

AUTOMOBILE IN MINIATURE.

Nine-Year-Old George Gould, Jr. Given Small Machine for Christmas.

When little nine-year-old George Jay Gould, Jr. opened his eyes Christmas morning at his multi-millionaire father's country seat, Georgiana court, Lakewood, N. J., they gazed upon what probably was the costliest and most up-to-date toy Santa Claus gave to any American boy this year.

That joyous holiday morning Master Gould was the most enviable boy in America, for chief among his gifts was a real automobile in miniature, as complete in every particular as his father's ponderous Panhard.

The toy was his mother's Christmas gift, and this is how he happened to get it. Mr. Gould's chauffeur, Charles Plennet, told Mrs. Gould that Master George had to be constantly watched to keep him from jumping into his father's Panhard, putting on the power and dashing down the roadway and around the drives of the estate.

For a nine-year-old boy he showed a precocity in automobile handling that was wonderful and displayed a courage that would do credit to a Fournier. He suggested that young George's auto-mobiling enthusiasm might be diverted into a less dangerous channel if a small automobile could be built for the young chauffeur. Mrs. Gould thought the idea an excellent one and commissioned Plennet to have one built.

The result is the handsomest and most complete electrical automobile in miniature yet turned out from an American shop. The tiny vehicle weighs but 200 pounds. Its length is four feet over all and its height from the ground to the seat is two feet.

ODD RELATIONSHIPS.

Indianapolis Society Puzzled by Complications Arising from Coming Marriage.

Several months ago D. P. Erwin, one of the wealthiest men of Indianapolis, wedded Miss Demia Townley. Now the engagement of Miss Hannah Erwin, daughter of Mr. Erwin, and Morris Townley, a brother of Mrs. Townley-Erwin, is announced.

All are prominent and society is much amused over the complicated relations which will result from the second marriage. Mrs. Townley-Erwin will be mother-in-law to her sister-in-law and mother-in-law to her brother. Mr. Erwin will be father-in-law to his brother-in-law, and Mr. Townley will be son-in-law to his sister, and also brother-in-law to his wife, while Mr. Erwin will be brother-in-law to his daughter, leaving the daughter to be sister-in-law to her mother-in-law, sister-in-law to her husband and sister-in-law to her father.

If a son should be born to Mr. and Mrs. Erwin, the boy would be grand-nephew to his father, his uncle would be his brother-in-law, his aunt would be a sister-in-law, and his mother would be his sister-in-law. Women who take delight in figuring out the various relationships say that a thousand other complications might be quoted from this mix-up.

Will Sing at Coronation.

Miss Mary McFarland and Miss Marie McFarland, twin sisters, of Denver, Col., who are well known as much for their beauty as for their talent as songsters, have been chosen to sing at the coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII. to be held next summer. The Misses McFarland have been great travelers and it was upon one of their journeys through Europe that they met the present king of England, at that time prince of Wales. It is stated that the royal command to sing at the ceremonies proceeds directly from the king and is not the outcome of the plans of the committee which has this matter in hand. This is felt to be an additional honor and the residents of Denver who have watched the careers of the twin sisters with a kindly interest are greatly pleased over the matter.

Trade in Russia.

In a special report to the state department Consul Heenan, at Odessa, says: "The sale of American agricultural machinery and implements during 1901 was the largest on record in this country. One well-known American firm, which has been long established in Russia, did a business which passed the million mark. Other American firms also did a large trade. The increased tariff exacted on certain American products has not thus far made much impression on their imports. It is probably too early to determine the effect."

Japanese Studying Submarines.

Gontaro Ohdachi, chief engineer of the imperial Japanese navy, has just arrived at New York. He is on his way home to Japan by way of San Francisco. "I have been to the different countries of Europe on matters of state," he said. "Yes, part of my mission has been to look into the latest development of submarine navigation for the Japanese navy." Mr. Ohdachi was chief engineer on the battleship Furio in the China-Japanese war, and on its termination was promoted for his services to his present rank.

Quaint Southern Epitaph.

