The beautiful and youthful widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt and her five children have been very much in the public eye of late. In August last Miss Gladys, the youngest of these, became of age, and received the large fortune left her by her father. Following quickly on the heels of this interesting event came the announcement of her engagement to a member of one of the oldest most distinguished noble families of Hungary. Since then the papers have been full of the social doings of Miss Gladys and her fiancee, of the reconciliation of the eldest boy, Cornelius, Jr., with the other members of the family, of the supposed disapproval of Alfred and Reginald of their sister's choice of a husband, and of the engagement of Mrs. Vanderbilt herself to some titled foreigner. How much truth there may be in these stories it is impossible to tell. That Miss Gladys is to marry Count Szechenyi, however, there is probably no doubt, since no contradiction of the announcement of her engagement has yet been made by any member of the family. She is said to be a very sweet, simple, unassuming girl, not a beauty by any means, but of winning personality, caring very little for dress, and extremely popular among her young friends. While she was at school she was the editor of the little school paper, which would seem to indicate that she must have tastes and abilities a little above those of most society girls. She has a sweet voice, which has been carefully cultivated by the best teachers, the famous opera singer, Jean de Reszke, being among the number. Count Szechenyi, whom she is to marry shortly, belongs, as has been stated, to a most distinguished Hungarian family, proud and aristocratic in the extreme. Probably no person in the world, unless it is a Chinese mandarin, feels more keenly the immense distance which separates him from the common people than an Hungarian nobleman. Count Szechenyi's ancestors have all been very much in evidence in state affairs, as diplomats, soldiers, statesmen, he himself being at the present time a member of the Hungarian House of Lords. He is, however, comparatively poor, and one cannot help thinking that Miss Gladys's tidy little fortune of $15,000,000 did not tend to make her less charming in his eyes, or less desirable as a part. It is said that while as the wife of the Count Miss Gladys will be received at court at Budapest, she cannot be at Vienna, unless the Emperor makes her case special and dispenses with the usual proof of nobility of 16 ancestors. Shades of Vanderbilt, respectable grocer! If departed spirits do keep in touch with earthly affairs they must smile oftentimes. To such an extent does this aristocratic feeling prevail in Vienna that even if the Emperor does decree that she shall be received at court, it is feared she may find herself rather unpleasantly placed if she resides in Vienna. So few of the marriages of our wealthy American girls with titled foreigners have proved happy—indeed, most have resulted most disastrously—that one wonders that such alliances continue to be made, but human nature learns very little from the unhappy experiences of others. To be an actual Countess or Duchess or anything else that puts her in that charmed, removed aristocratic class of the nobility is more than most girls can resist, and tho they are perfectly well aware that they are married on account of their money, seem content to have it so.

The smoking habit is rapidly increasing among the women of England and this country. Of course, the women of Spain, Russia, the far East and other countries have always smoked, but until quite recently it has been very unusual to see a cigaret between the lips of an Anglo-Saxon woman. In England the habit has become so pronounced that special cars are now provided for that purpose, clearly designated by a sign hung on the outside bearing the words "Ladies' Smoking." In this country a large part of our fashionable women smoke, and others also who do not belong to that class. Many of the swell women have their cigarets made especially for them, with the monograms stamped in gold on each wrapper. These wrappers are made of the finest macerated and laid corn shuck, and are positively without odor in the burning. Such cigarets are every one made by hand, and sell for $2 a packet. The smoking habit is by no means confined to older women, but many young girls are addicted to it. On calling at the house of a friend not long ago a lady was surprised, and it must be confessed rather shocked, to have the sweet, young daughter of the house greet her father, who came into the room during the call, with, "Hello, papa; did you bring home my cigarets?"

