many places directly to the activity of agents of loan companies, who are often United States commissionoften United States commissionalso, eager first to induce settle-nt and then to make these loans account of the double commission ived. Later they secure the these which accrues to them



the commutation clause does not ap-pear until after foreclosure upon the maturity of the loans.

One significant brought out by the investigation is that a large portion of the commuters are women, who never establish a permanent residence and who are employed temporarily in the towns as school teachers or in domestic service, or who are living with their parents. The great majority of these commuters sell imnediately upon receiving title, the usiness being transacted through some agent who represents his client in all dealings and prepares all pa-

The commutation clause, if it is to be retained to cover special cases, should be effective only after not less than three years' actual—not con-structive—living at home on the land. Under present practice, the commutation period being fourteen months, six months of this time is generally taken to establish residence, so that only eight months remain. This time is usually arranged to include the summer, so that the shack built need not be habitable in severe winter weather, and the residence on the land may consist merely in a summer outing. Obviously it is assential that residence should be far more strictly defined. It is probable that lax interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of the law regarding residence is responsible for more fraud under the homestead act than all other causes combined.

It may be urged that the frauds which have taken place under the scrutiny of many hundreds of desert not be habitable in severe winter weather, and the residence on the

homesteads were transferred within three months after acquisition of title, and evidence was obtained to show that two-thirds of the commuters immediately left the state. In many instances foreigners, particularly citizens of Canada, came into this country, declared their intention of becoming citizens, took up homesteads, commuted, sold them and reterned to their native land.

The reasons given for adhering to it lands. The most common form of at themselves into a corporation, as proof of the been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the with such testimony, as proof of the been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the demonstration with such testimony, as proof of the been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the demonstration with such testimony, as proof of the demonstration with such testimony, as proof of the most common form of at the most common form of the most common form of the most common form of the most common for the most common form of the most common form of the most common fo

applied to individual cases. It is said, for example, that the commuter desires to raise money for use in improving his place. This is often true, but in the majority of cases the records show that the commuter immediately leaves the vicinity. The frequency of loans is traceable in the record of such arid or desert lands. The General Land Office has within the past year endeavored to put a stop to this practice by holding that a corporation or association of persons is not qualified to receive a description of the law. The law should absolutely require an actual adequate water supply, and the limits as to quantity should be defined.

In short, the law should render impossible the continuance of the continuance of the said or desert lands. acres of such arid or desert lands.

This ruling, if enforced, will tend to lessen the evils resulting from large without water, without cultivation, This ruling, if enforced, will tend to lessen the evils resulting from large holdings prior to patent, but it is not deemed possible to secure adequate control of this question unless the law prohibits assignments of desertland entries. By repealing that provision of the law and remires the law prohibits assignments of desertland entries. By repealing that provision of the law and remires the

vision of the law and requiring the claimant to show that he has made claimant to show that he has made the entry for his own use and benefit and not for the benefit of any other person or corporation and that he has made no agreement by which the title shall inure to any other person or corporation the evils incident to large holdings of such lands under the present known conditions of agriculture, and so located that they can not be reclaimed by irrigation. They are, and probably always must be, of chief value for grazing. There are the senting of law will be materially agree approximately equal to one-fifth be sanction of law will be materially

lessened.

It is a striking fact that these large holdings of desert land are not reclaimed and devoted to their best use. Three hundred and twenty acres of irrigable land is entirely too much for economical handling by one person. On the other hand, inspection shows that in the seme levelite and shows that in the same locality and under the same climatic conditions the homestead entries, where not com-muted, are reclaimed and utilized.

The desert-land act as it stands upon the statute books appears to have many features which commend it, as before stated, the practices governing it have largely nullified its good features, and the resulting evils cannot be fully overcome without legislaton out legislaton.

The area of the desert entry should be cut down from 320 acres to through the foreclosure and transfer tion should be given to the secretary of the property. The true working of the Interior to cut it down still further where it is apparent that infurther where it is apparent that it is apparent that infurther tensive cultivation is practicable. A farm of 320 acres, if irrigated, is entirely too large for a single family. and its possession simply prevents other settlers from coming into the country. Furthermore, it makes land onopoly easy and induces specula

Actual living at home on the land for not less than two years should be required before patent. Your Commission can not understand why any settler should be given both a homestead and a desert entry, either of which without the other should suffice, under the law, to turnish him a home. The desert-land taw rhould be a means of settlement, and actual bona fide residence should be rigidly

required.

The actual production of a valuable crop should be required on not less than one-fourth the area of the entry. At present, as a rule, the great-er part of the desert entries are never actually watered. Hundreds of desert entries were examined by members of the Commission in the

terned to their native land.

