

aminations 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 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 user some right of control by which the range can be kept in a state of overgrazing and the overgrazed range rights can be effectively eliminated, the only question as to the most satisfactory method of which such right may be obtained.

Fourth. Upon 1,469 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 conditions are 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 laws have 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 necessarily 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 asserted absolutely that it rarely reaches its best development under any concentrated form of ownership.

There exists in practice 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 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 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 halibut 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.

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.

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 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.

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

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 monarchial 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 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.

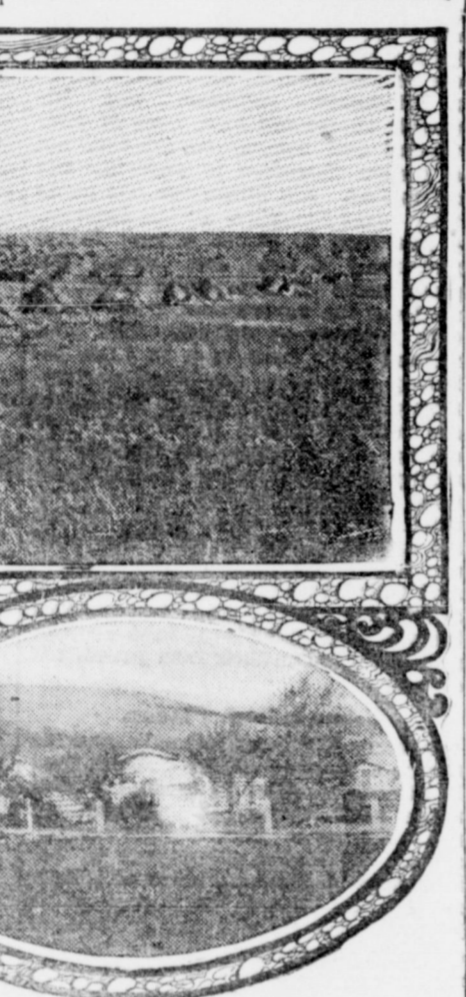
Outwitting the Russian Game. With such difference in temperament many expected the people of Norway to vote for a republic, but since the separation became a certainty there has never been a moment that anything but a monarchy was possible. Had a republic been selected, such a government would have gotten 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.

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

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

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 enter the harness so long as they do not get the whip. He is a typical sailor, this fact alone will make him popular. Another circumstance of King Charles or King Haakon will be styled, is that he speaks the language of the



Unirrigated Farm Scene in the Great Falls, Montana Land District.

Land Immediately Alongside Has Been Taken up Under the Desert Land Law by Felt Swearing the Land Evidently Usage New-Desert.

ditions has already been brought about by range control on the former reserves, and that the great bulk of the western stockmen are definitely in favor of government control of the open ranges in the West.

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, regardless 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 especially 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 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 detailed 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 land covered by 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 and reservations has been called to the attention of Congress in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner General Land Office. The laws on this subject are numerous and apparently incongruous. Rights of way are contingent upon the execution of this a definite time, but decisions and actions are now in force under which the public lands of the incubus of 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 forest reserves be permitted under surveys by states had 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. A study of the practical operation of present land laws, particularly of the homestead act, shows that tendency far too often is to bring about monopoly rather than to multiply small holdings by actual settlers, and laws, decisions, and practices become so complicated that the settler at a marked disadvantage in comparison with the shrewd business man to acquire large properties. It is their effect is to put perjury and dishonest acquisition of land. It is

enforced its growth would have been impossible.

It is often asserted in defense of large holdings that, through the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest, the land will eventually be put to its best use. Whatever theoretical considerations may support this statement, in practice it is almost universally untrue. Hired labor on the farm can not compete with the man who owns and works his land, and if he could the owners of large tracts rarely 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 homes.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. RICHARDS,
R. H. NEWELL,
GILFORD PINCHOT.

Great Surgical Feat.

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

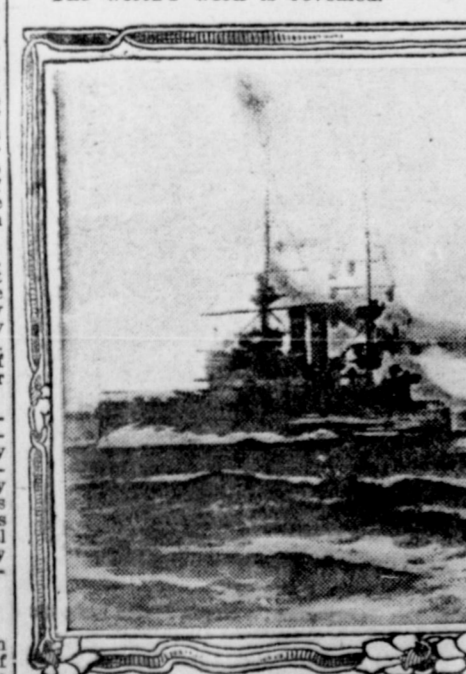
"Is that so?" said the man with the steely blue eye. "I wonder if he would be any good at setting a broken egg."

