ments form a giorious page in the annals tions were represented by one cadet: of the nation and recall the names of lend- R. R. baggage master. Undertaker. ers whose deeds shed luster on American arms. A correspondent of the Chicago Record relates that the academy was proposed in the continental congress as early as October, 1776, and a committee was appointed to prepare a plan, but never reported. Shortly after Brigadier General Huntington proposed to congress that a school be established for "the instruction of a competent number of young gentlemen in what is usually called military discipline, tactics and the theory and practice of fortification and gunnery," but it was not until 1801 that only in a small way under the direction of George Barron, a private citizen, who obtained permission from the government to occupy the buildings at West Point for educational purposes, but he did not make a success of it. character of the institution, and if possible and a few years later his school was abolished because "the students ran into disorder and the teachers into contempt."

In 1812 the institution was reorganized on army, a scientific basis under the direction of the corps of engineers and by order of congress, and, curiously enough, Mr. Jefferson entertained doubts as to the constitutional power of the government to establish a military academy or even educate the young men of the country with the expenditure of public funds. It was not until 1817, when Major Sylvanus Thayer of the corps of engineers became superintendent, that the academy was brought up to a level of foreign schools of war and began to attract popular attention and favor.

Baseless Objections. One of the habitual objections that have been raised to this school by the narrowminded is that it is "a nursery of aristocrats," and I have heard demagogues in congress declaim about the "dudes" that are here being pampered and paraded at the expense of the taxpayers; but if there was ever a place where the doctrine of equality was vigorously enforced it is among the cadets at this academy. If there was ever a place where vanity and conceit were extinguished in the heart of a boy and where manliness and truth and devotion are taught by precept and example, both among the The military academy is no place for dude. He evidence of consciousness of such superiorpress the virtue of humility upon his mind deep thought.

General King, in one of his charming him, stories, tells of a lad who came to the acai- He wanted the penny, so he spoke up emy from a northwestern town, where he quickly. "I was thinking I wished I was had been the captain of the high school a clown. I'm going to be a clown when I cadets, and where, upon his departure, the grow up. citizens gave him an ovation and delivered eulogies which were published in the local Isn't riding good enough for you?" papers. With the best of intentions marked "The clowns get more hands (applause). copies of that paper were sent to West the child answered, knowingly. "There's Point with the mistaken idea of securing more fun in it, too. I'm not going to be a warmer welcome and greater respect for a rider. I'm going to be a clown." He had, the young cadet, but it was a calamity, for indeed, been practicing the "flipflare" with the other cadets clipped the article from the that ambition and now the circus people paper, pasted it carefully upon a board so say that he continued to do so all season and then, when the hero of the northwest- parallel bars between the afternoon and ern high school showed consciousness of his evening performances. A clown, as everysuperiority they would compel him to read body knows, must be more skillful at the account of his farewell ovation aloud, everything than anybody else. backward and forward, until he had comof concett taken out of him.

Competitive Examinations. tricts, gives boys of humble parentage an opmeet here on a common level, where wealth might be expected. and aristocratic connections are apt to be to practical common sense and modest man- drep were appreciative and attended regu invariably get along without trouble, but and attention. When the performers wer any cadet who attempts, consciously or un- about to disperse, the children surprised wish that he had never been born before he is reduced to the ordinary clay that his that he counted it sufficient. comrades are made of. It is only the upstarts, the "smarties," as they are called. that have trouble. No boy is accepted at his lives have been saved through the use of own valuation. It takes only a few weeks One Minute Cough Cure. Most of these for his comrades to find him out, and if he were cases of grippe, croup, asthma, whosphas estimated himself too highly they do ing cough, bronchitts and pneumonia. Its not hesitate to teach him where a discount early use prevents consumption.

