

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually, Disperses Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA
DRUG SYRUP CO.

By whom it is manufactured, printed or the
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

A rubber tree four feet in diameter yields twenty gallons of sap, making 40 pounds of dry india rubber.

BLACK ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE.

Physician Called It Eczema in Worst Form—Patient Despaired of Cure—Cuticura Remedies Cured Her.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black blotches all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of ——. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in the worst form. Their treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. My husband purchased a single set of the Cuticura Remedies, which entirely stopped the itching. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every blotch was entirely gone. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three years ago. Mrs. Lizzie E. Stodje, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 28, 1906."

The Man Who Is Ahead.

"In almost every newspaper you pick up you are pretty sure to find a lot of gush about the man behind the counter and the man behind the gun; the man behind the buzz-saw and the man behind the son; the man behind the times and the man behind his rents; the man behind the plowshare and the man behind the fence; the man behind the whistle and the man behind the cars; the man behind the kodak and the man behind the bars; the man behind his whiskers and the man behind his fists; and everything is entered on the list. But they've skipped another fellow, of whom nothing has been said—the fellow who is even, or a little way ahead; who pays for what he gets, whose bills are always signed. He's a blamed sight more important than the man who is behind. All the editors and merchants, and the whole commercial class, are indebted for existence to this honest fellow man. He keeps us all in business and his town is never dead, and so we take our hats to the man who is ahead.—Judge."

Triumph of Mind.

Victim of Delusion—Doctor, I'm awfully afraid I'm going to have brain fever.

Doctor—Pooh, pooh, my dear friend! That is all an illusion of the senses. There is no such thing as brain fever. You have no fever, you have no brain fever—no material substance upon which such a wholly imaginary and supposititious thing as a fever could find any base of operation.

Victim—O, doctor, what a load you have taken from me—from my—I have a mind, haven't I, doctor?

"TWO TOPERS."

A Teacher's Experience.

"My friends call me 'The Postum Preacher,'" writes a Miss. school teacher, "because I preach the gospel of Postum everywhere I go, and have been the means of liberating many 'coffee-pot slaves.'"

"I don't care what they call me so long as I can help others to see what they lose by sticking to coffee, and can show them the way to steady nerves, clear brain and general good health by using Postum."

"While a school girl I drank coffee and had fits of trembling and went through a siege of nervous prostration, which took me three years to rally from."

"Mother coaxed me to use Postum, but I thought coffee would give me strength. So things went, and when I married I found my husband and I were both coffee toppers and I can sympathize with a drunkard who tries to leave off his cups."

"At last in sheer desperation, I bought a package of Postum, followed directions about boiling it, served it with good cream, and asked my husband how he liked the coffee."

"We each drank three cups apiece, and what a satisfied feeling it left. Our conversion has lasted several years and will continue as long as we live, for it has made us new—nerves are steady, appetites good, sleep sound and refreshing."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FROM THE COMMONER

MR. BRYAN'S PAPER

A Word as to Cowards.

Ex-Congressman Littlefield of Maine is quoted as saying that "Congressmen are the most cowardly set on earth," and that they are "afraid to act in any manner which could prejudice their re-election." He admits (but there is a seeming reluctance in it) that "the people should control the government," though he adds, "but because of this cowardice of legislators I doubt if direct election of Senators would improve conditions. The Senators would then be in a like position to members of the lower body."

The dispatch concludes: "Mr. Littlefield deprecated the branding of all rich men as malefactors and said he believed the amassing of great wealth is of considerable benefit to the country if rightly administered." It is not necessary for Mr. Littlefield to say this in order to disclose his point of view. No one brands "all rich men as malefactors" and those who begin their defense of predatory wealth with the assumption that all rich men are attacked are either deceived themselves or are trying to deceive others.

But what about Mr. Littlefield's attack on Congressmen? Are they all cowards because they are afraid to act contrary to the wishes of their constituents? And are Senators brave because they defy the wishes of their constituents?

Senators who defy their constituents do so not from a high sense of duty, but because they are servile representatives of great corporations that hide in the darkness and control the government through the official whom they raise to power.