The Making of Events.

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

And some are anvils standing there in undismayed 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. 'Twixt the two the world's work is revealed."



HAAKON'S VIKING FLEET.

Was no Repeater.

A young Irishman, who had married when but nineteen complained of the difficulties of his life. He had a wife and three children, and he was a poor man. He had a wife and three children, and he was a poor man. He had a wife and three children, and he was a poor man.

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 enter the harness so long as they do not get the whip. He is a typical sailor, this fact alone will make him popular. Another circumstance of King Charles or King Haakon will be styled, is that he speaks the language of the

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We have other improvements that of the careful buyer our elegant

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 'Akins? 'Akins may like that sort of a..."
study how to open, keep an-to-date" manner; change postimes; improve system; keep; earn money as a comparative statement; success, and more—MUCH more.
Why Go to
and spend from \$60 to \$100 system, full of superlatives, experience as an accountant within 6 weeks' time to fill REBUND MONEY! Cost \$3.00. Send for further "get your money's worth."
I Find
"The undersigned"

The Derelict.

Jim Bannister jumped out of the train, his black bag in his hand, and his eyes went ranging up and down the platform in search of his wife and children. They generally were there to meet him when he came down from town on Friday evening. Finding that they were not visible, he left the station and took the road that led away from the town and the harbor towards the new suburb which had of late years set up in business as a watering place. It was cheap and healthy, and the boys liked to go down to the harbor and see the ships and talk to the sailors.

Bannister soon got out of town, for he was walking fast, but as the road began to rise his pace became slower till, as he neared the bend where the road turned toward the cluster of red brick villas, he was going quite leisurely.

A man was sitting on the stile at the corner—a tramp, he seemed to be. Bannister frowned. He was a hard-working man himself, and he did not like tramps—perhaps envied them a little. His face assumed a stern look as he went along.

As he approached the man got up and came slowly toward him. Yes, he was a tramp; there could be no doubt of it. His rough pilot cloth trousers

idea of any girl waiting five years for an absent lover, without a word to show that he yet cared for her. He could have laughed at the idea of any woman waiting for the human wreck at his side. He could have laughed at the eager look on the man's half-savage face as he put his absurd question.

But there was a pathetic look in the brown eyes, and Bannister did not laugh. As he kept on looking the inclination to laugh died away altogether. Instead, he gave the answer that seemed to him at the moment the only possible one to give.

"A girl would wait ten years—twenty years—for the man she loved. That is, if she were a true woman. I am certain of it. I know it by my—I mean I am sure of it, from women I have known. Time makes no difference in their love. And absence only makes them love more strongly."

"You really think so?" asked the tramp, in a choking voice.

"I do."

The tramp stood still.

"I am glad to hear you say that," he said, huskily. "I am glad I asked you the question. You have put new life into me. Good-night, sir." And he was turning away.

"This will get you a bed and some

self. He could hear the man's voice now, and he crouched lower, lest he might be seen.

"The poor fellow actually asked me if I thought a girl would wait five years for an absent lover, and I hadn't the heart to say what I thought. I said: 'Yes—twenty years!' Poor chap, I suppose he fancies somebody is waiting for him."

The voice ceased; and the tramp, peering out from his hiding place, saw that Margaret had withdrawn her hand from the man's arm, and was walking a little apart from him.

"So she hasn't told him anything about me. Naturally!" said the tramp to himself.

He got back to the road, and thrusting his hand into his pocket, his fingers closed on the piece of money. In another instant he had dashed it down on the road, and was hastening back to the harbor.

That night he spent in an outhouse. The next day, driven by hunger, he went to a farm house, asking for work, but hoping to get some food. The farmer, by way of a joke, offered him a job, and seemed surprised when he jumped at the offer.

By degrees the tramp began to assume the appearance of a decent working man. He wore moleskins instead of his old rags; on week-days he worked hard; but on Sundays he went and lay on the sand and listened to the surf breaking on the beach, and dreamed.

One Sunday afternoon, a little mite, three or four years old, got surrounded by the tide as she was building a castle on the sand. There was not a shadow of danger, but it was impossible to reach her dryshod. The tramp waded through the water, picked up the child, and looked around for her mother.

It was Margaret who dropped her book and came flying over the sands—Margaret!

He put the little one down gently, and turned away.

In a moment there was a pattering of soft footsteps behind him.

"Won't you let me thank you—? Oh, Alan, is it you! Don't you know me?"

"Yes, Margaret, I know you, but I thought I had better keep away from you. I've treated you badly, precious badly. But I can't stand by and see you another man's wife."

"Aunt Margaret! Auntie! Me want 'oo!" piped a childish voice. Alan Dean gave a great start. His heart beat wildly.