There is an almost unanimous prejudice a West Point against the competitive system of appointment, on the ground that no casual examination by a committee can determine the qualifications of a boy, and it is claimed that some of the cadets who have passed such examinations with the highest marks have soon developed weaknesses mental or moral, which made it inadvisable for them to continue their studies. The professors say that the best material that comes here in the form of cadets is of the sons of soldiers whose childhood and boybood have been spent at military posts and whose minds and morals have been shaped by army discipline. It is easy for them to conform to the regulations and acquire the babits of a soldier compared with the difficulties experienced by a boy who has been brought up in a home of luxury and under the care of indulgent parenta

At the same time cadets appointed by competitive examination have the best records in the academy. In twenty-two years, out of a total of 2,282 cadets 1,020 were appointed by competitive examination and 1,262 by selection. Of the former 66 per cent graduated, of the latter only 45 per cent-The remainder resigned, were dismissed or were dropped because of deficiency in their

Of those appointed by competition only 24 per cent failed to pass the entrance examination. Of the others 49 per cent falled. these appointed by competition 242 were tischarged for deficiency in scholarship and nine were dismissed in diagrace. Of those appointed by selection 568 were discharged or deficiency and ten were dismissed. Hence he records are in favor of the competitive ystem, but the professors still insist that he boys appointed by selection make the

Parentage of Cadets.

The records of the parentage of cade: urnish a auggestive study and illustrate he representative democratic character of he corps. You cannot find among the pupil if any public school a wider social range than that from which the cadets at West Point were chosen. They came from all classes and ranks of people and the larger number from the farm. During the last ten years, for example, the sons of farmers have been admitted to the academy. The merchant class has contributed 115, the next

POINTERS ON WEST POINT in the army, the sons of officers, most of FARIRS AMONG FOOD MAKERS fathers of thirty-seven were manufacturers and of thirty-two mechanics, twenty were inaurance and nineteen were real estate agents, fourteen were clergymen, thirteen editors an unlucky number-thirteen bankers, thirteen bookkeepers, ten druggists, nine emmercial travelers, eight school teachers, FACTS TO PROVE ITS DEMOCRACY MIX dentists, five salcamen, five laborers, five WHAT hotel keepers, four printers, three policemen, three photographers, three locomotive

chanical engineers. Only three were sons of members of con green, which speaks well for the absence of nepotism in the military branch of the public service; two were sons of livery The West Point military academy will stable keepers, one was the son of the mancelebrate its centennial anniversary next ager of a lottery company, an unlawful year. Its early history and later achieve- business, and each of the following occupa-

Teamster Teacher of garment cut R, conductor. Dock master. Electroplater Inspector of water aughteman. Lithographer, Dairyman. Band leader Manager wire mill.

"I have selected these out of 120 occupaons that appear upon the records of the parentage of the cadets at the academy." says the correspondent, "as they illustrate would be interesting to trace the future careers of these boys and learn whether the theory of heredity is confirmed in the

Vote early and often.

### CLOWNS IN THE CIRCLS. Teaching in the Ring and How it !

velops Some Heroes. The clown who now approaches with the rous is a hero in the circus as well re out of it-to the circus boy at any rate. When the circus was at Madison Square garden

last year, says the New York Post, there was a circus rider of tender years-not more than 8-with it. His father and mother were riders and in certain states where the law permitted it the child had a part in the act. Dressed in spangled white fleshlings, he rode a white horse bareback. He leaped through boops and he was hoisted to the shoulders of his father and so carried at a mad pace around the ring. This was all a pleasure to him, but it was his ambition to be a clown.

He was not permitted to appear in Madison Square garden. The Gerry society agents were too formidable and this distressed him very much, as appeared one night in the dressing room, when his father and faculty and among the cadets, it is here, the applause riving muffled to where he was mother were in the ring and be could hear turned "flipflaps" and "handsprings" nor for any boy who thinks himself better for awhile, but one of the acrobats put a than his companions, because the slightest stop to this distraction, with a "here, Johnevidence of consciousness of such superior-ity, the slightest disclosure of self-appre-doing that on this hard floor." The child ciation, is almost certain to call for dis- stopped without another word and sat down cipline from his fellow cadets that will im- on a trunk, where he sighed and fell into

"Penny for your thoughts," was said to

"What do you want to be a clown for

There are half a dozen or more children mitted it to memory and several times they with every large circus and they have no compelled him to sing it to some familiar opportunity to get an education save in the tune until the poor fellow realized what a winter time-some of them have no chance miserable worm he was and had every atom then. The circus school is something of a problem every season. Some kind-hea-ted man, however, usually gives his time to The selection of cadets by competitive ex- teaching the children and a heal is kept of amination, as is the custom in many dis- the benches in the big tent after the after noon performance. More often than otherportunity to get into the army, and the wise the teacher is a clown. The clowns cadets come from every class of society, to seem all to be good-hearted fellows-as