A Charleston (S. C.) churchyard contains the dust of many eminent men and several queer epitaphs. The epitaph of Charlotte Elford, who died on May 9, 1817, says that—
She was—
In Childhood Obedient—
In Wedlock Virtuous—
In Prosperity Humble—
In Adversity Resigned—
In Sickness Patient—
In Death Happy.

Profitable Visitors.

Italy's income from foreign visitors is estimated at \$40,000,000 a year.

A MINISTER'S FISH STORY.

His Narrative Was a Trifle Different From the Usual Run of Such Tales.

The minister's daughter was entertaining a few girl friends at the parsonage the other evening, and after the latest bit of gossip had been discussed over dainty cups of the oriental beverage, the father of the hostess was unanimously elected to entertain them with a story, says the Chicago Daily News.

"Some one has said," began the good man, "that the unexpected always happens; and as a fish story is about the last a parson would be expected to relate, I will endeavor to entertain you with one, the truth of which I can vouch for.

"It was one summer evening in the gathering twilight," said he, "while standing on a rustic bridge which spanned a famous trout stream near her father's house, that I won from the girl I had long loved the promise to be my wife. She was just the least bit inclined to flirt, and I had a rival in the field; so, to make the affair more binding, I drew from her hand a ring which she had often declared she would only give to her betrothed lover and transferred it to my own finger."

"It was my mother's engagement ring," she said, half playfully and half in earnest, "and there is a bit of superstition connected with it. So long as you keep and wear it we are engaged; but if you lose it or part with it in any way the engagement is broken. So as you value my love, take good care of it."

"A week later she went away on a visit, and then my only consolation was to haunt that favorite spot on the bridge which had been our trysting place. Once while leaning over the railing and thinking of our engagement I took from my finger the treasured ring, and gazed fondly on the initials—hers as well as her mother's—engraved within. In attempting to replace it, however, the golden circle fell from my grasp and disappeared in the waters below.

"Only a youthful lover under such circumstances can imagine my feelings. Day and night I mourned, disconsolate, my lost treasure. Yet, strange to say, I had a singular presentiment or intuition that the ring would be restored to me, though by what means I had not the faintest idea.

"Not long after, while fishing in the same stream a short distance below the bridge, I fell to thinking of the lost ring. If I could only fish it up—and just then there was a quiver, a sudden jerk and a struggle at my line, and after some play I drew out a fine large trout. At the sight of him the thought suddenly and unaccountably flashed into my mind that the ring—my lost ring—was to be found in his body. I cannot account for the feeling, but I knew it was heightened to almost a conviction, when, upon grasping the trout, I perceived on one side of his body a singular protuberance and felt something like a hard, foreign substance beneath the surface.

"Eagerness had made me cruel, and seizing my pocket knife I cut off the victim's head, and then, with unsteady hands, I ripped the body open. My knife grated against some shining substance. Imagine my feelings when, with beating heart and trembling hands, I drew forth—
"The ring! The ring!" breathlessly exclaimed the girls in chorus.

"No, indeed," continued the truthful narrator, "only a piece of green glass. The ring was never found."
"And what became of the girl, papa?" eagerly asked his daughter.

"For the past 17 years, my dear," the good man replied, "with a merry twinkle in his eye he glanced toward the other end of the table, "she has filed with satisfaction the pleasant but somewhat responsible position of mother to you."

Duchess Potatoes.

Place eight well-washed potatoes in a hot oven and bake till done; then remove the skin and mash them fine; mix with one ounce butter, one even tablespoonful salt, quarter teaspoonful pepper, and the yolk of two eggs. Place the potatoes on a molding-board, roll them out a quarter of an inch thick, and cut into two-inch square pieces; cut each square diagonally in half; lay in a buttered pan, brush over with beaten egg, and bake to a fine golden color in a hot oven. Use for garnishing, the same as bread croutons.—Ledger Monthly.

Colored Curtains the Rage.

Fancy-colored curtains are growing in popular favor. The designs are, as a rule, conventionalized flowers in strong reds, blues, greens, browns and yellows, applied on ecru net. No more than three colors are combined in one design. Tulips, water lilies and lotus flowers are among the motifs most used.—Detroit Free Press.

Cranberries and Raisins.

