

FICTION THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE HUMOR

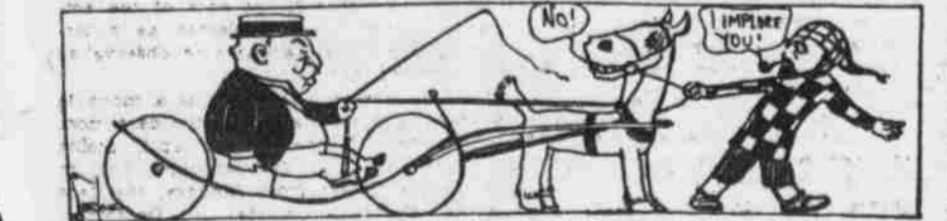
SIDELIGHTS ALONG WASHINGTON BYWAYS

President Taft is mighty popular in Canada, according to a member of congress, who has a summer camp in the province of Quebec. Before he was elected president Mr. Taft spent his vacations at Murray Bay, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with one or more of his brothers. Within a radius of fifty miles could be found many Americans, who passed game reserves from the Canadian government. Whenever the Taft family tired of the golf links there were



risk himself in the two wheeled contraption and would have to satisfy his desire for fishing in the region near Murray Bay. Members of congress are departing on every train, and nearly every one of them is in a bad humor. They have spent members of their families to Europe, Newport, Bar Harbor, Manchester-by-the-Sea and other summer resorts, where they can recuperate after a strenuous social season in Washington. The members have been

through a hard season, too. The regulars feel that their six months' conflict with the insurgents should entitle them to a rest, while the insurgents feel that their many victories during the session should be rewarded by a few weeks' vacation. Neither regular nor insurgent, however, dares rest on his gun. From the heat of Washington a vast majority of them must get back home into the more uncomfortable heat of strife for their political existence. Veteran members of the house and senate express the opinion that never before have members of congress been compelled to keep so closely in touch with their districts as at present. "It is not many years," said a prominent senator, "since the popular conviction was that a member of congress earned his salary mightily easy, since his work during the short session was of only three months' duration, while during the long session in the succeeding year he was rarely kept in



tion of William Howard Taft. When the subject of transporting the bulky president inland was broached the natives were polite, but firm. They would be glad to take the honorarium secretary to the fishing grounds, but the warblers would not bear the strain. They tried it once, and it became necessary to send a truck after the broken buckboard. Finally an enterprising Iveyman sent to Quebec for a two wheeled vehicle known locally as a caiche, the seat of which was about five feet above the ground. He drove around to get Mr. Taft and offered to take him inland, but the man who is now president gazed at the height from which he would fall and announced that since his extreme weight prohibited him from riding in a buckboard he would not

Cucumber Lotions that Can Be Made Inexpensively at Home

Recently I wrote something of the efficacy of cucumber lotion, and since then so plentiful has the vegetable become that I cannot refrain from giving more recipes for its use, so inexpensive and beneficial is it. I wish to add here that all formulas for cucumber lotion can be adapted to substitute lettuce, green leaves of the latter vegetable having virtues almost equal to the first. Lettuce juice is obtained, like cucumber, by mashing the vegetable, or cutting it fine, after washing, simmering with a spoonful of water until the mass is pulpy and then straining through coarse muslin. Cucumber or lettuce lotion can be developed from the clear juice, as far as astringent properties are concerned, and is secured by adding an equal quantity of high proof alcohol to the juice. It cannot be used as freely as the skin is irritated, without being burned, a cooling lotion can be developed by adding to the clear juice a certain amount of alcohol, and the preparation, thus perfumed with violets or roses. This may be used as freely as wished. More cleansing, and therefore excellent after a motor or train journey, is a wash made from an ounce of cucumber juice, one-half ounce of water, and a teaspoonful of powdered borax. It would be well to reserve this as a cleansing agent, for borax left in the

Dyspeptic Philosophy.

When riches take wings, poverty gives us to us in the neck.

Rum has caused almost as many downfalls as bananas skins.

There should be a school for husbands, with a special course in hooking dresses up the back.

We live and learn, but unfortunately not in equal proportions.

Even the bee may realize that a fool and his honey are soon parted.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.



"I am a self-made man, I'd have you know, my dear." "I hope so. For heaven's sake don't go around telling people I made you what you are."

POOR JAKE



The Boss of the Establishment :- In the Matter of Gold Bricks and Gold Mines He Shows Wisdom.