"What?" he cried. "You are not the child's mother? You are not Mr. Bannister's wife?"

"No, no, Alan. Jim Bannister married my sister. I—I knew you would come back, and I waited!"

"Your uncle found out after you had gone," Margaret said, as they made their way slowly homeward a good hour afterwards, "that he was quite wrong. He had made a mistake in the accounts, and you were perfectly honest. He bitterly repented his words to you and would have written if he had known where to address you. He told me so himself. And to show that he was convinced that he had misjudged you he left you a half sharp of everything he had. The house is yours, and the farm with it."

"Why, I thought Charley Hudson was to have that. He was the favorite, you know."

"Yes, but your uncle thought he owed you some reparation for thinking you had cheated him, and so driving you away from home. He died almost four years ago. My sister had been married some time before that."

"And you, my dearest? What have you been doing?"

"Oh, I live in London now. I have pupils. And, I have been—waiting." He turned suddenly and caught her to his breast. "Please God, my little girl, he whispered, as she strained her eyes closer to him, "our waiting days are nearly over!"

EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Mother of Captain Gridley, of Dewey's Flagship, Holds Reception.

Mrs. Ann E. Gridley held a reception at her home in Washington, in December, in celebration of her eightieth birthday anniversary. The parlors were decorated in red with palms distributed about the rooms, making a pretty appearance.

Although an octogenarian, Mrs. Gridley is a well-preserved and active old lady, and discourses interestingly up



MRS. ANN E. GRIDLEY.

on the remarkable changes which have come under her observations of seventy years.

Mrs. Gridley is the mother of the late Capt. Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia of Admiral Dewey's fleet in the naval action of Manila Bay.

She wore only sandals. Pittsburg Society Shocked at Eminent Singer Who Does Not Believe in Wearing Stockings.

It is not considered proper to enter high society in Pittsburg without stockings on. Because she appeared without stockings at a reception given by society women of the East End, Madame Maria Sandal-Bransen, head of the vocal department of instruction at a fashionable musical school and wife of F. Celoste, of the Pittsburg Orchestra, has set the tongue of gossip wagging.

Mme. Sandal-Bransen does not believe in wearing stockings, and has not worn them since, when a girl of fourteen, her singing caught the fancy of King Oscar of Sweden, who paid for her education in the Conservatory of Music at Christiansia. Mme. Bransen came to Pittsburg with her band six weeks ago.

Since then she has had a demand at society functions which she has never suspected. Her hostility until this

CAMERON'S WATERLOO.

And This is a True Newspaper Story of Washington.

When he came into the office even the Angel Child knew he was looking for a job. It was written all over him, from the brim of his rusty hat to the tips of his well-worn shoes. And this is a true newspaper story of Washington.

The city editor knew what was coming, but refrained from signifying it until the request had been made.

"Nothing doing," said the city editor, "unless you can help out on sports. We need somebody there just now."

"Well, I can do a little of that," Cameron said, and so he came to work on The News.

Nobody knew where he hailed from, and the Bohemian spirit which rules the newspaper profession prompted no one to ask. Somebody noticed his shabby clothes, concluded his bank account was not in working order, and a "silent fund," subscribed by the staff, went to pay his board bill for two weeks and to put him on his feet.

He wrote sports, and soon aroused the newspaper fraternity by his wide knowledge of athletics and his supreme command of a vocabulary of slang the like of which had never been heard before, and which formed the basis for to-day's wonderful dictionary of sport terms.

He first distinguished himself by a daily series of baseball paragraphs which soon made the sport page of The News one of the most conspicuous features of the paper.

A still more brilliant achievement was in store for him, and a still greater surprise for the public, when one night the dramatic editor became ill and for sheer want of some one better to send the city editor told Cameron to cover Irving's performance of "Robespierre" at the National Theatre.

To the utter amazement of the entire staff, The News carried the next day a review of the performance which was a masterpiece of English in all its purity and splendid scope. Cameron was the only man who was not surprised in the sensation the review caused. He knew he could do it; the others didn't.

Cameron's versatility was marked. In unremitting and far-reaching use of profanity Cameron found no takers. It just rolled out, and those who got to know Cameron best attempted nothing that threatened of reform. He had not been on the paper two weeks before his reputation for profanity had left all others at the post, and the occasional expressions of disapproval on the part of others sounded like the tinkle of a cow bell beside the rumbling flow of chosen words from Cameron when he was annoyed.

The boys didn't mind, but they quailed to think of what might happen if demure little Mrs. Parish, the social editor, ever heard Cameron swear. They dreaded the consequences, although nobody could really tell just what the result might be.

Cameron was a confirmed woman hater. He declared women to be the supreme nuisances of the earth and absolute impossibilities in business. That they should intrude into newspaper work and so hamper man's performance of his duties in a worthy calling he regarded with sincere contempt and unbiassed scorn.

