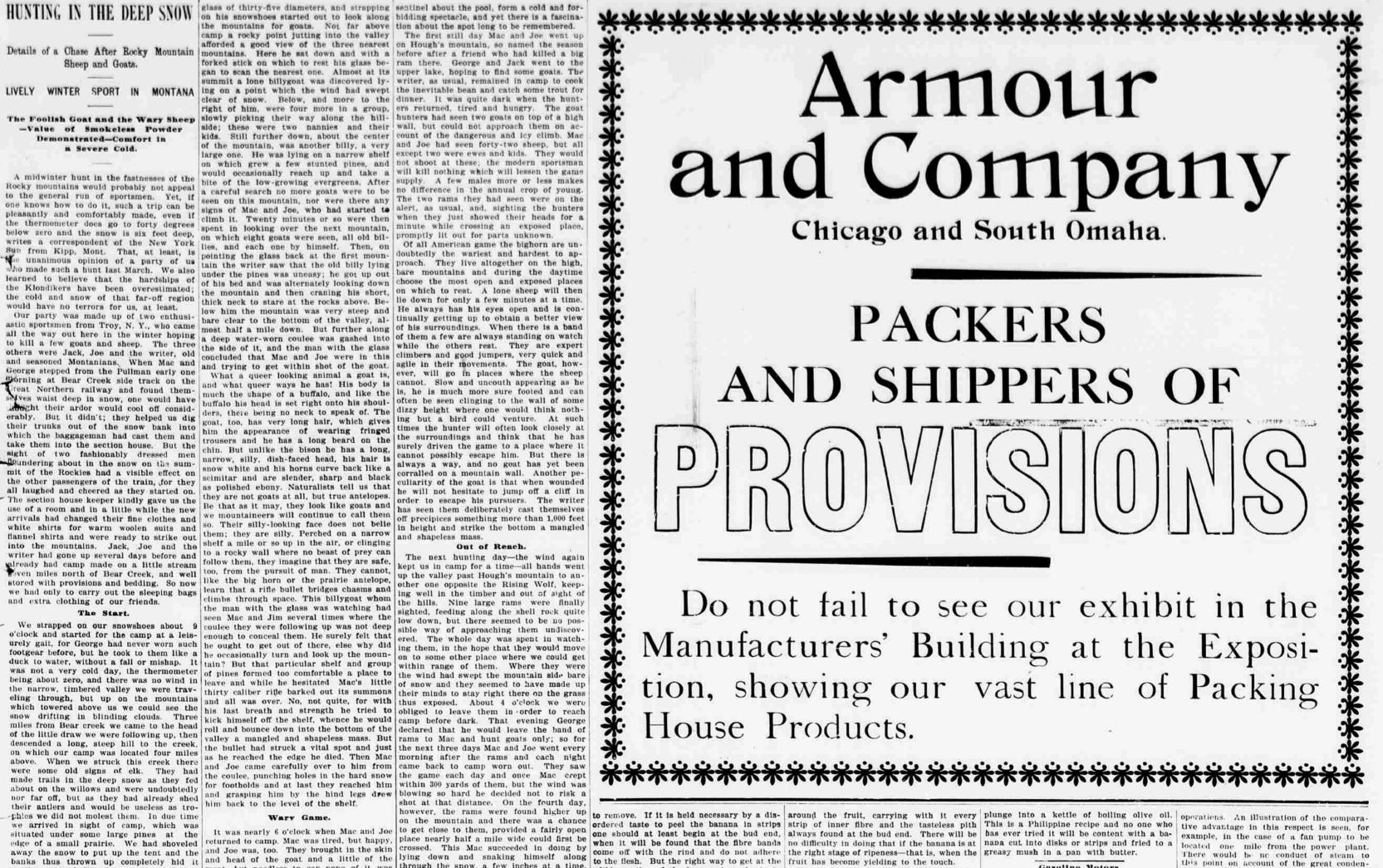
## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898.



until one stood directly over it. It looked meat, but needless to say none of it was

Jack came in completely worn out and thor-

oughly disgusted. They had sighted seven

started after an old billy which was feeding

about on a ledge almost at the top of the

mountain. The other ones were nearer and

easier to get at, but they wanted him, as

he was the largest. The climbing was very

sively tried every cartridge in the maga-

steep and dangerous and in many places

through the snow, a few inches at a time, cold and cheerless enough outside, but inside it was quite different; our folding sheet-iron pecially in winter-well, it isn't good. Half passing the open place he reached a little pecially in winter-well, it isn't good. edible portion of the banana is to begin in Every banana is a modified triangle in secit was quite different; our folding sheet-iron stove gave out a genial heat and kept us on hour after the first arrivals George and were only 200 yards distant. At the creak