Mr. Littlefield was not always thus. When he went to Congress he was something of a reformer himself. He introduced an anti-trust bill—it was said to be an administration measure. It passed the House by an almost unanimous vote, but it died in the Senate. The "brave" Sena-

few depositors who live in the country don't seem to be in any hurry about drawing their deposits. ONE FARMER IS REPORTED AS ANSWERING OVER THE RURAL TELEPHONE THAT HE IS TOO BUSY TO COME AFTER HIS MONEY, BUT WILL WANT IT IN A WEEK OR SO.

"In the meantime both the president and the cashier have been arrested for the violation of the State banking law, and are held under heavy bond.

"There will probably be no loss to the State guaranty fund, and no assessment required on other banks. Liquidation will likely reimburse the State fund within thirty days. The loss will probably not exceed the capital stock."

All Are "Satisfied." In an editorial entitled "Bryanism as a Trust Asset," the New York World undertook to show that the Democrats should repudiate "Bryanism" because Wall Street was satisfied with Taft. Summoning the New York Times to its aid, the World said:

"The Times, in a single sentence, disposes of Mr. Bryan's delusion that the trusts are opposing his nomination:

"The trusts to-day do not want Mr. Bryan elected, but they want him nominated because they are entirely satisfied with Mr. Taft and they know Bryan is the weakest candidate the Democrats can name."

"A hint to the same effect can be found in Henry Clews' speech before the Manchester Economic Club Wednesday night.

"It may surprise some to learn that the great power concentrated in the President's hands by Congress has made the great corporations, including the railway companies and banking institutions, ambitious and eager to control the federal government itself, and they are resolutely

honest business will not object to strict regulations or to surrender to the government at the will of the government, and corporations which seek to get something for nothing and then employ the public grant to exploit the public have no claim to consideration.

Mr. Pinchot is right in insisting that there should be a TIME LIMIT on franchises—he ought to go a step farther and insist upon the government's right to protect the public by taking over the plant whenever public interest demands it. Each generation should be left free to make such use of the earth as times and conditions require. No generation has a right to fetter the future with perpetual franchises.

The Great Political Thought.

The greatest political thought in the world is that embodied in the declaration of independence, namely, that all men are created equal. This is the basis of popular government, and popular government is spreading. It does not mean that men are, or will be, equal in physical strength, in intellectual ability, in moral character or in wealth—it simply means that God never gave to one human being a natural right that he denied to any other human being, and that in the contemplation of government, all must stand equal before the law. Out of this basic principle, all other political principles grow and by it all methods of government and all policies must be measured.

"Fettered" and Handcuffed.

Which is the more Democratic, to be "fettered" by instructions adopted by the voters, or handcuffed to a boss?

Congressmen now have private offices, but every two years they have to emerge from the bomb-proofs and take their chances.

One advantage of being a federal judge is that if you do not know what the law is for the case in hand you can make one to suit you.

"The millionaire is touched as never



The best composted manure produces the quickest results.

Best breeds do not insure most profit without proper treatment.

Pasture makes the cheapest hog feed on the farm, and clover makes the best hog pasture.

When grass seed is sown see that you have a rich, well-pulverized seed bed, and sow liberally.

The industrious hen is no longer overlooked when it comes to figuring up the income from a well-regulated farm.

The pig hardly ever celebrates his second birthday on the farm, so it is quite in order to make his first as pleasant as possible.

"Making good" and "a square deal" are slang expressions that carry a whole sermon with them if given the right amount of thought.

While plowing on his California ranch a Spaniard ran his plowshare into a box containing \$4,000 in the eight-sided gold slugs used years ago in California by the Spanish people.

In London they hold what is called a cart-horse parade. It stimulates interest in the not-always-happy lot of the work horse. The idea is becoming fashionable in some of our own eastern cities.

If there is anything that will make a man's mouth water, it is to see a neighbor's horse picking their living on a fine alfalfa pasture, while you have been pessimistic enough to pooh-pooh the idea of growing this legume.

Spraying grain fields as a means of killing mustard is an idea which is gaining great prominence in the grain-raising region of the Northwest. It seems to be a pretty well established fact that the scheme is practical.

The last-minute plan of buying a farm machine is a lax one. It gives opportunity for the loss of time and money, for a bad temper to generate, the postponement of chore hours into the night, and the inducing of a bad digestion.