Mrs. Parish, on the contrary, was a gentlewoman to the tips of her fingers. Her slow, deliberate manner of speech bespoke her gentle Southern ancestry and gave some indication of her fine womanly character.

Despite his profound antagonism toward the gentler sex, Cameron thought enough of his position on the paper not to offend Mrs. Parish.

One day, however, he came into the office from a baseball game. The home team had lost, the day was hot, and, as if to add to Cameron's ill humor, he found Mrs. Parish at the big table in the center of the room, her exchanges completely covering what little space might have been left for anyone else. With one sweep of his arm Cameron sent the papers flying to every corner of the room, saying:

"To hell with all this rot!"

Everybody heard. Every man in the room held his breath, expecting a scene. Mrs. Parish, manifestly surprised, looked calmly, first at the papers, then at Cameron, and in her slow, gentle voice, as if she were repeating her charming "Good afternoon!" she said:

"That's what I say, Mr. Cameron. 'To hell with all this rot!' But you know if I don't do it I don't get my dinner. But just the same, I feel as you do, and when I go to some of these society people's houses and they compel me to talk with their servants rather than see me themselves, I say, 'To hell with them!'"

Cameron looked like a man overboard. He gathered up the papers from the floor one by one. A sheepish look that had never been there before came over his face, and when he had carefully piled the papers on the table before Mrs. Parish he said, loud enough for the entire room to hear:

"You keep your papers here when and as long as you please, and the first fellow who interferes with you I'll kick him full of holes."

SHE WORE ONLY SANDALS.

Pittsburg Society Shocked at Eminent Singer Who Does Not Believe in Wearing Stockings.

It is not considered proper to enter high society in Pittsburg without stockings on. Because she appeared without stockings at a reception given by society women of the East End, Madame Maria Sandal-Bransen, head of the vocal department of instruction at a fashionable musical school and wife of F. Celoste, of the Pittsburg Orchestra, has set the tongue of gossip wagging.

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It is nearly 48 inches long, made from black Lynx fur, has six full, bushy tabs, very latest style, and we know you will be more than pleased with it. When you receive it we know you will say it is the most elegant and thoroughly good fur you have ever seen. Nothing similar to this scarf has ever before been offered at a premium; it will give years of satisfactory wear. It is a stylish, dainty effect to the wearer's appearance. For a reason we can offer them in such large numbers that we can make up for us by one of the large furriers who trade with quiet this is the only scarf made up to offer such an expensive premium. We take advantage of our offer without delay, extraordinary offer and cannot be duplicated. Reliable concern. We trust you with our best. It costs you nothing to get this fur. Address

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THE DANGER OF FILTH.

Crusade of New England Women to Encourage Cleanliness in Streets, Houses, Bodies, Clothes, Food and Drink.

The Woman's Health Club, of Boston, is doing an excellent work in the interests of public health by the publication of its booklets on hygienic subjects, and particularly by those which teach the great doctrine of cleanliness.

They are written in a plain style, which can be understood by everyone who makes an attempt to read, though it is to be confessed that they will never reach the great mass of free-born naturalized American citizens who never read anything—not even a yellow newspaper. Yet they will accomplish much in the direction of educating and enlisting leaders and teachers of the future work for civic and household cleanliness, and other organizations could with profit emulate the Boston example. It would awaken more people to the theory that they have a right to prevent injury from the uncleanness of others. Clean streets, clean houses, clean bodies and clothes, and most of all, clean water and foods—these are the prerequisites of public health, and they are privileges which everyone should enjoy.

It has well been said that we have "God's own country, man's own back yards and the devil's own cesspool." We have not yet emerged from the conditions of medieval cities—indeed, it is but a century since London itself was worse than a barnyard. At the rate that we are pouring filth into our rivers there will soon not be a clean stream east of the Rocky Mountains. By all means let the crusade go on, and let the woman's health clubs receive our blessing and perchance some more substantial assistance.

Pussy Cat Rhyme.

Can you tell me why
A hypocrite sly
Can better decry
Than you can or I
On how many toes
A pussy cat goes?

A hypocrite neat
Can best counterfeit,
And so I suppose
Can best count her toes.

The Value of an Acre.

According to a statement prepared by a statistician, to sustain one person on fresh meat, 22 acres of land are required. If, however, this same amount of land be devoted to wheat culture it would feed 42 people; if to oats, 88; and if to potatoes, Indian corn and rice, 176 people.

A Happy Problem.

Pardon me, but I ought to tell you that Jones has run away with your wife.
Husband (bored)—Why run?

Goldfield, Nevada, has 250 incorporated Mining Companies, and instead of the barren desert of four years ago, is a bustling, hustling, up-to-date city of 8,000 inhabitants.

Music Lessons Free

IN YOUR OWN HOME.