There is something almost pathetic in Miss Phoebe W. Couzins breaking away from the cause with which she has been identified for so many years. Miss Couzins was a young, handsome, unusually clever woman when she took up the fight for Woman's Rights, and was one of the bright, particular stars of their conventions for a long period of time. She now reluctantly admits that Woman Suffrage is an unmistakeable failure, and that in the States where women have been given the ballot public life has been demoralized rather than uplifted by the experiment. That women are out of place in politics she confesses is true, and she gives as reasons for this the facts that they haven't the necessary nervous force for public life, and that they cannot be impersonal in such matters, but persist in mixing up principles and personalities. A woman's fanaticism in religion is also another reason why she is not fit to be trusted with public affairs. A popular clergyman could probably control the vote of every woman in his entire congregation, and this same feeling would lead women to attempt to impose their religious views on a community if they had the power of the ballot. Miss Couzins has at last come to the conclusion that the vast majority of American women do not care to vote, and that even where the women have been enfranchised there is much indifference evinced by them with regard to political questions. In Colorado the results have not been helpful to the cause of Woman's Rights. The women in that State have either voted just as their husbands, fathers, sons or sweethearts have told them to, without any special interest in the matter, or they have shown an unwise zeal in sending their carriages into the slums to convey to the polls a very undesirable class of women. In philanthrophy and all kinds of public charity work Miss Couzins thinks women are all right, but in the realm of politics they are decidedly no good.

Those whose business it is to stock ocean steamers with provisions for a trip across the Atlantic say that the amount of food people consume during the few days it takes to make the voyage is something unbelievable. Seasickness seems to be a thing of the past, and everyone now is on hand for the three or four meals a day which are served them. Of course, the air makes people hungry, and then there is really nothing else to do on ship but eat. People sit around, reading a little or talking in a desultory sort of fashion, but the only thing they are really interested in is the approaching meal. All the big steamers are now equipped with every known improvement in cooling or refrigerating room in which the vast supplies are kept. The North German Lloyd spends every year about $4,500,000 in provisions. In fitting out a steamer with food for a trip an additional two weeks is always provided for, in case anything "should happen in the night."

Fifteen hundred charwomen were invited to attend a matinee performance of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," given at Terry's Theater, London, the other day. To the student of human nature it was a most interesting occasion. These English "Mrs. Wiggses," none of whom, probably, had ever read the story, laughed till the tears rolled down their cheeks at the doings and sayings of the optimistic, cheery heroine. One of the actresses came before the curtain at the close of the performance and made a little speech to the charwomen, saying she hoped that a little cabbage patch sunshine might filter into their lives to lighten its hardness and dullness. So say we all of us.

Just why American women should be blamed for the practice prevalent among English army officers of shaving the upper lip and parting the hair in the middle is not clear, but the British military authorities do not hesitate to lay these sins at the door of Uncle Sam's daughters. The clean-shaven face is contrary to military regulations in England, and from time to time orders have been issued disapproving of this fashion, and demanding that the soldiers should at once grow a mustache, to which no particular attention seems to have been paid. Now King Edward himself intends to see what he can do about it, and it is rumored that no clean-shaven officers will be admitted to his levees next year. This question of a mustache or none has occupied the attention of monarchs from time immemorial. Even Queen Victoria had a hand in it. At the time of the Seven Years' War only the cavalry was allowed to wear one. Napoleon would not permit any of his infantry except the veterans of his "Old Guard" to wear a mustache, and these were allowed to do so as a special privilege and reward for their services.

The Chateau of Vincennes, which is four miles east of Paris, and which for many years has been used as a military stronghold, is now to be converted into a museum. The castle has had a great history. It was begun in 1164 by Louis VII., and rebuilt by Philip Augustus. Napoleon altered the castle into a vast magazine of war materials. Louis XVIII. added an armory, and under Louis Phillippe numerous casemates and a new fort on the east side were constructed. Around the old gray castle walls hangs the aroma of romance. It was here that Henry II. poured his tale of love into the ears of the fascinating Diane de Poitiers, who, it is said, retained her powerful influence over the King as long as he lived. Here, too, Charles VII. spent his days with the fair Agnes Sorel while the Maid of Orleans was fighting the foe of France. In the castle grounds occurred the romantic meeting of Louis XIV. and the ill-fated, lovely Louise de la Valliere, whose true, unselfish love for the King caused her death. In the dungeons of the castle the great Cardinal Richelieu had his enemies confined, who were seldom seen afterwards. A notable prisoner at Vincennes was that Bourbon Prince, the Duc d'Enghien, who, contrary to all international law, was kidnaped in Germany, brought to the castle and afterwards shot by the order of Napoleon. Among the last prisoners confined in the Chateau de Vincennes was the late Duchess of Litta, who was a prominent figure at the Tuilleries during the closing days of the Second Empire, and of whom Empress Eugenia was said to be very jealous. After the departure of Napoleon III. for the seat of war the Empress was made Regent, and almost the first use she made of her power was to have the Duchess arrested on the charge of furnishing information to Gemrany, and clapped into prison in the Chateau de Vincennes.

