

Little Things That Tell.

As has been often shown, it is little things that tell. A two-cent postage stamp does not represent a large outlay. Yet in times of depression personal and business correspondence falls off, the result being a large decrease in the purchase of stamps and a corresponding diminution of postal revenue. This rule is illustrated in the late report of the postmaster general. His department would have taken in several million dollars more but for the "panic" of last fall. And the head of a large cotton-thread mill cites another instance, and one that would not be revealed to those with less opportunity for observation. He says a pointer is to be found in the decrease of the sale of darning yarn. The average American woman, he declares, will not darn stockings when the need of economy passes by. The statement is confirmed by the proprietor of a department store in New York, who reports he has noted the working of the rule among his customers, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times. They can afford to buy more and better stockings and to wear them undared. So good times have come and the "panic" is over.

In the Public Eye

WOULD UNIFY INSURANCE RULES



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Mr. O'Brien interested enough insurance commissioners from other states to make a national gathering feasible, and that meeting resulted in a definite organized plan of action in the direction he has urged. A Democrat, O'Brien is one of Gov. Johnson's appointees in Minnesota, and has had the co-operation of the executive at all points. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been prominent in politics and in secret society circles for a number of years.

NEW MINISTER FROM HONDURAS



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Dr. Arriaga is a man of unusual scholarly attainments and a physician of wide note, who has held many important positions in his own government. He is 49 years old and finished his education in Guatemala and in Paris.

SUGGESTED HUNTING TRIP



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Hunt's life story up to the present time is a series of ups and downs, a varied and altogether remarkable string of disconnected and differing experiences, out of which he has invariably come winner. He has been a builder of states and cities, a newspaper publisher in Seattle, a steel miller, a miner in Japan and Korea, a diplomat and royal fiscal agent in Russia, a reservoir builder and irrigation promoter in Africa and half a dozen other things in as many other places. He has failed at least once for a million, and returned a half dozen years later to discharge every debt with interest. Mr. Hunt, a native of Indiana, is still in the prime of life and has decided to remain in his own country to enjoy the advantages of a familiar civilization.

WILL EXPLORE AFRICA



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Dr. MacQueen prefers the exhilaration and excitement of travel in far away lands to the monotony of pastoral work. He spends much of his time in the former pursuits. He was with the Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish war, with Gen. Lawton in the Philippines, in South Africa during the Boer war and at the front in the far east during the Russo-Jap unpleasantness. He has visited nearly every corner of the earth studying races, fauna and flora, and topography.

NEW FLORIDA SENATOR



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It is a modest little stunt, as Senator Fletcher pictures it, entailing possibly an expenditure of some trifling sum like \$50,000,000, but that is nothing like an indication of the real value of the big ditch proposed.

Given a non-combatant listener, a large sheet of paper and a lead pencil, Senator Fletcher will prove by all the established rules of geography, commerce, mathematics and hygiene, that every dollar dropped by our Uncle Samuel into this big ditch will return big profits. Not only would it save 500 miles of travel for the big ships that yank our commerce around that route, but it would prove a decided stimulus to commerce generally. And so it will—when he gets it.

Disproving an Old Adage.

Bent on an errand of mercy, a city prowler made his way into a strange neighborhood. What impressed him most was the bookstore windows. In every one for blocks around were stacks of a new book he had never heard of by a writer of whose identity he was equally ignorant.

"Who is this man?" he finally asked.

