HOW TO KEEP BOYS ON FARM spending boy enjoys asking his father for

Problem Being Anxiously Considered and Widely Discussed.

MANY DRIVEN FROM HOME BY OVERWORK

Boys Given Tasks Out of Proportion to Their Ages and Early Seek a More Congenial Atmosphere.

"How Shall We Keep the Boys from Leaving the Farm?" was the title of a paper read at the farmers' institute at Wakefield, Kan., by Mrs. A. L. Southwick, She said:

While this problem is being anxiously considered and widely discussed, I am reminded of that hackneyed but excellent advice of Punch, "Don't." If your boy has arrived at the age when he must choose an occupation with an inherent and constitutional distante for farming and is possessed of a determination to seek his fortune in some other calling you would better let him go. A man must love his business or he will never succeed. Under proper conditions farm life is the most healthful, interesting and enjoyable for a boy. It affords the freedom from restraint he delights in. appeals to the dominant faculties of his nature, courage, hardihood and love of adventure and a desire to investigate the mysteries of the natural world. He lives very close to Nature in the formation period of his life, laying up a store of knowledge the schools can never teach him. Nature is always ready to "sing her wonderful songs" and "tell her marvelous tales" if he has time to listen. How he rejoices at the coming of spring and with fascinated eyes he sees how generously the earth responds to the touch of the plow. His plays consist of miniature farming. His dreams are of a time when he, too, shall "Jocund drive his team affeld"-when he shall know the delight of producing something by the labor of his own hands. Oh! the pity of it; that to so many the rude awakening comes too soon.

Children whose lives should be care-free and joyous, given time to develop physical and mental vigor, are set to tasks out of proportion to their age. We have all seen them, plodding their weary way, through the endless rows of corn, misshaped in body and dulled in mind. The colts are allowed to frolle and play, until with hardened muscles and adequate strength they are ready to bear the load. How carefully they are watched and guarded from bruises and cuts so they may reach the highest physical development of which they are capable, while the little boys are made to ride the stalk cutters and all the dangerous farm machinery that comes along. Is it indifference, or possibly an abiding faith that men don't seem to trust their colts to Providence. "Are not they of more value than many" colte?

Child Labor on the Farm.

There is frequently a man short on the threshing machine and a boy is told to take his place; with the pluck and stoicism of his nature he sticks manfully to his post, although his arms and back seem breaking will never set. Talk of the child labor and prophet to rise up in his wrath and in thundering tones denounce the monstrous abuses practiced upon children in the country. itself within a few days. How shall this man keep his boye from leaving the farm when their childhood have grown weary of the sound of unthe years that shall free them from bondage? Keep them on the farm? He would better take Punch's advice:

But there are others. There is the man who never takes his boys into his confidence; issues orders like mandates to be to do." But, bless your heart, it's the boys who are going to do it. He always speaks "I" am going to plant. The boys have been reading agricultural papers and could give him points on the importance of rotation of crops-on restoring fertility to that exhausted soil. But being only boys they the field in corn, as he has always done and his father has done before him. Privately they think him an old fogy, but are too polite to tell him so. He probably docen't know it, but this man is an imperialist and is governing without the consent of the governed, and all those dreadful things he has been denouncing so strongly during the last campaign. And I stamps are imprinted. The banks have not form of government.

Another Type of Man.

Another type of man who is managing to drive the boys away from the farm is the chronic grumbler—the pessimist. How he ever became a farmer is a mystery, and why he continues to be one is a greater. For nothing has ever gone right with him. It has always been too wet, or too dry; come to believe that the elements have formed a conspiracy against him. Always regulation of his office, but a provision of speaks of farmers as a set of fools, trodden | the law, that no stamps will be redeemed of the trusts and combines. Even his dog The same is true of the provision that the has a discouraged droop to his tail. His stamps will not be redeemed in lots of less wife, poor soul! has to bear the burden of than \$2. his continual complaints in addition to her own. It has been said that "Fretfulness will kill everything that is not in its nature immortal." So hope and ambition dies out of the faces of his family. The boys the time at which they were purchased early drift out into the world in search of and setting forth that the person or cora more congenial atmosphere. And this poration offering them for redemption is man wants to know how to keep the boys

from leaving the farm. To the man who is in love with his business, farm life is a very different thing. To him it is a workshop, laboratory and experiment station. And a farmers' institute is held around his own fireside every night. where each member of the family is represented. For each one has an individual as well as collective interest in something on tinuing the serial numbers, and awaiting the place. The work on the farm, by improved methods and the best machinery, is reduced to the minimum. There is no hap- will be returned. It was estimated by one hazard work here, but a definite plan is followed and the results are sure. To this of the United States now have man it is a science as much as an art. He their possession between \$400,000 and respects his business. He magnifies his \$500,000 worth of these checks. Mr. doing chores all night on his place. The evenings are for recreation and social pleas-

Responsibility Helps Boys.

He knows that the commercial instinct is very strong in boys, and they are encour aged to do a little financiering on their own account. He was a boy once himself and he remembers the delight of a sense of proprietorship. He knows that no self-re-

If Fels-Naptha soap is no better than other soap, we are fools (as well as liars) to money-

Sels & Co., makers, Philadelphia.

apending money, so his boys are given an opportunity to earn some. The poultry business is 100 per cent more profitable since the boys took stock in it. The orrevenue, besides supplying the family table. He finds plenty of work suited to their strength to keep the boys employed, without calling upon them to fill men's places. As they grow older they have an interest in the stock and share the profit and loss. partnership that his accounts are apt to show a balance on the right side. He is farming for all there is in it. Health, enloyment, independence, and the building of s home. This is where his life shares the responsibility. For, though a man may build a palace, it takes a woman to make a home. Together they are building a home

that will foster noble aims and lofty ideals. A home so attractive that the boys will not entirely new and will enable the farmer, and questionable places in search of amuse- what crops will bring him the largest rement. A home where wisely selected books, turns in money. Printed in colors, it will music and flowers will exert an inspiring convey information in the clearest and most influence. Where the best magazines and easily comprehended manner imaginable. the great daily newspapers find a place, arteries of the world.

It is more important to them than the inculcated with a love of farm life, that tion be afforded, so they may be mentally, to form complete maps of states. morally and physically equipped for the battle of life. You may not hope to keep all these boys on the farm. You would not if you could, and you could not if you wide its doors to some. And some with ing the ship of state, past the treacherous shoals and whirlpools, past the dangerous rocks and reefs, into the broad and tranguil ocean of peace.

'From homes like these our country's andeur springs makes her loved at home, revered honest man is the noblest work of

SOME REVENUE COMPLICATIONS pected to succeed on his land.

Many Misunderstandings Have Arisen Over Application of Altered

Tax Law.

The first day of the fiscal year brought an endless amount of trouble and complication to the departments of the government involved by the changes in the internal revenue taxes made by the last congress, says a Washington special to the Providence will take care of them? But Globe-Democrat. At the postoffice department at 3:20 p. m. July 1, 367 telegrams had been received relative to the abolition of the special tax on money orders. It appears that the department was slow in getting out its official notification to postmasters of the change. At scores of the postoffices the postmasters refused to issue money orders unless the old war revenue tax was paid. This led to contro--his brain on fire, and that blazing sun and their patrons and the resultant referversies between the money order clerks ence of the question to the postoffice dethe sweatshop of the cities; we need a partment. This is the only part of the war revenue changes involving the post-

office department and is expected to adjust

At the internal revenue bureau of the holds such memories as these, when they to arrive shortly after midnight, when treasury department the telegrams began most of the offices of the large interrequited toil, when they have been count- nal revenue collectors were open for business. These telegrams were piled high on the desks of the chief clerk and commissioner of internal revenue. Most of them related to changes in the beer, cigar and cigarette taxes and the new stamps. Although the bureau has offices as far distant as Portland, Ore., and Honolulu, Hawaii obeyed without question. The first per- islands, there were not more than three or sonal pronoun always in evidence. They four unimportant offices in the United hear a great deal about what "I am going States which had not received the necessary stamps. In the case of the offices where the new supply of beer stamps had not arof "my stock" and "my crops" and what rived in time collectors were instructed to continue the sale of the old beer stamps. This necessitated their sale at the old rate and the brewers who make use of them will have to make claims for a rebate. The collectors have been charged with the old are not consulted, and are told to plant stamps at the old rate, but the few sales which were necessary at the offices of differ-

ent collectors will be adjusted within the

next two months. The question of redeeming stamps is ex ercising the bureau officials not a little. Little difficulty is expected in securing a satisfactory arrangement, except in relation to the bank checks on which the venture the assertion that those boys of been content with receiving assurances that his know a lot more about farming than the stamps will be redeemed and canceled returned to them, so that they may not ose the investment in stationery. Complaints have been received at the treasury department from many sources that the internal revenue bureau has been harsh and unreasonable in the conditions which have been placed upon the redemption. Mr. Yerkes pointed out that as comsioner of internal revenue he had not made a single rule or regulation, but in all that too hot, or too cold. The rain never falls had been proposed with reference to this at just the right time to suit him. He has redemption of the imprinted checks, he has followed the letter of the law. It is not a inder the heel of capitalists, at the morey | two years after the date of their purchase.

> With these conditions named in the law the bureau has been obliged to insist that the stamped checks presented for redemption be accompanied by affidavits showing the bona fide owner. The greatest complaint from the bankers has been the interruption of the serial number in the

cashier's checks and in bank drafts. It is suggested at the bureau that congress, by its action and consideration of the matter, gave the banks practically six months' notice of the impending change. and this condition could have easily been met by the printing of extra checks conthe treasury department's action as to whether the canceled checks and drafts conversant with the matter that the banks There is no working all day and Yerkes refused to make even an estimate as to the amount outstanding, but said that as all of the checks were printed under the supervision of the department he would be able to give an exact state-

ment within a comparatively short time.

His Ingenious Argument. Washington Star: "This country ought to be ashamed of a man who will use money illegitimately in politics," said the earnest citizen.

"It never struck me that way," answered Senator Sorghum "I don't see how anyone can hold a con-

trary epinion. Well, I suppose it all depends on how you get accustomed to looking at the mat-When a man is willing to pay hundreds of thousands of good dollars to get an office it seems to me the country ought

UNCLE SAM'S MAP OF SOILS

chard and garden are made to yield a rich It Will Teach Each Farmer What He Ought

WHOLE COUNTRY IS BEING CHARTED

But he finds since he took the boys into Map Will show Suitability of Soil for Various Crops-Farming to Be No Longer Done by Guesswork.

Uncle Sam is going to have a soil map that will be a wonder, says the Washington Post. It will be something of a kind found loitering around livery stables wherever he is located, to determine just The map is to cover the whole of the

and the boys are kept in touch with the United States and will be on such a scale stirring events and share the excitement that every ten-acre patch will be repreand enthusiasm that are thrilling the sented by ene-eighth of an inch square. But each farmer will be able to procure a chart of his own neighborhood on a larger accumulation of more land, to raise more scale, so that he can arrange his planting corn, to feed more hogs, that the boys be in accordance with the suggestions which it conveys. The work is done by townships the foundation of a strong, sturdy manhood to start with and these are put together to be secured, that an opportunity for educa- make counties, which are finally assembled

Hitherto the business of farming has been to some extent guesework; the agriculturist formed a surmise as to what crops were test for him to try and did his planting acwould. Their country is calling them, cordingly. Henceforth it will be quite dif-Some with matchless strength and daunt- ferent. He will study the government map less courage are leading our armies to and from it will obtain advice, based on the victory. The halls of congress are opening highest scientific knowledge, as to what will be best for him to try to grow. Then he steady hand and resolute purpose are pilot- will go ahead with a reasonable certainty of satisfactory results.

In the first place, the soil map will show what kind of agricultural industry any given locality is best adapted for-whether fruit raising, vegetable growing, dairying or general farming. It will make clear to the farmer in North Carolina, for instance, Princes and lords are but the breath of that he has the same soil that is used advantageously for certain purposes in Georgia, and that, if climatic conditions are not unfavorable, the same crops may be ex-

Ocean Strip for Vegetables.

A wonderful strip of light, sandy soil, not over four or five miles wide extends along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Florida, with occasional interruptions, bordering the ocean and its embayments-t. e. the rivers and bays. It is a natural truck patch, adapted for the production of early vegetables, which ripen much sooner in that ribbon of land than anywhere else in corresponding latitudes owing to the nearness of the sea. The nearer the water the earlier the planting may be done.

Along that strip in spring the climate moves north at an average rate of thireen miles a day. The crops of vegetables which it produces come to market at a corresponding rate. But backward weather in the south and forward weather in the nouth will disarrange things sometimes, causing a ripening of the same kinds of produce at the same period in different latitudes of the strip and thus bringing about a glut disastrous to growers. Under ordinary conditions, however, the potatoes, tomatoes, peas and other garden stuff arrive first from Florida, then from Georgia,

next from the Carolinas, and so on. This interesting strip is conspicuously shown on the soil map, owing to its great commercial importance. It has so lengthened the season for fresh vegetables that now it may be said that there is no longer any season; such products are obtainable there is a limited area below reach of frost where vegetables can be grown all winter and the yield of this region tides over the cold months, until the spring season begins its march up to the coast.

Value of the Work.

It is the strip next to the beach, a mile wide, that is best for trucking purposes and these sandy lands, when near to citles and with good transportation available, are worth from \$50 to \$500 an acre, though only a few years ago they were valued at \$1 an acre. As shown by the map, even along the strip the soils vary, so as to be adapted to different kinds of truck, the lightest and sandiest being best for early peas, the medium most suitable for tomatoes and the heaviest just right for growing cabbages.

The map will call attention to certain troubles of soils which have been investigated through chemical analysis. One of these is acidity, which has an important influence upon farming over large areas; another is excess or deficiency of certain elements of plant growth, which can be supplied by fertilizers, and yet another is As for alkali, science has asceralkali. tained both the source of it and the rem the Pilipino knows of establishing a stable by the bureau, but they want the checks edy. It comes usually from wash from the mountains, from salts carried onto the land by irrigation, or deposits laid down from a period when the land was sea bottom. The remedy is to underdrain the land and wash out the alkali, and to prevent accumulation of seepage water in the sub-soil.

An illustration of the method of map ong and of the value of the work is afforded by a chart of the so-called Yazoo bottom in Mississippl, which has just been completed. It is a vast alluvial delta 100 miles long by 40 miles wide, and comprises a good deal of the richest land in the world. But within its topographical limits are four or five different kinds of soil, some of which are unproductive. Some of the land yields a quarter of a bale of cotton to the acre, some of it half a bale, some of it three-quarters of a bale, and some of i a bale or more. Generally speaking, the bottom represents a production of about a bale to the acre.

Introduction of New Crops

The spots not so productive for cotton have been ascertained recently by the experts to be valuable for crops of kinds not yet incroduced, such as vegetables and certain fruits. Provided with a soil map of the region, the farmer will know where to replace poor crops of cotton with vegetables that will yield \$100 to \$200 an acre. In that part of the country there is a great deal of what is called "wash soil," which has ruined whole sections agricultually, the alluvium being readily carried away by floods and rains. Such areas are indicated on the map, and instructions are given as to how to treat them by terrac-

ing, etc. The map will give a basis for the introduction of new crops from abroad by showing what areas are specially adapted to certain kinds of plants. It was incidentally by this investigation that the important fact was ascertained that real Sumatra tobacco could be grown in the Connecticut valley-a discovery which will put millions of dollars into the pockets of American producers. In these days of rapid agricultural development it is of the utmost importance to encourage in every possible way the introduction and spread of new industries, such as truck growing, fruit culture on improved principles, etc., and the soil map here described has an obvious and important hearing upon all such prob-

American Syndicate in Belgium.

LONDON, July 3 .- A representative of the Associated Press learns that an can syndicate has purchased the International Sleeping Car company of Beigium and that the business will be transferred to

Twelve More Splendid Vacation Trips

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 published 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 of Nebraska is an education in itself, teaching the resources 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 inth Tun-

terest on the Union Pacific is the Sherman in Tannel, one of the latest engineering enterprises in perfecting the road. This includes ten days at the Hotel Knutsford at Salt Lake City, the reputation 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. Sait Lake always has more than ordinary attractions on account of the Great Sait Lake. Sait Lake is within easy reach of Garfield Beach and Saltair, famous for their splendid bathing facilities. The return trip will be via Denver, with three days at the Brown Palace Hotel, the just pride of Denver, it is well named, for it is a veritable palace. A day's excursion around the famous Georgetown Loop and then return home via the Union Pacific.



From Omaha to Chicago over the Northwestern is but a night's ride and a most pleasant one in these days of luxury. A double track span between 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 spienhasty glimpse of Chicago. Then a comparatively short ride will bring one to Waukesha, the most famous watering place in Wisconsin.

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 Waukesha 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 Nebra, a, but a chance to enjoy the best of railroad ser are 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 Coloredo and opportunity to see the capital city of Coloredo and Silver Polyme through Clear Creek Canyon is a trip that no traveler 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 adequate to satisfy the appetite even when stimulated by the mountain atmosphere and everything is thoroughly comfortable and commedious.

From Omaha to Denver over the Burlington will



From Omaha to Minneapolis via the "North-Western Line," with choice of trains, either the "Twin City Limited," a fast night train, or the "Twin City Express," a fast day train. The night train leaves Union Passenger station, Omaha, 7:35 p. m., daily, arriving Minneapolis the next morning in time for breakfast. The day train leaves Union Passenger station, Omaha, 8:36 a. m., arriving Minneapolis for supper. It is less than two hours ride from Minneapolis for supper. It is less than two hours ride from Minneapolis for supper. It is less than two hours ride from Minneapolis for supper. It is less than two hours ride from Minneapolis the hotel St. Louis will convince one that this is one of the best conducted summer hotels in the country. Two weeks at the Hotel St. Louis will convince one that this is one of the spots of which nature 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 liversion and rest.



From Omaha to Kansas City over the Missouri Pacific, with three days at the biggest and best hotel in the west—the Coates House. The Coates House is eminently the leading hotel of Kansas City, and the traveler naturally says. The Coates House in the same breath with "Kansas City." From Kansas City to Warrensburg. Missouri, is but a comparatively short trip. Just outside of Warrensburg is Pertie Springs, and the Hotel Minnewawa, 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—beating, flahing, 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 Southern 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 hostelry or whether it is because no stone is left unturned to make the guests comfortable, it is hard to ray. From St. Louis to Toledo, with a day of rest at the Boody House, Toledo's leading hotel. It is so conveniently located that it is easy to get a glimpse of Toledo, as well as enjoying the splendid hotel service of the Boody House. From Toledo it is a three hours' 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 enjoy 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 probably the finest hotel on the lakes. The Hotel Victory has an envisible reputation, which has been well earned.



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 splendid equipment and reliable service. On this road there is a choice of three equally splendld trains. A night's journey and then one to in Denver-with 3 days at the Brown Palace Hotel. A day's excursion on the "Colorado Road" through the Cicar Creek Canyon, up to Georgetown,

around the famous Loop and then back again to Denver before evening. Then over the D. & K. G through the famous 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 situa-tion for a hotel will be found than in this remantic spot, with its pure mountain air and magnificent scenery.



From Omaha to Chicago on the Milwaukee, the only electric lighted train between the two cities, is a pleasant trip for another young lady. There is just time enough in Chicago to catch a train over the Nickel Plate for Buffalo, without hurrying. This will bring one into the exposition city. For any one who has had an appetite created by the Transmississippi Exposition the Pan-American exposition 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 thoroughly and every comfort will be afforded at one of the hotels of the Pan-American hotel System. This institution controls several of the best hotels in Buffalo, which are conveniently located for the exposition. The Buckingham. The Lincoln, The Mariborough Besides these hotels, they have made arrangements with a large number of private dwellings in the neighborhood, where an overflow can be accommodated. Every opportunity will be afforded to see the exposition at its best, the Midway and all the attractions. The return trip will allow a day's stop at Chicago at the Grand Pacific, Chicago's most popular hotel, and back to Omaha again over the Milwaukee.



This trip is over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad to the Black Hills and 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 fertile fields and well-built bergs. Thence to the Black Hills, both picturesque and interesting, with its gold mines and typical western towns. The chief attraction there will be a two wecks stay at the Hotel Evans, the finest appointed 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 envied. Pleasant paths and drives, wonderful caves, cascades, canyons, flowers and waterfalls go to make up the beauties which nature has abundantly furnished.



This trip will be made on the Illinois Central, which has become one of the popular Omaha-Chicago lines, on account of its high class train and unexcelled service. A day's stop in Chicago at the famous Grand Pacific Hotel, and then to the northward over the Pere-Marquette Railroad toward the prettiest spot in all the state of Michigan—well named "Charlevoix, the Beautiful." The Belvedere Hotel has been chosen for a week's breath of lake air. It is not only beautifully situated on a point of land between Round and Pine Lakes, but is such a home-like hotel that the pleasure is doubled. There is everything everyone can wish for in the way of amusement—sailing, rowing bicycling, tennis bathing, bowling, goling and fishing, together 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 return 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. Two weeks stay at The Inn at Lake Okoboji offers a delightfur 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 tppreciates the trip unless they take the daylight train over the Burlington Route, which affords fast ervice over a smooth road, as well as the opportunity to see this spiendid western country. Two

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, twenty-four miles in circumference, and an almost infinite variety of charming scenes. Its shores are lined for miles with summer residences, club houses and hotels, which leave no doubt of its popularity. Fishing, beating, 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

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

"Vacation Contest Department," Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.