

Whose Wares Are Shipped to All Parts of the World

TRADES OF UNUSUAL NATURE

Novelty Jobbers Possible Only in Populous Centers.

SOME OF GOTHAM'S UNIQVES

Experts in Sawdust, Choked Chimneys, Water Softening, Artificial Grass, Sulphur and Brimstone.

Among the occupations of New York City are many of an unusual nature, which could exist nowhere than in a center of vast population. Specialized occupations these are, which demand a huge population from which to draw their patronage. New York City is the city of specialized trades. Innumerable articles which in smaller cities could be a by-product of some more general business find here a sufficient market to make their separate existence possible.

There is the sawdust man for instance, who in New York is a very important business man. The wholesale sawdust dealer advertises all kinds of sawdust and requests that you will telephone you needs so that there may be an early delivery.

It used to be that any one who wanted sawdust went to the sawmill and asked for as much as he wanted. There was only one kind of sawdust in the good old days and that was an unimportant product which anybody could have for the asking. Now the sawdust wholesaler will tell you that sawdust is a very valuable product and that the sawdust business is offering greater opportunities every day.

There are about sixty kinds of sawdust on the market, so says the sawdust expert, and all of them have their stated uses in the realm of trade.

Mahogany sawdust is just as aristocratic and elegant a product as mahogany furniture. It is useful for smoking, not as tobacco; that is an exploded injustice to the cigar and cigarette manufacturer. Mahogany sawdust is employed because of the good, clear kind of work that it does in smoking pipes, fish, etc.

All the way from the preparation of food to the polishing of precious metal ranges the usefulness of sawdust. The hard wood dusts are used for polishing in some jewelers' shops and cheaper sawdusts are used for polishing less valuable metal work. In packing and making cushions, for the covering of floors and in the fur business sawdust is useful.

Chimney Doctors.

There are several firms in New York who have no other care in this world than to discover the dark secrets of why chimneys smoke. They don't bother to attend to the big buildings, either. They are almost entirely devoted to solving the secrets of the domestic hearth. Business is plentiful, too, for nowadays everybody who builds a new house in the country or the suburbs of New York wants at least one open fire in it, and, strange to say, there are more new chimneys that smoke than there were chimneys that don't smoke. So there you are with an excellent opportunity for the smoking chimney doctor—and all directly in the New York zone. In less densely populated regions the new householder with a smoking chimney is obliged to consult an architect, a mason or an oldest inhabitant—usually with results much more doubtful than when the chimney specialist is called in.

In line with the chimney expert is the man who devotes his life to defective hot water pipes. He calls himself a domestic engineer, but hastily asserts, on being interviewed, that he isn't intending any interference with the domestic relations court and that his domestic engineering ceases when the hot water pipes are in perfect order and there are no general heating repairs to be made in the flat. He is a specialist in these two lines of work and he is on tap for emergency service all the time.

Useful in the world of business, as well as that of the home, is the firm which takes of floors. This householder or the owner of a large office building who wants his floors kept in beautiful order without having to assign his superintendent to the task of seeing that the proper sort of cleaners are used and that the beauties of the wood are not ruined by neglect or over-application of the strong-arm method signs a contract with the floor scrubbing and oiling firm to take the whole matter off his hands. This is one more step toward placing the housekeeper's art on a basis with other up-to-date enterprises. Systematization and specialization are supposed to make for efficiency in housekeeping as elsewhere, and when contracts have been signed with the floor cleaning firm, the vacuum cleaning firm and the window cleaning firm, another specialized business which finds much patronage in New York, the housekeeper may feel that her premises are pretty sure to be kept in fairly good order, at least in regard to the essentials, no matter what servant problems she may be called upon to confront in the future.

Typewriting Sleuths.

New York is the great clearing house for experts of all kinds who are engaged in the detection of crime, and among these are the expert detector of typewriting and the expert on thumb prints. The criminal who reasons that by sending a typewritten letter he will be able to escape the handwriting sleuth finds to his dismay that the typewriting sleuth has traced the trail in his direction and that the situation is quite as hopeless as if he had imitated his incriminating epistle in his own handwriting. Typewriting has individual characteristics as well as handwriting, the expert will tell you, and his deductions have led to the detection of crime in so many instances that he has now become a recognized institution.

Then, if the criminal has been cunning enough to beware the typewriter and refrain from any sort of writing whatever, there is still the thumb print expert to reckon with. Tracking criminals by thumb prints has now become so well recognized an industry that the thumb print expert is turning restlessly toward the conquering of new worlds and is having the thumb print system installed in banks, especially in banks which have a great number of ignorant depositors who either cannot write or who may be robbed of their bank deposits by forgery. The thumb print expert gives his services for a fixed charge to such banks as have installed the system, that the clerks of the bank may be instructed in the methods of making and recognizing finger prints.

