

announcements made for the commission of the grazing systems of the State of Texas, the State of Wyoming, the United States Northern Pacific Railroad, and of the Indian office in the case of permits to stockmen for the use of Indian lands suitable for grazing, and of the grazing conditions throughout the West. A map has been prepared showing the general location and area of the summer, winter, and year-long ranges, and the sections which are largely dependent upon a temporary water supply for their utilization in grazing, and those where there has been extensive development by wells and windmills. We believe that this map will be found exceedingly valuable and interesting in the consideration of all grazing problems, and it is therefore submitted in the appendix.

Third. Upon the results of a meeting called to confer with the commission by the National Live Stock Association in Denver early in August, 1904, which was attended by the Secretary of Agriculture and by representative stockmen from all the grazing-land States and Territories. The opinion of the stockmen present was almost unanimous in favor of some action on the part of the government which would give the range some right of control by which the range can be kept from destruction by overgrazing and the controversies over range rights can be satisfactorily eliminated, the only question being as to the most satisfactory method by which such right may be obtained.

Fourth. Upon 1,000 answers received to a circular letter addressed to stockmen throughout the West. These answers show that under the present system the pasturing value of the ranges has deteriorated and the carrying capacity of the lands has been greatly diminished; that the present condition of affairs is unsatisfactory; that the adoption of a new system of management would insure a better and more permanent use of the grazing lands; that a certain improvement in range con-

ditions has already been brought about by range control on the forest reserves, and that the great bulk of the attacks made upon the range are definitely in favor of government control of the open range.

Fifth. Upon facts presented at many public meetings held throughout the West and upon innumerable suggestions which have been received and considered.

Your commission concurs in the opinion of the stockmen that some form of government control is necessary at once, but is opposed to the immediate application of any definite plan to all of the grazing lands alike, in view of local conditions or actual grazing value. The following plan is intended to bring about the gradual application to each locality of a form of control specifically suited to that locality, whether it may be applicable to any other locality or not. Your commission recommends that suitable authority be given to the President to set aside, by proclamation, certain grazing districts or reserves. To the Secretary of Agriculture, in whose department is found the special acquaintance with range conditions and live-stock questions which is absolutely necessary for the wise solution of these problems, authority should be given to classify and appraise the grazing lands, and to appoint such officers as the care of each grazing district may require, to charge and collect a moderate fee for permits, and to make and apply definite and appropriate regulations to each grazing district. These regulations should be framed and approved by the President, and brought about the largest permanent occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers. All land under any permit so given should continue to be subject to entry under reasonable regulations notwithstanding such permit.

Mining Laws. Your commission has not yet found it possible to take up the extremely important subject of the revision of the mining laws with the thoroughness which it deserves. From the evidence already submitted it is obvious that important changes are necessary, both in the United States and in Alaska. The commission hopes to treat this matter more at length in a subsequent report.

Rights of Way. Year after year the question of rights of way across the public lands has been called to the attention of the Congress in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The laws on this subject are numerous and apparently often incongruous. Rights of way are often granted contingently upon the execution of work within a definite time, but decisions and practices are now in force under which it has become almost impossible to divert the public lands of the incursion of these rights, granted conditionally in the first place, but still in existence, although the conditions were not fulfilled.

Rights such as these are very numerous. They lie dormant until actual development has begun to take place, either under reclamation act or otherwise; then they appear in enormous numbers to the very serious hindrance of new enterprises. Your commission is engaged on a study of this subject and will report hereafter upon it.

Attention is called again to the recommendation of your commission in its previous report (p. 10) that entry of agricultural lands included in forest reserves be permitted under surveys by routes and bounds, and special emphasis is directed to the recommendation, which is here renewed, that in such cases actual reclamation act or otherwise be required and that no commutation be allowed.

Large and Small Holdings. Detailed study of the practical operation of the present land laws, particularly of the desert-land act and the commutation clause of the homestead act, shows that their tendency far too often is to bring about land monopoly rather than to multiply small holdings by actual settlers. The land laws, decisions, and practices have become so complicated that the settler is at a marked disadvantage in comparison with the shrewd business man who aims to acquire large properties. Not infrequently their effect is to put a premium on perjury and dishonest methods in the acquisition of land. It is apparent, in consequence, that in very many localities, and especially in general, a larger proportion of the public land is passing into the hands of speculators and corporations than into those of actual settlers who are making homes.

This is not due to the character of the land. In all parts of the United States known to your Commission where such large holdings are being acquired the genuine homesteader is prospering along

THE NEW NORWAY.

PEACEFUL WITHDRAWAL FROM SISTER MONARCHY UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

Frustration of Cherished Ideal of Sweden to Gradually but Completely Absorb Norway—Personality of New Monarch.

