

"You didn't stay long at Wombat's country place."

"No, he promised to show me the beauties of his neighborhood and then tried to point out a lot of scenery."

Well Known. Blobbs-Is Harduppe pretty well known in your town? Slobbs-I should say he is. He's so well known he can't even borrow an

umbrella.-Philadelphia Record. Evidently an Amateur. "Getting ready for your suburban gardening?"

Yep. I've got a spade, a pick, a hoe, a rake and some garden seed, but I've ransacked the market and nobody seems to have any angle worms for sale"

Somebody Was Interested. Maybe she meant it as a compliment, maybe she didn't. He likes to believe that she did. At dinner he said: "I saw Dr. Parkhurst on Madison avenue today."

avenue today. "Well" and "Huh" being the only comments on that remark, he went

'Now, I wonder if Dr. Parkhurst is telling anybody at this time that he saw me on Madison avenue today?"

Then said the woman sweetly: "If he is, I am sure he is telling them something more interesting than what you are telling us."-New York

HURT HIM.



Customer-That razor you're using must be rather old. Barber-How can you tell, sir?

A WIDOW'S LUCK Quit the Thing That Was Slowly Injuring Her.

Customer-It has so many teeth.

A woman tells how coffee kept her from insuring her life:

"I suffered for many years chiefly from trouble with my heart, with severe nervous headaches and neuraigia; but although incapacitated at times for my housework, I did not realize the gravity of my condition till I was rejected for life insurance, because, the examining physician said, my heart was so bad he could not pass

"This distressed me very much, as I was a widow and had a child dependent upon me. It was to protect her future that I wanted to insure my life.

"Fortunately for me, I happened to read an advertisement containing a testimonial from a man who had been affected in the same way that I was with heart trouble, and who was benefited by leaving off coffee and using Postum. I grasped at the hope this held out, and made the change at

"My bealth began to improve immediately. The headaches and neuralgia disappeared, I gained in flesh, and my appetite came back to me. Greatest of all, my heart was strengthened from the beginning, and soon all the distressing symptoms passed away. No more waking up in the night with my heart trying to fly out of my mouth!

"Then I again made application for life insurance, and had no trouble in passing the medical examination.

"It was seven years ago that I began to use Postum and I am using it still, and shall continue to do so, as I find it a guarantee of good health." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek. Mich.

There's a reason " Read the big little book, "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.

#### The Linotype's Birthday

The Mergenthaler linotype, that wonweek. If newspaper men and printers were not too busy to do anything but work, they might have celebrated the day as a great heliday, with thanksgivings and burnt offerings and libations; for without this machine the newspaper of

today could not exist. The linotype was not born, Minerva-like, from any Jovian brow, but as it stands today is the product of the minds of the many master mechanics who have added improvement after improvement, until the perfections and the perversities of the machine make it seem a body of metal endowed with a human heart and

The idea upon which the linotype was perfected was, however, the conception of ottmar Mergenthaler, whose name the machine bears, and whose heirs collect a royalty of \$50 upon every machine sold. This idea took shape in 1883, the first Mergenthaler machine was built in 1885, and the second one later in the same year Machines of the type of the second mode were used in many newspaper and job printing offices, but there was yet some-thing lacking. In 1890 the shortcomings of the older machines were recognized and Mr. Mergenthaler perfected and patented a machine which embodied all the essen-tial principles of the linotype of today That patent was granted on April 8, 1890, and therefore the linotype is 21 years old today—old enough to vote.

The difference between the machines of 1886 and the machine of 1890 was so radical that the real reign of the Mergenthaler may be said to date from the introduction of the latter type. Since that time it is true that thousands of improvements have been patented and applied to the machine, but none of them has radically interfered with the principle of the next. interfered with the principle of the pat ent of 1890. Perhaps other improvements will yet be made—certainly some inventive genius ought to devise a system of balancing the casting lever so that every operator would not hang a tin bucket of type metal "pigs" on the lever of even the newest machine in the chop. But that is a bit of technique.

