

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will purify your blood, clear your complexion, restore your appetite, relieve your tired feeling, build you up. Be sure to take it this spring.

Get it in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses \$1.

MUSIC HALL LOSING VOUE.

Music halls have increased very little in the last few years. Some have gone back to drama. Others have been run partly with drama. Others have gone over to picture entertainments. The picture houses have net immensely added to their own by new buildings.—London Stage.

Reason Enough.

A negro near Xenia, O., had been arrested for chicken stealing. He had stolen so many that his crime had become grand larceny.

He was tried and convicted, and brought in for sentence.

"Have you any reason to offer why the judgment of the court should not be passed upon you?" he was asked.

"Well, judge," he replied, "I can't go to jail now, nobow. I'm buildin' a shack out yonder, an' I jus' can't get it. I git it done. You kin sholy see dat."—Philadelphia Sunday Evening Post.

A Generous Gift

Professor Munyon has just issued a most beautiful, useful and complete almanac. It contains not only all the scientific information concerning the moon's phases, in all the latitudes, but has illustrated articles on how to read character by phrenology, palmistry and birth month. It also tells all about card reading, birth stones and their meaning, and gives the interpretation of dreams. It teaches beauty culture, manicuring, gives weights and measures and antidotes for poisons. In fact, it is a Magazine Almanac, that not only gives valuable information, but will afford much amusement for every member of the family, especially for parties and evening entertainments. Farmers and people in the rural districts will find this Almanac almost invaluable.

It will be sent to anyone absolutely free on application to the Munyon Remedy Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

POOR HUBBY!



Dick—That is Mrs. Gabber. She fell downstairs and bit her tongue in two. Harry—I feel sorry for her husband. She was a terror when she had only one tongue!

Down With 'Em.

Young Lord Fairfax, in a brilliant after-dinner speech at the club house at Tuxedo, praised women.

"Down with the misogynist," said Lord Fairfax. "Down with the cynical type of male brute who says with the Cornish fisherman:

"Wimmen's like pilchards. 'When 'em's had 'em's bad, and when 'em's good, 'em's only middlin'."

HONEST CONFESSION

A Doctor's Talk on Food.

There are no fairer set of men on earth than the doctors, and when they find they have been in error they are usually apt to make honest and manly admission of the fact.

A case in point is that of a practitioner, one of the good old school, who lives in Texas. His plain, unvarnished tale needs no dressing up:

"I had always had an intense prejudice, which I can now see was unwarrantable and unreasonable, against all muchly advertised foods. Hence, I never read a line of the many 'ads' of Grape-Nuts, nor tested the food till last winter.

"While in Corpus Christi for my health, and visiting my youngest son, who has four of the ruddiest, healthiest little boys I ever saw, I ate my first dish of Grape-Nuts food for supper with my little grandsons.

"I became exceedingly fond of it and have eaten a package of it every week since, and find it a delicious, refreshing and strengthening food, leaving no ill effects whatever, causing no eruptions (with which I was formerly much troubled), no sense of fullness, nausea, nor distress of stomach in any way.

"There is no other food that agrees with me so well, or sits as lightly or pleasantly upon my stomach as this does.

"I am stronger and more active since I began the use of Grape-Nuts than I have been for 10 years, and am no longer troubled with nausea and indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"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.

HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Frederick J. Haskin in The Sioux City Tribune.

Some 24 independent brokers met informally in May 17, 1792, under a cottonwood tree standing opposite what is now 60 Wall street, and signed an agreement to charge uniform rates of commission. This document is still in existence, and marks the founding of the New York stock exchange. Meetings were thereafter held intermittently as occasion demanded at the old Tontine coffee house, Wall and Water streets. But it was not until 1817 that a formal and permanent organization was effected on substantially present lines. The first regular board room was the merchants' exchange. In 1852 the organization removed to the corner of Beaver and Wall streets, and finally in 1863 took possession of the present site on Broad street, where the building underwent successive additions and alterations until the present magnificent structure was erected.

In the course of an average day's trading in an active market on the New York stock exchange 500,000 shares of stocks may change hands. These at their par value of \$100 per share represent a total value of \$50,000,000. But on single momentous days, as in the financial flurry of 1907, or during the Northern Pacific squeeze on "Black Monday" in 1903, the total transactions have mounted as high as 2,000,000 shares. In 1910, a normal year, the aggregate sales footed up nearly \$300,000,000.

