaping of Miss Stone. Turkey is already held responsible for so many things, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that one more or less will not make much difference.

WHIPS THEN WEDS.

Illinois Professor Falls in Love with Girl He Is Punishing.

Leading Face of His Fair Pupil Conquers His Heart While He is Applying Lash and Wedding Takes Place After Close of School.

Prof. W. W. Womack, principal of the school at Stonefort, Ill., was married a few days ago to Miss Mary Marshall, and the wedding is the culmination of a romance that is causing giggles in the school.

A month ago Prof. Womack was called upon to administer a whipping to Miss Marshall, an 18-year-old pupil, for disobeying the rules of the school. Thinking to escape the unwelcome task, he gave her the choice between a whipping and suspension from school, and she chose the whipping, which the professor proceeded to publicly administer.

While he was applying the lash the pleading face of the pupil met the eyes of the professor. He dropped his lash. The courtship commenced when the punishment ended, and after school closed the two were married at the home of the bride's parents in Stonefort.

HAD THEM ON HIS LIST.

Man Arrested at New York Found with String of Names of Rich Men from Whom He Sought Alms.

"Capt." John R. Crawford, who since 1893, it is alleged, has been engaged in the extracting of cash from the purses of the wealthy by means of many devices of mendacity, was held the other day in the Yorkville police court on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. In his possession was found a list of 1,400 names of well-known persons in New York city, all of whom he had approached with varying degrees of success. His opinions of benefactors and those who refused to aid him are all recorded. His names have been gathered from the newspapers and the city directories, and are shown here discrimination in the original selection. Crawford was arrested the other night on the technical charge of vagrancy. Following is a part of his "toucher's register":

- Beth Low N. G.
- James J. Googan N. G.
- Lewis Cass Lydayard N. G.
- Clement A. Griscom N. G.
- Frank Farrell O. K.
- Gustave H. Schwab Still good
- John E. Parsons Can't be touched
- Gen. Anson G. McCook Still good
- Alfred G. Cordova Still good
- Harry Payne Whitney Still good
- John Jacob Astor Still good
- Russell Sage Still good
- Richard Croker Still good
- Lewis Nixon 50 cents

PRIZES FOR ALCOHOL MOTORS.

Germany Invites Competition for Construction of Vehicles for Use by the Army.

In the issue of the Berlin Reichsanzeiger the ministries of war and agriculture publish an offer for first, second and third prizes of 10,000 marks, 5,000 marks and 2,500 marks respectively, for the best alcohol motors for military uses. These motors must be made in Germany. They are to weigh less than eight tons and must be capable of drawing 15 tons on good roads. The motor of itself must be able to cross meadows, plowed lands and water 18 inches deep. The tires may be 20 inches wide. According to the terms of the offer, these machines must be ready to be tested by February, 1903.

The above offer is the result of the initiative of Emperor William, who has long been interested in alcohol motors and engines. He is convinced of the possible economical use of such motors for the transportation of military supplies and the moving of artillery.

German farmers are interested in the idea because alcohol is made from potatoes.

VANDERBILT BUYS NEW AUTO.

Machine Purchased in Germany Is Guaranteed to Go Seventy-Six Miles an Hour All Day.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived in Paris two weeks ago, but only remained two days, trying new automobiles. Then he went to Cannstadt, Germany, where he had had specially constructed a machine guaranteed to maintain a 76-mile speed all day. After testing it, Mr. Vanderbilt accepted it, and drove the machine to Stuttgart, two and one-half miles, and thence to Metz, 150 miles in less than eight hours. He finished the trip from Metz to Paris, 263 miles, the next day. He declares his intention to enter all the long-distance contests this summer, and go over the Paris-Berlin course, simply for the satisfaction of seeing if he can beat Fournier's famous record.

Debt of Greater New York.

Prior to consolidation the net funded debt of the city of New York—Manhattan and the Bronx—was \$138,000,000; of Brooklyn, \$75,000,000; of Richmond, \$3,000,000, and Queen borough, \$8,000,000, a total of \$224,000,000. The present debt of the greater city is \$294,000,000, an increase of \$70,000,000 in four years. Paris owes \$400,000,000.

Latest Fad in Notepaper.

The latest luxurious fad of Parisians is note paper with flowers, stalk and shadow, painted in water colors and the blossom artistically embroidered in colored silks. The novelty is the invention of Stemle, a designer of theatrical costumes.

Boer Forfeiture.

Cecil Rhodes has left a few millions for imperial education, and the Chicago Chronicle remarks that the Boers quietly persist in their plan of teaching the young idea how to shoot.