America's Great Advance Since Last Inauguration

EXPERTS SHOW THAT IT IS MORE REMARKABLE THAN ANY OTHER FOUR YEARS IN OUR HISTORY # # # # # # #

66 UR workshops never were so busy, our trade at home was never so large, and our foreign trade exceeds that of any like period in our history."

So said the late President McKinley in a speech at Chicago on October 16, 1899. If it was true then, it is far truer today. When President Roosevelt is inaugurated on March 4 he will begin another term of administration over a country much more prosperous and much more important in the world's affairs than the United States was on March 4, 1901-the date of the second inauguration of President McKinley.

Although scores, if not hundreds, of millions of dollars of "water" have been squeezed out of the stocks of overcapitalized corporations during the past two or three years, our total National riches are now estimated by leading statisticians at about one hundred and five billions of dollars, which is rather more than that of the United Kingdom and Germany put together, eleven billions better than at the end of 1900, and a quarter of the total wealth of the

Many great things have been done since the last inauguration. Two new and independent republics-Cubs and Panana-have been started in life with Panana—have been started in life with lincle Sam for their godfather. The site of the Isthmian Canal has been hought—"we paid for it out of the petty cash in the drawer," said ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root, in a speech last year, referring to the fact that the United States Government was too rich to need a special bond issue for the purpose—and preliminary steps have been taken to cut the ditch.

In many other matters the United

States has made a notable advance since viewed on the subject were able to supply some interesting facts and fig-ures, all going to show that in each of their particular lines the country was never so well off as it is today.

We Building of the World's Best Navy

'Our Navy is now the third strongest in the world, on paper," said one of the chief officials at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard., "England and France are ranked above us; but while, of course, we could not hope to vanquish the former in the unhappy and unlikely event of a war, it is the common opinion of American naval officers that we could put up a winning fight against the latter. This may sound conceited to people who have only studied comparative lists of batleships and cruisers, but we have good grounds on which to base our con-

"America has been very modest in ner naval nomenclature. We have been building fast batleships and calling them armored cruisers The new cruisers of the 'Washington' class, with their displacement of nearly fifmost prodigious vessels in the world.

I do not believe there is a battlesolp outly before 1900 which could hope to ncounter one of them successfully in fair, stand-up fight. Many battleships built since 1900 could not do so. They are really battleships with a speed of twenty-two knots. You may search all the sens without finding ther or more effective war vessels. Several of these cruisers have been isunched and others are now nearing

The building up of the new navy has been expensive work, of course, but the results have justified the ex-penditure. Since 1900 the navy estipenditure. Since 1900 the navy esti-mates nearly have doubled. In that year we spent close on \$55,000,000; last year close on \$102,000,000; new navy, but also have built up a last year close on \$163,000,600. We have been paying more for our navy, during the past four years, than any other nation, except England. The sverage for the four years was \$78,-England, in the struggle to keep up her two-power standard, expended \$173,000,000. You must remember that France and England have much larger navles to maintain than we have, so hat a bigger proportion of our money than of theirs went for new ships

"In 190) we had eleven battleships. Since then the keels of fourten new ones have been laid. Some of them are ready for service, and others are approaching completion. Thus, practically speaking, we have more than doubled the strength of our first line of battle since the last inauguration. We had only two armoured cruisers 1900. Ten have been put on the

stocks since then-the fast battleships of huge tonnage to which I previously referred. Take, for example, the 'North Carolina' and the 'Montana.' They cost \$4,400,000 each and displace 14,500 tons. The famous battleship 'Oregon' only cost \$2,222,810 and displaces 11,111 tons.

struction or authorized are affloat, we shall have thirty-seven huge vessels capable of meeting in line of battle, hostile power. Even if England were to pick out of her great fleet the twenould go into the fight with the advantage on our side. Of course our 27 would contain one weak unit, the poor old battleship Texas, which has little modern fighting value; but the