Stew a quart of berries in a pint of water until the skins burst; then rub through a sieve. For each pound of uncooked berries take a quarter of a pound of raisins. Cover with boiling water and steep for an hour. Add the raisins to the cranberry pulp and sweeten to taste.—Washington Star.

Temperance Cake.

One cup of sugar, two cups of sour milk, three cups of flour, a piece of butter about the size of a walnut, one teaspoonful of soda foamed in the milk, and one cup of chopped raisins. Make two small loaves or one large one.—Home Magazine.

Her Belief.

"You say you are a firm believer, Aunt Hetty; now, do you really believe there was a flood?"
"Land of course I do! Why, I had a land-livin' in Johnstown when it happened."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HYPNOTIST'S POWER.

Dr. Quackenbos Gives His Theories Formed After Experience.

Says We Have Within Us an Immediat Principle Entirely Independent of Sense Organs—Has Treated 2,000 People.

By his declarations that he had exerted a hypnotic influence upon an ambitious young actress, with the result that she attained a high rank in her profession, Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos, professor emeritus at Columbia university, has brought upon himself a deluge of criticism, much of it favorable, and some of it of an unpleasant nature. To this Dr. Quackenbos says that he has become accustomed as a result of past experiences. He asserts that in most instances criticism is passed without a full understanding of the case.

Dr. Quackenbos was discussing the nature of the communications received by Prof. James H. Hyslop, of Columbia university, from Mrs. Leonard A. Piper when he related his experience with the actress who submitted herself to his hypnotic influence. In a statement Mrs. Piper confessed her ignorance of the influences that were at work upon her when she entered what appeared to be a trance state, but she expressed the opinion that spirits were in no manner connected with the phenomenon. Dr. Quackenbos said that he spoke from experience derived from 2,000 hypnotic patients.

"These subjects," said Dr. Quackenbos, "repeating his methods, 'sought' my aid for almost every conceivable malady, mental and moral, some for ethico-spiritual, many for literary or dramatic inspirations. I have thus been brought into closest touch with the human soul, practically liberated in the hypnotic slumber from its entanglement with a perishable body. No injury has come to my mental or physical health as a result of unremitting work as a suggestionist, because I get something back from my patients, otherwise I would be a nervous bankrupt."

"The time has come when souls may know of each other without the intermediary of senses. I do not hesitate to say that we have within us an immediat principle entirely independent of sense organs. This fact casts light upon the principles of telepathic communication. Minds brought into hypnotic contact can exchange thoughts, ideas, convictions and feelings, which suggest the possibility that such minds may communicate without reference to space limitations. Absolute experiments have demonstrated that insects are capable of thought transference so far reaching as to impress their fellows miles away."

AVERAGE OF LIFE INCREASING

A Reduction in Mortality is Noted in London During the Last Ten Years.

According to the annual report of the medical officer of London the average of life is increasing in the metropolis. During the last ten years the average mortality has been more than five per cent, less than in the previous decade.

Taking London as a whole most diseases have been rapidly brought more and more into subjection. The average number of deaths from consumption in each year from 1890 to 1899 was 8,532. Last year the number was 8,530. Deaths from bronchitis decreased from 10,325 to 8,599.

The main increases in disease have been in cancer, pneumonia and apoplexy. In view of recent experiments to find a cure for cancer there is additional significance in the figures, showing in the annual deaths from this disease an increase from 3,800 to 4,261.

Fine Collection of Chinese Curios.

Herbert Squiers, secretary of the United States legation in Peking, has just returned to this country on a long leave of absence. Mr. Squiers came into prominence in the absence of Minister Conger from Peking, when he acted for the government directly with the Chinese foreign office. He has attracted attention also as the possessor of probably the finest collection of Chinese curios and examples of art outside of China, valued, it is said, at \$200,000. Most of this remarkable collection consists of rare old porcelains, which were bought, it is understood, chiefly from missionaries who had seen service in the far interior. It was reported some time ago that Mr. Squiers intended to present part of his collection to the Metropolitan Art Museum at New York. It is not known when the collection will be brought over.

Funston's Great Day.

Funston became a brigadier general and the father of a seven-pound boy on the same day, says the Chicago Record-Herald. There are lots of men who would be perfectly satisfied with either one of these distinctions.