Strange to say, the New York stock exchange is not incorporated, being a strictly voluntary association governed by a regular constitution and by-laws. It is directed by a president, vice president, treasurer, secretary and by a board of governors consisting of 40 men. The membership is now 1,100. "Seats" or memberships pass by sale or transfer, and may be bequeathed in case of death. The price of seats fluctuates seemingly in distinct ratio with the total yearly transactions of the exchange itself. The highest price was touched in 1909, when \$85,000 was paid, but seats were sold as low as \$50,000 in 1901, and \$35,000 in 1900. In 1823 the initiation fee was \$10. It is now \$2,000.

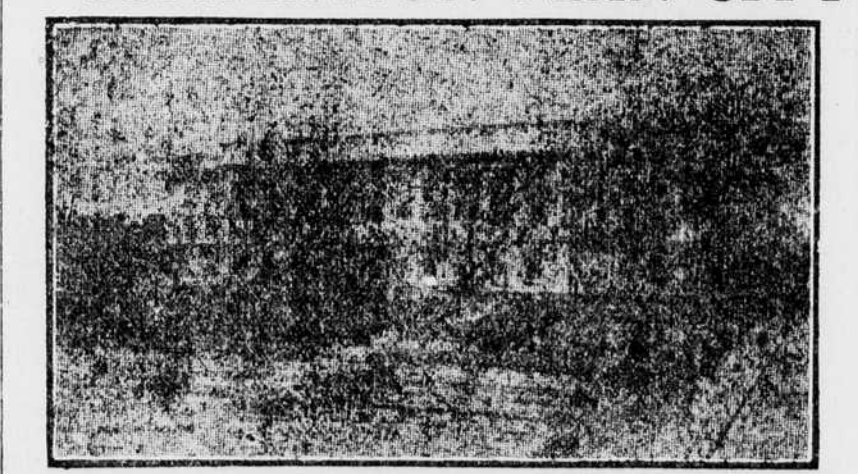
A purchaser of a seat must be approved by a committee on admissions, and a most rigid standard of business probity is demanded. In case a member fails or defaults or is "sold out," his seat may be sold for the benefit of the creditors. The annual dues are only \$50 with a death assessment of \$10 on every surviving member, this latter sum going to form a fund from which \$10,000 life insurance is paid to heirs of deceased members.

Visitors with passes are admitted to the gallery, and from this vantage point may look down on a yelling, disheveled, and apparently crazy mass of traders. The uproar is appalling, the confusion seemingly inextricable. Yet there is order in all this chaos. At one end is the chairman's rostrum, from which he calls the exchange to order and announces the opening of business at 10 a. m. each working day and declares the sessions closed at 3 p. m. From this rostrum notices are read concerning admissions, deaths, failures, or other formal communications. Up to 1875 the whole list of stocks was regularly "called" from this rostrum several times daily, thus giving opportunities for quotations and bids. But the system proved too cumbersome and was ultimately abandoned.

Around the main floor runs a stout steel railing, with openings at intervals. Within the space thus enclosed are desks and telephones for clerks belonging to brokerage houses, this privilege costing \$100 a year. The vast space beyond the railing is sacred to members of the exchange. Woe betide the unhappy outsider who eludes the doorkeepers and wanders upon the floor. The instant he is spied a crowd of brokers like Comanche braves will surround him. His hat will be jammed over his eyes, his clothes torn to ribbons, as he is tossed and hustled from group to group and finally flung into the street coatless, hatless, dazed and breathless. Nor are the members more merciful to their own kind when initiating a new member or making war upon the offending straw hats which are taboo after September 1. At such times the fun is fast and furious.

There is always a fun-loving or "sporty" contingent in the exchange who can be relied upon to "start something" whenever business is slack. This is especially the case on Christmas and New Year's eves, when a mild species of carnival takes place on the "floor," with perhaps a grotesque procession or some bizarre ceremony, at which the governors wisely wink. Another feature of the Christmas celebration is the Christmas box for the exchange employees, to which members contribute royally in good times, and bad, the amount for distribution running to \$100,000.