The peculiar strength of our Navy is that the ships are better adapted for working together than those of any other navy, even Japan's. That is the beauty of building up a navy in four years or so. The speed of the battlesaip squadron is 16 knots, and it could made 17 by cutting out the Indiana. and the Massachusetts, old ships whose keels were laid away back in 1891. See how quickly ironclads get out of date! These vessels, however, are by no means antiquated as compared with many battleships of other powers; but they are lagging behind their comrades. The armored cruisers could get up a squadron speed of 22 knots, if it were not for the New York, which can only make 21. The flagship of Samp-Santiago fleet is already getting out of date, judged by our new Navy standards. We have certainly ad-vanced since the Spanish War, and the advance has mainly taken place during

the past four years.
"Our battleships have the heaviest arand most powerful armament of any of their size, besides the highest prac-licable speed and the greatest radius of

Strikes and delays in the delivery

The United States now owns a quarter of the world's wealth.

Since 1900 it has stood sponsor for two new republics-Cuba and Panama.

It has bought an Isthmian Canal site "out of the petty cash in the drawer."

It is building up the world's best navy, with cruisers that could beat other nations' battleships.

More has been done for the Philippines in four years than for any other Asiatic colony in twenty. Diplomatic triumphs have been scored almost

week by week. There has been a wonderful increase in all branches of material wealth.

American scientists and inventors have made great contributions to the world's knowledge.

but the delay has not been altogether unfortunate. It has made it possible to modify the plans to some extent and benefit by the latest discoveries in naval affairs, even in some instances by the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War,

"I suppose we squabble over our new ships more than any other nation many other matters the United on earth, even Great Britain. Of so has made a notable advance since Several experts who were intercan assure you that the details of new plans are just as warmly debated in the wardrooms of the ships in com-mission. Whether we should have low freeboard or high freeboard, like that of the English ships; whether superposed turrets are advisable in battleships; whether there should be heavy machinery and high steam power for armored cruisers, as Rear-Admiral Melville advocates, or the weight of the engines should be cut down to the lowest limit to admit of the heaviest possible armor and armament these are the questions which even the junior officers debate as if their very lives depended on them, as, indeed, they may do some day. In the English navy it is regarded as bad form to 'talk shop' in the wardroom; but I am glad to say there's no unwritten rule of that kind in "The strategic power of the

has been greatly increased since 1903 by the acquisition of naval bases at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda when was made independent. expenditures have already been made on the station at Guantanamo, which occupies an almost ideal situation for the control of the Caribbean Sea and the main approaches to the Isthmian Canal. Practically nothing has been done so far to improve and fortify the concession at Bahia Honda, but work has gone on uninterruptedly at Culebra, the coaling station off Porto Rico, which commands the Anegada Passage. Culebra is now, with the exception of Kingston, Jamica, the strongest fortified place in the West Indies. In case of war, too, we could been rendered perfect."

Caring for America Over the Sea

after colonies over sea. On this sub-The ject William R. Erskine, a prominent member of the Society for Political \$71,050. France, which came next to Education and an intimate friend of us, spent an average of \$63,000,000. both ex-Governor Taft and Governor Beekman Winthrop, had some interest-

> "The real American development of Porto Rico did not begin until 190)," he said, "and that of the Philippines not until 1901, when Judge Taft was appointed Civil Governor. the following year, Congress passed the Philippines Civil Government Bill, and since that date the Philippines have steadily progressed under American rule.