Gambling in Mexico.

The minister of war of Mexico has decided to restrict the number of gambling houses in that city and officers are warned that if caught in one of the establishments the penalty of dismissal from the army will be enforced against them.

The Unlucky Thirteen.

St. Louis will note the ominous circumstance that the figures "1902" added together make 13, and the Chicago Tribune suggests that the city better put off the exposition till 1904.

SAYS MORMONISM GROWS.

The Declaration Made That This Sect Now Controls in Seven of the States.

At a meeting of the members of the West End Presbyterian church of New York it was decided to endorse and work for the proposed amendment to the constitution so that polygamy may be made impossible in the United States.

Rev. N. E. Clemenson, of Logan, Utah, was the principal speaker. He told of polygamy as he had seen it in his own street, and how the Mormons were still living with many wives, contrary to their pledges when Utah was admitted into statehood.

He thought the dangers in Idaho greater than in Utah, as less attention is paid to Mormons there, and they live openly with their wives under the system they call "celestial marriage," and which they deny to be polygamy.

Mrs. W. P. White, who for some years has been doing missionary and educational work among the Mormons, told how her schoolhouse had been attacked and wrecked by a mob. She declared that the Mormon church had political control of seven western states. Mrs. White also said that under their marvelous system of colonizing doubtful states, the Mormons before long would control 13 states, and it would then be impossible to kill polygamy without a civil war.

FIFTY-FOUR STORY BUILDING.

Boston Promoter of Large Ideas Proposes a Gigantic Structure for New York.

A promoter from Boston in whom the projective imagination is developed to an enormous degree is searching New York for capital to back the erection of a 54-story office building on Broadway. The scheme has already been drawn and a block front in the district south of the Astor house—the exact location cannot be divulged for obvious reasons—has been selected as a site for the structure.

There is no building law to prevent, and competent authorities say that the project is entirely feasible. All that stands between the Boston genius and the realization of his dream is a dozen million dollars or so.

By his figures the building will yield a gross yearly income of \$1,600,000, and when the running expenses are deducted, he contends, enough will still be left to pay the interest on the \$9,000,000 in bonds, the sale of which is to be the company's chief hope of getting launched, and also an enticing dividend on the \$9,000,000 of stock which an eager public is to be permitted to absorb at reduced rates.

OVER NINETY MILES AN HOUR.

Fast Time Expected to Be Made Upon the London-Brighton Electric Line.

Faster even than the trains between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, N. J., is that which it is intended to maintain on the proposed electric railroad from London to Brighton, powers to construct which will be applied for next session of parliament. The road will be 47 miles long, and the trains are to make the distance in 30 minutes.

It is proposed to run a 20-minute service each way from eight o'clock in the morning until midnight. The London terminus will be at Lupus street, Westminster, and the trains on leaving the station will cross the Thames by an iron bridge, and proceed on a trestleway to Heddington. These the road runs through a tunnel for part of the nine miles to Red Hill. The rest of the way is principally in the open to Brighton. The carriages are to be of the Pullman type.

Policeman's Funny Rise.

A story is going the rounds of the Jersey City police department that a sergeant recently found out that a patrolman was in a liquor saloon, and stationed himself at the door to wait for the bluecoat to come out. Two undertaker's assistants who had been preparing a corpse on the floor above the saloon came downstairs carrying an ice box. The policeman climbed in and was borne past the sergeant to the undertaker's wagon. After the wagon had been driven around the corner the officer jumped out, sauntered slowly back to where his superior officer was standing and saluted him as if nothing had happened. The sergeant looked hard at him for a moment, peeped into the saloon and continued on his rounds.

Mrs. Marni for Matrimony.

An investigation as to whether woman's happiness lies in art or matrimony brings a novel reply from Mrs. Marni, who abandoned the stage for literature. Unlike Miss Jane Hading, Mrs. Marni counsels marriage. "If I had a daughter," she says, "with beauty for letters I would advise her to marry first, because art should utilize, not exclude, nature, and for a woman nature implies motherhood. Let her bring up a family first, then take to authorship. Fewer women suffer from bad marriages than from no marriage."

Students Who Support Themselves.

There are about 250 students who are supporting or partially supporting themselves in various ways at the University of Michigan. The occupations vary from washing dishes to tutoring.

Won't Change Their Location.

The inhabitants of the Danish West Indies ought to be informed, says the Chicago Tribune, that Uncle Sam has no intention of moving the islands from their present geographical location.

FLOUR OUT OF MILK.

Osceola in Germany Reports That a Gothenburg Doctor Has Discovered a Process.

According to Consul Bergh, at Gothenburg, Dr. M. Ekenberg, of that place, has made a discovery which will be of importance in dairy farming. He claims to have invented an apparatus by which milk can be brought into the form of powder, like flour in appearance, but possessing all the qualities of milk in concentrated form, moisture excepted. It is said this milk flour is completely soluble in water and can be used for all purposes for which common milk is employed.

The milk flour does not get sour, does not ferment, and in the dry state is not sensitive to changes in the weather. It can be kept and transported in tin cans, barrels, bags, etc. The cost of production Dr. Ekenberg has estimated at about 27 cents per 100 quarts, and he thinks that flour made from skimmed milk can be sold for about 15 cents per pound.

It is considered that the invention will be of the greatest importance for the utilization of skimmed milk, which heretofore has largely been wasted, but in the dry form can be transported all over the country without losing any of its original good qualities. The product mentioned is considered superior to the casein products, "proton" and "protoid," now manufactured from milk by the aid of rennet, acid, or lyo.

GHOST STEPS ON A TACK.

As a Consequence, the Seance is Broken Up in Unhospitably Confusion.

A series of spirituatistic seances which have been in progress at Austin, Tex., for several weeks past and have resulted in several hundred converts to the faith of spiritualists were abruptly terminated the other night when one of the "ghosts" which the mediums have nightly called forth from their eternal resting places stepped on some tacks placed in the "ghosts" path by a couple of doubting Thomases, who went to satisfy themselves whether the white-robed spirits had nerves or not. The promoters of the seances had warned all who attended that to touch one of the "ghosts" would not only be fatal to the experiments, but might result seriously to the doubter.

John and Henry Jacobs believed the seances to be fakes, but they had enough superstitious doubt to refrain from touching the ghosts. The tack theory test suggested itself to them and was executed with startling success. A "ghost" being called up proceeded to perambulate the room with steady tread. As he crossed the double line of tacks with upward turned points a howl of pain rent the night air, and the disembodied spirit grasped one bare foot in both hands, screaming most unhospitably malediction on the doubting Thomases. The seance was broken up in a hurry.

TELLS OF A REAL TRILBY.

Professor of Psychology Says That His Hypnotic Spell Has Made an Actress Famous.

Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos, professor emeritus of psychology in Columbia, astonished his associates of the Medical-Legal society at New York the other night by telling them how a young actress, whose name was not given, bounded into fame in a single night under a hypnotic spell. The spell was put upon her by Dr. Quackenbos, who is one of the greatest authorities on hypnotism in the world.

Thrown into a hypnotic condition again and again before she appeared, her own personality was for a time submerged. She was told what she could do and what she must do. She was told of her own powers and her ability to use them. All fear and timidity were taken from her mind and the subconscious self that psychologists know is hidden in each human being was brought into control, said the professor.

When awakened the inspiration given remained with the actress. Unconsciously her subconscious self appeared in her work and directed her efforts. Her acting continued a complete success.

TRUANTS FEAR NEW LAW.

German School Statute, Which is Not Yet Operative, is Doing Much Good.

Germany is undergoing a novel experience in seeing a law exercise the direct moral effect for which it was devised before it has become operative. Last year's reichstag passed a compulsory education bill, decreasing that after April, 1902, children proved to be regular truants should be taken from home and required to eat, sleep and live in the schoolhouses, although removed from parental influence and surroundings.

This law was found necessary, because the former system of fining and imprisoning parents of truants failed permanently to reform either them or the children.

Statistics now compiled in Dresden, Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Breslau, Leipzig and Munich indicate that the mere fear of the law has been effective in reducing truancy to the lowest point known in the German schools. The teachers predict that by the time the law becomes effective the need for its existence will have been practically obviated.

Russia and England in Asia.

Russia's Asiatic possessions are three times as large as the British, but have only 25,000,000 people, as compared with 297,000,000 under British rule.

BIRTH OF NEW STARS.

Sir Norman Lockyer Advances Theory as to How They Are Made.

Holds That the Appearance of a New Star is Produced by the Clashing Together of Several Swarms of Meteorites.

Sir Norman Lockyer publishes an article in the current number of Nature in which he says that it seems difficult to imagine that most new stars are not at a distance from the Milky way as well as in its plane.

If this is so, then the distance is enormous, as the Nova Persei is situated at such a distance that one minute of its arc represents about 120 times the distance of the sun from the earth. The apparent movement of the condensation is stated to have been one and one-half minutes in 48 days, or approximately four times the distance to the sun, in one day.

But Sir Norman Lockyer suggests that the apparent change of position of these condensations can be explained otherwise than by movement. The meteoric theory explains the appearance of a new star by the interpenetration of two or more swarms of meteorites, a nebula being the representative of an ordinary great swarm, a comet near the sun being the representative of a small one disturbed by tidal action.

The appearance of a new star is produced by luminosity depending on celestial clashing. It is not difficult to conceive a system of several swarms of meteorites all performing in their individual orbits and the whole remaining invisible, provided no two collide. But if there is a collision they immediately become visible, and the more violent the collision the brighter will be the light and the greater the luminosity of the "new star" which appears to chronicle the event.

EXCITEMENT IN WHITE HOUSE.

Young Archibald Roosevelt Dore a Turn or Two on His Stills in the Public Waiting Room.

While President Roosevelt was engaged in executive business the other morning and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice were out shopping and other members of the household occupied little Archibald Roosevelt undertook to exercise on his stills in anxiety chamber, the large waiting room on the second floor, while a number of people were in waiting in the room. On account of the limited space and the extra number of feet thrust here and there Archibald had not exactly fair play, and a bull in a china shop could not have created greater consternation than did this one little boy. After various falls and accidents to himself and others he was assisted to the more private part of the house to await the presence of the family.

Given a wide field on the white house lawn Archibald is really expert with his stills, but otherwise there is often a commotion created in various parts of the mansion when he attempts to get about too briskly.

No matter how serious the fall, with true Roosevelt spirit little Archibald remounts his stills and starts out afresh.

FINDS KEY TO LOST ART.

D. A. Nicoll Discovers How to Dissolve Glass and Enamel with a Solution.

David A. Nicoll, of Baltimore, claims to have discovered a process for dissolving glass and to have recovered one of the lost arts of enameling possessed by the ancient Egyptians. By means of a chemical solution Nicoll has succeeded in rendering glass soluble and has converted it into a liquid form which can be applied to articles and surfaces with a brush like paint or any other pigment.

Nicoll exhibited a large white bathtub at his house which he had painted with the liquid glass. The tub glistened like crystal and had a surface as smooth and as hard as a window pane.

Nicoll showed a gill of liquid solution in a pint flask which he said represented a quantity of glass equal to that in the bottle. The solution he applied to a sheet of paper and it hardened almost immediately, revealing a hard and brilliant surface.

ETIQUETTE AT ROYAL VISIT.

The Peculiar Custom Which Dates Away Back from the Days of the Jacobites.

In connection with the visits the duke of Cambridge and the duke of Connaught have been paying to their country houses lately an interesting piece of etiquette has been discussed.

During a visit of royalty in a country house everybody rises when the royal personage enters a room, but there is another custom which is perhaps little known to the outside world. That is a curious rule regarding finger bowls. At dinner parties where any members of the royal family happen to be present none of the other guests is provided with a finger bowl.

The reason given for this practice is that it is a custom dating from the time of the pretender, when the Jacobites used to drink from them to "Charlie across the water."

A Lost Opportunity.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan seems to have overlooked an important point, says the Chicago Record-Herald, in not forming a Christmas tree trust.

Dyspepsia from Unseasoned Teeth.

A German physician declares that 72.3 per cent, of dyspeptics have unseasoned teeth.

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