FIRST HALL BUILT FOR COMMISSION PLAN CITY



NEW DES MOINES CITY HALL.

FLOORS—Basement, ground, first and second. BASEMENT—Composed of city laboratory, rattler room for testing brick and gymnasium for city employees.

GROUND FLOOR—Department of public safety, Bertillon room, dormitory, the city government and engineering department.

FIRST, OR MAIN FLOOR—Early-foot ceiling; council chamber and committee rooms; all elective offices located here; record rooms.

SECOND FLOOR—Civil service commission offices and city law library.

Des Moines is building a remarkable city hall. It is the first ever built especially for a commission governed city. The building is planned entirely for business purposes, and within will resemble a huge bank.

The most distinctive feature of the new building is the big main floor, which is not divided by partitions, except the council chamber, mayor's office, etc. Most of the departments of the city government are quartered here, and everything is open to view. This innovation allows no shirking of duty on the part of city employees. Even roll-top desks have been dispensed with. In the place of them are flat tops. No one can hide behind them. All the commissioners will have their offices here, with the exception of the head of the department of public safety.

Much attention is being paid the new idea by other cities, and it is being taken as a model in construction of

ning well into the thousands, giving to each employe a handsome bonus.

Despite the deafening uproar and apparent confusion, business on the floor of the stock exchange is really conducted in an orderly manner and according to strict rules. The vast arena is studded with iron posts bearing the names of leading stocks, such as "Erie," "Steel," "Lackawanna," "Pennsylvania," "N. Y. Central." In other places or corners some particular security will be regularly dealt in. Transactions between buyer and seller are invariably made in the particular "crowd" and in the presence of perhaps a hundred other brokers dealing in the same stock. The first bid or offer has priority until superseded by a higher or lower quotation. Individual brokers have different modes of making their bids known—by an out-crying hand, by opening the fingers, or by voice alone. These peculiarities become as well known as the man's features. Disputes seldom occur. Sometimes the broker trusts to his marvelous memory, but more often he scribbles a few calligraphic characters on a pad, tears the leaf off, and flings it to his firm's clerk who is hovering on the outskirts of the "crowd," and who promptly telephones the "buy" or "sell" to the head office.

Then, also, as each transaction is concluded, the amounts and prices are noted by attendants of the exchange who stand by each "crowd." They transmit them by telegraph operators whose desks are set up around the room. These quotations are at once put on the wires of the authorized "ticker companies" having the privilege, and flashed into brokers' offices, banks, trust companies, and railroad offices all over the country and the world. The results come out in the long and snaky "tapes" in every interested quarter in every city in the land. Then the total of these daily dealings, with "highest" or "lowest," or "bid" and "asked," are finally printed in the evening and morning papers following.

On May 17, 1892, the stock exchange signaled its wish to continue by adopting a system of "clearing"—offsetting mutual debts and credits between members in the leading stocks traded in on the board. This system secures for stock exchange members the same economy of time and money that the bank clearing house does for banks. In the clearing, the various five stocks are handled under this plan. The balance of the buying and selling is still conducted under the old method of actual deliveries. All stocks or bonds purchased on the stock exchange, except in the case of those subject to the clearing for banks, are immediately paid for by purchasers before 2:15 p. m. of the succeeding day. These deliveries are usually made by lads from 14 to 16 years of age, who are entrusted with millions in negotiable securities or certified checks. Losses by carelessness or dishonesty selling securities on the part of many of these messenger boys, ultimately graduate into successful brokers or even Napoleons of finance.

Trading in stocks has developed a peculiar jargon. An outsider apt to lose his money is a "lamb," and the deposit he makes in his brokers as security for his dealings, or "margin," is "margin" by stock in expectation of a rise or "bulls," and are "long" on the market. Those who sell stocks in anticipation of buying them back at a lower figure are "bears," and are "short" of the market, that is, they have sold stocks for delivery which at the time they did not own, and have to "cover" or buy them back to complete the transaction. A decline is known as a "slump." When it immediately follows an advance it is a "reaction," an advance coming on the heels of a decline being a "rally." A declining market is "weak," and "loading" is dumping securities on the unwary at top prices. "Wash sales," which are prohibited by the rules of the exchange, are really fictitious transactions between different brokers for the purpose of "rigging" the market or creating an apparent but unreal activity in some particular stock.