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Bananas to be cooked must be taken at an earlier stage. If they are to be baked they should be taken just when the green

**Gasoline** Motors. The use of gasoline engines to operate

There would be no conduct of steam to this point on account of the great condensation With compressed air the friction would be enormous; with electricity, while mining machinery has lately been discussed the loss by resistance and leakage would at a meeting of Ohio engineers and in a be comparatively small, constant watching

om and was set upright on the ground. A layer of stones on which it rested slowly different goats early in the morning and gave out the heat in the night which had been stored in them during the davtime, so that even on the coldest nights water did not freeze in the buckets. The back half of the tent was our couch; a soft and fragrant bed of balsam boughs two feet thick had been laid down and on this were spread our blankets and sleeping bags. Although still early when we reached camp, it was blowing too hard on the mountains to think of hunting, so we put in the balance of the day loafing around, eating, smoking and reading. We had not forgotten to pack along a lot of novels and periodicals and by the light of a generous supply of candles they helped to while away many a long evening. Our first night in camp was without event, but in morning George complained that he had stept rather cold. On investigating the matter we found that instead of slipping into his fur sleeping bag he had merely crowded between it and the thin canvas cover.

The stove had no bot-

warm at all times.

## Mountain Climbing.

zine, but none of them would explode. After immediately in front of our tent on the the goat was gone he examined the gun and north side of the stream rose a very high found that the point of the firing pin was mountain. It was impossible to climb it broken off. It was a new rifle fresh from right there, for it rose up from the valley in the factory and was supposed to be pera sheer wall five or six hundred feet high, feet. How exasperating this was can be Further up the valley, however, it was imagined by any hunter. Think of travelpracticable to climb up a steep snowslide ing 2,500 miles to kill a goat and then, when and thence work over to the top of the cliff, within twenty feet of it, after a hard and from which the countain again arose in a dangerous climb, finding your gun will not shoot! Words cannot do such a situation series of more or less steep benches to its

extreme height a mile away. The lower half justice. After dinner that evening it was decided of the mountain was dotted here and there to move camp to the other side of the with clumps of stunted pines, affording range. We would return to Bear Creek. shelter and food for the goats we knew lived then take the train to the foothills and pack upon it. This was selected for our hunt that in to Two Medicine Lake, where sheep were first morning, and we were fairly afoot by 7 plenty and goats were also to be found. A o'clock. In some previous winter the snow firing pin for George's gun could be borhad started from the summit of the mounrowed of the section house men and the tain, and, gathering force and volume as it hunt go on. We had planned to go to Two went, had cleared a wide gash down the Medicine anyhow, for sheep, after first huntsteep incline clear to the bottom of the valing goats at our present camp. It was hard ley; huge boulders, turf, brush and trees had work to pack everything out to the railroad been torn from the side of the mountain and at one trip, but we did it, Jack and Joe carrying about 150 pounds each, the writer future reference. In the shallow pit from piled in a mass at the bottom. We didn't 100 and Mac and George each seventy-five which the crown has been twisted drive two feel quite as safe as we might as we climbed pounds. The train did not arrive until 2 strong skewers down through the central this slide, but hoped that the weather was too cold to allow the snow to loose its grip, o'clock in the morning and an hour and a and after a half hour's perspiring work we half later we left it at Elk sidetrack and finally reached a point where we could leave crawled into our sleeping bags and slept un- will be found that the pine is split asunit and work to the right among the pine til daylight by our baggage piled up on the der from crown to stem. Then it is a simgroves and shelves of rock.

house of a nearby rancher and got our again each half of the fruit. We had not gone more than 200 yards from the slide when we came upon the tracks breakfast and engaged him to take us to the perience will bring the knack of thus disof six goats, which had evidently passed lake with his team and sleigh. It was not membering a pine without squeezing out a along there that morning. Just then, too, more than six miles there, but the snow was tablespoonful of its juice. Put the pieces tothe wind began to blow and in no time filled very deep for the last mile or two, and it gether in their natural position, tie with a up and obliterated the trails. We deterwas quite dark when we finally had camp mined to go on, however, in the direction up and in shape, in a lovely sheltered nook belongs and the pine is ready to serve by the tracks led, but soon had to give it up, among the pines and quaking aspens just simply untying the bow of ribbon. It is as the wind increased in violence and almost above the head of the lake. The snow was eaten by separating each of the little squares blinded us with the snow whirled about. So even deeper here than it had been on the of rind from the rest and ripping the flesh we retraced our steps to the snowslide, and, other side of the range and fifty feet from to the core. By this means no juice is lost, sitting down on our shoes, rapidly glided the tent only the ridge of the roof could the fibre splits along the natural line of down to the bottom and thence to camp.