BY AMERE MAN. The Boss of the Establishment was strangely silent. Several times during the evening the expression of his countenance had changed, with most extraordinary quickness, from despicacious firmness to speculation, that was not without a tinge of alarm. His position on one less skilled in the peculiar psychology of husbands than his wife, might have seemed distinctly puzzling. But the Boss's wife, being familiar with her lord's symptoms, knew that he was merely trying to make up his mind to tell her something of the kind, and that his expression was struggling between the assumption of a courage he was far from feeling and the betrayal of an apprehension he was ashamed to admit. So she waited peacefully for the expected communication, and finally, the Boss spoke. "I have reached a decision," he began pompously, "which must eventually be of the greatest importance to us both. Opportunity, as you may have heard, knocks once at every man's door, and at the present moment it's giving me an awful jolt." "Really?" exclaimed the Boss's wife, leaning forward and looking as interested as she possibly could for her favorite woman's page had not discouraged in vain on the importance of "Sharing Your Husband's Business Anxieties." Really, tell me all about it!" The Boss rose and drew his chair nearer. Then, perceiving from a sudden rattling of ropes that the dumbwaiter was open, he walked to the rear of the apartment and cautiously closed it. When he came back he spoke in a sepulchral whisper. "Say," he said, "I've gotten next to the exact proposition out, and if things materialize as I think they will—you'll own your own country home and your own car inside of six months!" The Boss's wife flushed and her eyes brightened momentarily at the splendid vision. Then slowly the light faded and an unusual expression of shrewdness sobered her eager face. "I suppose you've been hearing of Mr. Winters' gold mine," she drawled. The Boss started visibly at the mention of the Confirmed Married Man. "Who told you about it?" he demanded—and then answered the question for him-



THE BOSS SPOKE IN A SEPULCHRAL WHISPER.

Things You Want to Know The Confectionery Trade.

The recent ruling under the pure food law prohibiting the coating of chocolate candy with preparations of shellac is one of the very few instances in which the confectionery trade of the country has run afoul of that law. For twenty-five years the National Confectionery Association has been fighting for pure candy and other confectionery products. When the various states enacted pure food laws the candy manufacturers sought to have confectionery embraced in the terms of these laws. They always have realized that confectionery is viewed as a luxury and that in the long run the best way to get a profit out of the business was to produce a product in which the people could have confidence.

Vast sums are invested in the business of catering to the American sweet tooth, and the total value of the product turned out under these investments is surprisingly great. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 is annually paid to manufacturers for candy alone, \$20,000,000 of this representing the profits of the business. There are over 400 candy manufacturers in the United States and quite a large number in Canada. The factories of the two countries give employment to more than 50,000 men. It requires 65,000,000 pounds of sugar a year, with nuts, chocolate, milk, and other things in proportion to make the candy demanded by the consuming public. The people of the United States, comprising only 8 per cent of the world's population, use 25 per cent of the world's sugar, and even a greater ratio applies to the American and Canadian consumption of confectionery.

It is now becoming an accepted theory that candy is valuable as a food, and the various governments of the world are acting in connection with the rationing of the soldiers. The telephone companies of the United States encourage the moderate use of candy by their operators on the ground that it tends to make them more patient and to keep them in better humor. It is widely asserted that the use of candy tends to lessen the taste for intoxicants, and that it constitutes the best prohibition crusader in the country. Bar rooms recognize that the eating of sweet things tends to lessen the taste for the things they have to sell, so sweets are tabooed from the free lunch counter. While candy often has been regarded as harmful to growing children, it is claimed that this impression has arisen from the fact that children get it so seldom, and that they overeat themselves when they do get it. A supply of candy kept before them at all times will result in a normal consumption. The regular eating of candy tends to reduce and even prevent a taste for cigarettes, and few cigarette smokers eat much candy. Hygienic authorities now generally agree that the craving of children for candy is a natural one.

The children feel the pinch of hard times, as was shown by the experience of the Chicago candy merchants in the panic a few years ago. Their sales fell off more than \$2,000,000 that year. The year before their sales amounted to \$15,000,000, so that the people ate only eighty-five pounds of candy in 1907, whereas they had eaten 100 pounds in 1907. With a business amounting to \$15,000,000 a year, Chicago still is unable to compare with New York, which is said to eat more candy per capita than any other city on earth. Its annual consumption amounts to thousands of tons. One of the best instances of advertising enterprise the world has known was pulled off by a German confectionery manufacturer a few months ago. He secured an exclusive contract with Count Zeppelin, the great German airship builder, to print the Zeppelin picture post cards. The entire proceeds of their sale went to the airship fund, the manufacturer deriving his profit from the advertising his candies got through it. He is highly satisfied with the results. A large confectioner keeps a supply of post cards on hand all the time, and even furnishes the stamps for mailing them. The condition attached to each card shall state that the sender purchased some candy at his store.

