

ARE YOU FREE FROM—

Headaches, Colds, Indigestion, Pains, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness? If you are not, the most effective, prompt and pleasant method of getting rid of them is to take, now and then, a desertspoonful of the ever refreshing and truly beneficial laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is well known throughout the world as the best of family laxative remedies, because it acts so gently and strengthens naturally without irritating the system in any way.

To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., bearing the name of the Company, plainly printed on the front of every package.

CROUP IMMEDIATE RELIEF WITHOUT DANGER, by outward application. Sedgwick's Croup Liniment should be in every household. It opens the air passages and causes the phlegm to disappear like magic; cannot produce nausea or vomiting. Sold by all druggists.

Casualty On the Roundup.
From the Hulet, Wyo., Globe.
The boys from the D and the L-A ranches camped together on the beef roundup last Thursday for dinner and during the period of noonday rest enjoyed a little recreation in the most approved style. Hugh Gainer, Carl Jeans and John Driskill were the main actors to a large and delighted audience—delighted with the exhibition of horsemanship—until these three young men met with various mishaps. They were all riding wild and untamed "bronks," and during the performance they all felt the ground with the following results: Hugh Gainer, several broken ribs; Carl Jeans, badly cut head, unconscious two hours; John Driskill, broken collar bone caused by the horse walking on his neck. The young men were hurried to Moorcroft where surgeons soon put them on the road to Wellville. They will all be well soon, and ready for work in the arena.

Antonished the "Cop."
Police Lieutenant "Barney" Keleher always has a new story to tell.

"Two of our 'finest' were walking along Broadway not so long ago," began the lieutenant, unfolding his latest offering, "and their attention was attracted to the bronze figure of an ape standing upright in the window of a large jewelry store.

"What kind of an animal is that supposed to be?" asked one of the other.

"You surprise me with your thickness," returned the second cop. "That's a gorilla. Never hear of them before?"

"Sure, and I read about them in the histories," he answered. "My, what a lot of damage they did during the Civil war! How did a general ever make those things mind him?"—New York Sun.

Literary Criticism.
They were discussing a certain authoress at dinner, and a well-known critic raised a laugh by remarking: "Well, her hair's red, even if her books are not."

The mild young man in the corner made a mental note of the sally for future use, and at another party shortly afterward he carefully guided the conversation into literary channels. "Tit-Bits informs its readers. Fortunately, some one mentioned the desired name, and he triumphantly cried out: "Well, she's got red hair, even if her books haven't!"

THE TEA PENALTY.
A Strong Man's Experience.

Writing from a busy railroad town the wife of an employe of one of the great roads says:

"My husband is a railroad man who has been so much benefited by the use of Postum that he wishes me to express his thanks to you for the good it has done him. His waking hours are taken up with his work, and he has no time to write himself.

"He has been a great tea drinker all his life and has always liked it strong.

"Tea has, of late years, acted on him like morphine does upon most people. At first it soothed him, but only for an hour or so, then it began to affect his nerves to such an extent that he could not sleep at night, and he would go to his work in the morning wretched and miserable from the loss of rest. This condition grew constantly worse, until his friends persuaded him, some four months ago, to quit tea and use Postum.

"At first he used Postum only for breakfast, but as he liked the taste of it, and it somehow seemed to do him good, he added it to his evening meal. Then, as he grew better, he began to drink it for his noon meal, and now he will drink nothing else at table.

"His condition is so wonderfully improved that he could not be hired to give up Postum and go back to tea. His nerves have become steady and reliable once more, and his sleep is easy, natural and refreshing.

He owes all this to Postum, for he has taken no medicine and made no other change in his diet.

"His brother, who was very nervous from coffee-drinking, was persuaded by us to give up the coffee and use Postum and he also has recovered his health and strength." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OMAHA FOR REFORM; NEW GOVERNING PLAN

Commission Idea, in Novel Aspect, to Go Into Effect Next Spring.

Chicago—Summer Curtis writes as follows from Omaha to the Record-Herald: Several months ago the hustling members of the Omaha Ad club were pondering what to do to perpetuate interest in the organization and attract wider attention to their city. The national convention of ad clubs recently had been held here and how to keep alive the spirit aroused by the gathering was an important question. Carnivals, corn and ice palaces, street fairs and the hundreds of one similar attractions with which cities seek to advertise themselves, were debated. Already Omaha had its Ak-Sar-Ben carnival, but the desire was to advertise the city in a more serious manner.