To escape for a while at least from the restraints of conventionality and the atmosphere of London drawing rooms, Lady Arthur Grosvenor has taken up the life and occupation of a gypsy. The Romany fever has struck the fashionable London set, but no one has had as bad or serious a case of it as the Grosvenors. Lady Arthur is the daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, and 14 years ago she married Lord Arthur Grosvenor, the second son of the Duke of Westminster. Suited to each other by birth and wealth, they were particularly so in their tastes, in their love of life in the open air, of hunting and travel. Wearying of trips in motor cars, which were always breaking down, Lady Arthur was on the lookout for some fresh, novel, out-of-doors experience, and the idea of turning gypsy was suggested to her by coming suddenly upon a gypsy encampment one day when driving. Several picturesque, brigandish-looking men were standing around sniffing the odors from pots on the fire, an aged, wrinkled crone sat in the shade of one of the wagons shuffling her fortune-telling cards, and the bright-eyed gypsy children were running about. Lady Arthur had read her George Borrow faithfully, and a warm bond of sympathy existed between her and these roving people. Her adventurous, fresh-air loving spirit was fired by the scene, and she then and there made up her mind to take up gypsying. She was not long in bringing her husband to her way of thinking, so quitting their splendid castle of Broxton Hall and its retinue of servants, the young English couple started out on their life of adventure. Determined to be the "real thing," they bought a couple of wagons from some gypsies, took out a license for hawking in Lady Grosvenor's name, which she changed to "Syeira Lee," to give artistic verisimilitude to the novel undertaking, and for an extra dash of local color hung pails in true gypsy fashion under the axles of the wagon. The wagon driven by Lady Arthur is painted a bright crimson, decorated with rude carvings, and is drawn by a spotted horse, with strings of baskets of all shapes and sizes strung across it in front and at both sides. These baskets, together with clothespins, they sell to the country people as they travel up hill and down dale along the highways of England. She spent considerable time thinking out her costume, as "Syeira Lee, licensed hawker," and finally decided upon a red worsted Jersey, skirt of heavy blue cloth, thick boots, straw hat, a piece of soft red silk knotted at the throat, and big gold earrings, such as gypsy women wear. Her husband wears bicycle togs, and drives the other wagon, which is covered with a hood. In one of the vans is a cook stove and two beds, one above the other, as in a stateroom. It is a curious life for two young people, members of the English nobility, to live, but they are delighted with it. At 5 o'clock in the morning Lady Arthur rises, and if it is raining lights the fire in the cook stove; otherwise the cooking is done out of doors in true gypsy fashion over a campfire. She then gets breakfast while Lord Arthur is grooming and watering the horses, and after that is over and the vans put in readiness they start off on their daily travels. Having made up their minds to be real, true gypsies, they live entirely upon what they get from their basket selling, so each day is full of more or less amusing experiences in the disposal of their wares. At night, as English law forbids gypsies to camp by the roadside, they are forced to take refuge in some farmer's field, and this frequently leads to a decidedly unpleasant denouement, such as being driven off by an irate farmer, just as the steaming, savory stew is ready to be eaten. Lady Grosvenor says that taking into consideration all the unpleasant things connected with the life of a gypsy, it is still full of charm and the element of unexpectedness, and that for an intimate acquaintance with one's country, with plenty of time to feast the soul on the beauties of the landscape, as well as affording an opportunity for tasting the joy of an existence perfectly free, simple, sweet and good, there is nothing like life on the road in a gypsy van.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

Talks With Comrades All Over the Union.