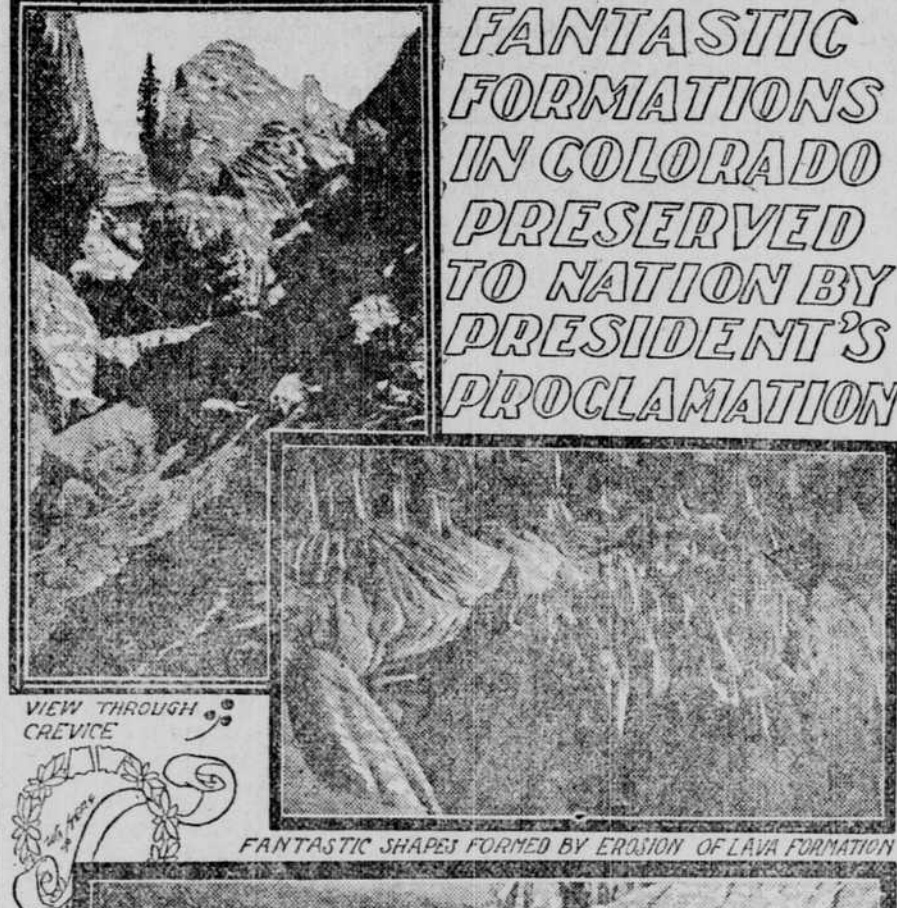
"Why is he so popular hereabouts?" "He is the pastor of the Presbyterian church down in the next block," said a stationer. "Every bookseller in the neighborhood is making a specialty of his book. That is the usual way of doing things when a clergyman brings out a new book. Anybody else might appear in the publishers' catalogue every month without arousing local pride, but with the preachers it is different. When a minister turns author that old saw about the prophet being without honor in his own country is disproved with a vengeance. Every fall there is a considerable literary output by the pastors of New York churches. The first place where those volumes are put on sale is in the bookstore near the church where the minister preaches, and usually the largest sales are made there."—New York Times.

Classics in the Army.

This talk about cutting out the classics, the dead languages, at West Point, must interest the retired officers who had to wade through Latin and Greek years ago. Why, every West Pointer should be able to read Caesar, at least. There was a famous British officer, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Murray, who served in the expedition to Egypt. When before Alexandria, the troops having suffered severely from want of water, his literary acquirements were of the greatest service, instructing him that Caesar's army had been in the same predicament. Referring to his "Caesar" (which he always carried in his portable library), he found his recollection right; that water had been obtained by the Romans from wells dug at a certain spot in the sands. A trial was immediately made, and the result was a copious supply. The British troops braced up and conquered Egypt.

Austria's government has brought forward a bill in the chamber of deputies making insurance against illness and old age compulsory on all workmen and domestics and those employed whose annual income does not exceed \$500.

WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT



FANTASTIC FORMATIONS IN COLORADO PRESERVED TO NATION BY PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

VIEW THROUGH CREVICE



VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

FANTASTIC SHAPES FORMED BY EROSION OF LAVA FORMATION

VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

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Historical interest also attaches to the region as it is believed that the ill-fated expedition of Gen. John C. Fremont was overtaken by disaster in this immediate vicinity and was forced to turn back.

This expedition which proved so unfortunate was the fourth which Gen. Fremont made across the continent and was undertaken at his own expense after he had resigned from the army in 1845. His object was the finding of a practicable passage to California by way of the upper waters of the Rio Grande. With 33 men and 120 mules he made his way through the country of the Utes, Apaches, Comanches and other tribes of Indians then at war with the United States.

In attempting to cross the great Sierra, covered with snow, his guide lost his way, and Gen. Fremont's party encountered horrible suffering from cold and hunger, a portion of them being driven to cannibalism. All of his animals and one-third of his men perished, and he was forced to retrace his steps to Santa Fe. And it is supposed that it was in this spot which has been designated as the Wheeler national monument that this terrible tragedy

The Wheeler national monument in the Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado. The tract included by the proclamation is situated on the south slope and near the summit of the continental divide at an elevation of approximately 11,500 feet above sea level.