For the next three days it blew incessantly A Blow in the Rockies. upon the mountains and we were forced to The wind always blows much harder on remain in camp. But that was no great the east slope of the Rockies than it does the pine claim the crown for their portion. hardship, although the hunters from Troy on the west, and for the first five days we were thirsting for gore. The morning of the were obliged to remain about camp, as no fourth day broke cold and clear; there one could stand the drifting snows and icy wasn't a cloud in sight and the mountains blasts up on the bare mountains, where the almost blinded one with their coat of gleamhardy bighorn make their home. Trout, ng white. George and Jack determined large and fat, swarmed in the lake, and by ain to climb the mountain in front of cutting holes through the ice near the inlet simp, and Mac and Joe were to take the we caught all we could use. One day we to eat a banana-just peel off the rind, eat next one beyond. The writer was to pass the day cooking beans and various other staple articles of food which required time and a hot fire. By some oversight our grocer had left out the baking powder and we were obliged to make yeast bread. Think of that, ye housewives, who nurse your yeast with every care! Think of making yeast in a snow bank and the thermometer thirty degrees below!

Sighting the Billy.

out of a jagged oval hole and falls into a off the rind by pulling it down in ribbons deep, wide pool at its base. It is certainly from the stem end, which never fails to About 2 o'clock the bread was baked and a weird and gloomy place. The dark vawn-

being nearly flat. of his gun one of them fell and the others after looking in vain for the point whence permost. With the thumb nail make a litthe shot came -he was shooting smokeless tle cut in the sharper edge at the left of powder-rushed directly toward him and he dropped three more of them as they passed. measured from fifteen to sixteen and onehalf inches in diameter at the base.

they had to dig holes in the hard snow to It was a happy crowd in camp that night, obtain footholds, where a single misstep for George had also managed to stalk a would have been certain death on the rocks band, killing two of the largest of them far below. The goat had often been in plain It was no small task to get the heavy heads sight of them and they were obliged to stop and meat of these magnificent animals into it such times until he should disappear again camp, but the job was finally accomplished at the back part of the ledge. It was thus and George, deciding to postpone his goat very late when they at last got to the foot hunt, the ranchman came one day with his of the ledge, and, crawling up on it, George team and hauled us back to civilization. found himself within twenty feet of the ani-A recent letter from our friends, dated at mal. The goat was lying down under a Camp Black, says they are suffering from spreading pine. He took a careful aim at cold and insufficient bedding and that they the animal and when he pulled the trigger wish I would join them with my camping the hammer clicked on the firing pin and outfit and teach the soldiers how to be com that was all. Then the goat got up and fortable. started to lope off and the hunter succes-

## PINEAPPLES AND BANANAS

'he Proper Way to Eat Them to En joy Them at Their Best. When one has lived where the pines grow, ays the New York Sun, it always seems a shameful sight to look upon the butchery which overtakes the pineapple before it gets to the tables of those who do not know how to eat the fruit. Its rind is hacked off, the eyes are gouged out and the meat is cut in slices, the juice runs away and is lost, the flesh is fibrous and the core is always left as an unpleasant central fact. And all this

ill treatment of a delicious fruit because th rind and the eye in particular can sting the mouth like a nettle, though like the nettle they are perfectly harmless if properly handled. There is but one proper way to deal with the pine and this is it

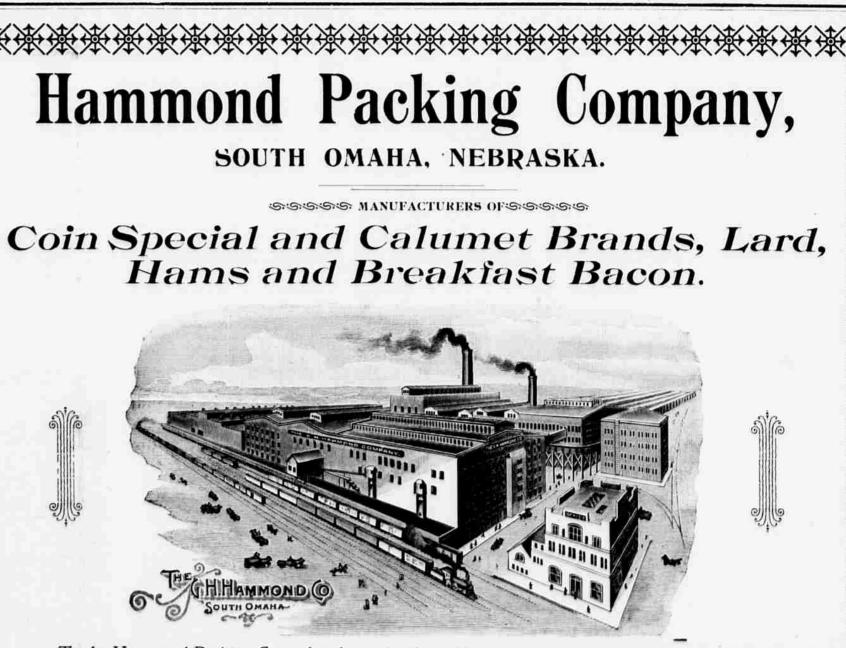
Select one from small to medium in size for in these the flavor is best, but never take one which has not both stem and crown. Remove the stem and throw it away, but after twisting out the crown keep it for core until they just come through at the bottom. Then pull the skewers apart and it right of way. We then went over to the ple matter to split the core so as to divide A little ex narrow ribbon, fasten the crown where it cleavage and the dreaded rind and eye serve