To remove cockleburrs quickly and easily from horses' tails, the following recipe is efficient: Dip the tail in a bucket of hot water or, if this is not advisable, apply a thin oil. In either case the burrs can be picked out easily after waiting a few minutes.

The average farm garden might well be larger. It ought to be ample enough so that almost all of it could be cultivated with a horse and team. One can tend more garden with a horse and cultivator in an hour than he can with a hoe in two days—and do it better. The hoe has its place, but the place is in the flower bed or corners and the tool shed most of the time.

Several weeks may be gained by starting many of the flower and vegetable seeds in boxes in the house, hotbed or other protected quarters. Glass is the best protection for plants, but when glass is not procurable thin white cloth makes a fairly good substitute. Market gardeners grow nearly all of their lettuce and some other vegetables under thin cloth. It admits both light and air.

Insecticides.

A layer of lime applied to the surface when the ground is dry and the weather clear, will sometimes drive ants from their villages.

A watering of hot cayenne pepper tea, as hot as the hand will bear, will rid plants of ants and many other pests if applied at their roots.

To do away with rose pests mix by rapidly stirring a tablespoonful of coal oil with a pint of very hot, strong soap suds and when well mixed add this to enough hot suds to make a gallon. Mix a pint of unslaked lime with a quart of water, and when settled pour the clear lime water into the coal oil emulsion, adding to this a teaspoonful of paris green, stirring it all rapidly and thoroughly. Keep this mixture well stirred when using and spray or sprinkle the leaves, under and upper sides, with plenty of the mixture. It will be "good" for the bush, if not healthy for the bugs and slugs.

Controlling Cabbage Insects.

The growth of cabbage plants for late setting has been a very uncertain venture in parts of New York State for several years. Maggot-flies and flea-beetles have become so plentiful in cabbage sections that only small fractions of the seed sown give plants worth setting; so that many growers have had to import large numbers of plants from other States, with greatly increased expense and liability of introducing disease. A simple and, so far as tested, a feasible and cheap method for controlling insects on seed beds was tested, not originated, by the Geneva Station last year, and the details of the experiment are given in

Bulletin No. 201. A small bed was covered with cheesecloth screening and the plants completely protected from maggots.

From 1,800 square feet of bed 50,000 sets were taken, while from a check plot intended to set forty acres only plants enough for a little over four acres were secured. By taking off the cover for a week before setting, the plants were "hardened" so that there was no more wilting than with plants grown in the open air. The screening method is very inexpensive, and is apparently more promising than any spraying or soaking of the soil with insecticides.

"Dry Farming" Reclaims Desert.

Dry farming will eventually make the so-called arid region of the western highlands blossom like a rose. In half a dozen Wyoming counties it is being adopted with complete success. The State is encouraging it, and has provided a department of dry farming, with Dr. C. V. Cook at its head.

"With proper irrigation and irrigation," says Commissioner Cook, "the desert of the West will in time disappear. The possibilities of redemption in this arid territory are being demonstrated more and more every year. Land that was valueless ten years ago now produces bountiful crops."

Dry farming is the irrigation part of it. It is simply the science of using to its utmost the meager rainfall of this arid region. The secret lies in storing up every bit of moisture possible. It merely consists of keeping the surface of the ground covered with a dust mulch or blanket, which retains the moisture.

You have noticed that after a rain the earth forms a crust. You would think this crust would prevent the moisture from escaping, but it does not. It is full of little holes through which the sun and air, especially in high altitudes, draws the moisture.

Here is where dry farming comes in. This moisture-releasing crust is pulverized into a dust blanket by frequent harrowing or disking. The soft earth is made floury and close lying, and neither the sun nor the air action can draw the moisture through it.

No expensive equipment is required. A 14-inch gang plow for four horses, so that the plowing may be deep, the deeper the better, is used mostly. A boy with four good horses and a three-section disc harrow can cover thirty to thirty-five acres of plowed ground a day. This harrowing must be done several times until the ground is thoroughly pulverized upon the surface. Plowed ground must be harrowed after each rainfall.—Cheyenne, Wyo., Cor.

Poisoning Gophers is Best.