Comrade J. P. Fletcher, Denver, Colo. Comrade Fletcher served more than three years in Co. B, 4th Ohio, and then entered the 196th Ohio as a First Lieutenant, and was mustered out in December, 1865, making over four years in the service. He went to Denver from Newark, O., 20 years ago, and has lived there ever since. He followed the butcher's trade. He is enthusiastic about Denver, which he thinks will soon reach the 200,000 mark, and thinks that it has the finest climate and is the most beautiful city in the world.

A. E. Ferguson and wife, Gibsonburg, O., have been doing Washington. Comrade Ferguson, who is Postmaster at Gibsonburg and was here in attendance upon the Postmasters' Convention, is properly proud of having served thru the war in Co. K, 49th Ohio, "Old Bill Gibson's Regiment." The 49th Ohio was a fighting regiment of the Army of the Cumberland, and lost 202 killed out of its total enrollment of 1,468, or 13.7 per cent.

Henry E. Conant, Concord, Mass. Comrade Conant served in the 21st Mass.; is Commander of E. E. Sturtevant Post, of Concord, and is an Aid on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. He has been in the laundry business for many years, but has now retired. He is warmly interested in the Knights of Malta, a beneficiary association which is having a rapid growth, and he has just finished a term as Commander of the jurisdiction of Maine. He was in the city on his return from attendance upon the meeting of the Supreme Commandery of the Knights of Malta, held at Jamestown. He says that the entertainment at the Inside Inn was unsatisfactory in the highest degree, and all of the delegates complained of it. For himself he had quarters in Norfolk, and was well treated at moderate prices. He does not think that the Exposition compares with previous ones which he has attended. The United States exhibit is the principal thing, and it is about the same as he has seen elsewhere.

C. Penn, Neligh, Neb. Comrade Penn was a Sergeant in Co. C, 2d W. Va., and is now a ranchman, and is trying to hold down 2,360 acres of more or less fertile Nebraska land. The town of Neligh is a prominent one in the Elkhorn Valley, and has about 2,000 inhabitants and modern improvements. They have harnessed the Elkhorn River, which gives them power enough to light their town with electricity and run a mill with a capacity of 200 barrels of flour daily. Neligh is the center of a fine agricultural region, which produces abundantly the best qualities of wheat and corn. Thousands of cattle are fed in the County. There are a large number of veterans settled in the country, and Neligh Post has over 60 members.

Gustavus A. Gessner, 72d Ohio, Fremont, O. Comrade Gessner served thru the war in the gallant old 72d Ohio, and made a good record, and was one of the unfortunates captured in Sturgis's sadly mismanaged expedition to Guntown, Miss. He was about five months in Andersonville and other prisons. For years he was a prominent business man in Fremont, and was appointed Postmaster of Fremont by President McKinley, which position he still holds. His town of Fremont, from which he went into the army and of which he has been a continuous resident since, has shared in the remarkable development in the towns in that region, and has now 11,000 inhabitants, or more than double what it had a few years ago. They have a number of important manufactures established there on account of cheap natural gas fuel. Among these is what is believed to be the largest cutlery factory in the world, the Claus Shear Company, which makes shears and razors which are sold all over the world. There are a number of other cutlery establishments, carbon works and furniture factories. One of its peculiar industries is the Tick Mitten Factory, which has a capital of $500,000. It covers a large tract of land and employs several hundred people. Its specialty is making mittens of ticking and canvas for the use of farmers in the Winter. Comrade Gessner, in spite of his prison experience, is still in excellent health and mentally and bodily as active as ever.

Talcott P. Strong, 24th and 15th Conn., Durham, Conn. Comrade Strong was one of five brothers who had served his country, one being killed in the Mexican War. He was too young at first to be allowed to enlist, but came to Washington to see something of the war, and took employment as a teamster during the Second Bull Run campaign. He saw enough of soldiering at that time to want to have a musket in his hand if he did any more, so that he enlisted in the 24th Conn., and after his time expired in that regiment re-enlisted in the 15th Conn. He is a tinner by trade, and came to Washington to make a prolonged visit to the battlefields from here to Richmond.

E. P. Hawkes, Milan, Mich., 5th Mich. Cav. Comrade Hawkes served in the 5th Mich. Cav., and he is in the lumber business.

Casper Cooper, 7th Iowa Cav., Freeport, Kan. Comrade Cooper is a farmer.