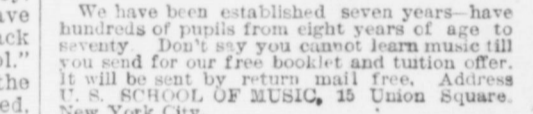
A wonderful offer to every lover of music, whether a beginner or an advanced player. Ninety-six lessons (or a less number if you desire) for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet or Mandolin will be given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You will get one lesson weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you will use, which is small. Write at once. It will mean much to you to get our free booklet. It will place you under no obligation whatever to us if you never write again. You and your friends should know of this work. Hundreds of our pupils write: "I wish I had known of your school before." "I have learned more in one term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers, and at a great deal less expense." "Everything is so thorough and complete. The lessons are marvellous of simplicity, and my 11-year old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One number writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

We have been established seven years—have hundreds of pupils from eight years of age to seventy. Don't say you cannot learn music till you send for our free booklet and tuition offer. It will be sent by return mail free. Address: THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 15 Union Square, New York City.

BOOKS—BOOKS

We have published some good ones especially suited for farmers. Books that will help every farmer to make more out of his farm. Write for our catalogue.

WEBB PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.



Marlin Repeaters

are the original solid top and side ejectors. This feature forms a solid shield of metal between the shooter's head and the cartridge at all times, through the empty away from him instead of into his face. The Marlin action works easily and smoothly, making very little noise. Our new automatic recoil-operating locking device makes the Marlin the safest breech-loading gun ever. The large catalogue, 300 illustrations, cover 11 different models, mailed to you on three stamps. The Marlin Fire Arms, New Haven, Conn.

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makes this unequalled offer for a limited time only: NEVER before in all our wide experience have we been in a position to make a book offer of such exceptional value. The Continental Encyclopedia has been edited, illustrated, printed and bound with the view of filling a long-felt want in the home and office. It is comprehensive in scope, complete in topics, systematic in arrangement, and exceedingly convenient for use. The set weighs nearly eight pounds, is seven and one-half inches high, and occupies a shelf space of eight inches. Encyclopedias have become almost a necessary adjunct to business and most essential to home study. Questions are constantly coming up which require definite and authoritative answers.

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Eight Vols., Strongly and Richly Bound in Red Vellum de Luxe cloth Edited by CHARLES LEONARD STEWART, B. A. of the staff of the Encyclopedia Americana, International Encyclopedia, Biographical Dictionary, etc.

Over sixty-five thousand important subjects are treated at length. The latest occurrences of international interest, such as the Russo-Japanese Dispute and War-Panama's Indemnity—Wireless Telegraphy, and the Alaskan Boundary Decision—all have their places in this most modern work. In short, there is much later and better information in this set than in many a much more pretentious work. The business man, the teacher, the farmer, the professional man, the student, will all find it the most valuable of modern times, where concise, accurate, up-to-date information is had on every subject without wasting words on which

Here with SATISFACTION

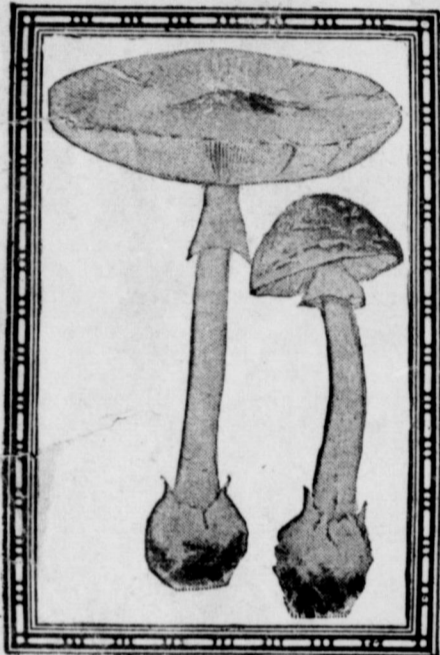
EDIBLE MUSHROOMS.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

"Mushroom Growing and Mushroom Spawn Making" is the title of a very interesting bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture. This is a subject which, to most farmers, is surrounded by a haze of mystery and hesitation, owing to the fact that there are a number of species of mushrooms which are poisonous.

Determining the Poisonous Fungi.

The first question a man will ask is "How can I tell a toadstool from a mushroom?" The Department answers this question by saying that you cannot tell a mushroom from a toadstool because mushrooms are toadstools. The general belief is well-nigh universal in this country that the fleshy umbrella-shaped fungi are divided into two classes—mushrooms, which are edible, and toadstools, which are poisonous. The assumed difference does not exist. All fleshy umbrella-shaped fungi are toadstools; a number of these are edible, and commerce applies the name mushroom; but not a small number of other toadstools are edible, and a great many of them, probably the



THE FLY AGARIC.