The real reason why the linotype leaped into universal favor as soon as it was perfected in 1890 was that it was the first practical machine to offer a substitute for the slow and laborious process of setting type by hand. Scores of inventors had tried for years, with more or less success, to construct a typesetting machine. The reason Mergenthaler succeeded where so many had failed was that he discarded the idea of setting type and substituted for it the idea of casting type, a line at

His first machine was fitted with a number of vertical, moveable bars, into each of which was cut the dies of all the letters of the alphabet, small letters and capitals, the figures, characters and other signs used in printing. By touching a key on a keyboard, like that of a typewriter, the bars would fall until the die corresponding with the letter on the keyboard presented itself exactly before the orifice of a mould connected with a pot of molten type metal. When a whole line of letters had been assembled in this fashion the metal was injected into the mould and a line of type was cast—thus the name line o' type, linotype. The second machine of 1885 was constructed on the theory that the long die-bars were too cumbersome It had an independent matrix, or die, for each letter or figure. These were forced down through upright slots into the casting box by currents of compressed air. The machine was practicable, but it was

by force of gravity from an inclined mag-azine. Mr. Mergenthaler also materially improved the mechanism of the distribu-tion of the used matrices after the casting of a line of type. The product of the invention of 1890 incorporated, as has been said, every essential feature of the ma-

chine as built today.

After the first machine of 1885 was connewspaper publishers composed of White-law Reld, of the New York Tribune, Walter N. Haldeman, of the Louisville Courier-Journal Victor Lawson and M. E. son Hutchins, of the Washington Post.

The first machine to be used comme derful machine which put this article into type for printing was 21 years old last week. If newspaper men and printers and the company suspended relations, and the factory of the company was moved to Brooklyn, Mr. Mergenthaler remaining in Baltimore. The wedge-shaped justifier, a device introduced in the second Mergen-thaler machine to "justify" the lines of matrices (that is to make them fill the line by spreading the spaces between the words) became the subject of litigation and for years there was a quarrel in the courts about a thousand and one details now happily forgotten. In the and all the disputes were settled by purchase, and when the perfected machine of 1890 came out arrangements were made by which the company and the inventor shared in

The profits were soon to be very large. for when the practical machine was pr duced almost every newspaper wanted it at once. For several years the factories were behind on orders and the linotypes were to be had only for cash f. c. b. While the litigation over the patents was pending, Mr. Mergenthaler invented another kind of justifier, but it was aband-oned when the settlement was made.

The first machine of the 1890 type—the modern and perfected linotype—was used in the office of the Brooklyn Standard-Union, the next in the office of the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The Brooklyn Standard-Union also was the first newspaper to use the linotype with union la-bor. The Typographical union at first was inclined to oppose the introduction of the machines, but its men soon bowed to the inevitable and hustled out of the dusty alleys of the old hand-set composing rooms to learn to operate the machines.

With the introduction of the linotype and the transfer of the newspaper print shop from the realm of the handicrafts to the dominion of machinery, it was said that romance would die out of the printers' trade. Of course it wasn't the death of romance that the printers' union objected to; it was the substitution of one machine with one man for eight men. But as the newspapers, being assisted by the discovery of cheap processes for making spruce wood pulp paper, at once expanded so that the composing room now employes nearly as many men as in the old hand-set days, and at better wages, the union's fears

were soon at rest.

The printers know, and the editors who The printers know, and the editors who work with them know, that the Mergenthaler has added to, rather than detracted from, the glory of their jobs. The man who sits at the keyboard of a linotype is by compulsion of necessity more steadfast, more sober and more industrious than his prototype at the case in the handset days. It takes a man to run a lino-type. There is a joy in the rattle and click of the composing room, a delight in the odor of the hot metal, a thrill in the whir of the motors that never had its counterpart in the good old days. No man who has once known the spell of the linotype ever can escape its influence.