Doctoring Hard Water. One of the large businesses which might escape ordinary attention until interest was directed to it by a personal need is that of the water softening firm,

HOPES OF WEATHER PROPHECY

Possibility of Making Forecasts Six Months in Advance.

WOULD BE WORTH MILLIONS

Laws Governing Shifting Quantity of Heat from Sun Recently Discovered—What It Means.

Certain tentative laws governing the radiation of heat from the sun have been discovered recently by American astronomers which they believe will prove in time of world-wide and perhaps revolutionary effect in human affairs. They have learned that the "solar constant," which is the technical term used to define the quantity of heat radiated by the sun, is not constant at all, but varies according to sun spots and other conditions affecting the solar atmosphere.

They have found through experiments extending over a period of years that sunspots appear and disappear with some degree of regularity—have, in fact, a certain periodicity—and these sun spots influence the amount of heat radiated by the sun and consequently have a direct bearing on terrestrial temperatures and weather conditions.

HOW ONE WAR WAS MADE

Just a Matter of Showing Whig Statesmen the Sunny Side of the Case.

Captain Samuel W. Dewey, known all over the United States for many years as "The Figurehead Man," because on the night of July 3, 1898, he was the head of the President Jackson from the bow of the frigate Constitution because it was adorning a naval vessel with the emblem of a soldier, told me his part in the prelude of the Mexican war of 1846, as follows:

General Taylor and the army in Texas, stationed near the border, were busy fighting mosquitoes, gnats, beetles, etc., and all that could get leave of absence were besieging congress in Washington to declare war.

"Why don't you go to war, Mr. President?" said Dewey.

"Because, with a whig senate, we could not get supplies."

"How many votes do you need?"

"Three would do."

"All right."

Dewey went to the senators from the eastern states.

"You are interested in the whaling vessels at New Bedford?"

"Yes."

"Well, don't we need a port on the Pacific where they can put in for supplies, for repairs, for doctoring and for news from home?"

"That is so."

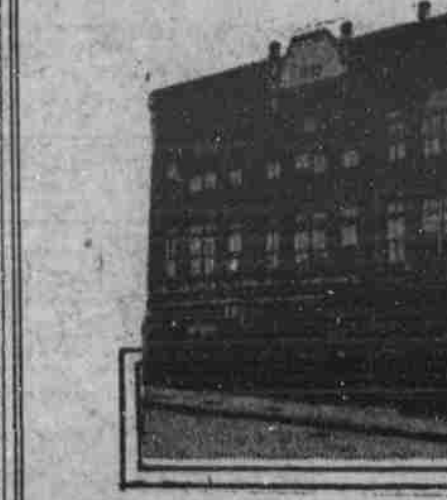
"Well, take San Francisco from Mexico and as much more territory as you want."

"By Jove! That is the ticket! Wasn't I blind not to see that?"

Dewey went to the White House.

"Go on with your war; I have got five votes for you in the senate."

"And for oil magazines this war was waged and 'Rough and Ready' elected president by a deluded public.—Philadelphia Ledger.



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1314-16-18 Jones Street
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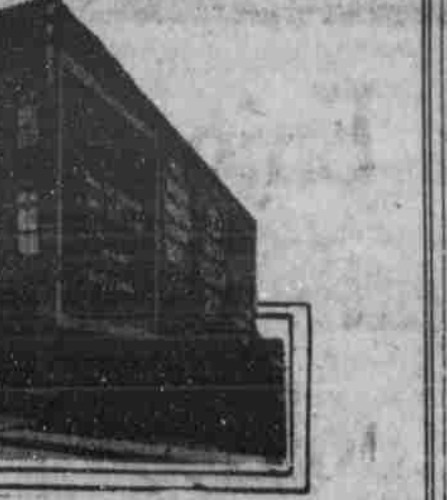
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vantage to grain speculators and market brokers. In many obvious ways they would have an important bearing on other large business interests.

The principal work in this country in gauging the radiation of heat from the sun and in attempting to discover the laws that govern it has been done by C. G. Abbot and F. E. Fowle of the Smithsonian observatory at Washington, the late Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian institution, Herbert H. Kimball of the government weather bureau at Mount Weather, Va., and Prof. Edwin B. Frost of the Yerkes observatory at Williams' Bay, Wis.

A Variable Quantity.

It was ten years ago that these investigators began to suspect that the solar constant was a variable quantity. Their experiments have established this as a definite fact. Then came the more difficult problem of finding the cause of the variations in the radiation of the sun's heat. It had been supposed up to the commencement of their work that the variations were due entirely to differences of density and transmissibility of the earth's atmosphere. Ten years of observations have now convinced them that these variations in solar radiation are due to conditions on the sun itself, though all of the astronomers are ready to admit that the earth's atmosphere is still an important part of the problem and one to be constantly reckoned with.

