

has been made in each particular case, because to do so contravenes the fundamental principle of saving the public lands for the home maker. Each locality should be dealt with on its own merits. Even if it should ultimately appear that this law has worked beneficially in Nebraska it would by no means follow that such a law might be safely applied to other regions different in topography, soil, and climate. No arbitrary rule should be followed, but in each case the area of the homestead should be determined by the acreage which may be necessary to support a family upon the land, either by agriculture, or by grazing if agriculture is unprofitable. Until such acreage is determined for each locality, any new general law providing a method of obtaining homesteads on public lands would, in the opinion of your Commission, be decidedly unsafe.

**Lieu Lands.**

Careful study has been given by your Commission to the subject of forest-reserve lieuland selections. These selections have given rise to great scandal, and have led to the acquisition by speculators of much valuable timber and agricultural land and its consolidation into large holdings. Furthermore, the money loss to the Government and the people from the selection of valuable lands in lieu of worthless areas has been very great. There has been no commensurate return in the way of increased settlement and business activity. Public opinion concerning lieuland selections, by railroads in particular, has reached an acute stage. The situation is an urgent need of a remedy, and your Commission recommends the repeal of the law providing for lieuland selections.

A partial remedy by Executive action has already been applied by carefully locating the boundaries of new forest reserves, and thus limiting lieuland selections to comparatively insignificant areas. The last annual message to Congress declares definitely that—

*The making of forest reserves within railroad and wagon-road land-grant limits will hereafter, as for the past three years, be so managed as to prevent the issue, under the act of June 4, 1877, of base for exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areas covered by land grants appear to be essential to the prosperity of settlers, miners or others, the Government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent past, be withdrawn from sale or entry pending the completion of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will prevent the creation of so-called scrip.*

There are now lands in private ownership within existing forest reserves, and similar lands must to a limited extent be included in new reserves. Therefore, a method is required by which the Government may obtain control of non-agricultural land holdings within the boundaries of these reserves. Your Commission recommends the following feasible plan: Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, when the public interest so demands, the

### FOOTBALL ANCIENT SPORT.

#### ROOSEVELT'S NOT THE FIRST ROYAL EDICT TO PREVENT ROUGH PLAYING.

#### English and Scottish Kings Have Debarred Game. Has Always Been Roughest of Sports for Five Hundred Years—Shin Kicking Approved.

President Roosevelt's attempt to bring about a revision in the rules of the gridiron sport that it may be played with less risk to the lives and limbs of the contestants is after all but a revival of the caustic comments of at least two English sovereigns who beat the President on the revision business by several hundred years. Football is one of the oldest of all the English pastimes, and it is even believed that the Greeks and Romans had a similar game. Ever since it first made its appearance it has been characterized by extreme roughness and has been the subject of denunciations on the part of those who cared more for their own safety and that of the players than for the final score.

As early as 1314 football had become so popular in London as a street game and attracted so many disorderly spectators that the staid old merchants entered a vigorous protest. King Edward II was on the throne then and wasted no time dishing the football coaches or arguing about the matter. He issued a proclamation in which he said:

"Forasmuch as there is great noise in the city caused by hustling, over large balls from which many evils might arise, which God forbid, we command and forbid on the half of the King, on pain of imprisonment, such games to be used in the city in the future."

This terse and ominous declaration forestalled by more than five hundred years the American legislators who have come to the front in the past decade with bills to make football illegal in their States.

The sport may be rough and un-

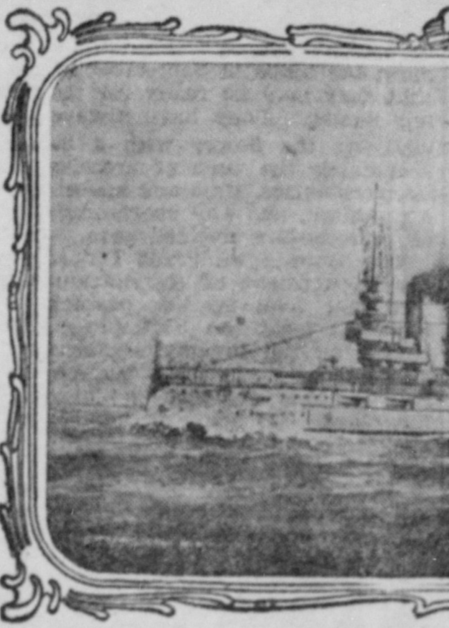
de attention then as now, for in 1491 we find another act in which "futable and golf" were roasted to a turn and prohibited under severe penalties.

The unregenerate of Scotland were much given to playing football on Sunday. At first it interfered with the practice of archery on the Seventh Day, and later, when the Sabbatarian movement had acquired prominence, it kept people away from church, so in 1591 we find the town council of Edinburgh strictly forbidding the playing of matches on the Sabbath.