With a large circus two seasons ago there the disadvantage of a lad, particularly if he was a well-bred and educated clown, who is inclined to presume upon them. Boys of taught gratuitously all summer. The chilners, who have the tact to avoid making larly. At any rate, the clown was in conthemselves conspicuous and assume no airs. trol and would compel both attendance consciously, to conform to the description him one afternoon in the hig tent and made given of the inmates of this academy by the him a small precent, a c mpanied by a congressional demagogue is often made to great wreath of flowers. It was all the compensation he got, but the people say

Reports show that over fifteen hundred

## CIGAR-SHAPED TRAIN.

An Interesting Experiment on the

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. is now being conducted by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad commany with a passenger train of peculiar construction, designed by Frederick U. Adams, formerly of Chicago, but now of New York. The train is variously designated as the "wind-splitter," the "crar-sanged train" and other terms described to the design. Mr. Adams is at a loss for an appropriate name, and described his invention as a railway train calculated to offer the least possible resistance to the atmosphere. He has constructed a train with the idea of treating the air as if it were a fluid with the same qualities of pressure and resistance as pualities of pressure and resistance as water and argues that if high speeds are to be obtained with economy as much atten-tion should be paid to the lines of passenger

Under the Adams plan of construction there is a continuity of lines from the continuity of lines are avoided. The spaces between the cars are closed by flexible connections, which, while permitting the flexure of the rain on curves and rough tracks, yet present no opening for the air. All air for yen-flation is admitted from the front end of the tender below the smoke from the locomotive and above the dust from the trucks. It can be continuity of the continuity lines and it is a chausand churches for the continuity of t

of far better results.

With light engines the six cars have been hauled at exceedingly high speeds. The of 200 brands of the country over runs thus far have been eighteen miles festionery, examined officially, n t twenty

new or bladder trouble that often end in the work room, with the workmen busy Bright's discant or disbetes. When Foley's mixing it in the machines with the largest number, an even 100, were the sons Kidney Cure makes the kidneys well, how chocolate. of lawyers, sixty-five were boys brought up foolish it is to delay.

Sample Instance of Ec-Jailed Luxuries Successiully Adulterated.

BOARDS OF HEALTH FIND OUT

Home and Foreign Goods Doped in Various Ways-Legal Restrictions Gradually Checking the Business.

score of skillful chemists, who are attached so our investigators selzed on the opportu-to the custom houses of leading parts of inity presented them.

Cutry. Second in importance is the National Exposed for twenty hours to the liquid and other leaves, and green tea to lo strain. weighted with impurities and colored with Then came the question of the effects of corper salts. When the government de lared both conditions on the vitality of the germs. domestic concerns were buying spent and damaged tea leaves, recurling and coloring them, then selling them as a first-class Within a few years pure pepper article. was the rule and impure the exception, Foreign dealers began to adulterate their goods until the condition of affairs was rebegan to decline.

Why Pepper Took a Jump.

n coreanuts were increasing their profits by every cargo of Australian mutton that is by pulverizing broken cocoanut shells and landed at the docks, but it cannot destroy swindle the general quality of ground pepper all over the country took a sudden rise Trade price lists had hardly then re sied the reverse. Europe when some enterprising French and bags of "polyrette," a compound made by cold. They also emphasize another little grinding up almond shells, olive eton s, cherry twigs and other ligneous fib.e., ference between a substance that really flavored with a few drops of pepper extract. When the wholesale grocers and spice dea :ers found out about "polyretts," the loudcet denunciations of the new adulterant came from the lips of the worthy cocoanut shell grinders.

At one time, when the sugar duty depended upon the color of the article, being lowest upon the raw, dark brown and highest upon pure white, the officials noticed a sudden falling off in the imports of the latter, and an immense increase of the former. To the eye and judged by ordinary standards, the stuff seemed the poores: and impurest raw sugar imported. The chemists in a short time demonstrated that the raw sugar had been refined in the West Indies. and then, to make the tariff light, had been mixed with fine clay until it looked like mud. It only needed to be dissolved in water, filtered, boiled down and then it was

Bogus Cinnamon.