Deadly Poison and Closely Resembles the Edible Mushroom.

most of them, are not poisonous. Ability to distinguish poisonous varieties from those that are edible is not easily learned. On the other hand those who wish to collect fungi for their own consumption, the market must be by committing to memory the distinguishing marks of a few species. Until this is done one must not venture to trust to general rules for distinguishing good species from bad. There is one rule, however, which should be applied: no one, unless decidedly expert, should collect for eating the buttons, or small, unexpanded fungi, since in their young condition it is often impossible, even for experts, to recognize what the species is. The Department of Agriculture has issued a number of bulletins on mushroom growing which give certain rules for determining the difference between the edible common field mushrooms and those that are deadly poisonous. This subject is particularly treated in the "Farm Book for 1897"; reprints of this portion can be obtained from the Division of Publications.

The mushroom in commerce is practically the fruit of the mushroom plant, and not the plant itself. The plant proper is a white or bluish white mold—the spawn—that grows in fields and manure piles. Comparing the mushroom to an apple tree, we have the trunk, branches and leaves buried in the ground, leaving only the apples themselves standing above the ground. The toadstool, like the apple, contains the means of reproduction—the spores—while the toadstool has the same function as

Important Crop Abroad.

Mushrooms are extensively grown in Belgium, Germany and in other countries. Paris, however, is the center of commercial production. In the vicinity of that city the culture of mushrooms is now almost entirely

Many people who would enjoy mushrooms added to their menu are deterred because of the difficulty of obtaining them except at considerable expense, and because of unfamiliarity as to methods of home culture.

Mushrooms are easy to grow, and beginners are often as successful with them as are those having an extensive experience. Aside from preparing the manure and making up the beds, it is a clean crop to handle and occupies little space. The gathering, sorting, packing and marketing of the mushrooms can be easily taken care of by the woman of the household.

Cellars or basement rooms where the temperature in the winter does not go below 55 degrees or does not rise above 65 degrees are suitable places for growing mushrooms. It is hardly advisable to grow them under the living part of the house, since the odor of the manure will permeate the dwelling. Stables that are not too cold in winter are suitable.

Preparation of the Beds.

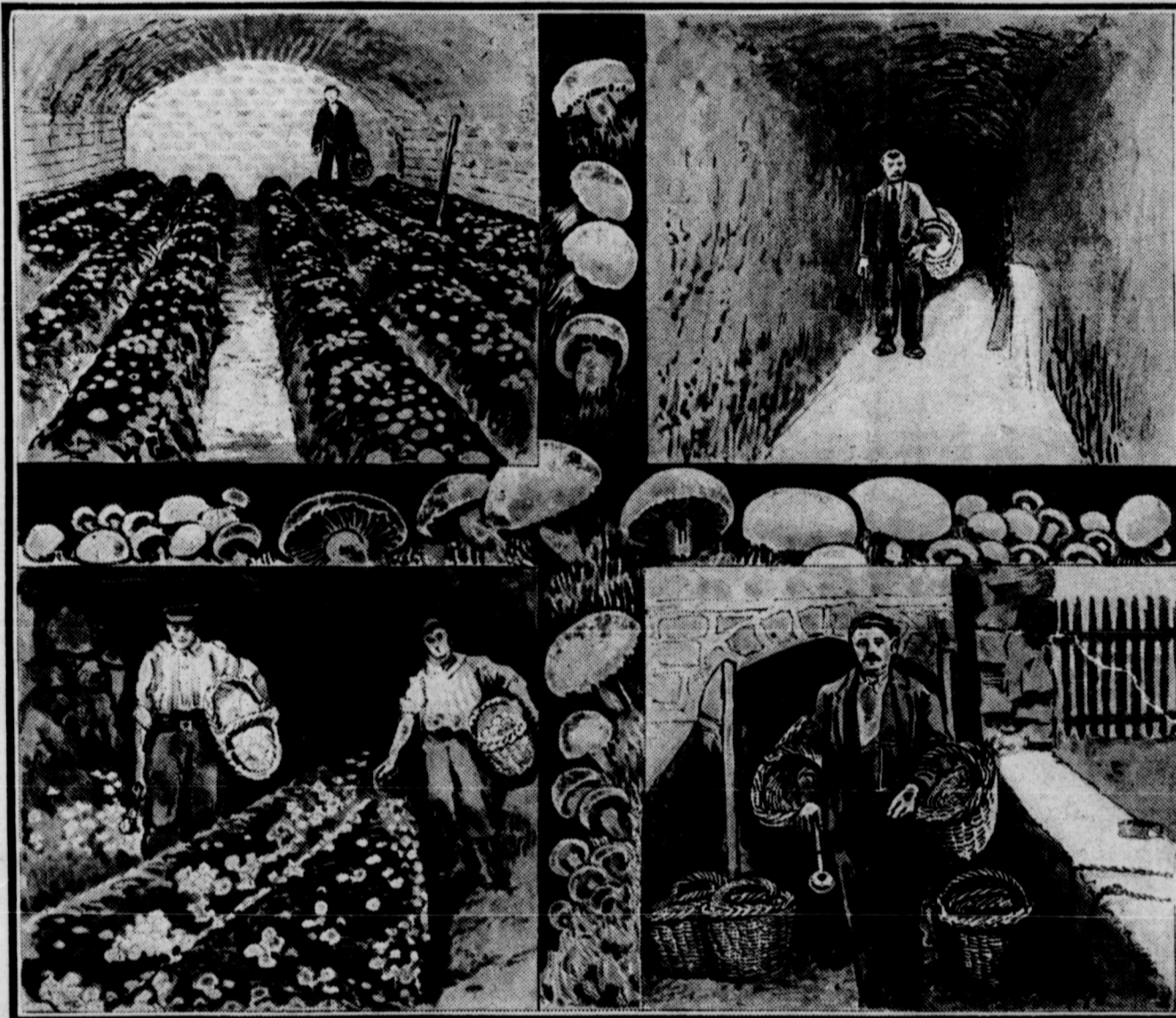
The mushroom bed is best prepared from horse manure that comes from well-bedded stables. Some straw is desirable, but a large percentage is objectionable and should be removed. The manure is cured by putting it under cover in piles three to four feet deep and of any length and width. It usually requires from ten to fifteen days to cure, but should not be put in the beds or boxes until the temperature has