"Let's push for a commission form of government," finally was suggested. The suggestion caught on and then there inaugurated the scheme that certainly has no rival for novelty when it is remembered that the original purpose was advertisement abroad and the perpetuation of the boasting spirit at home. They started an agitation that speedily resulted in the enactment of a state law permitting cities to adopt the commission form of government. On the second of last month a special election was held in Omaha to vote on the question, which carried about two and a half to one, and next May, when the terms of the present city officials expire, the new system will become operative.

There had been no charges of gross maladministration of municipal affairs, nor suspicion of graft on a large scale to arouse public sentiment to a change of form. The thing that appealed to the citizens who manifested an interest in the idea of bringing the business of the city as nearly as possible to the scientific, economic basis upon which private business enterprises are conducted.

A prerequisite of this business administration of affairs, it was determined, was to eliminate the political party proposition from municipal elections. Hence one of the striking features of the plan drafted by Curtis was the designation from going on ballots at elections to choose commissioners. Also the names of the candidates are rotated on the ballots in the various precincts, so that each one has the same general show for position. For instance, the name of "John Doe" will appear in the first place on the ballot in one precinct, while that of "Richard Roe" will have the advantageous position in the next precinct and so on.

Under the present system Omaha has six elective executive officers, a council of 12 members, elected as aldermen in all cities under the old scheme and four elective police commissioners. The commission plan reduces these 22 elective offices to seven. The water board of six members is specifically exempted from the commission plan. The mayor at present receives an annual salary of \$3,600 and the aldermen receive \$1,800 a year each. The seven commissioners who will assume the reins of government under the new plan adopted will receive annual salaries of \$4,500 each, and an additional \$500 per year is to be added to the commissioner who performs the functions of mayor or head of the department of "public affairs."

Although popularly known as commissioners, the name legally given to the seven heads of departments under the commission plan is councilman. The council that is to meet regularly once a week, the mayor and other councilmen to hold office in the city hall. Each councilman is to be assigned special charge and supervision of one department of the city government as follows:

- Department of public affairs.
- Department of accounts and finance.
- Department of police, sanitation and public safety.
- Department of fire protection and water supply.
- Department of street cleaning and maintenance.
- Department of public improvements.
- Department of parks and public property.

The Omaha plan differs from the Des Moines plan, which has received most attention from students of municipal government throughout the country, in one most important particular—the pertaining to the selection of the mayor.

Under the five-commissioner plan in operation in Des Moines the mayor is elected to fill that office directly by the people. Under the Omaha plan the seven councilmen will be chosen by the people from 14 candidates previously nominated at a primary, without any reference to the duties any one of the seven shall perform under the city government. After they are elected the council is to choose one of its number for mayor, just the same as it assigns the other members to their respective departments.

This experiment within an experiment was earnestly debated before the proposition was embodied in the commission bill, put before the legislature. Strangely enough, the expected opposition of the old-time politicians to the general scheme, did not develop, those in present control submitting to the innovation on the apparent theory that they can control the election of commissioners even minus the party labels. But it was harder to crystallize sentiment in favor of the scheme of choosing the mayor. The arguments that finally controlled were substantially as follows:

In the ordinary mayorality campaign the interest or fireworks always centers around the candidates for mayor, thus detracting largely from the candidates for councilmen. It has been common experience in most cities to elect a mayor who carries into office on the tail of his ticket men who are not worthy, and who, on their own merits, could not be elected.

Under the Omaha plan the elimination of party designation largely corrects this, but the idea of selecting seven councilmen, any one of whom may become mayor, will cause the people to investigate more carefully the character, reputation and capacity of the candidates.

Furthermore, it is declared to be distinctly material to determine into whose hands the management of the city's affairs should be placed, and that since the whole business of the city is to be entrusted to seven men it is more important to obtain seven strong men, who will do their duty rather than give particular consideration to the final choice of one for mayor.

The mayor, it is pointed out, has no power greater than that of the other councilmen. His duties are in common with those of the other councilmen, and nothing should prevent carrying out their duties to complete fulfillment.

Still another important reason given

for providing this unique method of electing a mayor is that it will eliminate the possibility of a mayor's standing aloof from the council of which he is actually a part, and disregarding the wishes of the other councilmen upon the grounds that the people put him in position of mayor and that he virtually could do whatever he might wish. The point is made that it is obviously very much better that the mayor should be responsive to the council and that the council should be responsible for the acts of its mayor.