Rough Diamonds.

"The late John B. Moisant was a general as well as a skillful air man," said a Chicago editor.

"I remember well a visit he once made me, with a drawing of an aeroplane of his own invention under his arm. I joked him a little about the machine—it certainly had a heavy, awkward look. But he said with a laugh:

"Oh, don't judge even an aeroplane by its outside. What if the man who discovered the oyster hadn't stopped to pry open the shell?"

At the Auto Show.

I met him at the auto show, reviewing the machines. He wore an overcoat of fur, and talked of automobiles. And tearing cars and runabouts and bodies undraining; He had the name of every car, it seemed, upon his tongue.

He talked of carbureters and ignition sparks and gears. The mystifying terms he used still ring within my ears; From booth to booth with him I strolled, and every time we stood To gaze upon a car he showed me what was bad and good.

He knew how fast this car could go, how fast another couldn't; He knew what one car would do and what the other wouldn't; He showed me the magneto and the spark plug and the coil; The pipe that feeds the gasoline, the cups that feed the oil.

Unto myself, this man, thought I, must be a millionaire. Or else he manufactures cars—he has a city air; But he asked his name he said, "It's Heskiah Brown; I work a forty-acre farm just thirty miles from town."

—Detroit Free Press.

CROWNING TO COST NEARLY \$2,000,000

Estimated That Over Two Million Persons Will Witness the Parade.

London Correspondence of the Washington Star.

Some interesting statistics of the coronation may be compiled now that the routes of the two processions have been definitely fixed. The route to be traversed by the procession through London being over seven miles long. It is estimated that 2,000,000 or more will be able to obtain a view.

The sidewalk area over this distance is about 2,000,000 square feet. A flowing two square feet for each person, it is held that the sidewalks alone will accommodate 1,453,340 people. To this number another 100,000 may be added to include the crowds that will assemble at open places near Buckingham palace, along Constitution hill, Hyde park corner and other places.

Troops to guard the streets, police, territorial, colonial and Indian troops, will account for about 83,000, who will be in procession or parts of it. Stands along the route will seat 100,000, stands in shop and business premises, 70,000, and from windows and balconies, 200,000, will look on. The roofs of buildings, too, will no doubt find accommodation for several thousand more.

Another subject for speculation is the probable cost of it all, for there is no event on which so much money is spent, and spent freely, by all ranks. The expenditure in connection with King George's crowning is hardly likely, now that economy is in the air, to exceed that of King Edward's, which totaled \$1,796,445.

This expenditure, represents only the state expenditure in London. The cost to the public of the coronation celebrations in the United Kingdom and the colonies will run into many millions.

Street Widening and the Law.

From the Survey.

Pittsburg, in common with other cities in Pennsylvania, has a remarkable power, which is of the utmost importance in connection with the intelligent control of its street development, but of which it has not hitherto taken adequate advantage. This power that appears to be limited to the cities of every other state in the union, although effectively used in some other countries, Pittsburg may legally lay out a street in anticipation of a future need, and yet postpone entering upon the land for completion or for opening it to the public. Until the city legally enters on the street, the owner of the land has the free use thereof, and he receives payment only when the opening takes place; but if in the interim he shall have erected any structure within the limits of the proposed street, he will receive no compensation therefor when the street is opened. Although similar laws have been declared unconstitutional in other states, this provision has been sustained in Pennsylvania, and the power has been effectively exercised in countless cases since the middle of the last century. The procedure is to establish a building line, set back a certain distance from the street line, and to permit no new buildings to be erected in front of that line, but to pay damages only when the power is prevented the erection of a new building is actually exercised.

Measuring Altitude by Echo.

From Cassier's Magazine.

An ingenious plan which has been suggested for measuring the altitude of an aeroplane, and which, while it requires the services of an independent operator, demands no other apparatus than an accurate stop-watch, is the acoustic method. Any sharp sound, such as a quick whistle, or report which may be differentiated from the noise of the machine itself, will be returned to the ear of the operator in the form of an echo from the surface of the earth. If, therefore, the time lapsing between the sound and the echo be noted, the corresponding distance may be estimated from the known velocity of sound. Taking the velocity of sound at 1,100 feet per second, or a little more than 100 feet for each second, and remembering that it is double the distance going and returning, which is thus computed, the error of observation would be between 50 and 60 feet for one-tenth of a second. This method is also liable to variations, due to differences of temperature and of layers of variable density in the atmosphere, and is more available for a quiet balloon than for a noisy aeroplane.