The perfections of the Merganthaler have been lauded in a dozen tongues, its shortcoming have been apologized for in a thousand editorials, but no one but the men who work with this machine have any notion of how god-like are its virtues, how human its faults. In the old days a tramp printer occasionally would fall from the water wagon just when he was most needed, but never was there man so perverse as a linotype on a spree. All over the country there are hundreds of wellbehaved linotypes that never strayed from the narrow path of virtue, that are model machines, that never have stayed out nights and that don't know the first rules of poker—but there isn't a one of them that isn't waiting quietly and patiently for liable to get out of order and it did not that time when the whole shop depends meet with universal approval. About 200 upon it to get out the paper and the mamachines of this kind were built.

The machine of 1890 obviated these defects by permitting the matrices to fall will go on a spree. They are machines, but they are printers.

The man in whose brain this machine

was conceived was Ottmar Mergenthaler. He was born in Wurttemberg in 1854, was brought up in the clock-making trade, and came to the United States in 1872. His idea for the linotype was originated in 1883, the first machine was built and patented in 1885, and the perfected principle was apand sell the linotypes. This company was patented 21 years ago today. Mr. Merbought out for \$300,000 by a syndicate of genthaler died at his home in Baltimore in

The linotype has revolutionized the business of printing and thereby has made a new era in journalism. Without this ma-Stone, of the Chicago News, Harry Smith, chine the huge newspapers of today, with of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, W. H. Rand, their wide variety of matter designed to of the Rand-McNally company, and Stil-please the fancy of a wide variety of readers, would be utterly impossible.

# Landscape Gardening

Frederick J. Haskin in Sioux City Tribune. sores in the town for years. This is the Landscape gardening as a profession is beginning of a movement towards securone of the newer callings in America, but ing a larger public park. The landscape during the past decade it has progressed faster than any other. In communities where the appearance of the landscape has never before been considered, beauti-ful picturesque effects will be achieved ful picturesque effects will be achieved during the coming summer. After an American business man has acquired a comfortable competence his mind naturally turns towards securing beautiful environments for himself. The American landscape gardener is prepared to meet these demands, so that all who are able to employ high skill in out-of-door art can employ high skill in out-of-door art, can find plenty of their own countrymen com-petent to produce the required effects America now rivals Europe both in the number and beauty of its large landed es-

The competent landscape gardener must be both a scientist and an artist. He mus have a scientific education enabling him quickly to determine the chemical compo-sition of soil, the relative heat and cold of a locality from its exposure to the sun, as well as the climatic conditions required for the growth of the various trees, plants and shrubbery. Then, in addition to possessing the eye of an artist, he sh have the ingenuity of an inventor for he must be ever ready to suggest original de-signs in compliance with some idea, perabsolutely incongruous, of his em-

The work of a skilled landscape gardener may be felt in its practical commercial value in a year or two. A progressive real estate firm in a New England village two years ago employed a landscape gardener to improve the appearance of three blocks of ground for the site of several apartment ses. The situation was carefully stud-a practical plan laid cut in which ertain hardy trees and shrubs were suit to the parking and some plain, comfortable apartment houses were erected. Al-though these were much less expensive and elaborate in their construction than other houses in adjoining squares they were immediately taken at much higher rent, the rental value in a single apart-ment averaging from \$15 to \$30 a month higher, all because of the attractive sur-

roundings.

The value of the landscape gardener's work is being recognized by the municipal authorities and in consequence the present season is showing more active results along this line. Skelton, Ia., appropriated \$10,000 to be utilized this spring by a newly appointed landscape gardener to provide the proper embellishment of three open the rice gauares which have been neglected eye- last year.

gardener in every city should affiliate with the local improvement erganizations and endeavor to unify the efforts in town beautifying already under way.