The principal value of the land as a national monument lies in the fact that the fantastic forms resulting from the rapid erosion of rock and soil make the spot one of exceptional beauty.

The numerous winding canyons, broken ridges, pinnacles and buttes form such striking and varied scenes that it will be much visited by tourists when it has been made accessible by road or trail.

For Inspection of Oyster Beds. Attention has recently been called in the French press to the menace to public health from the consumption of unhealthy oysters. The subject is also attracting notice in Belgium, where the Royal Society of Medicine has taken the matter up, and

fact, it is not unusual for beginners on typewriters to punch holes in the paper with their periods.

But as the learner progresses in her art she comes to realize that some types must be touched more lightly than others and gradually her periods become less black and deep, and with further practice she comes instinctively, automatically, to grade her touch on all the letters and signs until at last she is able to produce typewriting that is nothing less than artistic in effect, true and uniform and beautiful.

It is something fine to see, the good work of the intelligent, sensitive and truly competent typewriter.

On the Face of It. "A photographer's is a nice kind of business," said the admiring friend.

"It is in the main," admitted the photographer, glancing at his studio, "but still there are some ugly features about it."—Baltimore American.

Grade Touch on Typewriter

Good and Bad Work on Machine Easily Distinguished.

"When in anything typewritten you see the periods and commas punched black and deep," said an experienced typewriter, "you may know that the work was done by a beginner or by one who has not yet done sufficient work to have acquired a perfect touch.

For instance, a certain amount of force applied to the B key might produce of that type a fair impression on the paper, but the same force applied to a period might drive that, a mere point, clean through the paper. In

FOR FOUNDER OF Y. M. C. A.

Monument to Sir George Williams in St. Paul's Churchyard.

London.—Marked honor recently has been paid to the late Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian association. A splendid monument erected to his memory now stands in the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral—a fitting site, as it was in close proximity to this spot that the original foundation of the Y. M. C. A. took place. The association, which began on a capital of \$3, to-day numbers



Monument Erected in London to the Memory of Sir George Williams.

\$20,643 members and controls buildings and real estate to the value of more than \$50,000,000. It is one of the most flourishing organizations in the world; despite the fact that hosts of other attempts on similar lines have proved utter failures.

To the personality of Sir George Williams himself is attributed a large part of the wonderful success of the Y. M. C. A., and yet, though his name is so widely known, he always kept the personal element in the background. After his death it was found that every particle of his correspondence had been destroyed as if he deprecated publishing his achievement to the world.

Though the Y. M. C. A. rests to-day on so solid a foundation it was not always in such an enviable position; and, had it not been for the personal self-sacrifices of its founder, it is very doubtful if the organization would have weathered many of the severe crises through which it passed. The scene of its beginning was an upper room of a big dry goods store—that of Hitchcock & Rogers—which stood in St. Paul's church yard in 1844. Young Williams was a clerk in that establishment and though but 20 years of age, he exerted a powerful religious influence on those with whom he came in contact. He persuaded several fellow clerks to join him in prayer once or twice a week in the dormitory of the establishment, most of the clerks in those days, as now, "sleeping in."

As to the actual founding of the Young Men's Christian association as such, it came into being at a meeting held on June 6, 1844, with a capital—collected on the spot—of \$3.12; and the first circular letter, addressed to young employes in London, was posted a few days later, young Williams and his friends scarcely having sufficient money even to pay for postage and stationery. However, the dominating personality of George Williams carried everything before it, and the Y. M. C. A. was launched in spite of all difficulties.

After "capturing" London, and then the rest of England, the Y. M. C. A. idea was taken up in the United States, and in 1876 Sir George Williams visited that country and was received with great demonstrations everywhere. It was after becoming firmly established in the United States that the Christian associations became a world-wide movement. For his work in connection with this organization Queen Victoria conferred a knighthood on the founder during her jubilee year, 1897.

Fire Fighters.

