THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1901.

BEST CATTLE FOR FARMER low quality of the milk which she produces, but she has never been given due credit

Adaptability of Breed Depends Upon Natural Condition of Lynd.

HARDIHOOD OF ANIMAL IS IMPORTANT

Practical and Interesting Paper Read by Prof. Shaw Before Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association.

The following paper was read before the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' association by Prof. Thomas Shaw:

This paper will not discuss the question as to whether or not the farmer should grow cattle upon his farm. To farm with out live stock is so completely at variance with the proper main connce of fertility that such farming will not even be considered here. On the assumption that every farm in Minnesota should have upon it its quota of cattle the question to be considered is what kind of cattle shall be kept. This question cannot be answered with too much care since on its determination will depend to a large extent the measure of the success that will attend the keeping of cattle upon the farm.

even to the age of 2 to 3 years.

resentfully announced:

'Popcorn!

age."

travelers."

save me?"

a trial?

His audience laughed, and one benevo

What Two Cents Will Do.

That finished the popcorn.

sold eleven sacks.

Mental

HOW TO SELL THE STUFF.

Pushing Business.

tion was that of the popcorn boy on the

Of course no one paid the least attention

to him. But there happened to be on board

train who went through the car sulkily,

The adaptability of the breed to be chosen to the natural conditions of the farm is the first thought that should engage the attention of the farmer. His natural tastes should unquestionably be made subservient to this idea. If those natural tastes are in accord with the natural conditions of his farm it will be strange indeed if he does not succeed. If they are not, then it is almost certain that failure will follow any attempt that he can make to introduce a breed into a locality where the environment is not suitable and where possibly it is even at variance with the needs of the animals thus chosen.

No greater mistake is made by the average farmer who grows cattle than the little consideration that is given to adaptation; with the many the paramount question is, "Which is the best breed?" It ought to be, "Which is the best breed for my conditions ?" It may be possible for a man to change or modify adaptation in a breed, but to do that will take generations of careful breeding and feeding. But why should the energies of a lifetime be thus expended on the modifications of a breed when one of the many breeds now in this country will exactly meet the needs of the farmer? Life is too precious to waste it thus.

Wherever the land is level in character, the soil rich and fodder and grain production is abundant, the large breeds of catile tions with the highest profit. It may not large breeds, however, are usually kept under such conditions is at least a pre-

sumptive proof that the farmers have found them more profitable than the small breeds. It is also highly probable that large animals of. That left one. under the conditions named can be relatively more cheaply maintained than small ones. For instance, suppose one cattle

beast large in size produces as much as two small ones of an equal combined weight, it will be maintained more cheaply than the two small animals, especially in a cold climate, since more food will be consumed

in driving the machinery of two living organizations than in driving the machinery of one with equal capacity to the two. A large breed will be the best, therefore, for such conditions, other things being equal. whether the farmer seeks meat, milk or Foley's Honey and Tar costs. Isn't it worth

the two combined. Suppose, however, that the farm is sugar, mineral elements and matter that supplies bulk to the food

for the abundance and excellence of the Unfortunately all housewives cannot obskim milk which she has given to the tain their green vegetables direct from the farmer. If the cattle have to roam much garden and while there are certain kinds, over pastures in gathering food, the Ayrsuch as corn and peas, which soon lose shire will probably best fill the bill. Usually their "sweetness" if they stand long before the results will be found satisfactory where cooking, most buyers can get vegetables he dairyman begins with good milking cows not over twenty-four hours old; and when of any kind of breeding and then uses pureselecting such as we have mentioned, it is bred sires of one of the breeds named. wise to pay, if necessary, a little more for Should the dairyman try to grow his the freshest vegetables.

steers into beef? Emphatically no, if they Select green vegetables that are crisp and are from dairy sires. He may grow them juicy and have not been from field or garinto yesl or haby heef by feeding them on den over a day. skim milk and certain adjuncts, selling