"The development of their commerce is shown by the fact that whereas they only exported to the United States in 1901 \$4,420,912 worth of merchandise, in 1904, they sent us \$12,066,439 worth. Porto Rico, like grumbling; but we bought goods from her last year to the value of \$11,576,912, as against \$3,078,648 in 1900—nearly a fourfold ncrease in five years! If that rate of ineps up, the Porto Ricans ought soon to be an exceedingly prosperous peo-

"Alike in the Philippines and Porto Rico, the task of the American Administrators has been peculiarily difficult with every prospect of victory, any because their spanish predecessors let other thirty-seven ironciads which the machine run down. If we had ould be arrayed against them by a taken over an English, a Dutch, or postile power. Even if England were even a French colony, the problem would have been very different ty-five best battleships and the 12 was not a question of keeping the albest armored cruisers, I think we ministration running, but of building

"All this has been done in four short years, handicapped, in the case of the Philippines, by a smoldering insurrection general excellence of the rest would during a great part of that time. We more than make up for that.

as its inhabitants wish, but what West Indian colony is? French, Danish, Dutch, English-they are nearly all complaining with good cause, and have been doing so for many years. Trinidad and Curscao are the only really prosperous Caribbean Islands, and that is because they have the peculiar advantage of being entre-

pots for South American trade. "The great mass of the people in the Danish Islands thought so well of our rule in Porto Rico that they wanted to be annexed by the United States in 1991 and 1902, and at that date we had not gone far with our schemes for improving the government of the colony. The school system, agricultural department, and other branches of the Porto Rican admin-istration are continually held up as models by the legislatures and newspapers of Jamaica and other British colonies. And the Porto Ricans themselves say that now, for the first time in their lives, they can rely upon getting absolute justice from the officials and the Judges.

"We have made Porto Rico happier and more prosperous in four or five years section. Our armored cruisers combine since Cromwell's day or the French crease of their class. These are the two prent factors of the new navy, but since the fifth century. Its public; the treaty with Menelik, effected exports are greater than those of any other West Indian colony in proportion to population, and that is the best test of the American trade; and extradition treatments. prosperity in a small tropical island ties with Belgium, Denmark, Guatemala, which lives by selling its products to the Servia and Mexico. The treaty with Mexi-

tarded the completion of several of ment of an expert. M. Lamonthe, the the battleships and armored cruisers, Governor of the French protectorate of Cambodia, has been making a tour of investigation throughout the archipelago.

According to a cablegram from Manila, he says, 'that the Americans are pursu-ing a new theory with extraordinary lib-erality. The boldest plans are energetically executed. Remarkable activity characterizes the public works. The universal extension of the school system at enormous expense is, perhaps, prema-ture, in his opinion. However, more has been accomplished in the Philippines in five years than in 20 years in any of the other Oriental colonies. He considers that the Philippines have a brighter fu-ture than Java, which is more successful from an administration standpoint,

but does not elevate the natives."
"Americans, I think, would rather see their colonial experiments fail than succeed on the lines the Dutch in the East Indies have succeeded. The 'culture sys-tem' established by General Johannes Graaf Van der Bosch in 1832 was one of the supreme, crimes against humanity. The idea of the system is that the na-tives shall be forced to labor on planta-tions for the government and for Dutch employers at the wage of about a cent a day. This wage gives them a bare subsistence, and all the profit of their labor goes to Holland. The culture and sale of coffee, the principal crop, is a government monopoly. This system has resulted in periodical famines, due directly to the fact that the natives have been unable to cultivate their own prosion grounds because they were forced labor on the government plantations. In one famine alone, over 300,000 natives

perished of starvation "Compare such a system with out be neficent rule in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and you must admit that we have done better in four or five years than people who were in the colonizing business long before the Mayflower dropped anchor off Plymouth Rock."

A Tidal Wave of American Prestige

NEXT to the creation of the new Navy and the success of the United the Isthmus, so that our strategic position for the control of the canal has among the things of permanent and among the things of permanent and world-wide import, the new spirit introduced into diplomacy by our StateDepartment and its representatives abroad. It is usual to give all the credit to the department, but this is unfair. S. R. gler, for example, was the real author of the famous "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead" cablegram. He cabled to to perform the novel task of looking the State Department, insisting that a message in practically those terms must be sent at once. It is well known, also, that the department has been guided in almost all the details of its vitally important Venezuelan policy by the advice of a man on the spot, Herbert W. Bowen. Strenuous measures have been adopted ince the last inauguration to compel re spect for American citizens and American untries possessing incomplete civilizations. The result is that even savage monarchs and Latin-American dictators have come to understand that, whatever they meddle with, they else they meddle with, they must not meddle with the Stars and Stripes.

