A GEOGRAPHIC MODEL

Plan to Make an Bract Reproduction of the United States.

Intended as an Educational Postum as Well as of the National Capital-Practical Possibilities of the Project.

An exact model of the United States on a scale of 21/2 inches to the mile is one of the possibilities of the future as an added attraction to the national capital. While this possibility is, strictly speaking, as yet only in the air, it nevertheless has some zealous advocates who see in it not only a great educational function, but a feature of attractiveness to the people of the country not equaled by any piece of natural scenery.

It will be recalled that several years ago there was a project for an outdoor map of the United States on the Potomac flats, through which visitors could walk as through a park. Bills were introduced in congress for this project by denator Cannon, of Utah. The idea was also zealously advocated by Gardiner Hubbard, president of the National Geographic society.

The present plan, however, contemplates a much more perfect reproduction than would be possible in an outdoor map. The country would be produced in exactly the same manner as the city of Washington has been in the models prepared by the park -commission and now on exhibition in the congressional library. This scheme carried out delicately and accurately would make it possible to reproduce every building, road, bridge and railroad in the United States, as well as the physical feature of the country.

A model of this character and on the same scale is now being made of Switzerland. This model will be the first production on a large scale of what is known as the new school of model making. The new idea differs from the old in that it elimimates the exaggeration of certain lines which were supposed to be meoessary in order to convey to the eye the impression a person supposedly gets by seeing the original subject. To accomplish this the scale in elevations had to be made different than that of the surface modeled, which fact has tended to destroy popular confidence in the accuracy of the eld models.

The new modeling is really "geographic sculpture," as some of its devotees call it. It aims at absolute accuracy and is made possible through the perfection in map-making and of dry-plate photography. There is no attempt at exaggeration of elevation or any other illusion. The new park commission models are examples of the new school, only on a considerably larger scale than that proposed for the model of the coun-

It would be necessary to house this nodel in a well-lid which would have to be about 800 feet long and half as wide. Visitors scould see it by walking over glass paths. These paths would be made on sliding supports, capable of being pushed sideways, so as to allow of an inspection of the whole surface.

One of the possibilities of such a model, says the Washington Star, which would make it appeal to statesmen as a practical proposition would be that of having any section de--sired removed and replica producstions made, as well as changes made in the model to suit changed conditions, which might occur at any time. These replica sections could be made of paper pulp or other light substances and used in school work, fust as the maps of the geological survey are now done and sold at cost.

Piret Edward of Southand.

The canny Scots are up in arms over the title of the king, and at a necent -convention of the royal burghs two verbal protesta were lodged against the assumption of the title of Edward VII. by the sovereign. A letter was also lodged by the Scottish Patriotic association asking that a deputation be received to make representations on the subject of the "unconstitutional title which the king has seen fit to as--sume." The whole trouble arises from the fact that his majesty is not Edward WIL, of the order of Scottish successor, but is Edward I. The Scotchmen claim their feelings have been outraged by the king assuming to be the seventh Edward who ruled over Scotland. It is to be remembered that James I. of "England was James VI. of Scotland, and the present sovereign might to be scalled Edward VII., of England and Edward I. of Scotland .- Detroit Free

Grand Dube's Fadd. The grand duke of Hesse is almost flady-like in his tastes. He embroiders skillfully, and is never so happy as when busy with his needle over some , piece of fancy work, spending more time over the arrangement of an attractive design and the selection of striking colors than probably he would think necessary to devote to affairs of state. As a child he was particularly musical, playing the plane really well and having a remarkably correct ear. He composed several instrumental Epieces which are declared to be well above the average. Among his fads are carpentry and upholstering, and the has founded classes for the study of both trades, hoping to make Darmstadt a center for the production of movelties in cabinet making.-N. Y. Herald,

English Novels, One thousand five hundred and sthirteen novels were published in England last year.

WOMAN AND A GUN.

Hetty Green Given Permit to Carry Revolver for Protection.

Richest Woman in America Declares the Needs the Weapon to Defend Hereelf Against the Murdesons Piots of Lawyess.