In the high schools in many of the cities landscape gardening forms a supplementary part of the manual training course. Illustrated lectures are given on the growth of different trees and shrubs showing the result of properly applied efforts. In the rural high schools, which are becoming so numerous, especially in the middle west, landscape gardening is taught in a practical manner. The Unit-ed States department of agriculture is aiding in this work, and this year is putting forth a greater effort than usual. While even 10 years ago a landscape gardener of any ambition felt obliged to go to Europe to secure his education, quite as good facilities for studying this profession in his own land are now being provided. The best ideas of Europe have been brought to America and have been enlarged and improved by the versatility of the American workman

The result of landscape gardening is becoming so widespread that within the next quarter of a century Europeans will visit the United States as much for the beauty of the acenery as for other reasons year, miles of beauty will be created from what has been squalor and ugliness Every large manufacturing interest is be-coming keenly alive to the need of beautifying their grounds. The great railroads are employing landscape gardeners to re-move unsightly landmarks and make each mile beautiful to the traveler. In railroad gardening the planting of trees is an important matter. Large trees serve as storm breaks and are most effective in protect-ing the tracks. The Northwestern ranroads are cultivating hundreds of acres of trees which are being transplanted as rapidly as possible along their tracks. As these grow in size they will lessen the destructive powers of the wind and shield the roads from the heaviest snow falls. In this way their utilitarian value in labor saving becomes an economic feature. In addition to this, the long miles of treelesh prairies, which have been so monoto-nows to the traveler across the continent, will be greatly varied, for scientific skill will fairly produce trees where they have ever grown before.

Louisiana produced more than half the rice grown in the United States

#### NO MYSTERIES TO BURNS.

Detective Burns in McClure's. The finding of writers of anonymous etters filustrates only a little of what mean when I say there are no mysteries. I don't care what the case may be, every criminal leaves a track by which he may be traced.

which he may be traced.

The criminal understands this after you get him, though he has made his plans ever so carefully; but he thinks that the next time he will not be caught. "The next time" he will just as surely leave a track—of another kind, perhaps, but a track neverthe-less. It all seems so simple—afterward. It always seems that the particular track left might have been avoided. For example, there was a very inter-esting feature in the land-frauds cases. United States Senator Mitchell of Oregon was convicted of participation in these frauds. Senator Mitchell's law partner, Judge Tanner, while being in-terrogated by Mr. Francis J. Heney, who was at that time assistant to the United States attorney general, and who was conducting the investigation before the grand jury, stated that there was a partnership agreement, drawn up at the time of the formation of the partnership between Senator Mitchell and himself, which contained a stipulaand himself, which contained a stipulation whereby all moneys received by the firm for practising before the departments at Washington were to go to Judge Tanner—It being, of course, a violation of the federal statutes for Senator Mitchell to accept money earned in this way. Here was the track—wide, broad, and deep—and yet, those two clever lawyers entirely overlooked it. Why the necessity of such a clause? This suggested suspicious circumstances, and, therefore, led me to make a close scrutiny of the contract, which was produced by Judge Tanner and was turned over to me by Mr. Heney.

Mr. Heney.

On investigation, I found a watermark in the paper, and two misspelled words in the document; I also noted that a dark ribbon had been used in its typewriting. And how simple was the procedure that led to the undoing of these men! My investigation disclosed the fact that this particular paper had not been manufactured until paper had not been manufactured until 1903, while the date of the contract be-tween Senator Mitchell and Judge Tanner written on this paper was dated 1901. It was, therefore, a physical impossibility for this particular contract to have been written at the time stated

Further investigation disclosed the fact that Judge Tanner's son was, at the time of the investigation, acting as stenographer of the law firm. erefore it was fair to assume that, ! the stenographer of the law firm. Therefore it was fair to assume that, I' this contract was written as a defense, this young man had done the typewriting. He was immediately called before the grand jury. He denied typewriting a partnership agreement between his father and Senator Mitchell. He was asked then and there to write a letter, dictated by Mr. Heney, in which Mr. Heney used the two misspelled words found in the partnership agreement—the word "salary" was spelled "salery." and the word "constituent" was spelled "constituent." Judge Tanner's son misspelled these two words just as he had written them in the partnership agreement. When Judge Tanner was confronted by this situation, he came into open court and confessed to perjury.