"The United States is now regarded in the remotest parts of the world as among the great nations of the earth, the Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Panama, in a recent article. "Our Ministers and Consuls stand in the front rank of foreign representatives, and our merchants, mission-aries and travelers find themselves,

The numerous victories of the United States Far Bastern diplomacy were in-augurated as far back as September, 1899. months; but then came the Boxer out-break in the early part of 1800. The "open-door" policy, so vital to American trade in the Orient, seemed doomed when Theo-dore Roosevelt took the oath as Vice-President. Yet it has not only been suc-down, I suppose, for 29 years; but there nities demanded by the other powers much has been done in this direction since whose troops marched to Pekin.

Since the Boxer rising China has had good cause to recognize the United States as her best friend among the nations. The mercial treaty between the two countries, which was signed at Shanghai in 1960, was the reward of honest, straight-

Among other treaties of importance efthe Clayton-Bulwer treaty and gave the roads. Canadians; the Pious Pund arbitration in March, 1902. The best time previously treaty one of many instruments by which the State Department and the Senate have Lehigh Valley's "Black Diamond Ex emphasized America's candid desire for arbitration in the settlement of interna-tional disputes; the commercial treaty with Cubs, adding generosity to the jus-tice which made Cubs an independent re-public; the treaty with Menelik, effected by Consul-General Skinner's picturesque

giving and bribetaking extraditable of

In October, 1904, President Roosevelt diplomatic successes which have been scored almost week by week during the past four years.

We Growth of Material Wealth

THE internal commerce of the Unit-ed States was in 1900 twenty billions of dollars," said O. P. Austin, Chief. of the Bureau of Statistics, in a recent speech at Rochester, N. Y. "With this definite basis in 1900, and knowing what rapid development has occurred since that time, we may safely put the internal nmerce of the year 1903 at over twenty billions of dollars-a sum which actually equaled the entire international com-merce of the world in that year.

satisfaction indeed to the producere, manufacturers, traders, bankers and transporters of America, Think of it! The market of our away country "This ought to be a source of pride and market of our own country, in which we can transport our goods from the door of the factory to the door of the consumer, is equal to the entire international com-merce of the world."

While the public debt per capita has decreased from \$14.52 in 1900 to \$11.81 in 1904, the total money in circulation per capita has increased from \$26.94 to \$30.89. Bank deposite have increased in four years nearly two and a half billions; the value of farm animals has risen \$770,000,000; the imports of merchandise by \$140,000,000; the receipts of the Postoffice Department by over \$40,000,000. And so it is in whatever branch of National activity you may choose to turn to. There has been an amazing advance all along the line.

The estimated increase of population in the four years is over 5,000,000, of whom over 1,800,000 were immigrante. This is 600,000 more than in the preceding four years; it is more than in any other four years in the country's history, even the great rush of 1890-84 and this steeplte our stringent immigration laws, which did

works of India and Egypt will be dwarfed in a few years by those of the United States," said an engineer of great experience in this particular line of work to the writer the other day.

by the Government sales of public lands. They have brought in nearly \$30,000,000 to the Treasury since 1900; in the four previous years they only brought in about \$9,000,000.

The Development of Transportation

THERE has been a remarkable development in transportation since the inauguration in 1909, and that development has been most marked in the United States," said Vice-President J. D. Layng, of the "Big Four." "A general cutting of schedule time between the big cities has taken place. The most notable instance, perhaps, is the Twentieth Century Limited,' which has cut the time between hardly deemed worthy of a newspaper New York and Chicago from 24 down to paragraph. 29 hours. During the World's Fair special trains were run which covered the distance in an even shorter time, but that was not a permanent reduction. "The power of locomotives has been con-