"While the people of the United States were fighting the forest fires," writes a man from Tampico, Mexico, "I have been in charge of efforts to save oil which was running away into the lake at the rate of 100,000 barrels per day. We had 500 Mexican troops, the whole Sappers' and Miners' regiment, and about 500 mules in the work. The boiling salt water coming out with the oil increased ten times in volume, decomposing all the oil and leaving only its base— asphalt. The gas from this well killed two men and 14 mules during one month. I had a horse driven from under me, pitching me into a barbed wire fence, though the gas did not seem very strong at the time. We live about three-quarters of a mile from the well, but often have to sit up all night when the wind is in our direction to keep from asphyxiation. We have oxygen tanks close at hand for resuscitating persons 'gassed.'

Intensely. "Your mistress told me she would be in at this hour," said the caller. "Is she engaged?"

The maid listened a moment to the whack-whacking sounds that came from the nursery on the floor above, interspersed with loud yells that seemed to come from the vocal organs of a small boy.

"Very much, ma'am," she said.—Chicago Tribune.

Talking Clocks.

In Switzerland they are making clocks which do not need hands and faces. The clock merely stands in the hall, and you press a button in its stomach, when, by means of the phonographic internal arrangements, it calls out "Half-past six" or "Twenty-three minutes to eleven," as the case may be.

Washington-Made Humor.

"A Chicago man named Cheese wants his name changed," says the Allentown Call. "Why don't he move to Georgia and call himself the Crackers instead?"—Washington Herald.

Rats Are Wise.

Rats, which have of late become a great nuisance to the London tubes by attacking the coverings of electric cables, have been driven from their haunts by means of a virus which, when eaten by rats or mice, causes them to be overcome with the desire to get into the outer air and to drink cold water. It is a curious and interesting fact that the rats knew where the tube was nearest to the surface, as evidenced by the great numbers which found their way to the top at the Trafalgar Square station.

Dog with Tutor and Maid.

Nana, a French poodle belonging to Mr. Edward Elsworth, a real estate operator of New York, is surely the most pampered canine in the world. A private room at the Plaza hotel, a tutor, a maid, a private bath, and a special menu are among the items on the list of the necessaries of life provided for the dog. The tutor is engaged to teach Nana tricks more complicated than the ordinary jumping through hoops and "shaming dead," and Nana's food is specially prepared in the servants' kitchen.

DOMESTIC REPARTEE.



Mr. Knagg—Before you met me you said you wouldn't marry the best man in the world.

Mrs. Knagg—And you are the only one who thinks that I broke my word.

Sure Sign.

Mrs. Murphy—Arrah! 'Tis Saturday night an' th' factory 's closin' down an' Timmy don't know whether he'll git his pay or not.

Mrs. Flaherty—Here he comes home now.

Mrs. Murphy—Wirra! Thin he ain't been paid.

Chaucer's House Is Sold.

Martford Manor, Farrington, Berkshire, England, formerly the home of the poet Chaucer, and the largest farm on the Pusey estate, has been sold to the leaseholder, George Baylis of Wyfield Manor, Newbury, the largest producer of barley in England. Pusey is said to have been granted to the family of that name by Canute by tenure of a horn, which is still in Bouvier Pusey's possession and bears the inscription: "Kynge Knoute gave William Pusey ye horn to held by thy Loude."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Sixty Miles of Logs.

The largest raft of logs ever towed from Nova Scotia to Boston was composed of enough logs to reach sixty miles, if placed end to end. It was composed of 7,000 logs, rafted together in a mass of 400 feet in length, fifty feet wide and twenty-eight feet in depth. It floated with ten feet of logs above water and eighteen feet submerged.

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Increases Liquor Duties. The British government has increased the duties in spirits for Sierra Leone 25 per cent in response to the agitation concerning liquor traffic in Africa.

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Omaha Directory

HAIR GOODS SWITCHES 22-in. wavy, 1st quality, \$3; 2nd quality, \$2; 3rd quality, \$1; 4th quality, \$1.50. 28-in. wavy, 1st quality, \$5; 2nd quality, \$4; 3rd quality, \$3; 4th quality, \$2.50. Ponytails, \$1.00. Hairbrushes, \$1.00. Combs, \$1.00. Hair curlers, \$1.00. Hair rollers, \$1.00. Hair bands, \$1.00. Hair ties, \$1.00. Hair clips, \$1.00. Hair pins, \$1.00. Hair ornaments, \$1.00.

THE PAXTON Hotel

Rooms from \$1.00. Single, 75 cents; up double, \$2.50. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE

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