Oldest Comrade?

Comrade G. T. Hanson, Woodford, Me., sends The National Tribune a newspaper excerpt, dated Rutland, Vt., having a brief biography of Comrade Rev. Leonard Dolph, who was born in 1805 at Crown Point, N. Y. He became a preacher of the Gospel when a young man, having worked on a farm and learned the trade of cooper. He was ordained a minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1836. He was married in 1825 to Maria Taylor at Crown Point. After a widower's life of three years he married Miss Mary J. Ames. He had 10 children by his first wife and seven by his second wife. He has 50 grandchildren. He enlisted as a private in Co. E, 188th N. Y., and served as Chaplain of the regiment without commission until discharged for disability.

Willard L. Cook, Fisher's Landing, N. Y., asks admission into the ranks of the oldest. He was born July 30, 1823, in Ellisburg, N. Y., and enlisted in Co. B, 94th N. Y., in October, 1861. He served until discharged in September, 1862, by reason of the loss of his right arm from a gunshot wound received at the second Bull Run. He walked five miles in the forenoon of his birthday and felt all right.

3 BIG PRESENTS FREE TO GIRLS

Every girl and young lady should write to Mr. Bowen at once and accept his generous offer of a great big Doll, grunting Teddy Bear and a beautiful china Tea Set free of charge. They do not cost you one cent, now or any other time if you write at once; he will also give you a handsome present as an extra gift.

Talking Doll, Tea Set, Teddy Bear—ALL FREE

Just think girls, I give this **beautiful bisque doll,** which is nearly half a yard tall, has beautiful curly hair, big blue eyes which open and shut, is **magnificently dressed** in satins and laces and a large hat, and has shoes and stockings that can be taken off and put on, so that you can play with this doll just as if it were a real baby.

This wonderful talking doll says papa and mama so plainly and distinctly that it seems to others that you had spoken the words yourself. The big blue eyes, the pretty hair, the peaches and cream complexion cheeks and the little rosebud mouth makes this the handsomest and dearest doll you could imagine. Nothing could give a girl more delight than this doll, and **I want every girl to get one free.**

I also give a 27-piece China Tea Set consisting of 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 plates, tea pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and 6 spoons, so that you can give a doll tea party and invite your friends to bring their dolls, too. It is not every girl who has a set of dishes for her doll, **but I want all my girls to have one,** so I am going to include this handsome set with every doll, which is beautifully decorated and the china clear and handsome, just like the real china in the large sets costing many dollars.

And I am not going to stop here, but I am also going to give a **real genuine Teddy Bear,** one of the big, brown and shaggy kind, with jet black eyes, movable head and arms, that sits up, lies down or stands on all fours, and grunts when you squeeze it, just as described. Some girls prefer the Teddy Bear to a doll, **but my girls can have both.**

BIG FREE TALKING DOLL

This big handsome bisque talking doll is the girls delight. It has beautiful curly hair, pretty rosy cheeks, red lips, and is nearly half a yard tall. It says mama and papa, goes to sleep, and when it wakes up, opens its eyes, just as natural as life. Dolly is magnificently dressed in silks and satins, and you can dress and undress her, take off her beautiful hat, shoes and stockings, and play with her just as if she were a real baby. You will be more than delighted with this magnificent present, and it is absolutely free.

Big FREE Shaggy, Grunting, Teddy Bear

Teddy Bears are the great popular craze. The girls play with him, carry him to school, and give Teddy Bear parties. Even the grown up ladies carry him around, for he is all the rage everywhere. Some of the more expensive Teddy Bears sell from $15 to $25 each, but I am giving a bear away that I have had made **specially for me,** with which you will be delighted, as it has all the features of the big expensive bears, and any girl would be proud to own it.

