Varieties of Mendicants Swarm About the Stock Exchange.

OUTSTRETCHED PALMS SOLICIT THE COIN

Brokers Listen to Hard Luck Stories and Submit Graciously to the "Touch"-Poverty and Plenty.

In the higher ranks of beggardom it has long been a saying that Wall etreet is the paying place in America for the practitioner of the art of touch and go. The bunco steerer's adage, "There's a Wall street before they die." Every form of begging game flourishes there and that form flourishes best which is the most genteel and ingentous.

The financial district of New York, or, as some describe it, the financial center of the world, has always been the Mecca for those who believe that the world owes them a living without any return for it, but of late there has been such a wholesale descent of the begging fraternity that the brokers in Wall street. It wears a bonnet of Orieans, siders that the streets of the financial sec-

ous donations to any possible charity. So long as the begging was done with ing eyes who wished to sell tickets to per- homeless." was almost sure to be rewarded with the price of a drink. But the plain, unvarof whiskers and too well ventilated clothing is not popular on Wall street and this kind has become very prevalent of late. Along with him have come a borde of subscription agents, who invade buildings like a swarm of roaches and are as little welcome. That is why Wall street is now in revolt.

#### Valuable Information.

The publication of illustrated volumes on Wall street and its prominent men has made it possible for the charity fiend to is is the brokers' natural cross and is street and it is quite a common thing for

"Mr. Clews," begins the stranger, "I used to speculate in your office and had a run of luck, but I got on the wrong side of the market and now I am up against it. I want to ask you for a small losn until I sell a house I own in the country. When I get the cash for this place I shall be back in your office rolling up the money again."

Like many other cases, the broker thinks he recognizes a casual customer in the apparent stranger and the lcan is forthcomng. The ups and downs of Wall street life make it necessary for everyone to be kindly disposed to the man who is temporarily out at elbows. The borrower may be the lender in a few weeks' time. But when the same the same tale of hard luck it begins to look like "Queer street," and of all people in the world the Wall street broker is the most resentful when victimized.

At the same time the broker must be cautious in his dealings with the stranger who accosts and claims acquaintance with him on the street. There are many varieties of speculators, and some of those who drift in from the country districts wearing clothes that would make a hit on the varicty stage are too good customers to lose. A certain member of a big Wall street firm had an unpleasant experience in this line recently. As he was going to the exchange an elderly man in shabby clothes addressed him timidly:

"Ain't you Mr. So-and-So?"

"Yes, I am; but I'm in a great hurry." "I just wanted to ask you of you "No, sir, I can not," said the broker

phatically, scenting a "touch." The Broker Apologized.

is he stalked away he was dimly aware some messenger boys laughing at the figure his interlocutor cut as he stood, staring and discomfited. Half an hour later the broker came out upon the street again only to run into the seedy little man. "Mr. So-and-so," began the little man, "I only wanted to ask you of you couldn't-"

"Now, see here," cried the outraged broker, "I won't stand being held up this way. If you do it again I'll have you ar-

"Then give me back my \$20,000," said the little man patiently. "What?"

"I've got \$20,000 with your firm in combined wheat and I just wanted to ask you if you couldn't tell me whether I'd better hang on or sell."

The seedy little man was a country mill owner and a considerable speculator. It took the broker ten minutes to apologize in a manner befitting the occasion.

Another class of beggar that the etock broker seeks relief from is the insistent man who collects for a charitable institution, real or imaginary, principally the latter. He invariably descends on his prey at the busiest time in the day, bursting in on the broker's study of the all-important ticker and reeling off a begging petition while holding out a book in which appears the names of well known men as sub- quarters would make interesting reading it scribers to the charity in question. Most of the names are inserted there without their owners' permission, but the list serve to lend emphasis to the collector's remark that "it will look very queer when the list is published if your name does not appear

# EASILY DECIDED

### This question should be answered easily by Omaha people.

Which is wiser, to have confidence in the opinions of your fellow citizens or depend on statements made by utter strangers?