Not only was the game itself rough, but it attracted great concourses of people who were willing at all times to jump in with clubs and other weapons and resent unfairness or poor decisions. For some reason Shrove Tuesday was the great date for annual contests, corresponding to what Thanksgiving Day used to be in this country. On this day the crowds swarmed out to the greens and, from the descriptions we have, their conduct before and after the games would have made the wild nights a few years ago in the New York Tenderloin after a big game in that city look like a Sunday School picnic.

**Was a Reign of Terror.**

They marched around with much shouting and cheering, chasing the city watchmen up and down alleys and beating their right merrily. Pass-



THE CONNECTICUT NEW SEA FIGHTER BEING BUILT BY GOVERNMENT.

ersby were likely to be rolled in the nearest mud puddle and the tendency to break windows and "rough house" inns and alehouses became so pronounced that keepers of shops and taverns put up their shutters and securely barred their doors. When rival bands met there was vast smashing of heads which afforded ample practice for all the barbers and leeches in the neighborhood.

Matters went from bad to worse until the public and authorities became weary of reading the annual list of dead and injured, and about 1830 the great Shrove Tuesday matches died out. The game was perpetuated in the colleges, but even there it was no sport for weaklings, as is proved by the fact that as late as 1876 "hacking," or kicking an opposing player on the shins, was allowed as one of the finer points. The Football Association formed in 1873 was the result of the interest in athletics aroused by the volunteer movement in England in 1890 and the Rugby Union was formed in 1871. The present rules in the United States were evolved from those of the Rugby Union, as opposed to the "socker" or Association style which has recently been exploited as a possible substitute for the American game.

### RIVAL NAVAL BUILDERS.

#### GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTORS BEAT PRIVATE CONCERN IN SHIPBUILDING.

#### The Connecticut Ahead of Sister Ship Louisiana—Cost However Greater—First War Ship Ever Built by the Government.

There is great rivalry between the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn and a private shipbuilding concern at Newport News, over the construction of the two naval war leviathans, Connecticut and Louisiana. The Government is building the Connecticut, and the shipbuilding company is rushing toward completion the Louisiana. The figures given out but a short time ago by the Navy Department show that the Connecticut is 91.33 per cent completed, while her sister ship shows a percentage of completion of 89.25. A comparison shows then that the Government-built boat has a slight lead, which is all the more gratifying to the champions of Government construction when it is considered that this is the first battleship ever built in the United States by any other than private constructors and that it was predicted that the Government could not compete with private builders. Nevertheless the Government ship will cost the more.

By act of Congress approved July

### PERFUMES FOR THE NOBILITY.

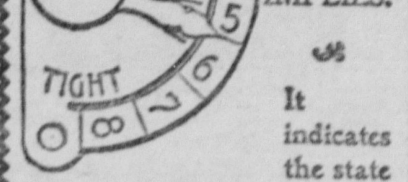
#### Ambassador Whitelaw Reid Engages Services of Earl's Son.

At one time Lady Curzon had the reputation of spending more money on perfumes than any other woman in England. It was said that she was more extravagant in this respect than Queen Alexandra whose perfume bills amounted to something like \$5,000 a year. Now, the story goes, the Duchess of Roxburgh has become the most extravagant purchaser of perfumery in the land. She patronizes the heavy-scented essences of the East which are known to be most expensive. The cost of her daily bath would, it is said, keep a middle-class family for a week. Lady Curzon used these same essences at one time, but she found them so expensive that she decided to try cheaper extracts. Queen Alexandra, too, has gone in for retrenchment in the same direction, and she is now satisfied with the favorite scent of the late Queen Victoria, which was a species of lavender water specially prepared for her by a chemist at Windsor. The Princess of Wales is also extravagant in the use of scents and uses a special preparation made from violets and other carefully cultivated flowers. It is strange that Lady Suffolk, formerly Miss Letler of Washington, dislikes scents, considering her sister's passion for them.

Even royalty finds it necessary to yield obedience to the doctor's orders. The flat has gone forth that Queen Alexandra must eat no more sweet things. In consequence, a well-known firm of London pastry cooks, who have for many years supplied her majesty with confectionery and other tempting delicacies, have had their order cancelled. For their loss of trade they are consoled by the fact that they are still allowed to display the royal coat-of-arms, which indicates that they are under royal patronage. The Queen has long been inordinately fond of sweets and confections and has recklessly indulged her appetite for them. That has produced an accumulation of superfluous adipose tissue which even the most expert of dressmakers are unable to conceal. She is no longer slim and willowy, though English newspapers