It is a big **brown shaggy bear,** and I have had him made with special movable arms and legs, so that he can sit up, lie down, stand on all fours and be placed in all sorts of comical positions, just as if he were really alive. He has jet black eyes, and is so real he looks like the little cub bears you see in the parks or at the circus. By just giving him a little squeeze he makes a funny grunt that sets everybody laughing. You can have more fun with Teddy than anything you ever owned. This is the real Teddy Bear girls, of which you have heard so much, and I want to give him to you absolutely free. **So city you would not refuse this Teddy Bear when you can get him for nothing.**

Read my generous offer and send me your name at once. You will be surprised how easy it is to get this bear, and also the handsome doll and tea set that I offer. **I give all three presents** and also pay express charges, so that it will not cost you one cent of your own money. **I send you all three at once,** so just stop and think all that you are going to get from me.

I could not afford to make this generous offer except for the fact that I do it to advertise my mammoth business. I want every girl to know me and say a good word for me, and I have stopped at no expense to get the very best Teddy Bear, the very handsomest Big Doll, and the very finest China Tea Set that I possibly could, for doing this little favor for me that will not cost you one cent of your own money.

Girls, just imagine the fun you can have with all three of these beautiful presents—the big doll, the shaggy, grunting Teddy Bear and the handsome china tea set; you and all your friends. Girls everywhere are delighted with these presents. Don't fail to write me, as they cost you absolutely nothing. Just send me your name and address, that's all. Do it today, now, this very moment.

I GIVE ALL 3 PRESENTS FREE!

To any little girl (or big girl either) who will show my fine art pictures among her friends and neighbors. **You don't have to sell these pictures,** just go among your friends and neighbors and tell them the grand offer Mr. Bowen has made you and they will all take one or more pictures to help you earn your presents. The pictures are only 25 cents each, and you can easily dispose of 14 in a few hours time. They are 16x20 inches, in handsome colors with gold lithograph frames, all ready to hang on the wall in the parlor or sitting room.

I don't charge you anything for the pictures, as I send them free, and you can try and see what you can do, and if you can't sell them they can be returned and no harm done. However, I know any bright girl can earn these presents without any trouble whatever. **Just think,** you get a **big handsome doll, a grunting Teddy Bear and a 27-piece tea** set and 6 spoons all for this little work. It is the most generous offer ever made, and every girl reader of this paper should write to me at once and get the pictures. As soon as you have given them all away, I will send you the Doll, Bear and **Tea Set and Spoons absolutely free.** I also pay express charges on them, so they will not cost you a penny. Write to me today, and be the first in your neighborhood to get these beautiful free gifts.

PARENTS should encourge their children in this work. Your girls will think far more of this bear, doll and tea set than if they merely got them as a present from you or some other relative. There is no obligation, whatever, of any kind, remember, as I send the pictures free without a cent in advance. I take the pictures back if they can't be disposed of and no harm done. I also pay express on the presents so that there is not a single cent that you would be out of pocket in having your girls answer this advertisement. It costs nothing to try, so why not write me today.

BIG FREE CHINA TEA SET

This handsome tea set, small enough for Dolly, consists of 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 plates, 6 teaspoons, tea pot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher. It is beautifully decorated, just like the large expensive china costing many dollars. I also give six tea spoons, so that you can give a real tea party and invite your friends to bring their dolls also. Tea set and spoons are free.

THIS OFFER MEANS WHAT IT SAYS

And is not an offer of just "your choice" of these presents, remember, but means that you get all three of them—the Teddy Bear, Big Doll and China Set, all at the same time for just the little favor mentioned. Show this grand offer to your parents. They will be glad to help you if you do not understand it. **Just write me anyway.** It is not even necessary to write a letter unless you want to. Just your name and address will do. I will know that it is in answer to this advertisement, and will have everything arranged for you to get these free presents, also extra present for mamma if you write at once. Send today and address plainly.

EXTRA GIFT FOR MAMMA

You can also give your mamma a beautiful ring as an extra gift if you will write us at once. This is a nice stone ring, three large ruby doublets and six frosted pearls; given extra if you'll write at once. This beautiful ring is extra and in addition to the other three presents.

A. H. BOWEN, Manager Dept. 2147,
43-48 West Monroe Street - - CHICAGO

BEARS EAT AT TABLE

Here is a picture of Jessie E. Melville and Jossie E. Melville, daughters of Judge Willis Melville of Brookfield, Ill., two happy children giving a delightful tea party. Read what they say, and this is only one of many letters received from happy children thanking me for the beautiful presents.