In examining what was sold all through New England as powdered cinnamen. Massachusetts chemists were amazed to find that it did not contain a particle of that bark, and they could not discover a trace of the substance with which powdered cinnamon is usually adulterated. Finally in the red powder they found something green. which turned out to be a fragment of an internal revenue stamp, such as is used for This gave the clue and enabled hem to show that the mysterious stuff was old cigar boxes, dried and ground up and flavored with a few drops of essential oil. The authorities not only published the disvery forthwith, but attacked the brand so rigorously that in the next month all that there was in the market had been confiscated

In Boston a man has a machine which takes the favorite food of that city, splits each bean in two grains, channels and finishes these so much like coffee that when roasted they deceive the average grocer. In Chicago another commercial crook has a machine which makes a roest coffee bean out of coarse and damaged wheat flour. The dies which cut out the grains are so well contrived that out of 200 no two are alike.

Sophisticated wines and liquors were formerly very commen. One house in Hamburg and one in Bremen, not very long ago did a large business with the United States. They were quite honest in their dishonesty, and spared the government by announcing in their bills of lading that their champagns was "carbonated goozeberry." their old Cognac flavored with "potato spirit," or "industrial alcohol," and their Benedictine," medicinal cordial." They left the lying to the American customers, knowing probably that the new world is far superior in this regard to the old world.

Ingredients of "Wines."

In spite of the cheapness and wholesomeness of American wines, the officials cccasionally run down people who make a scant livelihood by comp undirg poor imitations. The New York Board of Health, for example, found a "vineyard" in the cellar of an elf warehouse in the heart of the business center. It consisted of a lot of old hogsheads in which the proprietor was fermenting da, age! raioins and decayed currents. The resulting wine, after be ng filtered and fortified, was then altoge her The officers threw several gall na vile:

through registers in the flow. An ordinary locamotive is used.

Six old passenger cars have been remodelled on these plans, and a series of cests is now being made. It is bound that a means will be found to secure higher special with economy and to provide some means of ventilation other than that of opening ar windows. The field is a new one and important results are expected. The tests thus far show a decided economy in power and an increased speed ranging from seven to twelve miles an hour. Mr. Adams is confident that a careful study of the construction and of the air currents will lead to far better results.

hest runs thus far have been eighteen miles in sixteen minutes, ten miles in eight minutes, ten miles in eight minutes, ten miles in three minutes and eighteen econds and two miles in seventy-one seconds. Railway officials are intently watching these tests. Primitent New York and Baltimore capitalists are interested in Mr. Adams inventions and his train will have there this interest on various reads in the large tent of the genuine article in the control of the following the large tent of the genuine article in what is offered under its name. Some years ago, in the factory of one of the lang-Fatal mistekes are made by those who est makers in this country, the Board of o not heed the earlier symptoms of kid. Health found a ton of Venetian brown in

Of such things are our luxuries made.

MICROBES IN A FROST.

Give Them a Farai Chill. The researches of Prof. Dewar on liquiair are familiar to all who take an interest in the progress of scientific research large. At a recent Royal society meeting reports the London Express, an interesting communication was made on behalf of Dr. A. Macfadyen and Mr. S. Rowland on the effect of the terrifically low temperature of liquid air on microbes. The aim of the in vestigators was that of ascertaining whe her the germs could gurvive cold of a degree ranging from 183 to 192 degrees Centi

grade It is of course known that many species of microbes can survive being packed in ice Both the national and state governments and even higher organisms flourish in the have long been coing a quanty and quantity Arctic circle. Indeed, the extremes of temof work, admirable to the highest decree, perature for low forms of life are widely in the examination of every kind of f.od separated, and so it becomes a matter of and drink imported, as well as of many practical public interest, as I shall show kinds produced at home; the suppression, to determine where the limits of vitality confiscation or destruction of unwhole om; in this respect are to be found. The low and injurious goods and the punishment of temperature of liquid air offered a supreme offenders. The United States government, chance to see how microbes comported reports the Philadelphia Times, employs a themselves under the exposure thereto and

Board of Health. The third ma hine con- air temperature no injury was apparently sists of the state boards of health. Dis. sustained by the microbes. But in the re honest merchants and manufacturers are cent experiments such gorms as those of men of brains and rely upon science to in- typhoid fever, diphtheria, authrax, cholera crease their profits. Under various protests and other ailments, along with nondiseasethey retain great savants to solve th mical producing species, were submitted to the and technical questions, whose solution liquid air test for seven days. In addition means a new way of deceiving the public. In the tea trade, for instance, black to a ddd the microbes in this experiment were has been found to be adulterated with sice.

copper salts. When the government de lared both conditions on the vitality of the germs.

