

amations made for the commission of the grazing systems of the State of Texas, the State of Wyoming, the Union and Northern Pacific railroads, 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 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, 1901, 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 user some right of control by which the range can be kept from destruction by overcrowding 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 1,400 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 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-

side of them under precisely the same conditions. Wherever the law has been so enforced as to give the settler a reasonable chance he has settled, prospered, built up the country, and brought about more complete development and larger prosperity than where land monopoly flourishes. Nearly everywhere the large landowner has succeeded in monopolizing the best tracts, whether of timber or agricultural land. There has been some outcry against this condition. Yet the lack of greater protest is significant. It is to be explained by the energy, shrewdness, and influence of the men to whom the continuation of the present condition is desirable.

Your Commission has had inquiries made as to how a number of estates, selected haphazard, have been acquired. Almost without exception collusion or evasion of the letter and spirit of the land laws was involved. It is not necessary to be inferred that the present owners of these estates were dishonest, but the fact remains that their holdings were acquired or consolidated by practices which can not be defended.

The disastrous effect of this system upon the well-being of the nation as a whole requires little comment. Under the present conditions, speaking broadly, the large estate usually remains in a low condition of cultivation, whereas under actual settlement by individual home makers the same land would have supported many families in comfort and would have yielded far greater returns. Agriculture is a pursuit of which it may be said absolutely that it rarely reaches its best development under any concentrated form of ownership.

There exists and is spreading in the West a tenant or hired-labor system which not only represents a relatively low industrial development, but whose further extensions carries with it a most serious threat. Politically, socially, and economically this system is indefensible. Had the land laws been effective and effectually

THE NEW NORWAY.

PEACEFUL WITHDRAWAL FROM SISTER MONARCHY UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

Frustration of Cherished Ideal of Swedes 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 bring about 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 Norwegians, in marked contrast to 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-

ty 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 Norsemen were free.

The first thing King Haakon will be expected to do is to develop Norwegian shipping and maritime trade. The tinder 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.

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ditions has already been brought about by range control on the forest reserves, and that the great bulk of the western stockmen 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 the grazing lands alike, regardless of local conditions or actual grazing value. The following plan is intended to bring about 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 Federal 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 value of these lands, to appoint such officers as the care of each grazing district may require, to charge and collect a moderate fee for grazing permits, and to make and apply definite and appropriate regulations to each grazing district. These regulations should be framed and applied with special reference to bringing about the largest permanent occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers. All lands to be subject to entry under reasonable regulations notwithstanding such permit.

enforced its growth would have been impossible.

It is often asserted in defense of large holdings that through the operation of enlightened selfishness, the land so held will eventually be put to its best use. This statement, in practice it is almost universally untrue. It is the man who owns and works his land, and it is only the owners of large tracts rarely on the farm who have the capital to develop them effectively.

Although there is a tendency to subdivide large holdings in the long run, yet the desire for such holdings is so strong and the belief in their rapid increase in value so controlling and so widespread that the speculative motive governs; and men go to extremes before they will subdivide lands which they themselves are not able to utilize.

The fundamental fact that characterizes the present situation is this: That the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. RICHARDS,
J. H. NEWELL,
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Great Surgical Feat.

"Dr. Spilinton is the most experienced surgeon in town. Why there's no kind of a fracture he can't set, and set with satisfactory results."

"Is that so?" said the man with the steely blue eye. "I wonder if he would be any good at setting a broken egg."

The Making of Events.

Some men are hammers, and they fall with swift and sure effect. This life for them is, after all, one grand persistent knock.

And some are anvils standing there in unshakable repose. Firm placed and solid, they must bear the impact of the blows.

The hammer has its work to do. The anvil may not yield in opposition. 'Tis not the world's work is revealed."

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 cretonne or carpets 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 styptics 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.

DISINSECTED 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



THE ROYAL FAMILY.

"Corporal, why those flowers?"

"Congratulations, Admiral," Captain Cronin bust out, stalking into the house, "and many more to you."

"Many more what?" asked Admiral Coghlan, looking worried.

"Birthdays, sir," said the captain. "Isn't this your sixty-first?"

Admiral Coghlan looked for his chair.

"Good Lord," he ejaculated, "am I as old as that?"

All day the congratulations poured in. There was a tinge of sadness in them, because one year more and Rear Admiral Coghlan will be retired, according to the naval regulations. He insists that he is in no need of the official chloroform and is good for and anxious for many years of active service.

The most expensive tea is known as "gold tip." It is worth from forty to fifty dollars a pound. On every tea bush grow four or five little gold tips. Great care is taken in gathering and preserving them. A plantation of three or four thousand acres will yield only a few pounds of "gold tip."

Not a Laughing Matter.

A pompous, phlegmatic 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 I 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."

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 and reserves 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 granted contingent 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 divest the public lands of the incus 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 the 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 (hereto attached) that entry of agricultural lands included in the survey be permitted under surveys by metes and bounds, and special emphasis is directed to the recommendation which is here renewed, that in such cases actual residence at home on the land be rigidly 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 perhaps 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-

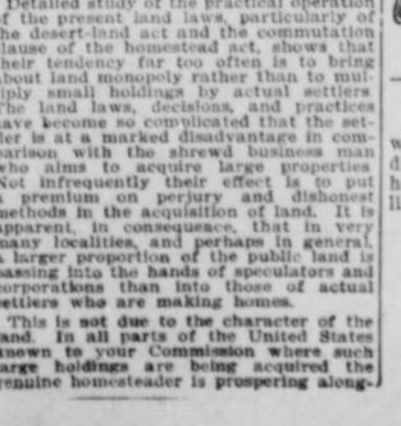
Was no Repeater.

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 had a turning. It is part of nature's plan. And the river winds, we lag beside, Is crossed by a single span.

The longest night has a morning; And the mountains of doubt we worry about Are stepping stones to the skies.

three of gentlemanly appearance, in excellent health and of a very easy-going, liberal turn of mind. He is by nature well fitted to rule over the stubborn Norsemen, who do not mind the harness so long as they do not feel the whip. He is a typical sailor, and this fact alone will make him popular in Norway. Another circumstance in favor of King Charles or King Haakon VII., as he will be styled, is that he understands the language of the Norwegian people; their traditions and history are part of those of the coun-



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