cities, although many large growers continue to sell entirely by contract or by special orders to hotels and restaurants. The farmer, however, will find ready sale for any of the standard varieties. Should basement or cellar be unavailable, open-air culture may be resorted to, although this method



VENTILATOR OF PARISIAN MUSHROOM CAVE.

of growing is more difficult owing to the impossibility of maintaining even temperatures and controlling the moisture of the beds. The various bulletins



SCENES IN SOME OF THE GREAT MUSHROOM CAVES OF PARIS.

gone down to 100 degrees. A layer of the more strawy portion of the manure is first put on the bottom and then thoroughly tramped or pounded down. Succeeding layers are then applied and each packed down until the bed is 10, 12 or 14 inches deep. Cultivated mushroom spawn, used for planting the beds, may be obtained from nearly any seedman in the form of dried manure bricks. These should be broken up into pieces about 2 inches in diameter, planting each piece in the bed 8 to 10 inches apart by making a suitable hole 2 inches deep and pressing the spawn firmly into it. The hole should then be again filled with the manure and packed down firmly. The bed is covered loosely with excelsior or straw to retain the moisture and to

of the Department of Agriculture on mushroom growing may be obtained on application.

TO MAKE PERFECT PORK.

Method of Slaughtering Which Insures Wholesome Meat.

A Kansas City man has discovered a novel method of preparing pork for the market in a way that will give to the people a meat which is perfectly wholesome. The theory is advanced that when a pig is sent to slaughter, every squeal emitted in the process of slaughter is an audible announcement of a nervous reaction that effects every fiber of its body, producing such changes as will be detrimental to any one partaking of the flesh. The plan proposed is to drive the porker up an incline into a small pen. Just as he steps in the pen the platform tilts and runs him down a chute. At the end of this chute there is a bucket of slop or mash, or any other pig delicacy. The animal pokes his snout into the bucket when his whole head is caught in a trap and nitrous oxide renders him unconscious before he has time to let out even a little squeal. While the pig is in this state it is slaughtered. There is no excitement, no squeal and consequently no thermic changes.

The Strenuous Life.

"Indeed, Mr. Hurryup, this is so unexpected. You embarrass me very much."

Hurryup (glancing at the clock) "I'll give you one minute to recover from your embarrassment."

When the Stork Flew Down.

"Mama, were you at home when I was born?"

"No, dear, I was at grandma's in the country."

"Wasn't you awfully surprised when you heard about it?"

At the Literary Tea.

Miss Sappho—"And you haven't said a word about my new poem."

Mr. Cholly—"Aw beg you' pawdon—gweat, you know—wweally, Miss Sappho, I didn't think you could write such a—aw—depth of profundity."

Yet Not Enough.

"Matter, Willie," asked and eat too much

CHEW FOODS THOROUGHLY.

GLADSTONE CHEWED MEAT THIRTY-TWO TIMES—OTHERS RECOMMEND FIFTY.

Certain Indigestion Preventative—Less Food Well Masticated Furnishes More Nourishment for Body—Saliva A Digestive.

Gladstone chewed every mouthful of meat he ate thirty-two times, but sixty times is not too often to chew a mouthful of solid food, according to a well-known specialist on stomach diseases, who declares that it is the one sure way to avoid indigestion, stomach and intestinal troubles.