The plan also eliminates the mayor, it is contended, as a political factor to a large extent. This is regarded as important on the theory that no man who is required to act as the head of a political party or any other organization or division of the voters in a political sense can give his undivided attention to the duties which he is elected to perform.

It is not contended by the most enthusiastic exponents of the new idea here that the commission will automatically work the reforms in government that are needed. There is full realization of the fact that, after all, the essential thing is to put into office the proper kind of men. With that accomplished, it is believed the concentration of authority and the elimination of divided or clashing responsibilities in different departments will show the wisdom of the change in form of government and insure its permanency. The experiment has proved a great success as far as it has gone in Des Moines, where recent observations by the Record-Herald correspondent give denial to the reports that the Iowa metropolis is tired of the commission and anxious to return to the old system. The leading citizens of Des Moines point to the greater improvements which are being made in the city with a lower tax rate than before and the local pride over the commission achievement, which at first was akin to the joy of a child over a new toy, has developed into a regard such as attaches to a family heirloom that would not be sacrificed at any price.

Omaha hopes for the same results but does not minimize the force of influences that are at work to retain the same old character of political control. Mayor Dahman—the famous "Cowboy Mayor"—of Omaha, has had a strong personal power in local politics which he does not propose to relax by having his position legislated into a new sort of combination. He already has announced his candidacy for councilman under the commission system, and it is not entirely improbable that "Dah" may continue to carry his title as chief executive officer of the city after his present term expires.

There also are specific dangers threatening under the new plan. Tom Benson, one of the third ward whose interests and influence lie in the same underworld channels as those of "Hinky Dink" Kenna, of Chicago, already has picked four men for commissioners. One is the present sheriff; another is the city building inspector; a democrat; another is a member of the present council, and the fourth is a former councilman and republican politician. Critics assert it may be easy for bipartisan political bosses to nominate enough friendly candidates among the 14 nominated at the primary to elect a majority of the council of seven. The vote on adoption of the commission was a light one and the citizens who want good government made certain under the new plan have their work cut out at the primaries and election next spring. Persons who acquiesced to the commission plan proposition with half hearted interest also point out that no civil service system is to be inaugurated in the city departments, outside of fire and police.

Provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall, it is admitted—especially the recall—have been surrounded with such restrictions as to size of petition and to be impracticable of operation, except on great provocation. In this respect, however, the plan is no different from that of Des Moines, where the idea was to prevent purely "crank" movements from precipitating eternal turmoil. While severe criticism has been made of some departments in Des Moines at times, there has been no recourse to the recall. In the main, things move for the interest of the people as a whole, and the three year tenure which is the same as provided for Omaha—is regarded as keeping our eyes keen to the future wrath of the electorate.

Summing up the Omaha plan, the following features stand forth: Candidates to be nominated at a general primary, the 14 receiving the highest vote to go on an official ballot for regular election, at which seven will be chosen as councilmen.

Council may at any time continue or abolish any existing office or employment and create any new office or board deemed necessary, and fix salaries thereof, and impose additional duties on other officers, with or without additional pay.

Council may revise, repeal or change distribution of funds within limit of total taxes levied for the year. Recall for councilmen provided on petition of 30 per cent in Des Moines; it is 25 per cent of the total number of votes cast at the previous election—of the highest vote cast at the preceding city election.

Initiative to propose ordinances on 15 per cent petition to submit to next regular election, or on 25 per cent petition to submit at a special election. Same measure not to be resubmitted by initiative oftener than once in two years.

Referendum on ordinances (except appropriation and emergency) on 15 per cent petition, to be voted on at either special or general election. The commission plan may be abandoned after four years on a 25 per cent petition affirmed by a popular vote.

After the Tour.

From Harper's Weekly.
"Well, Binks, I see you've returned from your 1,000-mile tour in New England," said BJones.
"Yep," said Binks.
"How did you find the hotels en route?" asked BJones.
"Hotels?" retorted Binks. "We didn't stop at any hotels. We passed all our nights in the county jails."

Beyond.
After the story has once been told—After one's had his little fling—At the world and found the apples of gold—We find that the hills grow rugged and steep—And shadows across the pathway creep.

And life at noontide is not half bad;—Sure we have learned a lesson or two—Have bought our experience zay and,—And paid our toll in passing through—The little gate beside which stands—Old Father Time, with outstretched hands.

But when the light begins to wane—And stars are twinkling around our way—What does it matter, Binks, or why—What does it count, our work or play?—After the curtain begins to fall—Tell me, what is back of all?
—Arthur D. F. Randolph.