Roots and tubers should be plump with them between the ages of 6 and 9 months, fresh, unshriveled skins. While we are not or a little later in the case of Holsteins, discussing vegetables that have been kept but he should not try to mature and finish through the winter it is well to warn all inthem as beef steers are matured and finexperienced housewives against the use of shed unless he is analous to get rid of vegetables that have begun to germinate, his money. But, if the dairyman has grade especially potatoes. The sprouts of these cows of mixed breeding and does not care vegetables contain a poison similar to belto rear any calves for the dairy, and is, ladonna, the plant belonging to the same noreover, desirous of growing ment, he

family as the deadly nightshade. can do so by using high-class pure-bred When vegetables cannot be cooked as sires of some beef breed. The progeny soon as gathered they should be kept in a will then he so pronouncedly heef in form cool, dark place. The outer leaves or pods that they can be grown profitably for meat, should not be removed until they are to be cooked. Lettuce, cress and spinach may be washed quickly and carefully in cold water, put in a cold, dark place, covered Suggestions as a Means of from the air and be kept crisp and nice for some time. Asparague, corn in husk Profitable Advertising has a story showand celery may be kept fresh by cutting ing the effectiveness of humorous lying as off a little of the stem end and the cut end only stood in cold water. form of advertising. The case in ques-

Medium-sized and not overgrown vegotables are, as a rule, the best to select. cast a withering look at the passengers and Most vegetables that do not contain starch are best if not quite mature, especially those that contain considerable woody fiber. These grow tough and hard.

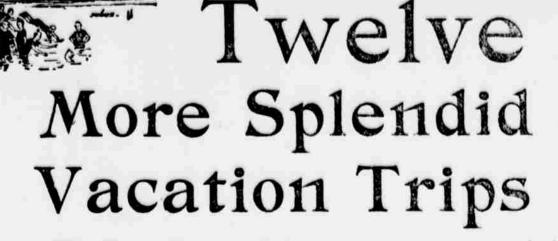
To Prepare and Cook.

the train one of those advertising sharps Nearly all vegetables should be thorwith a method by which he guarantees to oughly washed before they are cooked; push any class of goods whatever off upon a reluctant public. He made a bet with a roots and tubers should be acrubbed with friend on the car that by his methods the a small brush kept for the purpose beboy could dispose of his whole stock. They fore they are pared, and all shoots, stems hunted up the youth and put him through and leaves thoroughly washed, but not ala college course of advertising. When he lowed to remain in water for any length next appeared on the scene with his basket of time if they are fresh. The best plan is to place them in a colander or wire he took his stand in the aisle and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: When I left basket and let cold water run over them. Remember that to preserve the color home this morning, just two hours ago, my basket was filled with these sacks, which firmness and juices of young, green vegecontain popcorn. This corn I grow myself tables they should be cooked in boiling, -pick it, husk it and prepare it. It's saited water, is the solvent power of soft popped over a wood fire and given a fine, water will destroy their color and firmness rich flavor by the addition of a little sait and draw out the nutrient juices and saits and some good butter, which is also made into the water, and if this is drained off and on my farm. It will enliven your trip to thrown away we lose almost all the value Boston, and cost you but 5 cents a pack- as well as the flavor of the vegetables and they are insipid and flat.

As a rule young, green vegetables are The result of this effort was that he cooked too long. They should be cooked "Four sacks left," he added. "Now, if rapidly, without cover except spinach, and only until they are tender, no longer, using there's anyone here that is car-sick, I've got a remedy in my basket. This popcorn as little water as is possible. If they are they can be maintained under such condi- is first-class for a disturbed stomach. It cooked after they become tender, they will sweeten it and correct indigestion. grow dark colored and unsightly, strong in flavor and therefore unpalatable. the facts of actual demonstration. That feeling of emptiness so common to railroad Grains and legumes (peas, beans and len-Moreover, it is refreshing and relieves that tils) require more water in cooking, as they lose most of their moisture in the Nearly all the travelers were smiling ripening process. Wilted vegetables also broadly at the conclusion of this harangue, require more water, but if these cannot be and three more sacks were quickly disposed freshened before cooking they should not be used. Have the water freshly boiled for "If I carry this one lonely sack of popthe vegetables; since water, as soon as it corn home," he said, in his final effort, begins to boil, parts with its gases and be-"my wife is apt to make me bring it back comes flat and insipid; so put in the vegeagain. Now, who'll part with 5 cents and tables as soon as the boiling begins and keep it cooking continuously, but not too rapidly, for the temperature cannot be inlent-looking old woman produced a nickel creased, after water reaches the boiling point, by violent bubbling.