Mrs. Hetty Green, often called the richest woman in America, has fust received a permit to carry a pistol signed by Police Commissioner Partridge on the recommendation of Po-Moe Capt. O'Brien, of New York city. It was said she was the first woman to receive such a permit in New York city. Two clerks of the Chemical bank accompanied Mrs. Green to the police station in Leonard street a few days ago, when she made an application for the permit. In her application the reason given for wanting to carry a pistol was that she usually had in her possession large sums of money. stocks and bonds, but Mrs. Green afterward said that was not the real rea-

"I never carry much with me," she said. "I only carry enough for cab

The real reason for wanting a pistol permit, she explained, was to protect herself against persons she thought might be induced by lawyers to attack her. Mrs. Green said there were only two things in the world she feared, lightning and a religious lawyer. For 32 years, she said, she had been engaged in litigation over the estate of her father, Edward Mott Robinson, and the books and papers of the estate had been kept out of her reach by lawyers representing executors who were dead.

"The estate is short by \$1,500,000," she said, "and they hooked the books. I had my daughter appointed executrix of the estate. One of the lawyers threw her against a safe when she tried to get the papers. My daughter is sick in bed now, and says she don't expect to live out the summer. She never got over the hurt she received seven years ago. When I see my daughter ready to die I think it is time to protect myself. If I had been in her place when she was thrown against the safe I would have speared that lawyer with a hatpin.

"I've had a pistol for years, and I can shoot. Didn't I beat Huntington, with his own judge, in Texas? I did, and the people of Texas gave me a revolver. I have it in my room now. I be-Here my father was put out of the way. They gave my husband an overdose of mercury, and he died when he was trying to get an accounting of the estate. O, the physicians prescribed mercury, but it was administered by a man I had ordered kept out of the house. If I am put out of the way, there will be no trouble locating the men who did it. I have their names written on slips of paper, and they are in three banks.

"Semple, the man who shot Wyckoff in the bank, threatened me six months before that. He told me that he wanted \$190,000. If he could knock that much out of me, he said, the lawyers would defend him."

DOGS CARRY THE MAILS.

Pine St. Bernards Which Are Employed by Bavarian Military in the Alps,

The military authorities in Bayaria are employing specially trained dogs to carry letters and provisions to the snowed-up garrisons among the Bavarian Alps. These dogs are of the St. Bernard breed.

The mountain garrisons are often snowed in three or four weeks at a time, cut off from communication with the outside world. A regular biweekly post has been established, ten dogs traveling together. All provisions of a heavy kind are in store in the garrisons, but lighter delicacies are often lacking, and these, together with letters, are carried around the dogs' necks.

When the snow is frozen hard enough six dogs are hitched to a. small car piled with things. Occasionally the dogs are tempted to pursue a hare, in which case the mail is slow and imperfect. But this seldom happens, and the authorities on the whole are satisfied with their experi-

Supreme Effort of Lifetime.

shome of the English peeresses are alveady worrying because they will have to get up before seven o'clock on coronation morning, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Still, they ought to be able to comfort themselves with the thought that if King Edward has any kind of luck they won't have to undergo the hardship again for a good many years.

Edison Has Idea for Airchip. Edison has in his head an idea of the correct thing in the airship line, but he is so busy attending to more important matters that he cannot give its development any attention at present. And this leads the Chicago Inter Ocean to say that if Edison should ever get time-well, perhaps he may some day.

Social Even Have to Tell Mis Wife. Nicholas of Russia has bounced his minister of war and foreign affairs. He gives no explanation. That's one nice thing about being a czar, sava the Chicago Record-Herald. needn't give explanations if he doesn't feel like doing so.

Even Need of Pintier Done Away. There are a great many other familles besides that of the late lamented Jack Spratt, says the Chicago Tribune, in which the husband is rating no fat and the wife is eating

IS EXCITING SPORT.

Wolf Drives Conducted in the Outskirts of Kansas City.

Hundreds of Men and Boys Turn Out with Shotguns and Cowbells and Run the Ravenous Beasts to Earth.