Again interested in the psychology of such a situation, I asked the judge:

"How in the world is it possible that you walked into such a trap—men as learned in the law as you and Senator Mitchell—especially in view of the fact of the high place you have held in this community, having been a judge on the bench and one of the leading attorneys of the bar?"

He said: "Mr. Burns, that question

He said: "Mr. Burns, that question is easily answered: I was not a detec-

The Victory of Quinine. From Harper's Weekly.

In 1832, when the French were conducting a campaign of conquest in Algeria, the mortality among the troops and colonists there was frightful. France was being continually called upon for fresh levies of men and youths to supply this terrible loss, chiefly from fever incidental to the chiefly from fever incidental to the

climate.

At that time the practice of bleeding still prevailed. "Bleed them till they are white," was the injunction which Brousais, the head physician of the French, gave to his followers, when the condition of the soldiers was reported to him.

At Bone, in one year, out of an effective force of 5,500 men, 1,100 died of illness in the hospital. Mest of them had been "bled to the white."

At this time the effects of sulphate of quinine were known, but few physicians ventured to employ it. One Maillott, had interested himself in the new remedy, and, going to Bone in the

Mailott, had interested himself in the new remedy, and, going to Bone in the medical service of the government, he resolved to see if it would not reduce the frightful mortality, which was one to every three and one-half men who entered the hospital.

to every three and one-half men who entered the hospital.

At first he employed the quinine merely as an adjunct to the bleeding. He soon found that bleeding was killing the men, and that quinine was saving them. Little by little he left off bleeding, to the great seandal of the medical profession.

Exactly in preportion as the bleeding ceased, the deaths in the hospital decreased. In two years the deaths fell off from one in three and a half, of all who entered the hospital, to one in 20, and finally to one in 46.

Maillot, quite naturally enough, became an earnest opponent of bleeding; but he was so actively resisted and so ceaselessly vilified, that he became embittered toward his colleagues.

Nearly 30 years passed before Maillot saw the complete triumph of his ideas. Doctors continued to bleed their patients heartily for all manner of ills, But in 1860 Maillot was made commander of the Legion of Henor and chief of the medical staff of the French Army, and his influence, with others, in bringing about a virtual revolution in the practice of medicine, was fully recognized. recognized.

Not the Suit's Fault. From the Washington Star.

From the Washington Star.

Governor W. R. Stubbs, of Kansas, apropos of a bill he was promoting, said at a recent banquet:

"The opponents of this bill find fault with it. Well, in that, they remind me of Jack Hughes.

"The tailor brought Jack home a new suit the other day. Jack went upstairs to try it on. Then, 10 minutes later, he shouted down to his wife:

That fool tailor's made a botch out of the vest!'

"'How John?' Mrs. Hughes asked.

"'Why,' said Jack, 'he's put a button too many at the top and a buttonnole too many at the bottom.'"

A Hair Dresser's Version. A woman's crowning glory is her ours, braids, switches, pompadours, chignons, Psyche knots, clusters, nets, rolls, rats and Billie Burke curls.

A Modern Visionary. From the Woman's Home Companion. Post—"Thompson claims that he once saw a vision." Parker-"Blende or brunet?"

## That Tired Feeling

That comes to you every spring is a sign that your blood is wanting in vitality, just as pimples. and other eruptions are signs that it is impure. Do not delay treatment; begin at once to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of twenty different ingredients, raised to their highest efficiency for the cure of all spring troubles, that tired feeling and loss of appetite. There is no real substitute; insist on having

# Hood's Sarsaparill

"I felt tired all the time and could | gone. This great medicine has not sleep nights. After taking Hood's cured me of scrofula, which Sarsaparilla a little while I could troubled me from childhood." Mrs sleep well and the tired feeling had C. M. Root, Box 25, Gilead, Cons.

A Missionary Tree. A missionary, during a Lenten tea, said, pointedly:

"I have established missionary trees all over the country. But perhaps you don't know what a missionary tree is? A missionary tree is one whose profit goes entirely to missions.