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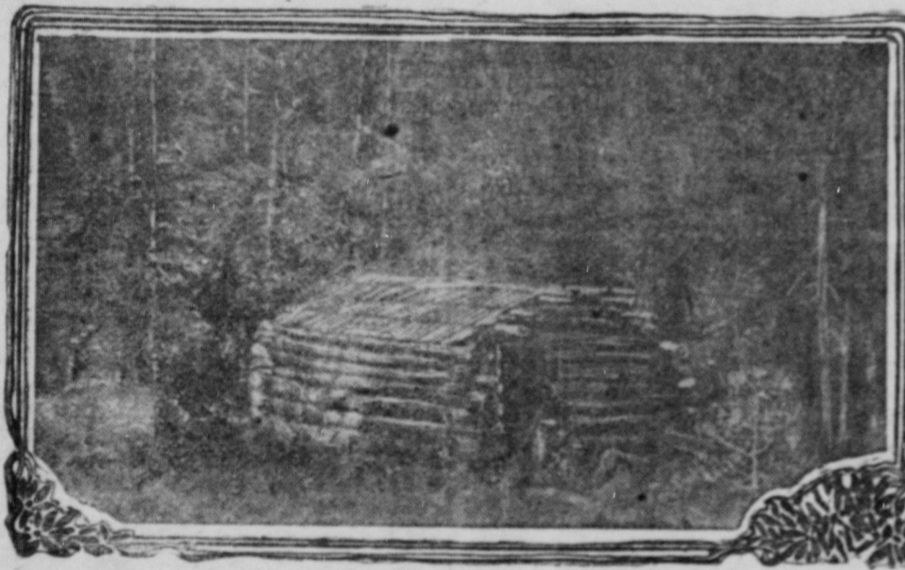
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ONE ENTRY IN THE DEEP OREGON FOREST.

Here the entryman swore that the claim was mostly valuable for agriculture. Forest so dense that camera showed only a black mass of tree growth. Secretary of the interior should be authorized, in his discretion, to accept the relinquishment to the United States of any tract of land within a forest reserve covered by an unperfected bona fide claim lawfully initiated or by a patent, and to grant to the owner in lieu thereof a tract of unappropriated, vacant, surveyed, non-mineral public land in the same State or Territory and of approximately equal area and value as determined by an examination report, and specific description by public surveys of both tracts to be made on the ground by officials of the Government. When exchange under these conditions cannot be effected, lands privately owned within forest reserves should be conveyed to the public by sale or entry to the public in cases where the public interest requires that such lands should pass into public ownership. The Secretary of the interior should be authorized to take the necessary proceedings as rapidly as the necessary funds are provided.

**Timber and Stone Act.**

The recommendations made for the repeal of the timber and stone act in the previous reports are renewed and emphasized. Additional facts showing the destructive effect of this law have strengthened the belief of your Commission that on the whole its operation is decidedly harmful. This law has been the vehicle for innumerable frauds and the Government has lost and is still losing yearly vast sums of money through the sale of valuable timber lands to speculators, and because indirectly to large corporations, at a price far below their actual value. From the passage of the act, June 8, 1878, to June 30, 1904, 55,372 claims for 7,008,978 acres of timber land were patented under its provisions, and on last date 7,647 claims for 1,108,380 acres were pending. Many transfers of land patented under this law are made immediately upon completion of title, often on the same day, to individuals and companies. In this way a monopoly of the timber supplies of the public lands States is being created by systematic collusion. Under the existing rules and practices of the courts it is difficult to prove this collusion, except in cases of open fraud and it is therefore practically impossible to secure conviction. Furthermore, under bona fide compliance with the actual provisions of the law the effect is almost equally bad. The law itself is seriously defective.

It has been urged in behalf of this act that it enables poor men to enjoy the bounty of the Government by obtaining tracts of timber which they can afterwards sell with advantage. A strange story seems to show, on the contrary, that the original entrymen rarely make more than ordinary wages for the time spent in making the entry and completing the transfer. The corporations which ultimately secure title usually absorb by far the greater part of the profit.

In addition to the direct loss to the Government from the sale of the lands far below their real value, timber lands which should have been reserved for the use of the people are withdrawn from such use and the development of the country is retarded until the corporations which own the timber see fit to cut it. The bona fide settler who comes into a country, the timber resources of which have thus been absorbed, may be very seriously hampered by the inability to secure timber except from a foreign corporation. All of the timber land has often passed beyond his reach, and the development of his farm may be retarded and his expenses greatly increased because he can no longer obtain the necessary supplies of fuel, rails, posts, and lumber.

As in the case of other laws, instances of the beneficial operation of this act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed.

**Sale of Timber on the Public Lands.**

Necessity for the enactment of a law authorizing the sale of timber on non-reserve public land is becoming increasingly evident, and the recommendations made in the preceding report of this Commission are reiterated. For the best use of the public lands it is absolutely essential to hold public timber for sale when needed and in quantities necessitated by the common growth of providing a national Provision should be made for a limited free-use right by miners and actual settlers.