These results may be summed up in the war on both frauds, they dwindled away immediately. As cheap teas remained as word nil. Under the microscopes they universal, another investigation was made showed no signs of mechanical injury or universal, another investigation was made, showed by signs of methals and they were as lively-if that term may be applied to denote a condition of vitality-as they were previous to their chilling and cooling experiences.

I have referred to the public interes

which attaches to these investigations. To know the limits of germ life is an essential item in the knowledge of the sanitarian ve sed. The government finally took a fa d, diseases caused by microbic action can be when he undertakes to show how infectious and the bogus pepper business forthwith destroyed and prevented from attacking us. It has been long known that we cannot trust to cold as a disinfecting and germ-An analysis by the Massichusetts Board o' killing agency. Cold will check germ Health showed that several leading dealers growth certainly, a fact we see illustrated

mixing with ground pepper. When the at- the microscopic living things that are retention of the authorities was called to this sponsible for inducing disease and for causing decomposition, putrefaction and a goodly number of other conditions beneficial and The investigations I have described con-Italian manufacturers began to send huge firm fully the sanitary teachings about

> bit of useful information-namely, the difkills germs and one that merely "scotches" Were this distinction more clearly appre hended by the public we should probably hear less frequently of mysterious out creaks of epidemics, which probably owe their origin as much to inefficient disinfec-

gence. All who suffer from piles will be glad to learn that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will give them instant and permanent relief. It will cure eczema and all skin diseases. Be ware of counterfeits.

tion as to any other piece of human negli-

LONG SERVICE OF SENATORS.

wenty-Four with a Record of More as pure and white a sugar as can be pro- bers have served more than twenty years,

> ler of Colorado first entered the upper house Union Pacific. (Class A.) in 1876, and his present term does not ex pire until 1903, but he resigned in 1882 to become recretary of the interior, an office which he held for three years, at the close of which he was returned to congress. Mr. Platt of Connecticut has been more than twenty-one years a senator; his colleague. Senator Hawley, has been in the senate nineteen years. Senator Cullom, whose term expires in March next and whose successor the next Illinois legislature will choose, has had seventeen years of service, while Senator Allison of lowa became a senator in 1873 and has been continuously in that office for twenty-seven years and his term has still three years to run. Senator Frye of Maine was chosen nineteen years ago and his colleague, Senator Hale, was chosen at the came time. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was elected in 1877 and has held his seat continuously since then. Senator Davis of Minnesota was elected in 1877 and the two Missouri senators, Cockrell and Vest, are both veterans in service, any project to replace either with a new man being regarded in Missouri as little short of revolutionary, Mr. Cockrell, who succeeded Carl Schurz, has been a senator since 1875, and Mr. Vest, who succeeded General Shields, has been a senator since 1875, twenty-five years and three days around the famous Loop and then back again to Deenver before evening. From Denver to Manitou, over the C. R. I. & P. with three days at the Sorlings with another view of the grandeur of the Rockies and within easy reach of the wonderful railroad, the Pike's Peak on that is famous in Colorado. A day will be spent in climbing Pike's Peak on that way. "The Cogwheel Route." From Manitou over the D. & R. G. thro the famous Royal Gorge, with its three thousand feet of towering rock, into the Grand Canon, and at last reaching Glenwood Springs and Hotel Colorado, for ten days pleasure there, including bath privilege at the finest baths in America. No more beautiful situation for a hotel will be found than in this romantic spot, with its pure mountain air and magnificent scenery. tor Allison of lowa became a senator in 1873 senator since 1879, twenty-five years and pure mountain air and magnificent scenery. twenty-one years respectively. Senator Vest's term has three years to run and that

of Senator Cockrell five. A small state which has been very tenacious in the support of its senatorial representatives is Nevada, Senator Jones baving been first elected in 1873-about coincident with "the crime of 1873," of which much has been beard in Negada-and Senator Stewart having been first elected in 1864, thirty-six year sago. He was re-elected in 1869, but retired after sixteen years of service to re-enter the senate in 1887, since which he has served conrecutively and has been re-elected for another to m, at the conclusion of which he will have had eighteen years of consecutive service and twenty-nine years of actual service with only one break. Senator Chandler of New Hemrehire has been in office since 1987. Sonator Sewell of New Jerrey was first el sted in 1881, but has not been caractet toly in the senate. Senater A'd i h of Rhode Island has been a senato vince 1881. succeeded General Burns de Senato Pat of Tennescee was elected in 1887; Sonator Daniel of Virginia in 1887, succeeding General Mahone.