Mr. F. B. Kingsbery of 1823 Doreas street carpenter by trade, says:-"Doan's Kidney Pills are a good medicine and I can recommend them. I had an attack of kidney rouble for two months and for two weeks before I got Doan's Kidney Pills I could not work on account of my back. I com nced using the remedy and soon noticed its beneficial effect. The pain in my back left me and the irregularity with the kidney secretion was corrected. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills the best kidney and

rinary medicine I ever used. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents Poster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name-Doan's-and

BEGGARS ON WALL STREET little hobbies and figuring in the published lists of a charitable organization always gives a certain standing tone to a firm It is too late to recall the money when the broker learns later, by comparing notes with his friends in the "street," that his name as well as theirs has been used in wholesale gathering in of funds, which never reached the charitable society they were intended to benefit. It is very easy in the rush and whirl of Wall street life, where time is so precious that the simples way of saving it is usually chosen, for a fraud with a good face and a little brazen assurance to carry his ends and coin

money without trouble. Persistency of the Touchers.

So persistent are some of the bogus col lectors of charity that it is all the doorkeepers of the exchange can do to prevent their penetrating to the very floor in search of victims. They are from one entrance, only to seek admissucker born every minute," they have sion at another; they lie in wait for brokers alry, supplied and resupplied the muscle amended to read, "And all of them get to going in and brokers coming out; they fall in step beside him and walk and talk until the money is given as the easiest way of saving a scene, they ignore signs of private doors, are past masters at the art of "bluffing" office boys and when not fattening at the expense of the broker they are picking up crumbs and whole loaves from many mules and horses as men have gone the customers who throng his office and are always liberal and open handed when the market is going their way.

Of late a new apparition has appeared coal scuttle shape, bedecked with scar-The sudden increase of business in Wall let and gold ribbon; it stands patiently street and the daily reports of immense outside the entrance to the Stock ex- world has ever known. It has turned sales of stocks and the stories, real and change holding in its extended hand a fanciful, of the making of vast fortunes by tambourine. It is a silent apparition, so nations toward this country, but also ata turn of the wheel, have convinced out- far as vocal evidence of its presence is tracted general diplomatic notice. Along concerned, but the tambourine is thrust tion are bestrewn with gold and brokers are out in a way that explains its object very walting only to be asked to hand out gener- forcibly and the attention of the passersby is attracted to the object by the sign on a hand organ in the vicinity of the some degree of finesse Wall street endured tambourine. On the organ there is a It cheerfully and gave freely. Lissome printed appeal to the world in general young women with soft voices and appeal- and Wall street in particular to "help the "It was self-denial week," formances that were never intended to the sign informs the brokers. "Give to take place found a ready market; suave worthy charity and help save the lost," gentlemen in elik hats who politely aug- says another sign. The organ plays raggested subscriptions to organizations which | time airs; the girl in the poke bonnet ratexisted chiefly within those hats, collected ties the small change in her tambourine an occasional bonus, while the hard-luck and the brokers smile and swell the fund, story, buoyantly and genially presented, not because the signs touch them, but for the reason that they are mostly large hearted men and the sight of a sweet-faced nished "bum" with a five days' undergrowth girl standing asking alms is calculated to awaken sympathy in a monument. Nevertheless, the brokers protest against this begging plan with the others, for they feel it is out of place in a busy business center like Wall street.

Of begging epistles every man of prominence in the "street" gets a waste basket full daily. This particular line of begging is regarded as one of the afflictions that will always be part and parcel of the prosperous life of the district. recognize a Stock exchange man in the borne uncomplainingly. But the army of beggars that is becoming larger daily, the one of the board members to be approached army that invades the most remote of by a seedy stranger and addressed by private offices, that is ever hungry for more and stops at nothing to gain its end, has become such a nuisance that the brokers have under consideration a plan of organization in the line of a boycott on begging to rid life in the financial district of this unbearable burden

THIS WOMAN KNOWS POLITICS.

#### Comprehensive Grasp of Boston's Polittent Machine.

Though nominally executive clerk, she occupies a position which is believed to be unique in American political machines, relates the Boston Post.

Miss Mary Meyer is in reality acting secretary, assistant treasurer, right bower to the president, the encyclopedia of rules, regulations, laws relating to conventions, cuses, candidates, nominations, elecleaders and of the machine, and must from almost any point of view be considered as part of the machine itself.