"Each mouthful should be chewed from fifteen to sixty seconds, according to the kind of solids it contains," he says. "Every piece should be ground into fine pulp and thoroughly mixed with the saliva in the mouth before it is in a condition to be properly digested. Swallowing should be a slow, almost formal action, for if a bite is gulped down even after it has been well masticated it will cause distress by lodging in the thorax for a few seconds and bringing on a dull heaviness in the chest and stomach."

"Some foods should be more thoroughly masticated than others. For instance, beef, veal, mutton—in fact, all heavy foods should be chewed for at least a minute, while soft cereals, mushes and well-cooked vegetables need not be held in the mouth for more than fifteen seconds before they will be ready to swallow. All liquids—tea, coffee, milk, wine, water—should be drunk slowly. Five minutes at least should be given over to the slow sipping of a cup of fluid, whether it is hot or cold, for a quantity suddenly put into the stomach is not healthful, and

IT COSTS
10¢

HEALTH IN THE HOME

"O, Blessed Health! He who has thee has little more to wish for! Than art above gold and treasure."

IT'S WORTH
\$10

What is it that you most want or most value in your life? Isn't it good health or something you must have good health to get? What then is good health worth to you? What would you give to avoid a day's sickness, after the sickness had come? "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure." If you will read the health page in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine every month, for one year, and follow its teachings, you will never need to be sick or to pay a doctor's bill.

What would that be worth to you? Wouldn't it be worth ten dollars? Of course it would. We all know that. Well you can save \$9.00 by reading Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine for one year. The Magazine will cost you just ten cents. No more—No less!

IT COSTS
10¢

HOME COOKING

Cooking is one of the still unseen powers that uplifts and enables our great peoples to progress.—Jennie C. Benedict

IT'S WORTH
\$10

And Then About Cooking.

You've heard the old saying: "The Lord sends the food and the Devil the cook."

Good Cooking Contributes to Good Health.

As Shakespeare says: "Let good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both."

Did you ever hear of good digestion waiting on bad cooking? Bad Health goes with bad cooking. And the Home Cooking Department in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine is an aid to the Good Health Department.

Good Cooking and Good Health!

They're The Gold Dust Twins that make the work of life easy and lead us on through happy and useful years to a hale and hearty old age. Sit right down—NOW—and send your dime, or five two-cent stamps, so as to get this magazine ONE WHOLE YEAR FOR TEN CENTS. The Good Health and Good Cooking Departments in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine are not edited with a pair of scissors. They are edited with a set of brains, backed up by a life-time of study and experience. And what it has to tell is told in a plain, straightforward way that everybody can understand and know just what to do to enjoy Good Cooking and Good Health. When you send your subscription, write your name and post office address so plainly that you will be sure it will be entered right, and send with it one Dime or Five Two-Cent Stamps to

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MAXWELL'S HOMEMAKER MAGAZINE.
1409 FISHER BUILDING, CHICAGO.

IT'S WORTH
\$10

son should be more thoroughly masticated." Chewing food thoroughly accomplishes the double results of masticating it so that the juices of the stomach can get at the individual particles and combining it with the saliva, which, in itself, is a powerful digestive agent.

Worse Than Welch Rarebit.

Microbes in the water,
Microbes in the air;
Microbes in the pie and cake,
Microbes everywhere;
Laying for us in the cold,
Likewise in the heat;
Every time we draw our breath
Or stop to drink or eat.

In horrid consternation
We vainly try to sleep;
We know that through the case ment
The Microbes strive to creep;
Though as creation's mighty lord,
We swagger and pretend,
The Microbe is the only one
Who triumphs in the end.

No Four Flushing.

The President stands pat on the American navy. And yet he maintains that it needs constant revision. Now let us take the problem home with us and work it out by the use of a little midnight Rockefeller.

Kirk's

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is a green soap, consistency of paste, a perfect cleanser for automobile machinery and all vehicles; will not injure the most highly polished surface. Made from pure vegetable oils. If your dealer does not carry American Crown Soap in stock, send us his name and address and we will see that your wants are supplied. Put up in 12½, 25 and 50 lb. pails.

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International Harvester

GASOLINE

When equipped with an I. H. mill, the threshing machine, or economically than with any other wood to saw, feed to grind or cost with I. H. C. engines.

A PLATE OF THE FINEST EDIBLE MUSHROOMS.

the underground limestone cement mines. These unlike some of our mines or halls radiating in. Most of these are well shafts, protected at the wooden towers. Until the mushroom growers of allow visitors to these which are miles in being methods it is

prevent a too rapid fall of temperature. At the end of about a week this material is removed, and the beds are covered with an inch to an inch and a half of rich loamy soil. In from 6 to 7 weeks mushrooms should begin to appear.

Harvesting the Crop.

Mushrooms are ready to pick at the time the gills are beginning to be seen. They should be picked in the morning, and the best time to pick is when the gills are beginning to be seen. They should be picked in the morning, and the best time to pick is when the gills are beginning to be seen.