Kanesa City is in a populous territory, but there still remains evidences of the pioneer days when wild animals roamed about the town site. On the prairie immediately westward the coyote is still a great pest, and along the Missouri river chiefly, and smaller streams, also, the gray wolf and the fox still have their lairs. Occasionally a "painter" causes a reign of terror. Around Kansas City hunting for wild animals has narrowed down to the fox and the wolf, which are rounded up occasionally by farmers and ambitious sportsmen. The chase is lucking in some of the picturesque features attending the English hunt, but it is just as exciting, reports a local paper.

Two wolf drives have been held near Kansas ('ity recently. The first was at Lathrop, Mo., a town of probably 6,000 people, 60 miles north of Kansas City, which sent 300 men and boys into the field. Everything from a cowbell to a shotgun, everything that would make a noise or cause destruction, was taken along. One lone wolf was slaim.

The second drive was near Wolcott, Kan., 16 miles north of Kansas City, on the electric line running to Leavenworth. Two wolves met death, but several dozen got away. Wolcott has been overrun with wolves for months. and the continued depredations exhausted the patience of the residents and their farmer neighbors. Of late the wolvevs have become so bold as to steal sheep and poultry in broad daylight. Reared in a section where the sight of man is common, they have grown fearless. One farmer has lest 50 sheep since November 30. Others have suffered in lesser degree, and the value of poultry killed would run well into hundreds of dollars. A farmer was standing in the door of his home at Wolcott one day recently when a wolf trotted into the yard. The animal looked about a moment, eved the farmer calculatingly and then caught a chicken, which he ate in short order. Then he caught a second chicken and started to run away. The farmer's big dog made after I'm but the wolf turned and the der was glad to make tracks for home. Several dogs have dared to fight the wolves, but they have been badly bitten and torn.

The night and day raids of the wolves finally became so numerous that it was necessary to correl all sheep and guard them vigilantly. This was irksome and annoying and last week the farmers decided upon a wolf drive. They sent invitations to sportsmen in Kansas City, Leavenworth and other towns to enter the field, and about sixty men and farmer boys gathered at the rendezvous early in the morning. It was a unique gathering. They were armed cap-apie, some with old breech-loading muskets, relics of the days of the Indians, and others with fine modern shotguns.

Promptly at 10 o'clock somebody blew a blast upon a hunting horn and the party was off. To understand the conditions under which the drive was made, a description of the country surrounding Wolcott is necessary. The best view of the scene of the hunt can be obtained from a hill which rises like a head between the shoulders of two smaller neighbors. Wolcott lies to the north of the head. On the east are the high bluffs of the Missouri river. The stream, coming from the west, makes a deflection to run due south and then it swings to the east again, running behind the hills. The electric line is between the hill and the river. and between the railroad and the river is a large peninsula, once a part of the Missouri river's bed. From a width of one mile the peninsula narrows down to a mere point just above the second curve of the stream. The peninsula is a dense jungle of reeds, willows and underbrush, most of it higher than a man's head. The rivulet separating the peninsula from the mainland is too wide to jump. Along its banks are hammocks of drift wood left by previous high water. In the soft mud are myriads of tracks left by the wolves, which make the jungle their home. Between the railroad and the stream is an open field about 100 yards wide. Here six of the best shots in the party were stationed, while the others went to the wide end of the peninsula and, forming a semi-circular line, slowly advanced. But the men were fully one hundred yards apart, and therein the hunt

was a failure. When the beat of the underbrush began with wild halloos and the firing of guns in the air, the wolves made a break toward the south, and as they began to appreciate the fact that they were in a corner doubled back and dashed through the line to the rear. The hunters, being in the form of a semi-circle, dared not shoot, except straight ahead, and then, too, the noise was so great the wolves were able to break through the brush without being detected. But two wolves tried to gross the open field and they were riddled with bullets.

The hunters were greatly disappointed, but before separating they planned another drive to be held

Meanwhile farmers must guard their flocks and their chickens, for the wolves still populate the peninsuls and prowl by day and by night.

SAW DAUGHTER'S SPECIER.