A new monarchy has been founded and its King rules his people to-day; yet the accomplishment has been made without one deed of violence. Fancy, a few hundred years ago, the secession of a powerful people from a yet more powerful one. The new regime would needs have possessed a genius and a daredevil for a leader, and then waded with him through rivers of blood in order to establish the new throne.

But in the case of Norway, the ballot box was the only weapon used and the case is without a parallel in history.

The strange anomaly, too, is presented of the birth of a new dynasty, while the most aristocratic and autocratic dynasty, situated immediately adjoining it, is tottering to its fall.

By vote of the Storting, Norway's legislative body, the Norwegian people decided to separate from Sweden; by vote of the Norwegians the new regime was selected in a monarchical form; and again by vote of the Storting, Prince Charles of Denmark was selected as the new ruler. There were a number of the bright lights of Norway who favored a republican form of government, but they could only muster to their banners about twenty per cent of the entire vote cast.

The separation of Norway from Sweden by vote of the Storting is but the culmination of a struggle that goes way back to the early part of the present century. The general cause assigned for the separation is the refusal of King Oscar of Sweden to grant Norway a separate consular service of its own. But this overlooks a salient fact of history.

Intended Effacement of Norway. Bernadotte, Napoleon's marshal, when invited by the Swedish nobles to become king, pledged himself, for himself and his successors, to make it the great principle of Swedish diplomacy to gradually effect the absorption and effacement of Norway. The nobility of Sweden hoped by this method to atone for the loss of Finland. Bernadotte was unable to complete this project, but instead arranged a union which gave Norway many rights. His pledge he kept so far as he could and each of his successors has felt it binding on him. King Oscar of Sweden, kind and good natured, would probably have been glad enough to give the Norwegians their separate consular service, but for the promise made by his ancestor.

Throughout the eighty-seven years that the line of Bernadotte has been on the Swedish throne Norway has never relinquished the demand for independence, and the fruition of this great dream is certain to be followed by determined efforts toward progress. They are intensely democratic, are the Swedes, who have the habit of aristocracy strongly fixed upon them. There are said to be only five noble families in Norway, while there are three thousand in Sweden.

Outwitting the Russian Game. With such difference in temperament many expected the people of Norway to vote for a republic, but since the separation became a certainty there has never been a moment that anything but a monarchy was possible. Had a republic been selected, such a government would have gotten little sympathy from any of the powers of Europe, so that Russia, which has always cast longing eyes at Norway, might easily absorb the Norwegians when the time for the blow came. The split between Sweden and Norway seemed to offer a new chance for Russia to pounce upon the little mouse, but the cleverness of the diplomats of Norway in selecting King Edward's nephew as ruler and thereby making England an ally, thwarts Russia in all efforts to absorb the new monarchy.

With Prince Carl, second son of Crown Prince Christian of Denmark, the new King of Norway, the Bernadottes do not cease to reign over the upper half of the Scandinavian peninsula, popular opinion notwithstanding. The mother of the new Norwegian King was at one time Princess of Sweden and Norway; her father, Charles XV, ruled over the union prior to King Oscar II's accession to the throne.

King Haakon VII. The King is a young man of thirty-

try of his birth, Denmark, under the dominion of which Norway remained for four hundred years. Six other Haakons have ruled Norway in years past when the Norwegians were free. The first thing King Haakon will be expected to do is to develop Norwegian shipping and maritime trade. The under that started the quarrel between Norway and Sweden was a demand for a separate consular service. Now she will have her own consuls. Free to act independently of Sweden, Norway will now have a chance to stride forward, making, it is believed, far greater progress than her neighbor. The people of the United States can testify to the admirable attributes of such Norwegians as come to our shores and make their homes with us; they are industrious and make the best of citizens. It is understood to be the aim of the new King to try to keep as many of this industrious class at home, offering them inducements in the way of establishing new industries. In a short time he hopes by this method to cause a wave of prosperity to sweep over the entire kingdom.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the famous Arctic explorer, was largely responsible for the movement that caused Norway to seek a King in the person of Prince Charles of Denmark. Many Americans had hoped that the new King would select Dr. Nansen as Norway's first minister to the United States, but it seems that he has been chosen to represent Norway at the London court.

DISINFECTED BARBERS.

Our German cousins have gone far ahead of us in hygienic requirements with reference to barber shops, according to Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfurt.

The municipal restrictions apply not only to the utensils and cosmetics, but



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COGHLAN NEARING LIMIT.

"Hoch der Kaiser" Rear Admiral Has Looked for Celebration—Retires Next Year.

One of the most troubled men in Uncle Sam's Navy, on a certain Saturday last month was Rear Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the New York Navy Yard. He discovered it was his sixty-first birthday.

According to all accounts the admiral did not, or would not, know his age. His headquarters in the old frame building at the yard was fragrant when he walked upstairs yesterday morning. Sixty-one American Beauty roses were on his desk. At the entrance the admiral halted.