It is usually to be observed that, with the compleuous exception of Mistouri, it is the smaller states which adhere to the pail y of successive re-elections for the reenitors. It is found usually that a constor of long experience can be of more service politically his constituents than one who is less familiar with the conditions of Washington life, and in small states the importance of federal patronage is not to be underated,

Charff Hutchers CASTORIA. I he Kind You Have Always Bought Chat H. Fletchers CASTORIA. Charlet Fletcher

THE MOST POPULAR Western Girls

> Every One May Help Select Them in the Second

# ANNUAL VACATION CONTESTS

The Bee Gives 10 Trips---Who Will Take Them?

The seven most popular girls in Omaha, Council Bluffs, South Omaha (one to be from Council Bluffs), who earn their living, will be on the seven best vacation trips that money could plan, with all expenses paid and free transportation for

an escort. To these The Bee has added three trips, and will also send the most popular young lady living South of the Platte River in Nebraska, the most popular young lady North of the Platte River in Nebraska outside of Omaha, and the most popular young lady in Western Iowa, outside Council Bluffs, on similar vacation outings and also with free transportation for an escort.

## In All the World No Trips Like These.



From Omaha via the the Union Pacific, the Overland Route, to Overland Route, to Sait Lake City, This trip through the heart of Nebraska is an ed-ucation in itself, teaching the resources of Nebraska and giv-ing a view of the most thriving towns of our state. The altitude gradually increases until at Cheyenne one the ocean, soon plunging

is 6,550 feet above the ocean, soon plunging into the Rocky mountains, through the There are ninety Unified States senators, and of the present senare twenty-four members have served more than twenty years, reports the New York Sun. The recent success at the democratic primaries in Alabama of John T. Morgan insures him another term. He took his seat in the senate on March 5, 1877, and at the conclusion of his next term will have been thirty-two years consecutively in office as senator from Alabama.

Senator Jones of Arkansas will have eighteen years in the senate to his credit on the completion of his term in 1903. Senator Teleford Colorado first entered the upper house



Denyer, Colorado Springs and Manitou. There is only one Rock Island Route and everybody praises it's splendid equip-service. A night's one is in Denyer with ment and reliable ment and reliable service.

Journey and then one is in Denver, with three days at the Brown Palace hotel. J day's excursion on the "Colorado Road through the Clear Creek Canon, up to Gealgetown, around the famous Loop and

From Omaha to Chicago and return over the Milwaukee road, the only electric lighted train between the two cities, through the fertile farming districts of Iowa and Illinois. At Chicago there will be a two days' stay at the Grand Pacific hotel, with an opportunity

to see something of Chicago, with headquarters at this most conveniently located From Chicago the Lake Shore & New York Central run the swiftest Ten days spent in trains to New York. in opportunity to see New York City of interest.

and everything of interest. The Hotel Majestic itself is a summer resort, it management having increased its attrations. Not only does it face Central Park, but the atmosphere of the rustic palm garden on the roof at an elevation of three hundred feet above sea level makes it as cool on the warmest summer lights as at the seashore. With Central Park for a background and a view of the Hudson and the surrounding city, it is an ideal location for a summer oasls in the great city. (Class A.)



as the opportunity to see this splendld 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 Lage Geneva, with 2 weeks at the Kaye's Park hotel 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 tafinite 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, boating, driving and the kindred summer pleasures are at any one's command within reach of the hotel. The return trip will be via Chicago and again over the Burlington Route, with a



park, Colorado, over the Burlington brings one to what is not a 'fashionable resort. but one of the best places for real sport and an ideal summer vacation in the west. Riding, driving, fishing, bicycling, mountain climbing or

From Omaha to Esten

a book in a shady corner of the hotel veranda, breathing the mountain air, will be a tonic for any one. The snow-capped peaks on every side, numtrains to New York. Ten days spent in New York at the Hotel Majertic will give ley are surroundings which are truly inspiring. On Willow Creek, near the

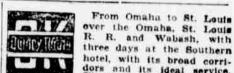
by the Eurlington Route. (Class A.)