刘 All vegetables belonging to the tubers are better steamed or baked and many others It will bring relief to sufferers from are much finer, notably asparagus and asthma or consumption, even in the worst young cabbage.

cases. This is about what one dose of Onions and cabbage, on account of the strong odor of the volatile oil, should be cooked in plenty of water, the water changed several times according to the age



A COMPANY

The Bee will send twelve girls, who carn their own living, on twelve of the best vacation trips which could be planned. All of their expenses will be paid and transportation furnished for a friend to accompany them. It is left to the readers of The Bee to decide who they shall be, by voting on the coupons publ.shed in each issue,

The Best the Land Affords.

From Omaha via the Union Pacific, the Overland Route, to Salt Lake City. This trip through the heart UNION PACIFIC of Nebraska is an education in itself, teaching the re-sources of Nebraska and giving a view of the most thriving towns of our state. The newest point of interest on the Union Pacific is the Sherman and Tunterest on the Union Pacific is the Sherman Alli Tun-nel, one of the latest engineering enterprises in per-fecting the road. This includes ten days at the Hotel Knutsford at Salt Lake City, the repu-tation of which extends in either direction across the continent as one of the finest hostelries of the country. When one goes to Salt Lake the Knutsford is the place at which everyone stops. Salt Lake always has more than ordinary attractions on account of the Great Salt Lake. Sait Lake is within easy reach of Garneid Beach and Saltair, famous for their splendid bathing facilities. The return trip will be via Denver, with three days at the Frown Falace Hotel, the just pride of Denver. It is well named, for it is a veritable pal-ace. A day's excursion around the famous Georgetown Loop and then return home via the Union Facific.



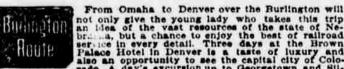
为

X

为

From Omaha to Chicago over the Northwestern is but a night's ride and a most pleasant one in these days of luxury. A doable track span be-tween Omaha and Chicago makes it a safe as well as a pleasant journey. A day's stop at the Grand Pacific Hotel, centrally located and splea-didly appointed, will give an opportunity for a bring one to Waukesha, the most famous watering place in Wis-The Fourier Chicago.

consin. The Fountain Spring House, were there no other attractions at Waukesha, would furnish every comfort and convenience for rest and a good time. The grounds are not only most beautiful, but also have arrangements for all sorts of outdoor sports, and the famous fountain spring is part of the hotel property. Within twenty minutes ride of the hotel on the trolley line is Wauke-sha Beach with opportunities for fishing, boating and bathing.



From Omaha to Denver over the Burlington will not only give the young lady who takes this trip an idea of the vast resources of the state of Ne-bra, but a chance to enjoy the best of railroad service in every detail. Three days at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver is a taste of luxury and also an opportunity to see the capital city of Colo-rado. A day's excursion up to Georgetown and Sil-to Colorado should miss. Then ten days at Colorado Springs at the Alta Vista Hotel will furnish a chance to enjoy the grandeur of the Garden of the Gods and Pike's Peak, the most famous spot in Colorado. The table of the Alta Vista Hotel is always ade-quate to satisfy the appelle even when stimulated by the moun-tain atmosphere and everything is thoroughly comfortable and

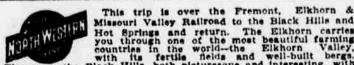


This trip will be over the Great Rock Island Route to Denver, Colorado Springs and Manitou. There is only one Rock Island Route and everybody praises its spiendid equipment and reliable service. On this road there is a choice of three equally spiendid trains. A night's journey and then ens is in Denver-with 3 days at the Brown Palace Hotel. A day's excursion on the "Colorado Read" through the Clear Creek Canyon, up to Georgetown, around the famous Loop and then back again to Denver before evening. Then over the D. & R. G through the fa-

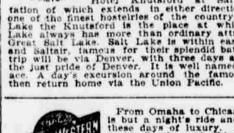
mous Royal Gorge, with its three thousand feet of towering rook, into the Grand Canyon, and at last reaching Glenwood Springs and Hotel Colorado, for ten days' pleasure there. No more beautiful s'tuation for a hotel will be found than in this romantic spot, with its pure mountain air and magnificent scenery.

·

From Omaha to Chicago on the Milwaukee, the only electric lighted train between the two cutes, is a pleasant trip for another young lady. There is just time enough in Chicago to catch out hurrying. This will bring one into the ex-position city. For any one who has had an ap-position will offer a pleasant kind of a vacation and a trip to be long remembered. Ten days in Buffalo is ample time to see the exposition theroughly and every comfort will be af-forded at one of the hotels of the Pan-American Hotel System. This institution controls several of the Deat Hotels in Buffalo. This institution, The Mariborough. Besides these hotels, they have made arrangements with a large number of private dwell-ings in the neighborhood, where an overflow can be accom-ings in the neighborhood, where an overflow can be accom-ings in the neighborhood, where an overflow the first the sposi-tion at its best, the Midway and all the attractions. The return trip will allow a day's stop at Chicago at the Grand Pacific, the Milwaukee.



Missouri Valley Railroad to the Black Hills and Hot Springs and return. The Eikhorn carries you through one of the most beautiful farming countries in the world-the Eikhorn Valley, with its fertils fields and well-built bergs. Thence to the Black Hills, both ploturesque and interesting, with its gold mines and typical western towns. The chief attraction there will be a two weeks' stay at the Hotel Evans, the finest ap-pointed hotel in the west at Hot Springs, which boasts of the largest and finest plunge bath in America. This will include all of the privileges of the baths without expense and this is a treat to be envised. Pleasant paths and drives, wonderful caves, cascades, canyons, flowers and waterfalls go to make up the beau-ties which nature has abundantly furnished.



mainly composed of rugged land, similar to that which forms the bluffs along the Mississippi, and that the soil is light. The production on such land will not be nearly so abundant as on the level and rich prairie farm. It would be a mistake to introduce a ponderous breed on such a farm. A ligh breed, such as the Devon, for instance could readily climb the bluffs and gather food, whereas a ponderous breed like the Shorthorn could succeed only in carrying their heavy bodies over such land b labored effort; while, therefore, the former a small breed, would almost certainly suc ceed well under such conditions, the large breed would not prove a success.

Then again there are farms that are intermediate in character. They have pasture lands upon them that are undulating and in some instances hilly. They also have upor them level stretches, where plentiful food supplies may be grown with which to sustain them in winter. Here, then, are con ditions suited to the maintenance of the intermediate breeds, as, for instance, the Red Polls or the Ayrshires.

Where protection cannot be furnished, the natural hardihood of the animal is an important factor. But under farm conditions it is not so important relatively, since that measure of protection can usually be furnished suited to the needs of the breed It is not to be understood, however, that hardihood in breeds, even on the arable farm, is not an important consideration. On a given area of farming land it will be found that, even under existing condi tions, when the prices of beef are relatively high. a greater profit can be obtained from cattle kept for milk or for milk and meat than for meat only. But the fact re-

mains that even on some arable farms, If cattle are to be grown at all, they must be grown for meat production only. The con ditions that relate to labor are such that cows cannot be milked, nor can the milk be cared for in the best fashion. Some of these have relatively large areas for pasture, as in the northern part of the state. and on others the pasture area is limited although other food is grown in great abundance. Under these conditions, which breeds should be kept? Four breeds will fill the bill reasonably well, but not equally well. These are the Shorthorn, Hereford. Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway. Under the conditions first named, that is, when the areas of pasture are large and of cultivated land, small Galloways will probably fill the bill better than the others; especially will this be true where the animals are considerably exposed to rough weather. The dams may be of mixed breeding, the sires being Galloway. The young animals would suck their dams and at 18 months or at 30 months would be sold for fattening on farms where the necessary foods can be grown. High-grade Galloways fatten well and produce meat that is eagerly sought in good markets. On the second class of farms named the Aberdeen-Angus would probably prove the most satisfactory, because of the excellence of the meat pro-But when grown under such conduced. ditions the aim should be to grow meat of the best quality. The young animals should be pushed along from birth and put due a very prevalent indifference and freupon the market at from 24 to 30 months quent distaste for many of our most valu-

Table and Kitchen Practical Suggestions About Food and the Proparations of It. Daily Menus. THURSDAY. BREAKFAST. Ceral. Fruit. Stuffed Tomatoes, Baked. Potato Cakes, Toast. Coffee. LUNCH. Peanut Butter Sandwiches. Fruit Salad, Wafers. Lemonade. DINNER. Okra Soup. Okra Soup. Stewed Chicken with Dumplings. Boiled Rice, Spinach. Cherry Pudding, Cream Sause. Coffee. FRIDAY. BREAKFAST. Fruit, Cereal. Codfish Balls, Tomato Sauce, Toast, Coffee, LUNCH. LUNCH. Bardine and Potato Salad. Lemon Jelly, Strawberries. Cereal Coffee. DINNER Broiled White Fish, Mashed Potatoes. Dressed Cucumber. Potato Mayonaisse. Cherry Ice, Coffee. SATURDAY. BREAKFAST. Cereal, Fruit, Lamb's Liver, Brown Sauce. Lyonaisse Potatoes. Rolls, Coffee. LUNCH. LUNCH. Corn Pudding. Panned Tomatoes. Fruit, Wafers, DINNER. Vegetables Soup. Mutton Chops, Stewed Tomatoes. Macaroni and Cheese. Queen Mab Pudding. Coffee. SUNDAY. BREAKFAST. Fruit. Cereal. Scrambled Eggs. Grilled Tomatoes. Toasted Muffins. Coffee. DINNER. Tomate Ellenus Tomato Bisque. Smothered Chicken, Brown Sauce. Rice Croquettes, Creamed Peas, Combination Salud. Fruit, Cream, Cake, Coffee, Fruit, Coffee, SUPPER. Jellied Tongue, Cottage Cheese. Tomato Mayonnaise. Fruit, Wafers.

COOKING SUMMER VEGETABLES.

Care in Selection and Preparation for the Table.

"Vegetables are best in their own season, just as nature develops them, not as man forces them.

The good housekeeper will give as much care and attention to the cooking and dressing of vegetables as she devotes to other foods, hile indifferent cooks entertain the mistaken idea that very little skill is required. And to the negligent and monotonous manuer of preparing them is

and variety. These vegetables are more delicate if allowed to soak in unsalted, cold water for an hour before cooking. Never let vegetables remain in the water when once done. Unless you can have your vegetables

fresh from the garden you will find peas, corn, beets, squash, turnips, pumpkin and tomatoes are improved by adding just enough sugar to restore their natural sweetness; about a teaspoonful to a quart. Tomatoes are usually improved by the addition of a little sugar to correct the acidity, as they partake more of the nature of a fruit than a vegetable and are, in some seasons, quite tart.

A very simple yet effective way to destroy the odor from cooking onions or cabbage is to keep a small quantity of vinegar simmering on the stove near the vessel containing the vegetables. This does not spoil the flavor of the vegetables as some other remedies do. Add salt to peas and beans when they are partly done.

Time for Cooking Vegetables.

Much depends on the age and condition of the vegetables, and also the manner in which they are cooked, fresh young vegeables requiring, of course, much less time. table can give you only the approximate length of time. Use judgment and common sense and when the vegetables are tender do not cook them longer. Bake potatoes, 30 to 45 minutes. Steam potatoes, 20 to 40 minutes. Boil potatoes (in their skins), 20 to 30 ninutes. Boiled potatoes (pared), 25 to 45 minutes Asparagus (young), 15 to 30 minutes. Beets (young), 45 minutes. Corn (green), 12 to 20 minutes. Cauliflower, 20 to 40 minutes.

Cabbage (young), 35 to 60 minutes. Celery, 20 to 30 minutes. Carrot, one to two hours. Lima or shell beans, 45 minutes to 1% lours.

Onions, 30 to 60 minutes. Oyster plant, 45 to 60 minutes. Peas, 20 to 60 minutes. Parsnips (young) 30 to 45 minutes. Spinach, 20 to 60 minutes. String beans, 20 to 60 minutes. Summer squash, 20 to 60 minutes. Turnips (young), 45 minutes. Tomatoes (stewed), 45 to 60 minutes. When vegetables are served with boiled sait meat they must be cooked in the liquor from the meat after it has been removed.



S. should be pushed along from birth and put upon the market at from 24 to 30 months old. They should never be allowed to stand still in growth or to become lean in fesh. This means that they must get all the supplemental food they want, and varied in kind, and whenever they need it. The profit comes through the excellence of the meat product and the good prices it brings because of high finish. Only the skilled feeder can grow such meat. The man who is going to live by dairy-ing, without any special regard to meet production, will find that the Jersey, the Guernsey, the Holstein or the Ayrshire will answer his purpose either in the pure or the high stade form. The Holstein, being the largest breed, has higher sdaptation for rich and level, rather than for less rich and more broken lands. The Holstein has been railed against because of the

From Omaha to Minneapolis via the "North-Western Line," with croice of trealna, either the "Win City Limited," a fast night train, or the "Twin City Express," a fast day train. The night train leaves Union Passenger station, Omaha, 7:85 ins. daily, arriving Minneapolis the sext morn-ing in time for breakfast. The day train leaves for supper. It is less than two hours ride from Minneapolis to Lake Minnetonka, over the Great Northern, which is the best the Hotel St. Louis will convince one that this is one of the best conducted summer hotels in the country. Two weeks will be siven to the fortunate young lady to enjoy the boating, driving, and summer galety of Lake Minnetonka, which is one of the spots of which nature can be truly proud, for it is one of the most beautiful little sheets of water in the land, and offers every opportunity for diversion and rest.

From Omaha to Kalasa City over the Missouri hotel in the west-the Coates House. The Coates House is eminently the leading hotel of Kanasa City, and the traveler naturally says "The Coates House" in the same breath with "Kanasa City." From Kansas City to Warrensburg, Missouri, is but a comparatively short trip. Just Outside of where everything is as delightfully refreshing as the name. It is decidedly restful there, but still there is plenty to do if one has the inclination-boating, fishing, driving and other season-able pleasures never allow time to hang heavy. Two weeks there will convince the fortunate young lady that the time is altogether too short.

From Omaha to St. Louis over the Omaha & St. Louis R. R. and Wabash, with three days at the South-ern hotel, with its broad corridors and its ideal service. There is something about the Southern Hotel which makes it unlike anything in the land, whether it is the fact that it combines the luxury of the modern hotel with the home-like atmosphere and the courtesy of the old southern hostelity or whether it is because no stone is left unturned to make the guesis comfortable. It is hard to say. From St. Louis to Toledo, with a day of rest at the Boody House, Toledo's leading hotel. It is so conveniently lo-cated that it is easy to get a glimpse of Toledo, as well as enjoy-ins the splendid hotel service of the Boody House. From Toledo it is a three houre' ride over the waters of Lake Eric from Toledo to Put-in-Bay on one of the Detroit and Cleveland coast line steamers, which so completely combine safety, comfort and speed and which afford comfort and luxury to those who have the opportunity to en-joy a lake trip. Two weeks at Hotel Victory at Put-inBay will give a thorough enjoyment of the pure lake air and the luxuries of prob-ably the finest hotel on the lakes. The Hotel Victory has an enviable reputation, which has been well earned.

This trip will be made on the Illinois Central, which has become one of the popular Omaha-Chi-cago lines, on account of its high class train and unexcelled service. A day's stop in Chicago at the northward over the Pere-Marquette Railroad to-ward the prettiest spot in all the state of Mich-igan-well named "Charlevoix, the Beauliful." The Belvedere Hotel has been chosen for a point of land between Round and Pine Lakes, but is such as home-like hotel that the pleasure is doubled. There is everything everyone can wish for in the way of amusement-skiling, row-ing, blcycling, tennis, bathing, bowling, golfing and fishing, to-sether with numerous excursions on the many little launches and steamers of Pine and Round Lakes, or out on Lake Michigan, with all the chances in the world to delight the eye and enjoy the pure air, which acts as a tonic to shattered nerves. The re-turn trip will be by water on the steamship Manitou to Chicago, and home again over the Illinois Central.

From Omaha to Lake Okoboji on the Milwau-kee is only a night's ride, and the same splendid service is afforded as between Omaha and Chi-cago. All of the Milwaukee trains are electric lighted and this is a feature which no other road offers the same advantage. CENCIA STATE

Toad offers the same advantage. Two weeks stay at The Inn at Lake Okoboji offere a delightful rest for any one. As every one knows, Lake Okoboji is one of the most beautiful spots in the west to spend a summer vacation. It offers boating, fishing, driving, and enough going on all of the time in a social way to keep something doing without being ultra fashionable.

No traveler between Omaha and Chicago really sppreciates the trip unless they take the daylight train over the Burlington Route, which affords fast service over a smooth road, as well as the oppor-tunity to see this splendid western country. Two days at the Grand Pacific at Chicago, which has

days at the Grand Pacific at Chicago, which has been entirely rebuilt during the last year or so, making it second to no hostelry in Chicago. From Chicago to Lake Geneva, with two weeks at the Garrison House, is a prospect not only for a cool and beautiful vacation trip, but the pleasure of staying at so well an equipped hotel makes the trip doubly desirable. The lake is a most beautiful sheet of water, twen-ty-four miles in circumference, and an almost infinite variety of charming scenes. Its shores are lined for miles with summer resi-dences, club houses and hotels, which leave no doubt of its popular-ity. Fishing, boating, driving and the kindred summer pleasures are at anyone's command, within reach of the hotel. The return trip will be via Chicago and again over the Burlington Route, with a chance to compare the night service with the daylight trip.

Rules of the Contest

The trips will be awarded as follows: Four trips to the four young ladies living in Omaha receiving the most votes; one trip to the young lady in South Omaha receiving the most votes; one trip to the young lady in Council Bluffs receiving the most votes; three trips to the young ladies living in Nebraska outside of Omaha and South Omaha receiving the most votes; two trips to the young ladies living in Iowa, outside of Council Bluffs, receiving the most votes; and one trip to the young lady living in South Dakota receiving the most votes.

The young lady receiving the highest number of votes will have the first choice of the trips, the next highest second choice, and so on.

No votes will be counted for any young lady who does not earn her own living.

All votes must be made on coupons cut from page 2 of The Bee.

Prepayments of subscriptions may be made either direct to The Bee Publishing Company, or to an authorized agent of The Bee.

No votes sent in by agents will be counted unless accompanied by cash, in accordance with instructions sent them.

No votes will be counted for employes of The Omaha Bee.

The vote from day to day will be published in all editions of The Bee. The contest will close at 5 p. m., July 22, 1901.

Cut Coupons from Page Two.

VOTES will be counted when made on a coupon cut from The Omaha Bee and deposited at The Bee Business Office or mailed addressed