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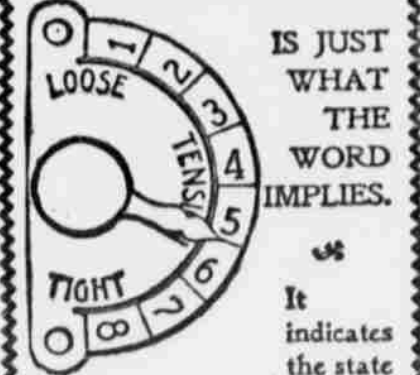
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even to the personal cleanliness of the barber himself. The following rules have recently been promulgated by the government of a large German city: The cut-off hair must at once be removed; the floor of the shop must be washed at least twice per week; cold and hot running water must be supplied, and the barber must wash his hands with warm water before attending to a customer. No crumme or caplets are permitted in barber shops. The head rest must be covered for each customer with a fresh napkin of paper or linen. The employees must wear clean, long upper garments of light color, without pockets. The soap used must be in form of powder or small tablets.

The lather from razors must be removed by means of paper. Instead of sponges pieces of woolen cloth or napkins have to be used. Alum or magnesia can only be used, kept in a powder box. The bowls and shaving brushes must be cleaned each time after having been used. Nobody is allowed to be shaved suffering from a visible skin disease, unless the proprietor of the barber shop is convinced that it is not contagious. Sponges, powder puffs, magnesia and brushes, in lumps, and revolving brushes are prohibited. Scissors, brushes, and combs, as well as the hair-cutting machines and razors, must be cleaned with ammonia or soda and an antiseptic solution.

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Not a Laughing Matter.

A pompous, plethoric Englishman was ascending the front steps of one of our sky-scrapers, when a hustling, cowboy style of a young man, rushed past him, giving him a vigorous slap upon that part of his anatomy which a very tight pair of corduroy pants made especially conspicuous. Looking back, the young man, much to his embarrassment, perceived the Englishman was an entire stranger.

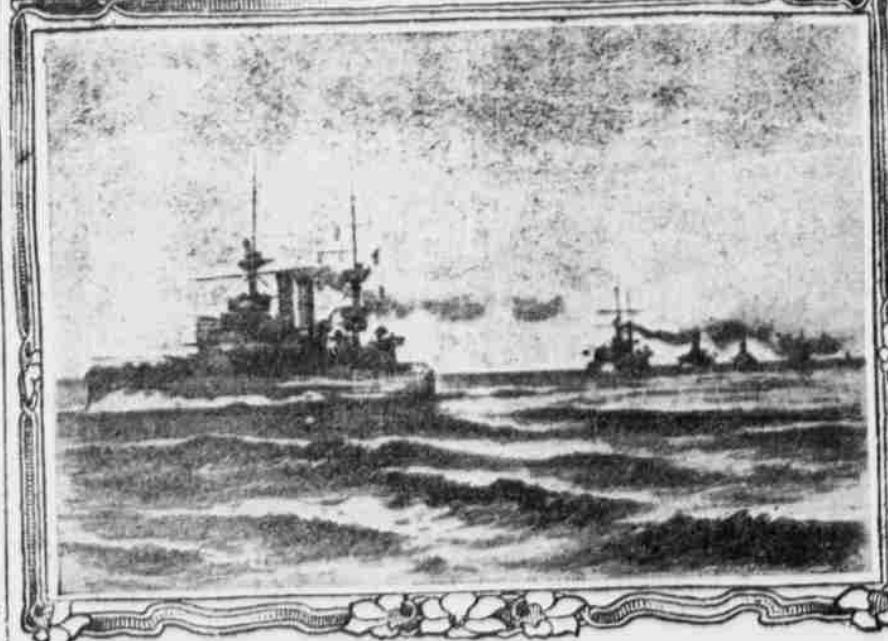
"I beg your pardon, my dear sir," he said, "I thought you were Hawkins."

The Englishman straightened himself, and with a most disgusted expression cried out, "Who the 'I' is 'A'wkins? 'A'wkins may like that sort of a thing but HI don't!"

Horace to Susan.

"The ballot and the bullet go together," Horace Greeley once said to Susan Anthony. "You women say you want to vote; are you prepared to fight, too?"

"Yes, Mr. Greeley," answered Miss Anthony, "we are prepared to fight exactly as you have always fought—with the point of a goose quill."



HAAKON'S VIKING FLEET.

Was no Repeater.

A young Irishman, who had married when but nineteen, complained of the difficulties of married life and swore he'd never marry so young again if he lived to be the age of Methuselah.

The longest lane has a turning. It is part of nature's plan. And the river wide, we lag beside, is crossed by a single span.

The longest night has a morning; The sun never fails to rise. And the mountains of doubt we worry about, Are stepping stones to the skies.