"My Dear Mr. Bowen—We want to tell you how delighted and pleased we are with the talking dolls, tea sets and Teddy Bears. They are great. We have doll and bear parties and many good times with these beautiful presents. (Signed) JESSIE E. MELVILLE, JOSSIE E. MELVILLE."

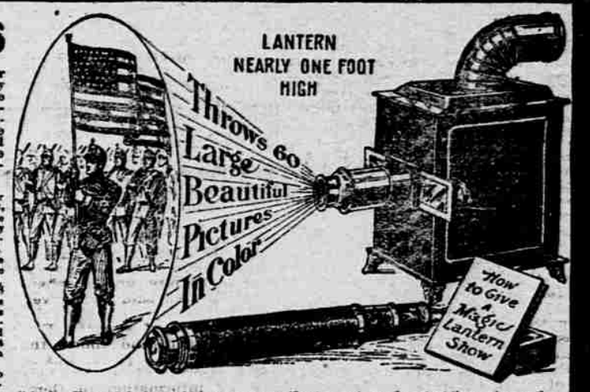
FREE FOR BOYS

I am making the **biggest magic lantern offer** ever made. This magic lantern has been specially made for me, and I do not need to tell you that I have insisted on the best material throughout. **It is complete in every detail,** including a special large reflector, curved Russia Iron chimney, non-explosive lamp, and the glass chimney. **It has two special strong telescopic lens,** so that the pictures are brought out large and clear and distinct. **I also include 60 pictures, all different in colors.**

Here is an outfit you would be proud to own, as no boy in your town would have anything like it. I also give an **instruction book,** telling how to get up an entertainment and how to give a lecture about the different pictures should you want to make extra money by giving entertainments. You can give an entertainment lasting an hour to an hour and a half, and charge an admission fee.

The Magic Lantern alone would be a big present for the little service I ask, but in order to show the boys how generous George Harvey is, I am going to give, **in addition** to this magic lantern, 60 views, instruction book, etc. **THIS HANDSOME SPY GLASS** with which you can have a barrel of fun, as you can see objects far in the distance with it, also look at the moon, stars, etc. This spy glass is a good article, handsomely made, inside tube polished brass with brass mountings imitation red leather cover, fitted with good magnifying lenses, entire length 6¾ in. It does not cost you one cent, but is given free with the lantern as an extra inducement.

I give both this great Magic Lantern outfit and the Spy Glass to any boy (or man, man) who will show my fine colored art pictures, size 16x20, with handsome lithograph frames all ready to hang on the wall, among their friends and neighbors and get only 10 of them to take a picture at 25 cents each. It is easy work to get rid of the pictures, as everybody can use them, and any bright boy or young man who actually wants a magic lantern and telescope free can do this little favor for me in a few hours time. **IT COSTS NOTHING TO TRY,** as I send the pictures free without a cent in advance, and if you don't succeed there is no harm done. Try it any way. The boys everywhere are delighted. The magic lantern and telescope are magnificent presents, so why not get them as long as they will not cost you one cent of your own money? As soon as you have disposed of the 10 pictures let me know and I will ship the lantern and telescope at once, all express charges paid in advance, so they won't cost you a cent, even for express charges. You do not even need to write a letter, just send your name and address. I will know that you have answered this advertisement and will send you the pictures at once, all charges paid, immediately on hearing from you. Write today.



GEORGE HARVEY, Pres't, Dept. 2147, 46-48 W. Monroe St, Chicago.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Commissioner Ballinger Makes Radical Change in Time Required for Actual Residence Upon Homestead Entries. Full Text of Ruling.

The most important ruling that has been issued from the Land Office for a long time was made public by Commissioner Ballinger this week. It makes a radical change in the time necessary to reside upon homesteaded land for commutation purposes.

By circular instructions just issued the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has advised the local land officers thruout the Public Land States of a change in ruling with regard to homestead entries commuted to cash under the commutation clause of the homestead laws.