The reasons given for adhering to the commutation clause are diverse and many of them are cogent when applied to individual cases. It is said, for example, that the commutation of the past variance of the property of the past variance of the past varia

The great bulk of the vacant public lands throughout the West are unsuitable for cultivation under the area approximately equal to one-fifth the extent of the United States proper. The exact limits can not be set, for with seasoned changes large areas of land which afford good grazing one year are almost desert in another. There are also vast tracts of wooded timbered land in which grazing has much importance, and until a further classification of the public lands is made it will be impossible to give with exactness the total acreage. The extent is so vast and the commercial interests inolved so great as to demand in the lighest degree the wise and conservative handling of these vast

It is a matter of the first importance to know whether these grazing lands are being used in the best way possible for the continued devel p-ment of the country or whether they are being abused under a sys-tem which is detrimental to such development and by which the only present value of the land is being repidly destroyed.

At present the vacant public lands are theoretically open commons, free to all citizens but as a matter of fact a large proportion have been parceled out by more or less definite compacts or agreements among the various in These tacit agreements are terests. continually being violated. The sheepmen and cattlement are in frequent collision because of incursions upon each other's flomain. Land which for years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate

ROCHAMBEAU STATUE.

A Heroic Bronze Figure of France's Field Marshall Standing In Front of White House. One of the very striking and majes-

tle bits of bronze in Washington is the Rochambeau statue which stands in what was called Jackson Square, wrote as follows to his friend Stodder;



of the presence there Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Jackson, later called Lafa-vette Square, because of the erection vette Square, because of the erection there of the great Lafayette statue, and now very frequently called Rochambeau Park because of this elegant example of art. The statue was unveiled in 1902. It stands directly in front of the White House, The movement for the erection in the National Capital of a statue of Rochambean was in recognition close ties between France and th Inited States. This sentiment was particularly strong after the close of the Spanish-American war in view of the services rendered in the interest of neace by Cambon the French Ambassador. The government of France had also just sent ment of France had also just sent over two superb Sevres vases as a gift to President McKinley. Concress appropriated \$7,500 for the statue. Rochambeau commanded the French forces sent to the assistance of the voung republic of the United States and which co-operated with the Continental army at Yorktown.

seen in various degrees of dilapidate, but they show no evidence of genuine occupation. They have never been in any sense homes. Investigations have been carried on where the commuted homesteads are notable in number. The records of some of the counties examined show that 90 per cent of the commuted homesteads were transferred within three months after acquisition of tile. The most common form of atternance is a seen of the common form of atternance in the supply is adequate for that purpose. While this showing, on its face, indicates a compliance with the water remains that the water remains that the water to permanently reclaim the land. The ownership of stock in a projected irrigation ditch which does not exist in fact, or the ownership has the most common form of atternance in the supply is adequate for that purpose. While this showing, on its face, indicates a compliance with the water remains that the water to permanently reclaim the land. The ownership of stock in a projected irrigation ditch which does not exist in fact, or the ownership has the most common form of attended and eardened within three months after acquisition of tile. The ownership of stock in a projected irrigation ditch which does not exist in fact, or the ownership has often been accepted, in connection of the purpose. While this showing, on its purpose. While this showing, on its purpose, while this showing, on its purpose. The water remains that the water of the water remains that the water made the community reclaim the land. The ownership of stock in a project in fact, or the ownership has the acquisition of a purpose. While this showing, on its purpose. The water remains that the water made the community reclaim the land. The ownership of stock in a project in the acquisition of a purpose of the community reclaim the land. The ownership of the water remains that the water made the community reclaim the land. The ownership of the water remains the the water made the community reclaim the land. The ownership of the water ma

The Coffee Importers and Roasters are Attacking

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

All Along the Line.

"THERE'S A REASON."

Many people have found out the truth about oldfashioned coffee.

They have overcome disease caused by it.

The plan was easy and sure.

Quit Coffee and use Postum.

Proof with one's self is stronger than any theory. The Postum army grows by hundreds of thousands

The old-fashioned Coffee Magnates are now deriding Postum through the papers.

Because their pocketbooks are hurt, they would drive the people back to the old coffee slavery.

One coffee prevaricator says: "It (Postum) has lately been exposed and found to contain an excess of very ordinary coffee."

Another that "it (Postum) is made from a small amount of parched peas, beans, wheat, dried sweet potatoes, and paste of wheat middlings."

Here's to you, oh faithful followers of the tribe of

\$100,000.00 CASH

will be deposited with any reputable trust company (or a less amount if desired) against a like amount by any coffee roaster or dealer. If the charges prove true we lose, if not we take the money as partial liquidation for the infamous insult to our business.