"A Roxborough farmer has in his apple orchard a golden pippin tree that | daughters marry and go away." helps to support the Chinese mission. A Florida woman has an orange tree that helps to uplift the cannibals of New Guines A California nut farmer devotes a walnut tree to the spread of the faith in Zanzibar.

"Missionary trees," the speaker ended, "are very good things, but the principle that underlies them need not be confined to farms and farmers.'

It Was Muffing.

"'Bugs' Raymond, the handsome and brilliant pitcher of the New York Giants, is a great wit on the field," said a sporting editor at the Pen and Pencil club in Philadelphia.

Raymond was disgusted one day at his team's wretched outfielding. Batter after batter sent up high flies, and these easy balls were muffed alternately by left and center.

Bugs at the sixth muff threw down his glove and stamped on it. 'There's an epidemic in the outfield,' he said, 'but, by Jingo! it isn't

catching."

Subject to Restrictions. "I was cleanin' fo' a new lady las week an' de dirt in her kitchen was a sight, po' thing," said Rose, Mrs. Fra-zer's dark-skinned charwoman.

But why did she let it get like

that?" asked the lady.
"I dunno', ma'am. Guess she never seen it. Some cooks, you know, is mighty parti'lar 'bout' lowin' de madam in de kitchen. Dey jes' take dere orders from her upstairs an' she don't have no call to go into de kitch-

Met His Match.

Alkali Ika-They have just taken Roaring Bill to the hospital. Pistol Pete-What happened to

Alkali Ike-He tried to break up

suffragist meeting.—Judge. USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes
for tired, aching feet. It takes the sting out of corns
and bunions and makes walking a delight. Sold
everywhere, 25c. Refuse substitutes. For FREE
trial package, address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Confirmed.

Randall-Has a reputation for bravery, has he? Rogers-Yes, with every one who has been his wife.-Life.

For your own sake, don't wait until ft happens. It may be a headache, tooth-sche, earache, or some painful accident. Hamlins Wizard Oil will cure it. Get a

From many a woman's point of view a bird on her hat is worth a back yard full of poultry.

Wealth is a bubble that some men try to enlarge by blowing.

Double-Edged.

The man whose daughter had just been united to the husband of been

choice looked a little sad. "I tell you, squire," he said to one of the wedding guests, a man of his own age, and himself the father of a m ber of unmarried girls, "I tell you it is a solemn thing for us when o

The squire assented not altogeth

"I suppose it is," he conceded, "be I tell you it is more solemn when they don't."-Youth's Companion.

A Delicate Compliment "My new gown received a very at cere compliment the other day."

"As to how?" The proprietor of a restaurant went into asked me to sit near the window. Said it would lend tone to his place."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Char teething, softens the gums, reduces in Sar tion, allays pain, cures wind colle, 250 a.b.

If thou art a master, be so blind; if a servant, sometimes deal. Buller.

Did you hear it? How embe rassing. These stomach no you wish you could sink through the floor. You imagine everyone hears them. Keep a box of CAS CARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after cating. It will relieve the stomach of gas.

CASCARETS 10e a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a mostle.



SIOUX CITY PTG. CO., NO. 18-1911

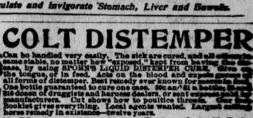
### Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach. A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a who! multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery - the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine or known composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Piessant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowel



L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 \$3 \$3.50 & \$4 SHOES TOR MEN

W. L. Douglas Spring Styles include more sappy and Up-to-Date Shapes in Oxfords and High Cuts than ever before produced. W.L. Douglas warrants every pair of his shoes to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other make, giving you better value for the money than you can obtain elsewhere.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and the retail rice stamped on the bottom, which guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes, write gradil Order Carloy. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges spaid. W. L. Douglas, 146 Spark St. Brockton, Mass. \$2.00,\$2.50asses