Strychnine is the most effectively known poison for killing the pocket gopher, and this method is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for general use. Strychnine sulphate is the most convenient form of the poison, since it is freely soluble in hot water and in the natural juices used for bait. To disguise its bitterness so that the gophers may not be deterred from eating the bait sugar is often used. A sugar syrup is prepared as follows: Dissolve an ounce of strychnine sulphate in a pint of boiling water. Add a pint of thick sugar syrup scented by adding a few drops of oil of anise, but this is not essential. If preserved in a closed vessel the syrup will keep indefinitely.

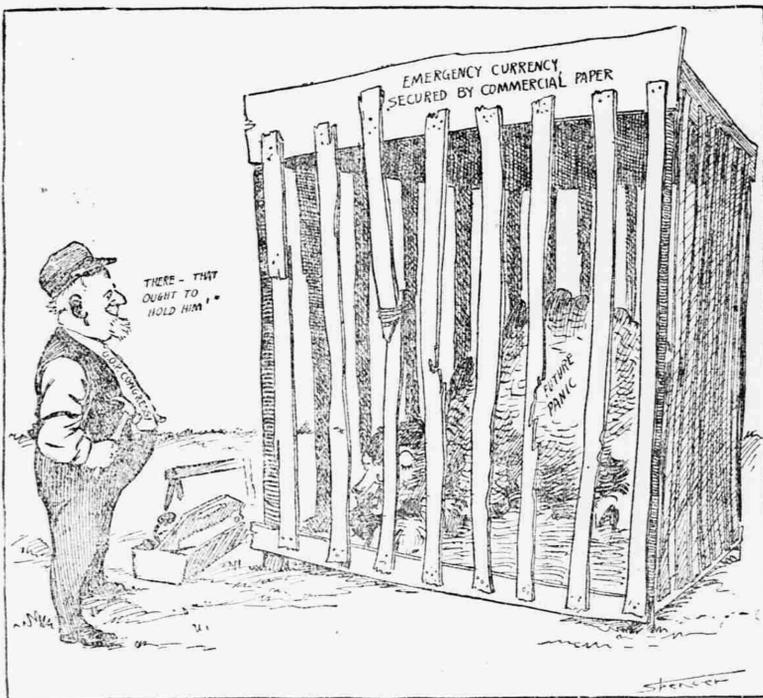
The above quantity is sufficient to poison a half bushel of shelled corn or other grain, but corn is recommended. The grain is steeped in hot water and allowed to soak over night. It is then drained and soaked for several hours in the poisoned syrup. Before using cornmeal may be added to take up the excess of moisture.

The prepared bait is introduced into the underground runways of the gophers with a long-handled spoon. A spade handle sharpened, with a metal point, makes a good dibble for making holes into the runways. Having located the runway with the dibble, move it from side to side to firm the soil about the hole and then withdraw. This will leave a hole for the bait to be dropped into. Some prefer to cover the holes, but it is better not to do so.

Bait should be placed in the main runways and not in the short laterals near the mounds. A skillful operator can go over twenty to forty acres of badly infested land in a day, and if the work is carefully done at a time when the gophers are active all animals should be destroyed by the first application.

Under favorable conditions the use of carbon bisulphide can be made successfully, but extreme care must be exercised in handling the stuff, as it is very inflammable and must be kept away from all fire. It forms a heavy gas that goes into the burrows and kills the animals. An ounce of carbon bisulphide for each burrow is sufficient, but even at that it is rather an expensive method. The chemical is poured over a bunch of rags or cotton waste and this pushed into the burrow, which should be quickly closed.

Traps are also used by some with good results. The ordinary steel traps, as well as special gopher traps, are used. However, the poisoning with strychnine is undoubtedly the best and cheapest method of ridding one's farm of the pests.



THE MONSTER CAGED!

ters killed it, after the "cowardly" members of the House had passed it? Was it a good bill? If so, what secret influence killed it in the Senate? If the Senate had been composed of men ELECTED BY DIRECT VOTE it would have passed the Littlefield bill; does the ex-Congressman prefer a Senate that has the "courage" to assassinate a measure in the public interest to a Senate that would be afraid to oppose what the people want and need? Mr. Littlefield ought to be the last man to reproach the House with cowardice or to commend the Senate for courage. Some change must have come over him—possibly this change may be explained by subsequent acts.