freight engines are now hauling a larger number of cars and a bigger weight than they ever did before. The luxuries of travel for the passenger have also been added to, and are being more added to whether in the heart of Asia, Africa, or South America, accorded every protection, interest and facility that is given to the most favored nation. A tidal wave of American prestige has swept over the seas, and back in the interior of strange took according to the interior of strange. The total mileage of railroads in the limited to the land of the land month by month. As a writer truly said lands everywhere our flag stands for that United States in 1900, according to the re-which is best among all peoples." United States in 1900, according to the remission, was 207,977, an increase of 14,822 miles on 1900. That shows you how rapidly our railroads are being extended, and n John Hay first advanced his "open-" policy in regard to China. All the up since 1965. The total assets of the door" policy in regard to China. All the up since 1908. The total assets of the governments concerned—those which had surface steam railroads in the United shown a desire to grab portions of China States are now valued at nearly \$15,000,—gave satisfactory assurances in favor 000,000. Their net earnings last year exof that policy within less than three ceeded those in 1900 by nearly \$110,000,000. policy within less than three but then came the Boxer out-the early part of 1900. The "open-the early part of 1900. The "open-and moved over 1,300,000,000 tons of

President. Yet it has not only been successfully maintained, but the firm stand made by the United States Government country, targely in sidings. They are materially reduced the exorbitant indem-

"The past four years have also witnessed an extension of the application of ciectricity to the purposes of transporta-tion. The horse car has become almost a negligible factor, being replaced all over the country by the electric trolley car. forward diplomacy. That treaty clinches the "open-door" policy and further opens up China to foreign trade.

This change, however, was effected in the main before 1909. Electricity has also been adopted for city lines, such as the elevated road and the subway in New fected during the past four years are the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which abrogated piled to suburban traffic on other rail-

> A paragraph which appeared in the newspapers early in January was signifi-cant of the wonderful development of American railroads. It stated that Presi-

Towards the end of 1904 arbitration trea-tice were effected with France, Germany, Switzerland, Portugal and Great Britain, while Italy, Mexico and other powers sig-nified their willingness to negotiate like treatles.

put the coping stone on America's cru-sade for peace by inviting the powers represented at The Hague Conference of 1829 to hold another conference and con-tinue the work then accomplished. All the powers save Russia agreed to the proposal. Russia replied cordially, but suggested that the conference should be postponed until after the conclusion of the war with Japan. It is expected, how-ever, that the Czar's Government will be brought into line and the conference held during the present year. If so, it will crown an unexampled series of American

The irrigation policy advocated in President Roosevelt's first message to Congress has been vigorously pursued under the National reciamation law, passed in June. 1962. About 33,000,000 acres have been sel aside to be reclaimed. There are no fewer than 67 distinct irrigation projects in 14 states and territories, and about a dozen of them are being actively carried out at present. The number of irrigated farms is now over 200,000, an increase of \$5,000

Imagine what this must mean in the development of the country's wealth! Yet it is only the beginning of a much vaster scheme. "The great irrigation

Another test of prosperity is afforded

alderably increased during the past three or four years by a multiplicity of inven-

United States a free hand to construct the Isthmian Canal alone; the Alaskan boundary treaty, which settled a long-standing dispute very much to the satis-ord of over 28 miles an hour of the Burstanding dispute very much to the satis-faction of Americans and the disgust of Lington Route between Eckley and Wray, recorded was the 80 miles an hour of the Lehigh Valley's "Black Diamond Ex-press," made in April, 1897. In 1901 a press," made in April, 1897. In 1901 a Plant System train ran at the rate of 139 miles an hour for five miles, beating the best previous record by eight miles an

dent Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, had like the extent it has advanced in other contracted with the Baldwin Locomotive things," said one of the heads of one of which lives by selling its products to the Servia and delays in the delivery outside world.

Strikes and delays in the delivery outside world.

Strikes and delays in the delivery outside world.

Strikes and delays in the delivery outside world.