A virgin is a maid; when verging on 20 is called an old maid.



AN ANCIENT FOOTBALL GAME IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

took a hit in the game because of the injuries with which it was attended was King James I. He was a patron of sport and believed in his progeny getting plenty of excitement, but he balked at football. It was too much trouble to raise an heir to have him twisted into a pretzel just about the time he might be useful in holding down the throne. James told his son to run along and have a good time with the boys. In fact, he wrote down certain precepts for the young man's guidance, but if the coach had asked Prince Charles to "come out for the eleven" he would have been met with the familiar "parental objection" of the present day, which King James expressed as follows:

"From this count I debar all such rough and violent exercise as the football, meeter for laming than making able the users thereof."

**Interfered With Archery.**

Football has always had a tendency to run foul of the law. Its original first offence was in taking the minds of prospective soldiers off from archery, but in this it had as a side partner the eminently peaceful and gentlemanly game of golf. In 1457 a Scottish act was passed in which the two sports were condemned in language as vigorous as that used by some of our college presidents on the same subject, because they occupied too much of the time of the husky men who might have been learning the finer points of how to send an arrow through the breast plate of an English invader. The plains of the staid sovereigns received about an 25

**An Early Print.**

The finding of a human footprint, said to be 10,000 years old, in a Pennsylvania colliery has led to the report that a record in antiquity has been established. But this is a thing of yesterday, geologically speaking. The day will come, the ethnologists say, when man's age will be found recorded, not in thousands of years, but millions. Even now they have traced him back to pre-glacial days. How to express that in figures is a problem, but, at any rate, they fix certain happenings in the glacial period as 240,000 years ago.

In and in those days our forefathers, with or without their tails, their three eyes or fewer, were busy in Europe with the mammoth and the elephant, the giraffe, the lion, the tiger and species which he has outlived. Man was on the earth before Vesuvius and Aetna reared their fiery heads unto the skies. He has been found with his works of art buried a hundred feet deep in the gold-bearing gravels of California, overlaid by four successive lava streams from volcanoes long extinct.

**Many Friendly Pats.**

Rodrick—They say Cholly Goodfellow is very popular around town.

Van Albert—I should say so. Why, he wears out two coats a month just from people slapping him on the back.—Chicago News.

In India the contribution basket is sometimes passed around in the Hindoo temples by an elephant.

1, 1902, authority was granted for the construction of two battleships afterward named the Connecticut and Louisiana, each 450 feet long, 76 1/8 feet wide, with a draft of 24 feet 6 inches. A short time after this act of Congress, the Navy Department decided to have one of the battleships constructed by private parties, the Government endeavoring to build the other.

#### Government Go! Bad Start Too.

The contract for the Louisiana was let to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company who laid the keel for that vessel on February 7, 1903, while the Government was delayed in the construction of its vessel so much that the keel was not laid down until March 10 of the same year. The Government was further delayed in building the Connecticut owing to non-arrival of necessary machinery and armor plate, yet with all of these drawbacks the latest figures published by the Navy Department show the Government-built boat further advanced toward completion than that being erected by a private concern. The Louisiana was the first to receive its christening, having been launched August 27, 1904; the Connecticut did not take to the waves until September 29 of the same year. The Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the Connecticut is being built is now employing over 1,000 men on the battleship and it is stated that there is still room for 200 more workmen. With the rapid progress now being made on the vessels it is estimated that they will be ready to go into commission by June of next year.

#### Most Formidable of War Ships.

These battleships when completed will be among the most formidable war vessels of the world; the main battery on each will consist of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch rifles; the secondary battery will have twenty 3-inch rapid fire guns, twelve 3-pounders, eight 1-pounders and a number of rapid fire guns of smaller calibre. There will also be four submerged torpedo tubes. The ships will have ample protection by heavy armor ranging in thickness from nine to eleven inches. The contract calls for vessels of 16,000 tons displacement, with a steaming capacity, at 10 knots per hour, of 5,000 miles without recoaling. They are expected, however, to make 18 knots per hour at the official trial. Each ship will be manned by 855 officers and men. The contract price of the Louisiana is \$3,900,000 while the Connecticut is expected to cost \$4,212,000.

Chestnuts are a very similar food to potatoes. The chestnut, however, is the more nutritious of the two. The chestnut has only 23 per cent. water while the potato has 76 per cent. of water. In all of the nutritive ingredients the chestnut leads the potato. The chestnut may be cooked exactly as the potato is, boiled, baked or roasted.

The culture of the chestnut tree in this country has as yet been neglected, and furnishes an inviting field for enterprising agriculture and forestry.

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