R. R. and Wabash, with



No traveler between Omaha and Chicago really appreciates the trip unless they take a daylight train over the Burlington Route, which affords fast service over

a smooth road, as well enance to compare the night service with the daylight trip. (Class B.)



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 cemfortable, it is hard to say. From St. Louis hotel, with its broad corriphere and the courtesy of the old southern hostelry or whether it is because no stone is left unturned to make the guests cemfortable, it is hard to say. From St. Louis to Toledo, with a day to rest from the long journey 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 Erie from Toledo to Putin-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 at lake trip. Two weeks at Hotel Victory at Put-in-Bay will give a therough enjoyment of the pure lake air and the luxuries of probably the finest hotel on the lakes. The Hotel Victory has an enviable reputation, which has been well earned. (Class A.)



This trip will be on the newest road from Omaha to Chicago, which also combines the newest equipment. A day's stop in Chicago at the famous Grand Pacific hotel, and then to the northward over the Pere-Marquette railroad toward the pretitest spot in all the state of Michigan-weil name! "Charlevoix, the Beautiful. The Belvidere hotel has been chosen for a two weeks' breath of lake air. It is not only beautifully situated on a point of land between Round and Pine lakes, but is such a homelike hotel that the pleasure is doubled. There is everything every one can wish for in the way of amusement—sailing, rowing, bicycling, tennis, bathing, bowling, golfing and fishing, together with numerous excursions on the many little launches and steamers on Pine and Round lakes or out on Lake Michigan, with all the chances in the world to delight the eye and enloy the pure air, which news as a tonic to shattered nerves. The return trip will be by water on the steamship Manton to Chicago, and home again over the Hilneis Central. (Class A.)



From Omaha to Chicago over the Northwestern is but a night's ride, and the most pleasant one in these days of railroad 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, will give an opportunity for a hasty glimpse of Chicago, and then a one-hundred-and-

seventy-five-mile ride will bring one to Green Lake, Wis-consin, which is ten miles long and from two to four miles wide. With its richly wooded shores, added to its miles wide. With its richly wooded shores, added to its commodious summer hotels and cottages, it would be a pleasure to think of what "ninety in the shade" would be in the store, office or factory. Two weeks at the Oakwood which is the best hotel at Green Lake, is certainly a delightful prospect. No pleasanter place could be found to spend the summer. Boats, and all kinds of shany drives, and splendid fishing, make it one of the most attractive spots in Wisconsin. The weekly yacht races and hop add to the galety which can be expected. Class A.)



make up the beau

This trip is over the Fremont, Elikhorn. & Missouri Vailey Italiroad to the Black Hills and Hot Springs and return. The Elikhorn carries you through one of the most beautiful farming countries in the world—the Elikhorn Valley, with its fertile fields and well-built bergs. Thence to the Black Hills hoth picturesque 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 appointed hotel in the west, at Hot Springs, which beasts of the largest and finest picage 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, canens, flowers and waterfulls go to make up the beauties which nature has abundantly fur-

the beauties which nature has abundantly fur-



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—boating, fishing driving and other seasonable pleasures never allow time to hang heavy. Two weeks there will convince the fortunate young lady that the time is altogether too short. (Class E.)

## RULES OF THE CONTEST

CLASS A-The young lady receiving the highest number of voice will have first choice of Class A trips, the next highest second choice, and so on. No vo.es will be counted for any young lady who do a not earn her own living. No votes will be counted for Omaha Bee employes. The votes will be published each day in The Omaha Bee. The contest will close at 5 o'clock p. m.

CLASS B.—The three trips designated as Class B. will be awarded to the most popular young lady without restriction as follows: One to the most popular young lady living in Nebraska south of the Platte river. One to the most popular young lady living in Nebraska north of the Pla te river, outside of Omaha and South Omaha. One to the most popular young lady living in western lows, not including Council Bluffs. The young lady of the three winners who receives the most votes, will have first choice of three trips, and the one occaving the next greatest number, second choice. All votes must be made on coupons cut from The Bee. Pre-payment for subscriptions may be made either direct to The Bee Publishing Company, or to an authorized agent of The Boe. The votes will be published each day in The Omaha Bee. The contest will close at &

VOTES will be counted when made on a coupon out from The Omaha Bee and deposited at The Bee business office or mailed addressed "Yacation Contest De.t.," The Omaha Boe, Omaha, Neb.