"As for the Philippines, take the juds—

"As for the Philippines, take the jud



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WATCHES \$5.00 down and

the locomotives are to be delivered by can books published during that period the end of June, at the rate of 50 a which are likely to be permanent additions to the world's literature.

Over and among the low sand hills of the Sait Fork of the Arkansas they raced the buffaloes turning and dodging to escape merely an incident in the great affairs of the Department of the personnels and the personnels and the personnels and the personnels are to be delivered by the personnels and the personnels are to be delivered by can books published during that period of the Sait Fork of the Arkansas they raced the buffaloes turning and dodging to escape the personnels are to be delivered by the personnels and the period of the said the personnels are to be delivered by the personnels are to be d the Pennsylvania, and hardly noticeable in the gigantic business of American rail-

The development of telegraphs and telephones since 1900 has been proportionately greater than that of the railroads. The mileage of wires has increased by the hundreds of thousands, and the messages forwarded by the millions.

Progress in Science and Invention

THE wonderful progress of science and Invention in America, as well as in countries, since 1900, might well form the subject of a whole book or many books, instead of a few brief paragraphs, it is only possible to indicate some among many notable discoveries and

Institution at Washington. Here is the that kind went, "special endowment for research" which "The principal they have clamored for during the past

two generations.
Although the greatest chemical discoveries within the period under review, such studied and solved by Americans. In as-tronomy, however, America has come to the forefront within the past two or three years. New stars, comets and asteroids are being discovered so frequently by American astronomers that they

Last year Professor W. H. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory at Arequipa, Peru, observed a new satellite of Saturn which he deciared to be the largest body, excluding comets, discovered in the solar system since 1851. It is so faint that it can only be seen by one scope in the world-the Yerkes, at

The application of photography to as tronomy is an American idea which has been greatly developed since 1900, and has given many remarkable results, especially in the making of a complete attach in the making of a complete atias of the visible half of the moon.

The science of geology has profited greatly by the United States surveys of Alaska, Idaho, Arisona, Obio and other regions. There has also been great economic value in these surveys, which have made known the existence of vast beds of minerals that must in a short time add greatly to the country's wealth. But the distinctively American science

-the science to which Americans are making the greatest contributions—is anthropology. The careful and minute work done during the past three or four years by at least a score of American expeditions among the Indian tribes of the United States, Mexico and Canada has been watched with absorbing interest by anthropologists all over the world. The strange remains found among the Zuni Indiane in 1902, the investigations of Carl Lumboltz among the utterly unknown Huichol and Cora Indians of Mexico, and the expeditions to the Thompson River, Maidu and Arapahoe Indians have been particularly interesting. Dr. Laufer, who has just returned from China, after apending years in unexplored regions there, has added much to the world's knowledge of Chinese life in the far in-terior. The president of the British Anthropological Institute recently contrasted the remarkable encouragement given to anthropology in the United States with the comparative neglect of the acience in England. Only Germany can vie with America in this branch of learning nowadays.

In the realm of invention, the most not-able advances since 1900 have been the beginning of the substitution of the steam turbine for the ordinary reciprocating en-gine, the application of electricity to railway systems, the improvements in airships demonstrated at the recent tourna ment at St. Louis, and the numerous de velopments in mining machinery and the reatment of ores, which have made it ossible profitably to work mines that were valueless only three or four years

Stagnant in Literature and Art

66 DO NOT think that the United States has advanced in literature during the past Presidential term to anything

figures. Whether that is a good sign I cannot say. People think there is no end to the making of books in this country, but in numbers we are far behind Germany, Ruesia, Japan, France, Italy and Great Britain. Our books indeed, are hardly more numerous than those of British India, and Japan publishes more than nany, Russes,
Great Britain. Our book
hardly more numerous than those or ...
ish India, and Japan publishes more than
three times as many as we do. Larger
editions are published in the United
States however, than in any other country; but the big sellers are not the books
which make inordinate demands on the
intellect.