CANADA'S IMMENSE WHEAT FIELDS

THE ATTRACTION FOR THREE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

Last August there visited the Canadian west the vice-president of the largest individual hardware company in the United States. As his firm have a turnover of millions, and deals extensively with farm implements, this man took a deep interest in crop conditions in Canada, and on his return he embodied his findings in an article for the Hardware Reporter. This article should be of special interest to farmers.

The writer speaks of the importance of the spring wheat crop of Western Canada. He might also have spoken of the importance of the oat crop and also of the winter wheat crop, as well as barley. Winter wheat during the past few years has been a great success, and experiments have shown that it can be grown with success in almost any portion of the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. But apart from this, the spring wheat crop is the one generally grown, and all who know anything of grain, anyone who has had anything to do with markets, knows or has heard of the high character of this cereal and the splendid yields that are annually produced. Reproducing from this article:—

"In a land of such great sweep, and of such difference in soil and climate, there are many resources, but none are at present of the same overwhelming importance as the spring wheat crop. In the interminable prairie stretches of the northwest provinces it is the one absorbing topic of interest and of conversation during its growing and its harvesting, for upon its success or failure hangs the weal or woe of a large part of the Dominion. Its influence extends far down into the United States, drawing thousands of farmers northwards with the lure of cheap lands, but likewise beyond the great lakes, even to the easy going maritime provinces, calling the flower of their young men to its opportunities. Development in these prairie provinces goes on at high pressure for everything hangs on the outcome of spring wheat. Success has emboldened the raisers of this one all-important crop, and each year there is further incursion into those northern fields that only a short time ago were regarded as Arctic wastes. The Canadian Northwest seems to be one of those modern agricultural examples set forth to drive the final nail in the coffin of that ancient Malthusian delusion that population tends to outrun the means of subsistence, since the only fear now among Canadian economists is as to the danger of overstocking the wheat market. Only about two and one-half per cent of possible arable lands in the northwest provinces is now under cultivation, and this year the crop promises to be close to 200,000,000 bushels, so that your imagination and your arithmetic can easily supply the answer as to the possible or even probable outcome."

During the months of July and August the weather was unfavorable and the production of a 200 million yield of wheat will not likely be realized, but even with this, the threshing reports coming to hand show that the crop will be a splendidly paying one.

Toasting the Teachers.

There was a meeting of the new teachers and the old. It was a sort of love feast, reception or whatever you call it. Anyhow, all the teachers got together and pretended they didn't have a care in the world. After the eats were at the symposium proposed a toast:

"Long Live Our Teachers!"
It was drunk enthusiastically. One of the new teachers was called on to respond. He modestly accepted. His answer was:
"What on?"

Small Circulation.

Shopman—Here is a very nice thing in revolving book cases, madam.
Mrs. Newrich—Oh, are those revolving bookcases? I thought they called them circulating libraries.—Christian Register.

Thousands of country people know the value of Eminent Wizard Oil, the best family medicine in case of accident or sudden illness. For the safety of your family buy a bottle now.

Some men are so small that a five-cent cigar looks big to them.



Weak Heart

Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, their heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which contains no dangerous narcotics nor alcohol.

This tonic contains no alcohol to shrink up the red blood corpuscles; but, on the other hand, it increases their number and they become round and healthy. It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood, it thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anemic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing. Stick to this safe and same remedy, and refuse all "just as good" medicines offered by the druggist who is looking for a larger profit. Nothing but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do you half as much good.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

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This advertisement is good for 10 coupons—cut it out and you have a big start. Then in every package of *Mother's Oats* you will find a coupon. Save the coupons and get the cooker free in a hurry. Only one advertisement will be accepted from each customer as 10 coupons.



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Start today with the first package and don't forget to send a postal for complete premium book.

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If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

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ONE PAIR of my BOYS' \$2, \$2.50 or \$3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes. Fast Color Ejecta Used Exclusively.

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Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil used. The light is strong and steady. A Rayo never flickers. Materials and workmanship are the best. Rayo lamps and lanterns last.

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More English Humor.

The first night Walter Kelly, known to vaudeville as the "Virginia Judge," walked up the Strand he complained to his English companion that the famous street in London was dark at nine o'clock. "Why," said he, "at this hour Broadway is as bright as day. There is one sign alone. 'The Charlott Race,' in which there are 50,000 electric lights." "But I say, old top," said his English friend, "wouldn't that be rather conspicuous?"

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