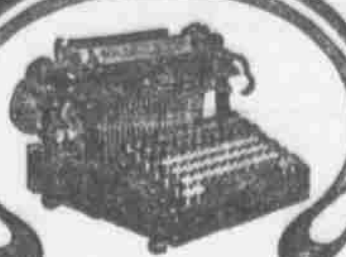




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CARING FOR THE FOOTWEAR

Comfort and Economy Conserved by Proper Attention to Shoes.

LEATHER RESPONDS TO GOOD TREATMENT

Rubbing and Oiling Produce Good Results—Buttons and Laces Need Replenishing—Care of the Hose.

No girl would dream of wearing the old tuck or wooden sandals of the ancients. The evolution of the shoe, gradual as it has been, has yet been most complete. Through sandals and rude footwear made from the hides of wild beasts we have passed, first, to the uncomfortable and elaborate slippers of the middle ages and finally to the perfect footwear of today. So entire, indeed, has been this evolution that a Greek goddess herself was not so well shod as is the modern girl.

For sentimental reasons, if for no other, therefore, the practical girl should care well for articles that represent so much thought and labor and time. Being practical, however, she would probably scout this reason and give as her motive for the trouble she takes to keep her shoes in good repair the prolonged life and improved appearance bestowed upon them thereby.

Perhaps, too, she is right, for certainly ten minutes a day spent in giving shoes a thorough "heavy treatment" will work wonders with them. Prevention, however, is better than a cure, and so our practical girl pays first attention to the care of her footwear at the moment of its buying. In the end it is really economy to buy several pairs of shoes at once, providing none of them be of pronounced ephemeral styles, for rest from constant wear is their chief

need. Every girl should possess at least two pairs of shoes and two of slippers in active service, to say nothing of such special varieties as dancing slippers or gymnasium shoes. When she comes home in the evening—for the practical girl is apt to be self-supporting also—she should at once change her shoes for slippers, and if it is at all possible she should not even wear the same pair of shoes throughout the day. Observance of this rule will save her many a time from tired, aching feet, aside from the beneficial effect upon the shoes themselves.

Rub Daily with Vaseline. The shoes once bought, however, the daily treatment becomes more important. Never, above all, hurt an unoffending pair of shoes into a dusty closet without a thought of them until you put them on again the next morning. It is by no means necessary to polish them daily, twice a week at the intervals devoted to women is enough for that. Every day, however, the shoes should be first brushed carefully to remove dust and then thoroughly rubbed with vaseline, special attention being given the worn places. The vaseline should be left on all night, as the leather needs grease as a restorative, and in the morning the shoes should be again rubbed to remove superfluous grease.

They should by no means be left simply standing in the closet or wardrobe during the night; a tree for every shoe is imperative. Strange to say, the more expensive fitted shoes are not so good as are the cheaper jointed ones, which are much easier to manipulate. As soon as a shoe or slipper leaves the foot it should be placed upon its own individual tree and kept there until next used, always brushing carefully with a felt brush. More than this, a shoe box is an absolute necessity. The inevitable dust and dirt of the average closet mean disaster to the most hardy of shoes. A large soap box answers the purpose admirably. Hinge the lid on, provide a look if you wish, and cover and line the box with cretonne, chintz or wallpaper. In a box of this size there is room for every shoe and slipper you possess.

Cleaning the Slippers. Slippers, of course, since they get less hard wear, need less care. Besides keeping them always on trees and in the box the only rule to observe is to treat white and light-colored slippers with a prepared cleansing chalk as soon as they begin to show signs of wear.

It is of prime importance that repairs should be prompt and that attention should be paid to the little furnishings whose condition so surely indicates refinement or slipshod untidiness. Never let a lace get beyond the days of its pristine freshness; never leave a shoe for one day without a button. By walking properly on the balls of the feet the heels will never be worn down, but if they are have a shoemaker repair them at once and thus save yourself annoyance and discomfort. Do not allow a hole to appear in the sole of your shoe, but have it mended as soon as it becomes thin. Keep your shoes always in the best and neatest condition possible.

There are other protectors of footwear besides shoes and slippers which need attention. Few women seem to think that any care whatever is due rubber overshoes, which are placed constantly in the wettest and dirtiest places. When they are new all that is necessary is an occasional scrubbing with soap and warm water, but after they begin to lose their luster they should be frequently polished with a good liquid blacking. Soap and water, indeed, will not hurt any shoe and a good washing now and then is an excellent restorative.

Care of the Hose. Stockings, perhaps, do not come so strictly under the category of footwear, but no sensible girl will neglect them. The smallest hole should be darned before it grows with the cotton of the same shade as that of the stocking. One little known fact is that silk stockings should always be bought with cotton or lace feet or they will wear badly indeed. If the protectors, which can be made of small pieces of chambray or kid, easily obtained at any shoe store for a small sum, are a great saving on both hose and shoes.