It was believed that under the old construction of the commutation provision of the homestead law, which recognized constructive residence, persons desiring to secure public lands for speculative purposes were furnished with inducements and facilities not found under other land laws, and that a large percentage of the homestead entries commuted to cash were, in their first inception, made for the purpose only of securing title to the land and not with the view of obtaining a home for the sole use and benefit of the entryman, which was the primary object of the homestead law, which donates homes to the citizens of the United States in order to advance the general welfare by inducing residence and cultivation of such lands as are adapted to agricultural purposes.

By the ruling just announced no commutation proof offered under a homestead entry made on or after Nov. 1, 1907, will be accepted unless such proof shows that the entryman has, in good faith, actually resided upon and cultivated the land embraced within his entry for the full period of at least 14 months, thus doing away with the "constructive residence" period heretofore recognized.

The ruling just announced, however, will not affect homestead entries made prior to Nov. 1, 1907, and commuted to cash if, when proof is made, it is satisfactorily shown that the entryman established actual residence on the land embraced within his entry within six months from date of entry, in which case he may be credited with constructive residence from the date of entry, but in this connection the entryman must show that his residence once established was maintained in good faith for such period as when added to the period of constructive residence will equal the full period of 14 months' residence required under the commutation clause of the homestead act.

Commutation proofs will not be accepted when they fail to show that the required residence and cultivation was continuous to the date on which application to make such proof was filed in the local land office.

It is the belief of the Commissioner of the Land Office that a strict construction of this rule will materially reduce speculation in this class of entries, and reserve for the bonafide homebuilder the land suitable for agricultural purposes.

Printed copies of this ruling will be available for distribution in about two weeks.

The ruling of the Commissioner of the General Land Office sent to the Registers and Receivers of all the Government Land Offices is an obligatory order from which there can be no appealing. It is as follows:

"The following rules will govern your action upon homestead commutation proofs hereafter submitted, namely:

"1. Commutation proof offered under a homestead entry made on or after Nov. 1, 1907, will be rejected unless it be shown thereby that the entryman has in good faith actually resided upon and cultivated the land embraced in such entry for the full period of at least 14 months.

"2. Where such commutation proof is offered under an entry made prior to Nov. 1, 1907, if it be satisfactorily shown thereby that the entryman had, in good faith, established actual residence on the land within six months from the date of his entry, he may be credited with constructive residence from date of entry, provided it be also shown that such residence was, in good faith, maintained for such period as, when added to the period of constructive residence herein recognized, equals the full period of 14 months' residence required by the homestead laws; and.

"3. In no case can commutation proof be accepted when it fails to show that the required residence and cultivation continued to the date on which application for notice of intention to make such proof was filed.

"Very respectfully,
"R. A. Ballinger, Commissioner.
"Approved:
"James Rudolph Garfield,
"Secretary."

For the information of many who have made inquiry The National Tribune has been at some pains to ascertain just when other openings will be made of Indian Reservations. It is stated at the General Land Office that not for one year at least will there be another opening of an Indian Reservation. The surveys of these Indian lands are not yet completed, and they must be platted and allotted before they can be thrown open.

There was a small opening on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, beginning on the 21st of this month. Only 55,000 acres were thrown open for settlement, and the land was not of an attractive quality. There was little water on the tract, which lay in a body, and almost no timber. Most of the land was classed as "grazing," altho there was some good farming land. It is suggested at the General Land Office, and the Commissioner always suggests in his instructions for the opening, that those who are desirous of taking land at any of these openings either visit the land themselves or have a trusted agent do so. The Commissioner warns against land sharks and land agents, who are interested only in getting their "divvy" out of the homesteader, and very often do not tell the truth about the land when it would answer the purpose better. Just now, it is stated, the country is full of "land agents" who are advertising superior opportunities for locating people on Indian or Government lands at "so much per," and who are all the time advertising that they have inside information that certain lands are to be "opened soon," when as a matter of fact these land sharks have no opportunity that is not enjoyed by any man anywhere, and have no "information" of any character, for the General Land Office steers clear of this class of people, and gives them no information that is not first given to the public, because any such information is immediately used to gull would-be homesteaders.

Anybody desiring to homestead land should write direct to the Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington, D. C. The Land Office is established for the purpose of attending to exactly such business, and every question will be promptly and concisely answered, and every bit of information possible to give out will be given. If this plan were followed fewer people would find themselves at the mercy of land agents.

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