Prof. Frost recently said it is difficult to determine the exact amount of heat which each square foot of the earth's surface is receiving from the sun every minute. To measure this as accurately as possible the late Prof. S. P. Langley invented an extraordinarily sensitive instrument which he named the bolometer. With this instrument he was able to observe the change of one-millionth of a degree in temperature.

To obviate possible local effects in the atmosphere Prof. Abbot and Fowle established two stations for simultaneous work, one in Algeria and the other near the summit of Mount Whitney in California. The results of observations at the two stations concurred in showing similar fluctuations at the same time.

Observations of sunspots have now been made long enough to show that they are more numerous every eleven years, and slowly decline from a maximum number to a minimum about seven years later and then rise to a maximum again about four years later.

Prof. Henry J. Cox, chief of the gov-

ernment weather bureau at Chicago for eighteen years, and one of the best known of government forecasters, said it would be a great boon to business interests of the world if forecasts could be made six months in advance.

"Such long distance prognostications may come in time," said Prof. Cox. "The discovery of definite laws governing the recurrence of solar changes, prominences and sunspots and their effects on the radiation of sun heat to the earth may make such predictions possible. But I have my doubts about the ability of scientists ever to make weather prediction six months in advance with any degree of accuracy because of variations in the density of the earth's atmosphere."

"Two years ago the winter in the United States was unusually severe; in Alaska it was extraordinarily mild. If conditions in the sun caused the severe winter in the southern latitudes it is not easy to understand why they did not produce the same kind of weather in the north. The difference in the weather, I think, depended more on atmospheric conditions than on conditions on the sun. The earth's atmosphere, I am convinced, will always remain a vital factor to be reckoned with in long distance predictions, even if laws regulating conditions on the sun are reduced to a definite basis."

"The value to mankind of weather predictions six months in advance would be incalculable. It would probably surprise the general public to know the important figure the present daily weather predictions of the government weather bureau set in business affairs of all kinds. These predictions are watched closely by navigation companies, railroads, corporations and individuals that make shipments of perishable goods—merchants, farmers, owners of base ball parks and amusement enterprises, board of trade operators, and even restaurant keepers, who prepare their daily menus according to the weather. If the veil could be torn from the future and the weather conditions to prevail six months in advance could be laid bare, it would mean millions of dollars saved or millions of dollars made each year."—New York Sun.

HINTS TO THE AUTO GUEST.

Do not try to prescribe the spot for stopping when errands are to be done. The chauffeur may choose the hottest in sight, while a tree which casts a celestial shade may be a rod or two

away. But it is not yours to question the whys and wherefores.

If you are asked whether there is any special drive that you prefer, it is safest not to prefer any. The one you do not care to be full of torn-up roads; or it is too far for the time available; or it is "too hard on the tires."

Like one seat in the car just as well as another. This is very important. The family usually have, each his or her own chosen seat. Say that you do not care. (I am sure that this is truthful, because, compared with making the rest happy, you really do not care.)

If the chauffeur chooses to go in the face of the sun, when he might equally well go the other way, thus avoiding the sun both ways, never mind—or if you do mind, say nothing. Say nothing also, if he runs over a hen or a dog or any object.

Be very enthusiastic over the scenery and public buildings, especially if you are in the friend's town for the first time. Friendships have sometimes been broken, and very often cracked, because a visitor has criticized the local "Soldiers' monument," or has failed to note that the stained memorial window which is the pride of the family church is a work of imperishable art.

Be careful "all around" about making remarks upon what you see. Do not try to be witty upon the houses and people you pass. If you do, you will be sure to strike a blow at some Aunt Susan or Cousin Jacob.—Leslie's Weekly.

Candy Firm that Has Been Located Here Thirty Years

Voegle & Dinning Candy company has been in business for the last thirty years in Omaha and are celebrating this anniversary. This is the firm which manufactures the famous Mazepa chocolates which have such a demand all over the western country. Under the management of R. J. Dinning, who has been manager for the last thirty years, this firm has prospered until now it is recognized as one of the leading manufacturing concerns of the Gate City of the west.

Wearing Other Folks' Limbs.

Dr. A. L. Sorel, a New York surgeon, a few days ago remarked that he hopes shortly to be able to prove that it is possible to graft new limbs on human beings to replace lost ones, using limbs from persons not long dead. No—we can't disprove his ability to do this thing, nor the possibility of it, for there are too many wonders daily coming to pass that were but yesterday believed impossibilities. But won't it be rather—unnecessary, to arm or the leg of a deceased person—or persons? One would expect considerable nervous irritation and perhaps insomnia to arise from the contemplation of such a condition, wouldn't one?—Detroit Free Press.

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