The Postum Pure Food factories are the largest in the world, the business having been built upon absolutely pure food products, made on scientific lines, "for a reason" and the plain unvarnished truth told every day and all the time. These factories are visited by thousands of people every month. They are shown into every cranny and examine every ingredient and

process. Each visitor sees Postum made of different parts of the wheat berry treated by different mechanical methods and one part blended with a small part of pure New Orleans molasses. So he knows Postum contains not one thing in the world but Wheat and New Orleans molasses. It took more than a year of experimenting to perfect the processes and learn how to develop the diastase and properly treat the other elements in the wheat to produce the coffee-like flavor that makes suspicious people "wonder." But there never has been one grain of old-fashioned or drug coffee in Postum and never will be.

Another thing, we have on file in our general offices the original of every testimonial letter we have ever published. We submit that our attitude regarding coffee is now and always has been absolutely fair. If one wants a stimulant and can digest coffee and it does not set up any sort of physical ailment, drink it.

But, if coffee overtaxes and weakens the heart (and Or if it sets up disease of the stomach and bowels

(and it does with some). Or if it causes weak eyes (and it does with some).

Or if it causes nervous prostration (and it does

Then good plain old-fashioned common sense might (without asking permission of coffee merchants) suggest to quit putting caffeine (the drug of coffee) into a highly organized human body, for health is really wealth and the happiest sort of wealth.

Then if one's own best interest urges him to study into the reason and "There's a reason," he will unearth great big facts that all of the sophistries of the coffee importers and roasters cannot refute.

A Few Overlooks.

"I met an old friend in town to-day" said Mr. Shannon to his wife one evening, on his return from business," and he told me he expected to be married in a week.

"Dear Stodder:-I thought I was a newspaper reporter, but please answer the following questions by return mail.

mail. They cover some points I neg-lected to get from you.

"What is the name of the girl you are to marry? 'Where does she live?

"What does her father do? "Has he any money?
"Was it love at first sight?

"Are you very much in love with

"Where are you going to live?
"Did you ask her personally, or write your proposal?
"Havn't you proposed to other girls?

"How did you and I come to be such 'Where are you going for your

"Is it that tall girl you took to the theatre one night last winter? "Why didn't I ask you all this when you told me?

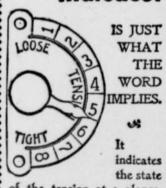
"Were you so excited you couldn't give me any information, but simply had to talk about getting married? "A prompt reply will help me to give my wife some much-desired information. Next time you tell me you are going to be married, don't think that is the really important feature about it .- Yours hastily, Shannon."

A darky was asked why he went away, and gave the following lucid an-

"I didn't went. I didn't want to went, and if I had wanted to went, I couldn't have got to go no how."

There is a group of islands south of New Zealand called the Seven Sisters, said to be subject to a practically constant rainfall. The same conditions exist in Terra del Fuego, except that the rain often takes the form of sleet or snow. sleet or snow.

, A Tension Indicator



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of the tension at a glance. Its use means time saving and easier sewing. It's our own invention

and is found only on the

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Sewing Machine.

We have other striking improvements that appeal to the careful buyer. Send for our elegant H. T. catalog.

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They are the only Lock Buckles with the Vale Principle and are made of Manganese Bronze, which looks like gold, is stronger than steel and will not rust.

Locks alone (easily attachable). Small, 50e; medium, 75c; large, \$1.00. (Beautifully hand engraved and including monogram, 25c extra); with strap for trunk, \$1.50; for case, \$1.00 prepaid and returnable if not delighted. Booklet on request. Salesmen a d sales women wanted everywhere.

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SPLENDID WESTERN TIMBER GROVE. In the Region Being Despoiled Under the Timber and Stone Act.

operations of the commutation clause are due largely to lax administration. The fact is that the precedents established by decisions rendered on special cases have so far weakened the powers of administration that additional legislation is necessary.

entries now passing to final proof shows that in the majority of cases, these lands are not actually utilized, but are being held for speculative purposes, owing to several causes, among which are the laxity of some of the state laws governing appropriation of water for irrigation purposes. Desert Land Law.

In the preceding report the oninton was expressed that the desert-land law should, for the present, at least, be allowed to stand, with a few changes in detail. It was believed that, with the experience of the past for guidance, it would be possible to enforce this law so that its essential provisions should be complied with. More careful analysis, however, of the operations of this act and of the operations of this act and of the operations of this act and of the modified in essential particulars.

Your Commission recommended

Among which are the laxity of some of the laxity of some of the laxity of some of the state laws governing appropriation purposes, and the insufficiency of the water supply, considerable difficulty has been encountered in administer. In the preceding that provision of the desert-land laws which requires a claimant to have a permanent water right based on prior appropriation. Very often the waters of a stream are exhausted by other appropriators before the form of posting notices, recording his claim, and complying the the figure of a woman hurrying formed with the Continental army at York-with the Conti