In the meantime, the fight for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people will continue. Those who believe that the people should think for themselves and then elect officials to carry out their wishes see in the popular election of Senators a necessary step in the reform program—the gateway to other reforms.

The Oklahoma Way.

The following report on an Oklahoma bank failure shows the way they do things in that Democratic commonwealth:

"The International Bank of Colgate was reported to the bank commissioner by one of his examiners a few days ago for violating the banking law of the State, particularly in its managing officers borrowing from the depositors' money."

"The bank commissioner at once visited the bank in person and found that the total deposits were about \$37,000, of which the president, L. A. Connors, owed over \$6,000, and the cashier, L. Elzy, owed over \$4,000—in other words, about thirty per cent of the deposits had been borrowed by the two managing officers. The bank commissioner demanded that they immediately replace the money. They failed to do so. He closed the bank at 2:15 Thursday evening; telephoned the State banking board; received instructions to immediately proceed to pay all approved deposits. In forty-two minutes from the closing of the bank the bank commissioner was ready to pay approved deposits. By Friday evening sixty per cent of the depositors had appeared, proved their claims and received their money. By the end of the second day ninety per cent of all deposits had been paid. A

working to control it as far as they can by the force of capital, but as unobtrusively as possible."

"Already they are sub rosa powerful political machines. In this connection it is significant that some large railway and banking interests have identified themselves with the Taft movement."

Less than sixty days ago the New York World practically announced that it would support Mr. Taft. And now comes the World with the admission that the trusts are "entirely satisfied with Mr. Taft" and that these interests "have identified themselves with the Taft movement."

If there are men who, in years gone by, had respect for the New York World's pretensions but now believe that the World's policy is controlled by certain special interests and that for this reason alone the New York newspaper will give its support to Mr. Taft then the World has only itself to blame for its unenviable plight.

Poor old New York World! It has some well-earned credit marks. But now that it has been unmasked even the good it has done in certain particulars does not serve to protect it from the jibes of men of all parties who despise hypocrisy even though they pity the hypocrite.

No Perpetual Franchises.

Mr. Pinchot, of the forestry department, has been making a fight—and thus far a successful one—against the granting of perpetual franchises to water power companies which are seeking to utilize the streams in the forest reserves. He is right; a perpetual franchise is an unspeakable nuisance. No one can see far enough into the future to define the terms and conditions of a perpetual franchise. No one can estimate the value of such a franchise a thousand years hence, or even a hundred years hence. No franchise should be granted for more than twenty or twenty-five years and then the government should reserve the right to regulate prices charged for power and should also reserve the right to take over the plant at any time upon payment of actual value.

EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF THE FRANCHISES.

The government is not supposed to give away anything valuable and it ought never to have to buy back a franchise. A power company which wants to do an

before," said Mr. Fairbanks in his Chicago speech. What, is the g. o. p. committee trying the fat this early in the game?

"The gap between Aldrich and Vreeland is something more than alphabetical," says the Birmingham Age-Herald. Yes, but it is plenty big enough for the people to fall into.

The depositors who promptly received their deposits from that defunct Oklahoma bank are prepared to offer convincing proofs that the guarantee of bank deposits is a most desirable thing.

Among other amusing things is the spectacle of a Republican Congressman who dare not call his congressional soul his own talking about the incapacity of the Filipinos for self-government.

Paterson, New Jersey, is going to institute libel suits against newspapers that accuse her of harboring anarchists. It is so much easier than detecting and punishing the anarchists, you know.

The Boston Herald says the failure of the anti-injunction bill leaves the country at the mercy of the law. That is not true. It merely leaves the country at the mercy of federal judges appointed for life.

Walter Wellman is confident that the north pole will be discovered some day. When it is the friends of the tariff will use it as a summer resort while they are engaged in the strenuous task of tariff revision.

"Once more," remarks the Salt Lake Herald, "we rise to inquire as to the whereabouts of one Leslie M. Shaw." Gracious, is the Herald unable to accumulate enough grief without going out and looking for it?

Noting that a New York judge has enjoined a couple of goats from eating a cherry tree, the New York Tribune remarks that "Mr. Gompers may now count on the support of the goats for his anti-injunction bills." And Mr. Gompers may also continue to count on the opposition of other four-footed and longer-eared animals.