as convenient and proper handles for conveying the fruit to the lips. Those who Pull off all the leaves carefully to the very heart and there will be found two dainty soft white leaves in a spike about half an inch long. Dip the tender end in a wee drop of tabasco and the flavor of the pine will linger on the palate for a day.

the flesh and rid one's self of the outer covtween the two lakes. They are well worth ering either by throwing it down as a trap visiting, for there is nothing like them in the for the pedestrian if no policeman is in whole country so far as the writer knows. A sight or else carrying it to some receptacle short distance below the upper lake the for rubbish, as the law provides. But the stream disappears among the rocks; a couple botanists have named the banana Musa of miles still further down a high rocky wall Saplentum, by way of a hint that only the crosses the valley and about forty feet from wise know how to get the best out of the the bottom of this wall the atream bursts fruit. Commonly the banana cater strips

ery plactical manner. Heretofore the use Hold the banana with the of ripeness. Remove the rind and bake in stem end toward you and the flat side up- a quick oven on buttered pans. For frying of the gas engine or machine which emitted a blaze has been considered dangerous in they must be allowed to ripen until the rind a mine, but it at rears by the report of the is all yellow but the flesh is still hard. the fruit about its middle, a cut just deep squeeze the fruit steadily from end to end committee, on this occasion, that application Each one of them was an old and perfect enough to secure a firm hold. Now a steady in the whole hand until something is felt of the same to coal mining in certain cases specimen of its kind and the massive horns pull will rip the rind from bud to stem to give evenly inside. Remove the rind has now been made and successfully; so along the edge and continuing the pull the and the fruit can be separated in three longi- much so, indeed, as to promise a positive rind will unwrap itself in a continuous piece tudinal segments. Dip in white of egg and rival of steam, air and electricity in mining entirely safe.

ould be necessary Nothing of this kind pertains to a gasoline for, when once started, it takes care of itself, using its fuel in proportion to the load ear attention required ried, about all the peing to start, stop and oil it. An external flame this report says, should never be used, espe-cially in a mine subject to gas, though a good electric igniter. In which the flame in confined in the interior of the cylinder, is



To the Hammond Packing Co. is due the credit of establishing the first slaughter house at South Omaha, and as Omaha owes, in a great measure, her present commercial prestige to the packing industry, it will readily be seen that the advent of the Hammonds was the turning point in the future of the city.

Beginning in 1885, in a small frame house, this Company has fully kept pace with the growth of Omaha and the west. In 1888 it was found necessary to enlarge the old plant, and in 1892 the entire house was rebuilt of brick, six stories high. Under the management of Mr. A. H. Noyes, the Company has rapidly pushed to the front, and a few months ago was obliged to open an auxiliary plant at St. Joseph, Mo., which is run in conjunction with the plant at Omaha. Branch houses are now located in all the principal cities of the United States, and there is hardly a hamlet in the country where the goods of the Hammond Packing Co. can not be found. Nor has the busi-ness been confined to America alone, but England, France, Germany, Scotland, Holland, Norway, Belgium and Japan are distributing points for large quantities of the Hammond Packing Co.'s products.

The exhibit at the Exposition is characteristic of the enterprise of this Company, and is considered the most unique and artistic display in the Manufacturers building. It consists of a plate glass revolving ice chest, seventeen feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high, neatly finished in polished oak. In this are displayed whole carcasses of beef, mutton and pork and various other products of the Hammond Co. An invisible three-horse power Northern motor keeps the ice chest in constant motion and brings the different products to the view of the visitor in panoramic order. The novelty of the display attracts the eye of all and is generally considered the best on the ground.