It is not generally known that bits of newspaper or blotting paper stuffed into shoes or slippers will absorb moisture better than cotton. One who suffers with feet that perspire will find it a good plan to resort to this method of absorption, which will not only be a relief to the feet, but a saving to hose.

All this seems a great deal of unnecessary trouble, but our practical girl will

surely have common sense enough to see that she is thereby saving money—always a point with her—not to mention the fact that she is preserving by a little care the neat and dainty appearance for which all girls strive, but which not all attain. Two things mark the lady—her gloves and her shoes—and the girl with an innate sense of refinement will neglect neither of them.

Keeping the Hands Young. The matter of letting the hand grow old is one that every woman should consider seriously, and before the time comes when it is necessary for her to do so. Nothing gives away the age like the hands. And unless they are very fat and of the pudgy order they begin to show age at a very early date. The hands of a woman of 20 have already begun to look old.

Just what happens no one knows exactly. But soon after maturity an almost imperceptible change begins to take place in the hands. The flesh shrinks away, leaving bones and muscles, and the hands lose their shape. The nails crack and grow dark and the skin gets a weathered look. The hands of a man have a way of keeping young, but the hands of a woman grow very old. To keep the hands young requires a hand bath every day. It must be taken when there is plenty of time for it, and the hands must be soaked for fully fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be endured; then the hands must be taken out and put into a cream bath. This is nothing more than a bowl of ordinary skin food, made a little thinner with almond oil. If the hands are well rubbed with this every day and if the cream is allowed to sink in, they will soon grow plump and white again.

A good nail emollient should be rubbed into the nails every night to keep them from cracking, and each day the flesh should be well pushed down at the base of the nails to preserve their shape and keep the moons in sight. Upon every pair of hands there should be ten silver spoons. There are no hands upon which these moons cannot be oiled to appear. It may be that you have no moons on certain of your fingers, or think that you have none, but they are really there, even though you have never seen them, and they will come out if only you push down the flesh and give them a chance.

The nails should be shaped to the fingers, and it is a very good plan if they are of the wrong shape to let them grow until they are long. This can be done by wearing gloves to protect them; then when they have grown out long they can be trimmed and shaped to suit the fingers. Very long nails are no longer fashionable; neither are stubby nails. The style is a beak-and-between one. Nails that are bleached pink with age are quite the style again, and to this must be added a very high gloss, for the day of the polished nail has returned.

Contrary to the accepted idea, the path of the thin woman in her effort to gain avoirdupois is strewn with roses, for all she must do to put flesh on is to take life easy, stop worrying and eat all the good things that she longs for. In fact, for the woman who has time to get up to it the training is one of great luxury except in the case of the one with whom the condition is temperamental.

For in many cases the thin woman is the nervous one—she who carries not only her own burden, but that of all about her. She worries and hurries and doesn't give herself time to put an ounce of flesh on her bones, and if by chance during the long summer vacation she added a few pounds of avoirdupois, she is now wearing it off in a mad effort to get her wardrobe ready, in moving or bothering her head about the domestic problem.

Truth Telling Not Always Wise. Norman Hapgood was discussing American newspapers. "It's not enough that our papers should tell the truth," he said. "Truth telling in itself is not particularly wise nor praiseworthy."

"Thus a young man called on a young lady one spring morning very early. He had his big automobile along. He wanted to give the young lady a morning spin through the country."

"A little girl, the young lady's niece, answered the bell."

"Is your aunt in?" said the young man.

"Yes, sir," said the little girl.

"That's good. Where is she?" he went on.

"She's upstairs," said the little girl. "In her nightgown, looking over the balustrade." Rochester Herald.

SOMETHING NEW IN SHOES

Men Turn with Sigh of Relief from Pointed Toes to Wide Ones.

GUN METAL RIVALS PATENT LEATHER

Oxfords Are in Greater Demand and the Regular Styles Will Retire Until Winter Comes Again.

After a year when pointed shoes were in the ascendency, the wider toe returned to its own and will be greeted with acclamation by the general wearer, although the styles of last season were not extreme enough to cause the discomfort experienced with the same style shoe eight or nine years ago. The general trend of shoes last season was for a straight edge on the inside of the shoe and this holds good with the new shapes, but the toe is considerably rounder and even the broad "bulldog" lasts will be in considerable vogue.

As the shoes will be made wider, their length will be made correspondingly shorter, and any number of neat and attractive lasts are being shown among the early arrivals.

The popular leather for the coming season will undoubtedly be the patent calf, as usual, but the dull leathers, especially of gun metal, will also be largely worn. The reaction from the highly polished shoes to the more subdued shades last year was the feature of the season, and the patent leathers will be utilized more for full dress and semi-dress functions. It is claimed by admirers that the gun metal, and unpolished leathers are more comfortable during hot weather than the highly polished leathers, although not as dressy, and comfort is pre-eminently the desideratum in all lines of dress, according to the present styles.

Tan shoes will be in greater demand than during the last few years, as they had an off year last season, when they were worn but little. Indications among retailers point to a much larger sale of the tan variety and stocks have been hard to secure on account of the inability of the makers to supply the sudden and unexpected demand for this color of footwear.