When the buffalo was drawn up in
front of the cook "shack" there' were
shouts for "Dutch," the cook, to ride
him. The buffalo stood pawing the earth
and shaking his mane. "Dutch" could
the gibes of the cowboys who

tions—the negro problem, municipal cor-ruption, 'graft' in the government, 'fren-sied finance,' etc. The old 'problem novinventions, to which the writer's atten-tion was called by Professor Bompas, head of the American Museum of Natural els' dealing with the sex question have History, and Professor Pierre de P. Rickette, the famous mineralogist.

Scientists and inventors all the world over histor are received great encouragement through the foundation of the Carnegie days; five or six years ago anything of who retreated and began fiddling for

of the cheap magazines in popularity. his uncertainty while the cowboys should in derision.

Exact figures as to their circulation cannot be obtained, but it is safe to say that, taken all round, it has more than the less sanguine he became, and finally stood jumping up and down in his uncertainty, while the cowboys should in derision.

White Suffale a Signature of the increase of the cheap magazines in popularity. as radium and hellum, have not been that, taken all round, it has more than doubled in four years. This does not seem to hurt the book trade. Americans are spending a great deal more on their

reading now than they ever did before, in spite of the Carnegie libraries." The value of the art treasures in the United States has increased by tens of millions of dollars since 1990, but it is impossible. In the very nature of the case. to set definite values upon them. Many of the leading connoisseurs of Europe have begun to elamor for passing of laws in their countries similar to that of Italy, to prevent American millionaires from buying rare objects of art and taking them across the Atlantic WILLIAM THORP.

"BUSTING" BUFFALO.

Two Bulls Being Trained for Driving Purposes.

Guthrie (Mo.) Capital. Ranch "101" has a small herd of buf faloes, purchased at the Goodnight ranch in the Texas Panhandie. Mr. Milier, one of the managers of the ranch, decided to break two young buffalo bulls for driving purposes, believing that a ride behilfd two buffals roadsters would delight the visiting editors. Miller began his buffalo "busting" one day not long ago and near-Two expert ropers saddled their ponies and started in pursuit of two young bulls that were grazing in a near-by pasture. Both bulls were wild, and galoped away at full speed when the cowboys appeared, swinging their

"There has been a decided increase in their pursuers. The day was cold but the number of books published—from \$356 in 1906 to 7836 in 1908, the latest available the buffaloes and their black tongues protruded further and further from their mouths.
One of the bulls was roped around his

neck. Being stronger than a steer, he dragged the pony with him, though the pony furrowed the sand with his feet.

buffalo bareback. "Dutch" shed his long apron and crouched for a spring upon the buffalo's shaggy back. His first approach brought a surprising dem hat kind went.
"The principal feature of the publishing tated the less sanguine he became, and

> White Buffalo, a Sioux Indian, the ranch, pushed "Dutch" aside, sprang upon the buffalo, waved his hat and dismounted almost before the buffalo knew what had happened. This re-stored the cook's confidence, and a moment later, with both hands deep in the buffalo's mane, he was careering across the prairie, with the frightened buffalo running at full speed. "Dutch' could not be shaken from his sent, to the grief of the cowboys, who had hoped that he would be thrown,

Stealing Houses Entire.

London Chronicle.
"I am told that if a man steals a whole ouse it is no offense, but if he steals a part it is." So said the Middlesex Ses-sions Judge in sentencing George Henry Richards to five years' penal servitude. A middle-aged builder, Richards, occupied a house at Tottenham—without paying any rent-until an ejectment order, was obtained, when he boiled with the copper, three stoves, a mantel-board and

other movable fittings.

Despite the Judge's dictum, a detective put in proofs that Richards in 1991 was ordered three years' penal servitude for the remarkable offense of "stealing two

It appeared that a gentleman in that year bought two houses at Hadley. He then went away for a time. When he returned he found that one house had been completely demolished, and that a gang of workmen in the employ of Richards was busily demolishing the other. The impudent Richards had also demolished 150 feet of wall belonging to the local



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