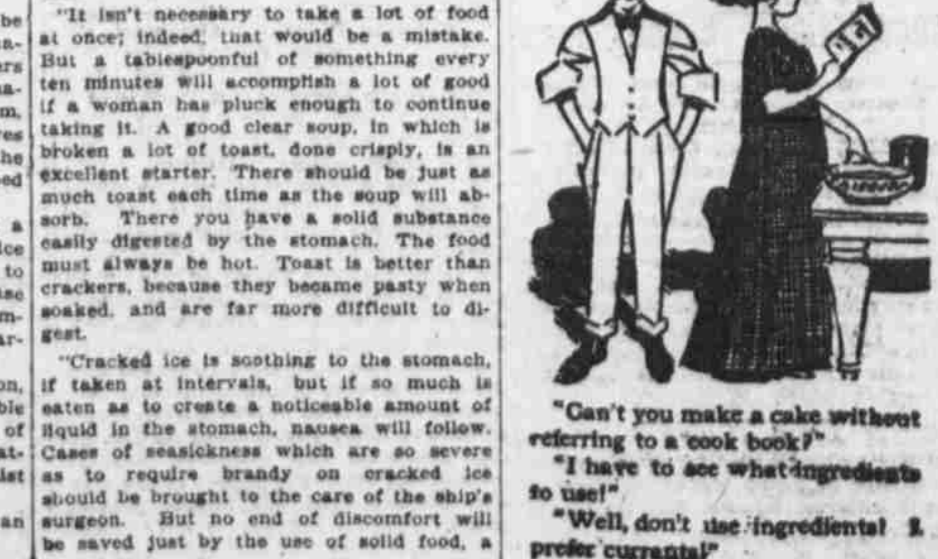
One would hardly expect to find that the way women wear their veils could have anything to do with the profits of the candy store, yet it has a very decided bearing on the standing of the profit and loss account at the candy counter. Since women have begun to wear their veils under the chin, one establishment found that its daily saving of candy from the candy graters amounted to thirty pounds. Even

Eat Solid Food While on Ship-board to Prevent Seasickness

"Eat," said a woman who has crossed the ocean many times to another who is about to make a second voyage, and who suffered from seasickness on the first trip; "even if you don't want to, and are ill, make yourself eat solid food. I don't mean fancy dishes, but solid—not liquids. The tendency of a person who is sea sick to keep to broths and milk is natural, I suppose, because they go down easily, but you see they don't stay still in the stomach, as solid food does, and so they are more likely to be ejected later. The best treatment to recommend food to a person who turns more ill at the sight of it, I know, is the woman went on, "but any physician will back me in this statement. If the stomach, weak from retching, is empty too long, it loses its power to digest, and then recovery is a matter of days, if not weeks, and the sufferer becomes weak and ill. So I say, no matter if you know it will return in two minutes, eat something, and keep on repeating the dose until the stomach is in normal condition."

"It isn't necessary to take a lot of food at once; indeed, that would be a mistake. But a tablespoonful of something every ten minutes will accomplish a lot of good if a woman has pluck enough to continue taking it. A good clear soup, in which is broken a lot of toast, done crisp, is an excellent starter. There should be just as much toast each time as the soup will absorb. There you have a solid substance digested by the stomach. The food must always be hot. Toast is better than crackers, because they become pasty when soaked, and are far more difficult to digest."

"Cracked ice is soothing to the stomach, if taken at intervals, but if so much is eaten as to create a noticeable amount of liquid in the stomach, nausea will follow. Cases of seasickness which are so severe as to require brandy on cracked ice should be brought to the care of the ship's surgeon. But no end of discomfort will be saved just by the use of solid food, a



"Can't you make a cake without referring to a 'cook book'?" "I have to see what ingredients I use!" "Well, don't use ingredients I prefer currents!"

OMAHA PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

- Encyclopedias of Various Subjects. American Technical Society—Cyclopedia of automobile engineering. 4 Vols. Baldwin—Dictionary of philosophy and psychology. 2 Vols. Bailey—Dictionary of American agriculture. 4 Vols. Cyclopaedia of American horticulture. 4 Vols. Bikes—Encyclopaedia of social reform. Hastings—Encyclopaedia. A-F. 5 Vols. Catholic—Encyclopaedia of religion and ethics. 20 Vols. Hubbard—American history and encyclopaedia of history. 10 Vols. Jewish—Encyclopaedia. 12 Vols. Kiddle & Schlem—Cyclopedia of education. Knight—American mechanical dictionary. 8 Vols. Lator—Cyclopedia of political science. 2 Vols. Loring—Harper's encyclopaedia of United States history. Raymond—Cyclopedia of modern shop practice. 4 Vols. Smith—Century cyclopaedia of names. Spoons—Dictionary of engineering. 11 Vols. Stevens—Cyclopedia of fraternalities. Sturges—Dictionary of architecture. 2 Vols. Thorp—Dictionary of applied chemistry. 3 Vols. What Misadventures Do. The little girl saw the wide-open mouth of a crocodile in a picture book. "Crocodiles is awful," said one, seriously. "They eat up little heathen babies what don't say their prayers." In my Sunday school we give pennies to buy misadventures to go and shoot them.—Harper's Weekly.