Low Shoes Are Popular.

It is to be decidedly a year of oxford shoes and the lines of high shoes carried will be of the plainer and more conservative styles in general demand. The adoption of low shoes in this section of the country has been much longer delayed than in the east, but little else than low shoes will be worn this season. Their extreme comfort commends them to all classes of buyers and the high shoe for spring and summer wear is now a thing of the past.

The styles of oxfords are sufficiently broad to satisfy every taste, from the extreme novelties with fancy tops and buckles, to the plain out lace low quarters. The button styles will be most worn, however, and conservatism is the keynote of fashion in respect to this style of shoes. The blucher styles will also be popular and tasty and the military heel is still deemed in the best of taste. The sales on all shoes will be of moderate extension, the tendency being seemingly toward conservatism in this respect and, in fact, friskish designs in any particular will meet with disfavor by the more discriminating wearer who desires to dress with any degree of taste.

Novelties in This Year's Jewelry.

Last year Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette styles prevailed, and although these are now seen, it is the Empire, the art nouveau and the Greek elements that have recently been the most pronounced designs in jewelry.

They are seen in the best creations of Paris, for which at present the caliber stones are required. According to the Jewellers' Circular, Paris is more favorable to the caliber diamonds than is America, but their value is increasing here.

The sales of bracelets has been tremendous. They have been linked bracelets and bangles, simple gold engraved ones and those elaborately set with jewels. Oriental effects, caliber jewel designs and large

single settings of semi-precious stones. Jade and coral have been specially popular, while the green tanzanite of gold as well as the rose has been well received.

The question of whether bracelets will continue in fashion is one that cannot be answered with absolute certainty. The first movement toward their introduction began five years ago, but it did not receive a hearty indorsement until short sleeves became in vogue. Then bracelets jumped into universal favor and they have continued their popularity.

Next to bracelets come necklaces, which have appeared in an infinite variety of designs, from the single strands of diamonds or pearls to the most elaborately jeweled creations and from the tiny gold chain with a simple pendant to the festooned chains set with amethysts, pearls, aquamarines, peridot, tourmalines and turquoise.

One jeweler of prominence predicts great development in gold articles, carved and otherwise treated to secure artistic effects. He claims that as the stones are now used only to heighten the effect, the metal ornament will be of first importance and the stones will not take the first place as formerly.

Apocryphal of the use of semi-precious stones, it may be stated that in the last two years the increase in the number and application of these articles has been enormous, and the price has consequently advanced accordingly. They are double the expense that they were three years ago and they introduced so many colors that they were never used before that they suggest infinite possibilities for artistic treatment. Of the semi-precious stones most in use, the aquamarine, tourmaline and the peridot are the three most popular stones. A knowledge of the semi-precious stones is most essential to the modern jeweler.

The cutting of stones is another important feature that shows the fluctuations of fashion. While the round cut form is eminently the most satisfactory for diamonds and others of the precious stones, the calibre or square cutting now fills an important place.

Like the marquise, twentieth century and pear shaped cutting for rubies, diamonds and emeralds, it represents a feeling of the moment. Rich people can buy articles constructed of calibre stones as they have money to expend on extremes.

But while the desire for this style of cutting may continue for a few years, and while it is cutting for rubies, diamonds and emeralds, it represents a feeling of the moment. Rich people can buy articles constructed of calibre stones as they have money to expend on extremes.

The cushion cutting maintains its popularity for rubies, diamonds and emeralds. It is best adapted to these stones when they are comparatively large, forming a central setting for some showy ornaments. Cabochon stones are also used extensively in scarf pins, brooches and as clasps for shopping bags and card and vanity cases. Brilliantes are sometimes used as the finishing touch of a brooch or La Valliere, but like the calibre stones, they are not destined to a general popularity.

The regular cutting for diamonds is by far the most satisfactory in the long run, as it brings out the brilliancy of the stone to best advantage in all sizes and qualities. The tiny stones that are used in the working out of artistic designs are all cut with the usual number of facets of the diamond cutting. This, of course, is one of the secrets of their beauty and extreme costliness.

The combination of fancy diamonds is one of the fads that is being developed by a certain dealer. They are most expensive, but their varying colors—amber, rose, coffee and steel blue—render them charmingly adaptable to certain designs.

Our Own Minstrels.

Bones—Mistah Wobwah, kin yo' tell me de diff'ence 'ween a dude an' a prize dawg?

Interlocutor—No, William; I am sorry to say I cannot answer that. What is the difference between a dude and a prize dog?

Bones—De one's a mollycoddle an' de other's a model collic.

Interlocutor—Ladies and gentlemen, with your kind permission the world renowned vocalist, Herr Whooperstrong will now sing the beautiful ballad, "Be Kind to the Cook; She Has Pitta."—Chicago Tribune.

Special Violin Bargains AT HOSPE'S

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