Strange Psychic Phenomenon Which Told a Man of His Distant Child's Death.

"In the matter of apparitions I had one experience which convinced me that there is something in psychical science even if everything claimed in connection with it is not true," exclaimed a well-known man.

"Some years agosircumstances made me a member of an arctic expedition. We were pretty far up toward the north and were the up very snugly in a huge ice pack with cheeriess surroundings, and had been there for some time. Time passed pather slowly and to keep myself occupied I took up the study of shorthand, giving it a couple of hours each day. One afternoon I was sitting in the cabin studying earnestly with shorthand characters, and as far as I knew my mind was thoroughly occupied with them, when all of a sudden on looking up I saw my daughter standing immediately in front of me.

"To all intents and purposes she was there as sure as when I had seen her last in my home in Philadelphia many months before. She did not speak or apparently make any effort to speak. The apparition did not last over a moment, but it seemed much longer. Thinking that it might be possible for others to see her I called out to some of my companions, but though there was instant response on the part of a comrade he saw nothing and neither did I after he came in.

"Of course I was considerably worked up over it, and on a suggestion of some one made a record of it on the ship's log, being careful to be accurate as regards the day, date, hour and even the minute. The record is preserved to-day in the department. and was properly signed by several so there could be no mistake about it. With the apparition came into my thought the fact that my daughter had died, but for many months afterward I was unable to confirm it in any

"On the return of our party five months afterward on reaching Newfoundland the ship got mail, the first we had had for a long time. I was sure there would be letters for me from my home and there were several of them. The first one that I opened gave me all the confirmation I desired-indeed, more than I desired-stating that my daughter had died in her home in l'hiladelphia the exact day, hour and minute that I had seen her up in the arctics. There was no guesswork, imagination, coincidence or anything else about it except the terrible fact. My comrades knew about it as well as myself, and the ship's log had had it recorded months before.

"That record is still in existence, with the other records of the expedition, and though it was my first and only experience in connection with apparitions it was enough to prove to me and the others of our party that apparitions are true sometimes, even if they are not always. I have no theory in explanation," concluded the man, according to the Washington Star, "and only know that the news of the death of my daughter thousands of miles away came to me by some unexplained psychic source and was by me told to the others, while we were up in the ice pack of the arctics and that it was fully verified."

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

His Sons Were Fixed So as to Be Handy in Almost Auy Emergency.

"I had hired a man to drive me across the country between two villages in Sanilac county," said a Detroit drummer, according to the Free Press, "and we had scarcely got started before I found one of the roughest roads I ever traveled. The old horse was a goer, and the shackelty buggy bumped and bounced over the ruts until I felt it my duty to observe:

"'Aren't you afraid of smashing the wheels of your buggy over these rough places?

"Yes, one of the wheels may give out, but my son Jim is a wagonmaker, he placidly replied.

"When we had gone another mile I thought I heard the enapping of iron and said so, but without checking the horse in the least the driver replied: 'Shouldn't wonder if we had broke

something, but my son Joe is a blacksmith, you know.' "We presently struck a spot where

the ruts were deep enough to hury an ox, and as the man was pitched almost over the dashboard by one of the eccentric movement of the crazy old vehicle I said:

"If you get out of here on your head it won't be much of a joke.' " No, no joke, but my son Tom is a

doctor, you see, and there will be no bill to pay.' " 'You seem to have most everything in your family,' I continued as we struck a causeway without any dirt

over the logs. "'Well, yes, and that's why you needn't feel alarmed on this trip. Yes, we've got a wagonmaker, a blacksmith and a doctor, and in case anything

should happen so you there's my son

Jack. "'And what is Jack?" "'He's a bang-up undertaker, and he'll do the square thing by your mangled remains and not be a hog in his charges, either!"

- Maids Advise Their Mothers. At a congress of mothers in Washington, D. C., the unmarried women seemed to be full of advice regarding the rearing and training of children, while the mothers stared thoughtfully, and wondered how the inexperienced maidens learned all they pretended to know.

Price of Gloves in Italy. The average price of gloves for export in Italy is 38.6 cents a pair.