A Thing to Remember.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.

When apprehended and charged with larceny last night, he admitted his guilt, but at his trial his attorney defended him with much brilliancy.

"Gentleman," said the judge, with a benevolent smile, "the prisoner says he is guilty. His counsel says he is not. You must decide between them."

Then, after a reflective pause: "There is one thing to remember, gentlemen. The prisoner was there and his counsel was not."

Knowledge.

So many Aprils went away Before I learned one little part Of all the joy each fragile day And hid in its heart.

So many Summers hastened by Before I caught their secret spell And read in bloom and leaf and say Life's miracle.

Would that Youth's eye could see the art.

And wonder of the drifting years Grown old, their levelness we trace Through childhood's tears.

—Charles Manser Towse.

FRENCH BEAN COFFEE, 1 CENT A POUND

It will grow in your own garden. Ripening here in Wisconsin in 90 days. Splendid health coffee and costing to grow about one cent a pound. A great rarity; a healthful drink.

Send us today 15 cents in stamps and we will mail you package above coffee seed with full directions and our mammoth seed and plant catalog free. Or send us 31 cents and we add 10 packages elegant flower and unsurpassable vegetable seeds, sufficient to grow bushels of vegetables and flowers. Or make your remittance 40 cents and we add to all of above 10 packages of wonderful farm seed specialties and novelties. John A. Salzer Seed Co., 182 S. 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

Rebelle.

Mrs. Richquick—John, I want you to buy a new parlor suit.

Mr. Richquick—Marla, I've been agreeable enough so far to get different clothes for morning, noon, afternoon and night, but I'm consumed if I'll change 'em every time I go into a different room."

A Way of Getting Even.

Hewitt—When I asked the old man for his daughter's hand he walked all over me.

Jewett—Can't you have him arrested for violation of the traffic regulations?

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. *Reserve substitutes.* For Free trial package, address Allen S. Gimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The entire object of true education is to make people not merely do the right thing, but enjoy the right thing. —Ruskin.

A cup of Garfield Tea before retiring will insure that all-important measure, the daily cleaning of the system.

The test of whether you are educated is, can you do what you ought, when you ought, whether you want to do it or not?—Herbert Spencer.

Users of Trask's Ointment for Piles should read Dr. Wm. T. Marr's new Practical Study of Piles," sent free by D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

I honor any man anywhere, who, in the conscious discharge of what he believes to be his duty, dares to stand alone.—Charles Sumner.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 2c.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.—Coleridge.

Garfield Tea has brought good health to thousands! Unequaled for constipation.

The reward of a thing well done is to have done it.—Emerson.

INFLAMMATION AND PAIN

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I was troubled for a long time with inflammation, pain in my side, such headaches and nervousness. I had taken so many medicines that I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. A friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to health. I have no more pain, my nerves are stronger and I can do my own work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after everything else had failed, and I recommend it to all suffering women."



—Mrs. Wm. Seals 605 W. Howard St., Creston, Iowa.

Thousands of untold and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are harmful—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Bile-ness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

DEFIANCE STARCH cannot be worked with starches clothes wash.

SIoux CITY PTG. CO., NO. 10-1919

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes Senna -
Rhubarb Sifts -
Anise Oil -
Opoponax -
Bitter Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Cinnamon Sugar -
Mintgreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fitcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

46 months old
35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

of
Chas. H. Fitcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SPHON'S

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Eptrotic & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any stage are infected on exposure. Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Olands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper, or in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and its fine kidney remedy. 50c and \$1 a bottle. In and fill a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Cures and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS

ESTAB. 1876 \$2.50 \$3 \$3.50 & \$4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

W. L. Douglas shoes cost more to make than ordinary shoes, because higher grade leathers are used and selected with greater care. These are the reasons why W. L. Douglas shoes are guaranteed to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other shoes you can buy.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom, which guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES CLAIMED TO BE "JUST AS GOOD."

If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.00.