"Mary," as she is generally known, and her abbreviated title is given her with no and great canvas windsails reaching half slight, but as an indication that she is regarded as one of them, knows every democratic politician in Boston. She knows them by acquaintance; she

strength, their abilities and their reliability. She can tell to a dot the voting strength of every faction in the city and the pros-

pects of that strength being lessened or in-

She can separate the wheat from the chaff, the big fry from the small fry. She knows who are the "real things" and who are the beelers. She knows whether a leader is in touch with a machine; whether he should be received with a happy, welcome smile or be given the Alaska treat-

In fact, she may be called the democratic Bradstreet. She knows the ratings of all. Mary Meyer came in during the last campaign of Hugh O'Brien for mayor to assist in addressing envelopes. In 1889, under the late Mathew Keany, she was again employed and showed such proficiency in mastering political detail that in 1890, when the democratic state organization re organized, she was employed permanently as clerk.

In 1897, when the state and city democ racy separated and decided to have separate headquarters, Miss Meyer was offered her choice of which organization she would go with. She chose the city organization and has since remained with them.

She has been in the most confidential relations with all the leaders of the party, including Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. William E. Russell and Hon. John E. Russell. Miss Meyer is a versatile woman.

Upon assuming her clerkship she found the necessities of a knowledge of typewriting and stenography and her evenings were then spent at a business college until she perfected herself in those accomplishments. Miss Meyer's courage has been often severely tested, but it has never failed her. Her experience in the city committee head-

ever compiled. An ordinary riot has no terrors for her. Every year there is a struggle in the filing of delegations and the sea of pushing. gesticulating, struggling men, who strive to have their papers filed first, is a sight to strike terror to the uninitiated. But Miss Meyer views matters with equanimity and coolly knows from whom to

take papers first and on whom to close her As a worker she is indefatigable.

During campaign times it is no unusua thing for her to work forty-eight hours at a time with no intermission for rest. She enjoys the excitement and has a real love for politics in every detail.

She has the reputation of being a "goo fellow" and many a hard luck tale is daily poured into her ears by those who are in need, and Miss Meyer generally responds. Meyer is essentially feminine in her tastes. She makes her own clothes and designs

and makes her hats. She is fond of literature of any kind, passionate love of flowers, knows something about photography and can differentiate between every variety of "hot air" known to her political environment. She is said to be the only woman who

thoroughly "knows" politics in Boston. The greatest healer of modern times is Banner Salve for cuts, wounds, sores, piles and all skin diseases. It is guaranteed. Ese no substitute.

How the United States Mas Contributed to Amiet Great Britain.

ANIMALS TO CARRY ON THE CAMPAIGN

Shipments Made with Regularity from New Orleans to South African Ports Under Great Difficulties.

By a stroke of the pen declaring live stock contraband of war this country could have added, at a moderate estimate, a year to the war in South Africa. We have mounted and remounted the British cavto move their artillery and furnished and refurnished them with pack trains. Texas has been drained of mules and Kansas, Wyoming, Missouri and the other stock raising states of the west have been so nearly depleted that the \$40 animals of 1899 bring \$90 today. More than half as to the English army. One hundred and one thousand have been shipped from this country alone. And still a transport a week with a thousand or more head leaves New

of live stock for military purposes the not only the great commercial eye of all with the gigantic purchases of live stock millions of dollars have been spent in fodder and lumber, in equipping large stockyards, hiring an army of laborers. veterinary surgeons, carpenters and machinists and in maintaining an official

General Samuel Pearson of the Boer army has been in this country since November last working diligently to put an end to this mule supply. The English drove him here themselves. They cut off a small party of which he was in command from the rest of Dewet's forces and drove them across the Portuguese border, the band scattering and reaching neutral ground by individual flight. The general came here to conduct a legal campaign against his enemies. His suit in the federal court at New Orleans to stop the shipments, Judge Parlange decided, was not a matter the court could pass upon; it was for the cabinet to decide. General Pearson was unsuccessful in his efforts at Washington, but he is still at work and is about to reopen the case at New Orleans

#### on new grounds. Began Buying Early.

Two months before the hostilities began England had officers in Austria, Portugal, Canada and the United States purchasing All these stations were opened animals. that no delay should be suffered, but the cost being from 50 to 100 per cent higher in the other countries and the quality much inferior, they were soon abandoned and entire reliance placed upon "the states."

The first shipment sailed from Southport (just above New Orleans) October 16, 1899, a month before war was declared. The Prah carried out that day 671 mules-a small load. Subsequent shipments all ran higher, the City of Manchester, which sailed on the 21st of the following month, carrying the largest cargo ol stock that ever sailed-2,080 mules and horses. Mules formed by far the largest part of all the shipments.

Regular cattle ships could not be secured. The growing live stock industry could not spare one. But the prices offered were sufficient to make the owners of a number of cotton carriers, then awaiting cargoes of the south's king staple at run for days before it becomes master Sheets of their steel sides were backed out above the water line for ventilation. as high as the masts were installed to convey fresh air through tubes to the lower compartments. The nail, chisel and saw had no more regard for the carved cabin knows their political sinclinations, their woodwork than they had for the rough pine of which the stalls were built from wheel

> to keel. The air sheets face forward and the ressels are required to be under way to force the draft. So the animals are loaded hurriedly (it generally requires about twelve hours) and the boat gotten off immediately upon the last animal crossing the gangplank.

# Lonses Are Heavy.

In rough weather the waves often roll in through the holes in the sides and douse the animals, but that is a blessing, for in long trips across the torrid zone the heat down in the hold becomes awful. The animals are packed closely side by side. There is "standing room only." A loss of 10 per cent on some trips in the summer is considered small. There is a veterinary surgeon aboard each boat 75 to 100 muleteers. The latter, after feeding and watering the stock and cleaning the stalls each day, have to give a hand dosing the sick, binding the bruises sufferers from the ship's rolling, and slinging up those too weak to stand longer. There is another task-that of hoisting over the dead. The transports seem to be known among, and spotted by, the great ishes. Porpoises, sharks and the like follow them for days, for they are sure of at least three good meals of mule per diem.

The swiftest vessels of the fleet make the distance to Capetown in twenty-eight days. By this time many of the poor creatures, rom standing still so long, with not room to turn around, are too stiff to move and have to be lifted out of the stalls. They soon recover-those not too far gone-and when they realize that they are again on terra firma they jump and buck with joy beyond control. But it is simply giving them another taste of life before the slaughter, for fever, insects and bullets make short work of them.

Occasionally storms are encountered that toss the ships about so that many of the beasts are maimed and crippled beyond recovery or killed outright. The Corinthia days' work in attempting to float the vessel it was given up. More than a thousand winter soups. mules were taken up on deck and after their noses had been pointed toward land, so that they might see and scent it, they were lowered overboard. Four hundred swam the distance. The others were either unequal to the effort after being penned up so long or spent their strength in vain efforts to get aboard the ship and the tug boats about it.

animals has been growing less. At first any these on cords and hang them where they Despite her masculine associates Miss mule from thirteen to fourteen hands high will dry quickly. or horse from fourteen to sixteen, sound of limb and in good condition, after three pods, cut off each end and wash them days' rest to recover from the railroad thoroughly, boil them in salted water until journey to New Orleans, was loaded for from "David Harum" to Brice's "Common- Capetown. Now only an animal with a tried then drain off the water; season with salt. wealth:" likes fancy needlework, has a constitution is sent. The whole workings of pepper and butter and serve in a covered the department are now complete. In Kan- vegetable dish. sas City, St. Louis, Dallas and Houston corrais for collection are maintained. To these recruiting stations candidates are tomatoes and three quarte of water: pu brought. Any that pass, he they one or over the fire and let it boil; take a young fifty, are retained until the number has tender chicken, joint it and fry a nice grown large enough to warrant the charter-

Of late the percentage of loss among the

OUR MULES IN THE BOER WAR for shipment. The first assortment is the sick and bruised from the well. The former are sent to the hospital department. They exercised daily and fed up

the journey. Each animal is insted. Then they are assorted for fitness for the various services. Each is numbered on the hoof and marked with a broad arrow if for the heavy artillery, a small arrow for the light and a double cross for the cavalry. Those simply numbered go into pack trains or are assigned to some other routine work.

#### Haven for Hobos.

With the muleteers the qualifications have grown less rigid. At first at the offer of free transportation the officers could pick their men. All the discharged Spanish war soldiers who applied were chosen. But particular care was taken that they should not get near a Boer recruiting station. Finally when the South African enthusiasm began to wase the price had to be raised; return transportation was added. Later return transportation and \$15. But New Orleans was drained. Now hobos and tramps are enlisted from any old place. They get free transportation on the tops of the stock trains from as far away as Chicago and the Britishers are scratching harder for them than they are for mules. It is interesting and pathetic to see the animals shipped and it is amusing and ludicrous to see the motley conglomeration of vagabonds. Besides what covers his hide a red handkerchief slung over his shoulder generally contains the entire worldly outfit of the Americo-British muleteer of today. Each goes with the intention of letting the light strike him only at meal times and lying in the hay under the shadow of the mule the rest of the day. Each thinks he is "slick" evade the "cockney" boss and has the idea that his destination is a land of free gold and diamonds. Each meets a sudden and sore awakening when once aboard ship. The British officers were very much agitated the other day after one of the shipments to see the name "Samuel Pearson" on the list of muleteers. It didn't seem possible that it could be their arch enemy, the Boer general. Yet they were prepared to fear almost anything from Boer strategy and they were indeed relieved when the

#### Table and Kitchen Practical Suggestions About Food and the Preparations of It.

ship arrived at the other end safe. A hobo

Daily Menus.

had shipped in alias.

Fruit.
Lamb's Liver and Bacon.
Grilled Tomatoes.
Coffee. LUNCH. Green Peas. Canned Salmon Lettuce. Soft Gingerbread.

Soft Gingerbread.

Lemonade.
DINNER.
Cream of Tomato Soup.
Broiled Steak. Stewed Corn.
Mashed Potatoes. Cold Slaw.
Ice Cream. Berries.

BREAKFAST.
Blackberry Mush,
Parsley Butter. Cream Toast. Blackberry Musn.
oiled Salt Mackerel. Parsley Butt
New Potatoes. Coffee.
LUNCH.
Sardine and Olive Sandwiches.
Descriptions. Cream.

Sardine and Olive Sandwiches.

Berry Shortcake. Cream.

Iced Tea.

DINNER.

Iced Clam Broth.

Planked Whitefish. Cucumbers.

Mashed Potatoes. New Beets.

Lettuce.

Pineapple Bavarian Cream.

Coffee.

BATURDAY. BREAKFAST. Sugared Fruit. Beauregard Eggs. Brolled Tomatoes. Bacon.

Rolls. LUNCH. Mayonnaise Sauce. Cold Boiled Labster Stuffed Tomato Salad. Cheese. Lemonade. DINNER.

Iced Tomato Bouillon.

Breaded Veal Cutlets. Cream Sauce.

Okra and Corn. String Beans. Okr Fruit Salad. Wafers. Cheese. Coffee. SUNDAY.
BREAKFAST.
Chilled Fruit.
Cereal. Whipped Cream.
Cream Sauce.

Molded Cereal. Whipped Cream 8
Breaded Tomatoes. Cream 8
Lyonnaise Potatoes. Coffee. DINNER. Cold Boned Chicken. Garnish of Jell Creamed Mushrooms and Peas in Cases. Gratinated Cauliflower. Lettuce. Wafers

Iced Rice Pudding. Coffee. SUPPER. Deviled Sardines.

White Cake. Tea. THE OKRA OR GUMBO.

# Southern Vegetable Pavorite Little

This is a vegetable par excellence in the hands of a good southern cook. This vegetable, so distinctively a south

ern favorite, is not so well known to northern cooks except in large cities. The seed pod is the edible part of this plant and is wholesome and nutritious. There are two varieties grown for the market; of these the best is the short, thick, green pod, which will remain tender longer than the long, slender pod, which is pale

green and wiry. The liking for okra is an acquired taste with many, and those who are first introduced to it in the south may not like it. The creole method of cooking is to stew it in as little water as possible and until it is a sort of mucilage. If plenty of salted water be used and the cooking not prolonged after the okra is tender this pecultarity is avoided. Of course the pods must be very young and tender or they cannot be cooked in so short a time. Many do not know that the delicious fla-

vor of the famous Georgia Brunswick stew is due greatly to the presence of okra well cooked in the compound. Tomatoes and rice seem to be the proper

accompaniments for this vegetable and corn is very frequently used. The okra may be canned or dried for encountered a gale that blew it upon a winter use, and when not to be had fresh reef off Hayti in January, 1900. After five in the market can in this manner be used all the year round. It is especially nice for

## Dried Okra.

This may be obtained in the market when daily bills of fare. A well known authority the fresh is out of season. It is sliced in gives the following table: rings and evaporated like apples. The versmall tender pods may be canned whole. When dried it must soak in water for an hour before cooking and then boiled in and broccoli are cooling, nutritious, laxasalted water until tender, which will require about twenty minutes. Okra may be dried at home with very lit

tle trouble. Cut the pods in rings, string

Stewed Okra-Take young and tender tender (about three-quarters of an hour) matism and gout, and also in kidney dis-

Okra Gumbo Soup-Cut two quarts okra into rings and add two quarts of many.) brown; put it into the okra and tomatoes: ing of a train. Then they are shipped to make a brown sauce with the fat remaining New Orleans, where stables that will ac- in the pan and add to the soup. Add three commodate nearly 7,000 are operated. Here small onlous, chopped fine, a cup of corn they are assorted and gotten into condition and cup of lima beans and salt and pepper artichokes are highly nutritious, but are

# Which Girls?

The Bee wants to know which girls in the territory in which it circulates are most deserving of the vacation trips offered to the girls who work for a livelihood. We would like every reader to vote the coupons which appear on page two each day. Any young lady who earns her own living may enter the con-

The Bee will pay all of the expenses of the trips and furnish additional transportation, so it will not be necessary to go alone. Read over the rules



# Twelve Splendid Vacation Trips

From Omaha to Chicago on the Mil-waukee. Chicago to Buffalo via the Nickel Plate. Ten days at the Mari-borough and the Pan-American Ex-position. Return via Chicago with a day at the Grand Pacific hotel.

From Omaha to Hot Springs, S. D., over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad. Two weeks at the Hotel Evans at Hot Springs, with privileges of the plunge and baths. From Omaha to Minneapolis on the Northwestern. From Minneapolis to Lake Minnetonka over the Great Northern, with two weeks at the Hotel St. Louis.

From Omaha to Chicago on the Chicago, Burlington & Quinov. Two days at the Grand Pacific. Chicago to Lake Geneva. Wis, on the Northwestern. Two weeks at the Garreson house. Return via the same routes.

From Omaha to Chicago via the Northwestern with a day's stop at the Grand Pacific hotel. From Chicago to Waukesha, Wis, with two weeks at the Fountain Spring house.

From Omaha to Denver over the Burlington. Three days at the Brown Palace hotel, a day's excursion to Georgetown through Clear Creek Canyon. From Denver to Colorado Springs on the Denver & Rio Grande to the Gerden of the Gods, a trip up Pike's Peak, with headquarters for ten days at the Alta Vista hotel at Colorado Springs.

From Omaha to Lake Okoboji on the Milwaukee. Two weeks at The Inn at Lake Okoboji. Return via the Mil-waukee. From Omaha to Kansas City over the Missouri Facific with three days at Kansas City at the Coates house, Kansas City to Pertie Springs, Mo., with two weeks at Hotel Minnewaws.

From Omaha to St. Louis over the Omaha & St. Louis and Wabash lines, with three days at the Southern hotel. From St. Louis to Toledo with a day at the Boody house. From Toledo to Put-in-Hay via the Detrait & Cleveland steamship, with two weeks at the Hotel Victory.

From Omaha to Denver on the Rock Island. Three days at the Brown Palace hotel. A day's excursion on the Colorado road through Clear Creek Canyon to Georgetown and The Loup. From Denver to Glenwood Springs via the Denver & Rio Grande. Ten days at the Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs. Return via the same routes.

From Omaha to Salt Lake via the Union Pacific. Ten days at the Hotel Knutsford, Salt Lake, with privileges of Saltiar Beach. Return on the Union Pacific via Denver with three days' stop at the Brown Palace hotel, a day's excursion from Denver to Georgetown and the Loup through Clear Creek Canyon on the Colorado road.

From Omaha to Chicago via the Illinois Central, with a day at the Grand Pacific. Chicago to Charlevoix via the Pere Marquette railroad. Ten days at the Hotel Belvidere at Charlevoix. Return via Steamship Manitou to Chicago. Chicago to Omaha via the Illinois Centrai.

# 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 lows outside of Council Bluffs receiving the most votes; and one trip to the young lady in South Dakota receiving the most

The roung 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 the 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. 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.

to taste. Let it simmer gently for several not so digestible as some vegetables. Pospoonful of boiled rice and a tablespoonful of sweet green pepper, out fine, are put

into each soup plate. Stewed Okra with Tomato Sauce-Trim the tender pods same as for stewing; cover one quart with saited water, add a slice of bacon and cook until nearly tender. Then drain and add one cup of tomato and one cup of brown sauce; salt and pepper to taste and simmer until okra is done.

Okra with Rice-Prepare one quart okra as for stewing; put them in a saucepan with a pint of tomato pulp, half a pound of ham or lean bacon cut into cubes a small onion and a red pepper chopped fine and a pint of good broth or stock. Simmer gently for half an hour. Just be fore serving add a tablespoonful of gumbo fillet powder: let it boil up once and serve with boiled rice. The rice may be heaped

in the center of the dish. Okra Sauted, Creole Style-Wash, trin and cut into elices a quart of young, tender okra; place in a granite saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter, a medium-sized onlon, a medium-sized green pepper, both minced fine; stir over the fire until a golden brown, then add three large tomatoes peeled and cut into pieces, three tablespoonfuls of Spanish or some hot pepper sauce and salt to taste, and the okra. Cover the saucepan and simmer gently for half an hour. Turn teaspoonful of minced parsley and serve. Brunswick Stew-Stew a large fowl until the meat leaves the bones; remove skin, gristle and bones and chop the meat in coarse pieces. Return to the liquor; add a pint of corn scraped from the ears, a pint of young lima beans, three cups of tomato, a good-sized onion, minced fine, a pint of young okras, a small red pepper, minced,

butter and sait, pepper and Worcestershire sauce to taste. Simmer until okra is tender and then serve. The addition of a little paprika just be

little celery seed, two tablespoonfuls of

greatly. Okra Fritters-The large pods may be stewed in salted water, cut into rings or in long slices, dipped in batter and fried. Medicinal Value of Vegetables.

We do not desire to impress upon th minds of our readers the idea that any class of foods are to be regarded in the light of medicine or remedies, for we believe too much thought is already given to means of overcoming ailments that frequently originate in morbid imagination only. But many vegetables do exert very direct medicinal effects, and it may be well for the housewife to inform heraelf as to the nature of these in order that she may work more intelligently in constructing Asparagus is very cooling and easily di-

gested. Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts tive and purifying to the blood, as a tonic, but should not be eaten too freely by delicate persons.

Celery is delicious cooked, and good for rheumatic and gouty people. Lettuces are very wholesome. They slightly narcotic, and luli and calm the Spinach is particularly good for rheu-

Onions are good for chest allments and colds, but do not agree with all. (We may add, uncooked, they do not agree with

stomachic and cooling. Beetroot is very cooling and highly nutritious, owing to the amount of sugar it

Paraley is cooling and purifying. Potatoes, paranips, carrots, turnips and

tatoes are the most nourishing fattening for nervous people.

Turnip tops are valuable when young and

Tomatoes are health-giving and purifying. either eaten raw or cooked. Chili, cayenne, horseradish and mustard should be used sparingly. They give zest to the appetite and are valuable stomachics. Radishes are the same, but are indigestible and should not be eaten by delicate people. Cucumbers are cooling, but are indigestible

Radishes and Cucumbers. The amount of water contained in these two vegetables make them most valuable as summer additions to the bill of fare. The radish should not be eaten unless it is very tender and crisp, and in preparing it for the table do not cut off the tiny heart leaves, as these are said to aid digestion, and they at least add greatly to their attractiveness. The skin of the radish is the most indigestible part, and many remove all but a parrow band of the bright red around the center of the radiah, although they are prettier if left unpeeled. If one is denied the pleasure of eating them, a small dish of red radishes with the green tip showing, imbedded in cracked ice, will act as an "inducer" to the critical appetite on a sultry, bot morning and in this

way serve their purpose well. One reason why cucumbers so often cause trouble is because they are not prepared in proper manner. They should have at east an inch cut from each end and carefully pared to remove all the green part, sliced thin and soaked in cold water for a least half an hour, and an hour is better. If the cucumber is at all wilted it should not be served, as it is tough and indi-Cucumbers frequently cause indigestion

because they are not thoroughly masticated. They may be grated and served as a sauce or relish in this manner, for those who find it difficult to digest them when served in any other way. There is something so peculiarly refreshing and tempting in the odor and flavor

of the cucumber it is very hard for most people to resist eating them, even when they dread the consequence.

DANDRUFF CAUSED BY A GERM.

New Decovery that Kills the Germ

and Prevents Baldness. Pretty nearly all the hair preparations for dandruff have some merit in allaying itching of the scalp and in being a fairly good dressing for the hair, but there is only one that recognizes what causes dandruff, falling hair and baldness and that destroys that cause, a little germand that is Newbro's Herpicide. This germ eats its way into the scalp, down to causing dandruff as it digs up the scalp into little white scales. Unless it is destroyed there's no permanent stopping of falling hair and cure of dandruff and baldness. Newbro's Herpicide kills the "Destroy the caus: you remove

# Mob Attacks a Train.

Mob Attacks a Train.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Cordova, Mex., says: A train on the Vera Cruz & Pacific road was attacked by a large force of armed men at Tierra Blanca, a small station. Seven men on the train were killed. As soon as news of the attack reached Cordova a force of rurales was sent to the scene and is now in pursuit of members of the mob. The cause of the attack is not known here. It is said to have been made by men who were formerly employed in the construction of the road.

CHICAGO, July 16-Of the fifty-two preweries in Chicago, six have agreed to

# OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Philadelphia's chief department stores close at 5 p. m. daily; Saturday, 1 p. m.

A new record in dynamiting has been made at a Penobscot Bay quarry in Maine. A 52,000-ton block of granite was easily lifted. Dr. Frank S. Morris of McCool Junction, Neb., keeps in communication by means of carrier doves with patients living over a circuit of fifty miles.

The appellate court of Indiana holds that the release clause of a railway pass does not bar a suit for damages sustained through the negligence of an employe of the road.

The sentences recently imposed upon an Italian prisoner for a series of forgeries aggregated 1,088 years. This recalls the story of the condemned man not far from New York who ask a the judge to commute his term to imprisonment for life. Telegrene de Bort, the famous French aerenaut, has secured the lowest tempera-ture mark on record, 72 degrees centigrade, or 97.6 Fahrenheit. The reading was regis-tered on a thermometer in a trial balloon recently sent up to a height of 39,000 feet. recently sent up to a height of 39,000 feet.

There was a teachers' institute the other day in Eldorado, Kan, and some of the young men, habited in gorgeous shirt-waiste, took their seats in a row in the rear of the room. The instructions were going along a few minutes later when the old professor looked over the top of his spectacles and said: "For this question I would like ar answer from one of the young ladies in the back seats."

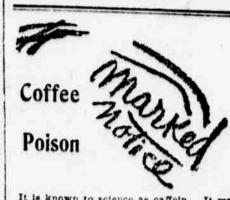
ladies in the back seats."

If the inhabitants of Wyoming wanted to spread themselves out each of them could have a little more than a square mile all to himself. In Nevada every four people could have ten square miles. Arizona, New Mexico, Montana and Idaho can afford almost a square mile each to their men, women and children, while up in frozen Alaska there are ten good square miles for every soul of population. Rhode Island is the fullest state in the union—with 407 people to the square mile. But even that leaves a good deal of extra room. Massachusetts, 349 people to the square mile, follows Rhode Island. Then come New Jersey, 250, Connecticut, 187, New York, 152.6; Pennsylvania, 140.1; Maryland, 120.5; Ohio, 102.

American bridge builders have recently

180.1; Maryland, 120.5; Ohio, 102.

American bridge builders have recently constructed the Goktelk viaduct in Burmah, which is the greatest work of its kind in the world. It is the largest and with one exception the highest. It is 2,360 feet long and its extreme height above the foundations is 335 feet. The only viaduct exceeding it in height is at Loa. In Bolivia, on the Antofogasta railroad, that structure being 33645 feet high, but it is only 800 feet long. Moreover, the foundations of the Goktelk bridge rest upon a natural tunnel. The highest viaduct in the United States is that over the Pecos river in Texas on the Southern Pacific railroad, which is 321 feet high and 2,180 feet long, while close behind it is the Kinzus viaduct on the Eric railroad in Pennsylvania, which is 301 feet high and 2,063 feet long.



It is known to science as caffein. It was discovered by a German chemist more than half a century ago, but thousands of people have not yet found out that this subtle polson is the cause of the headaches and rheumatic pains, dyspepsia, sleeplessness nervousness, exhaustion and numberless other ills from which they suffer. The Battle Creek Sanitarium medical experts found this out more than thirty years ago. and began making a coffee substitute. which, in its latest and most improved form is known as Caramel Cereal, a pure grain product. Contains no cheap sugar-house refuse, as do many so-called cereal coffee substitutes.

Every package bears a picture of the world-famous Battle Creek Sanitarium Ask your gracer for it.