MAKES NEW RULES.

Secretary Shaw Amends Regulations for Inspection of Baggage.

Incoming and Outgoing Passengers to He Supplied with Needed Informution-Ladies May Have Bag-

gage Examined Privately.

Recretary Shaw has just issued amended regulations governing the inspection of baggage of incoming passengers at the ports of the United States. The secretary also has prepared a circular which will be distributed among passengers on all outgoing steamers giving information as specific as possible as to the rates of duty on goods usually purchased abroad by tourists; what articles may be brought in free of duty, etc. Another circular issued will be distributed at sea among incoming passengers containing forms of declarstions and other information of which travelers are in more or less ignorance. Another circular is addressed to collectors and other officers of the customs giving them particular instructions as to the examination of bugginge, and the courteous treat-

ment or passengers. Among the more important modi-

fications are the following: The free admission of any article that was taken abroad as baggage, provided it is brought back as baggage and accompanies the owner.

The hundred dollars' exemption may now be claimed on wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and such other things as are commonly purchased by American tourists and are for the use of the person bringing them, and not for others, or for sale.

The statute allows nonresidents to bring all wearing apparel and other personal effects in actual use and appropriate to the purposes of the journey without regard to value. Heretofore the ruling has been that persons who had spent two years or longer abroad and had had a fixed place of abode for one year or more were considered nonresidents within the meaning of the customs law. The recent instructions includes under the nonresident classification those who have been abroad for purposes of study, the restoration of health, or other specific objects, and who have had a fixed foreign abode for one year or more.

Hereafter officials or employes will i a discharged should they accept a pratuity or tip under any circumstances while in the discharge of their duties.

Ladies desiring to have their baggage examined privately will be granted the privilege whenever the steamship company has provided a suitable place. Several of them have promised to make this provision.

I NEW CANNON IS A MARVEL.

An Invention Which It Is Claimed Will Throw a Two-Ton Projectile Many Miles.

Prof. K. Bikeland, the Norwegian physicist, has been in Berlin recently for the purpose of demonstrating the powers of his electro-magnetic cannon before a number of experts in electrical artillery. The results of the demonstration have been so convincing that a firm of artillery manufacturers have offered to buy the invention for immediate exploitation, provided Prof. Bikeland will increase the length of the piece used in the trials so that it will throw a projectile weighing two tons a distance of 12

Theoretically, the device can throw a projectile weighing two tons a distance of 90 miles, or even further, by sufficiently prolonging the tube. The principle upon which the new gun acta has been made public, but it is known that the projectile is expelled from an ordinary cast iron tube, thickly wrapped with copper wire. The tube can, of course, be made more cheaply than the cannon now in use. No explosive gases result from the discharge of the new gun.

Prof. Birkeland's invention has stirred up great interest among technical observers, some of whom are of the opinion that it signifies a greater revolution in fighting material than that brought about by the discovery of gunpowder.

New Airship Successful,

Augusto Severo, the Brazilian aeronaut, has repeated the experiment at Paris with his airship La Paix. The Brazilian's airship rose to a height of 40 meters, where it was held by a rope. In this position it maneuvered for a short time, when the weather necessitated that it be returned to its shed. The motors and steering gear of La Paix apparently worked satisfactorily.

Two Kinds of Defeat.

When President Roosevelt spoke to the young navvies about the "black shame of defeat" we take it for granted he meant to convey the idea that a defeat is shameful if due to cowardice, incompetence or culpable neglect in the preparations. There is no shame in defeat, says the Chicago Tribune, if the defeated has done his best and has been fairly and squarely outfought.

Ethical Reasoning of Kansan. A Kansas editor has decided that when a man merely has a hook and line in the river on Sunday and isn't catching anything he is not fishing. That may be true, says the Chicago Tribune, but if he has a gun on his shoulder and is merely wandering around in search of game he is hunt-

Secience and industry.

Cold coffee is gradually displacing beer in German factories as a heverage during working hours.

The newest lighthouse on the French coast shows a beam visible at a distance of 39 nautical miles in

dour weather. The mean annual temperature, in the shade, of the City of Mexico for the period of 25 years past has been 59.79 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is said that the fliat which forms the substratum of London is nothlog but petrified sponges. An examination of the fossil sponge or flint shows its structure.

Birds rarely fly higher than 3,000 feet, and few are seen above 1,200 or 1,500 feet. The aeronaut Hergesalls of Strassburg, however, saw an eagle at a height of 12,000 feet, and Humboldt once saw a condor floating over Mount Chimborazo at 22,000 feet elevation.

Mr. A. P. Trotter's recent paper in the London Lancet has greatly interested scientists. He declared that the dangers of electric shocks at 500 volts have been much exagerated-this being the strength at which electrical railways are worked. Dry boots without large nails and dry wood offer so great a resistance that a trolley wire may be touched while standing on a dry car or on. the rails. Wet boots make no serious difference.

Pencils are very skillfully constructed. When the column of graphite has been prepared for use in the pencil, it is laid in a slit cut for it, covered with another pieces of wood, which is glued on; then, by means of ingenious machinery, the wooden covers are reduced to the proper size for pencils and painted. or varnished and set aside to dry.

NEGRO LOVES STEAMBOAT.

Bin Admiration for a Vessel of That Kind Exceeds Even His Regard for a Mule.

"The negro's relation to the steamboat is peculiar," said an old steamboat man, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and my experience of 25 years or more on the Missisippi has convinced me that the negro has a much deeper love for the steamboat than he has for anything, else on earth, except something that will satisfy his physical craving. The negro's devotion to the steamboat is really pathetic. There is a popular but erroneous belief that there is a strong affinity existing between the negro and the mule. The negro likes the mule, of course, and he can generally get more out of the mule than thewhite man, and we sometimes believe that the mule looks upon the white man as being responsible for his place in nature and the many unhappy burdens he is forced to bear. But, getting back to the negro and the steamboat, the black man seems to have almost deified!

"Go down on the levee, or go to any steamboat landing along the rivers of the south and watch the negro when. the boat arrives. From the very time the whistle sounds until the bell clangs to pull in the lines he is an abject but happy worshiper of the boat. The negro who has absolutely nothing to do with the heat, who has not even the remotest connection with the vessel, will delight in doing things to help the boat along and to see that she maintains her reputation for fleetness and reliability on the river. They do those things without any hope of reward. They do it just for the satisfaction of doing it. They do it out of pure love for the boat. If the boat happens to be a good speeder she becomes the idol of the negroes along the river and in the territory where the runs, and really the rousters take more pride in the fleetness of the boat than the owners, and would probably fight quicker if any man should be indiscreet enough to cast some slight aspersion upon the hoat's good name.

"I have seen negrees at the way landings who actually took great pleasure in handling the ropes used in holding the boat to the landing, and they would work like Trojans when it came to hauling the line out, or hauling it in, as we say on the river. And there is another curious fact about the negro and the steamboat. The negro who works on a steamboat believes he is better socially than his less fortunate brothers who are forced to toil along other lines. There is a sort of black steamboat aristocracy, with the black man in the highest position in the service as a leader of the clan. Man, in his ingenuity, may go on devising steam engines and thunder across the land, and huge and wonderful electric motors, and automobiles, and bicycles and all that sort of thing, but the steamboat that floats up and down the river is the thing for the black

Automobile Novelties.

In France launches and cances are now driven by motors of the automobile type. In Germany an automobile sled has been invented, to which the motion is imparted by a spiked wheel which revolves in contact with the ground. A tiller connected with the front pair of runners serves for steering. A Michigan inventor has devised a sled, which is also driven by a spiked wheel geared to the pedal shaft of a bicycle and there is already another similar invention of a pair of runners and a rear wheel, driven by a motor. Somewhat analogous to the last-named invention is the ingenious application that another American has made of a wheel to drive a catamaran. The wheel is mounted above the central space between the twin boats, and the driving wheel rests on friction rollers which transmit their rotation to a paddle-wheel behind,-Youth's Com-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS