

SIGHTS AT THE FAIR.

WONDERS OF THE GREAT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

There Are a Sufficient Number of Interesting Features to Occupy One's Entire Time, No Matter How Long His Stay May Be.

St. Louis correspondence: No matter how carefully one may have read of the wonders of the World's Fair, the visitor cannot conceive of its great magnitude, impressive beauty and intensely interesting character until he visits it.

The 1904 World's Fair is the only great exposition to be complete and ready for the opening of the gates on the time appointed. In a newspaper's limited space it is absolutely impossible to describe, or even catalogue, all of the features that will appeal to the visitor.

The Inside Inn solves one great problem—hotel accommodations. A month before the opening this great hostelry, with accommodations for 6,000 guests, was ready for the reception of guests. It is the largest hotel in the world, and is entirely within the exposition grounds. Features of its equipment are 2,500 sleeping rooms. The kitchen is 200 feet long and 72 feet wide. There are 84 feet of range, thirty steam roasters, vegetable cookers and soup stock kettles; four dish washing machines with a capacity of 40,000 pieces of china an hour; a battery of 15 mammoth coffee urns. There is a sub-kitchen, a laundry, a bakery and a store room, all in the basement. A force of 1,800 trained employes are required to operate the hotel.

The rates prevailing at the Inside Inn are controlled by the Exposition management, and they do not exceed those charged at any first-class hotel in St. Louis in ordinary times. On the European plan the World's Fair visitor may be comfortably located for \$1.50 per day, including admission to the exposition. Prices for a luxurious room with bath range up to \$5 per day.

Thirty-eight of the States of the Union have erected magnificent club houses in the wooded section of Forest Park, and have created what is called the Plateau of States. Every type of approved architecture is represented. The World's Fair visitor, no matter from what section, will find the hospitable portals of these mansions always open to him.

Despite the immensity of the World's Fair grounds, covering, as they do, 1,240 acres—two square miles—every section is of easy access. Thirty-five miles of splendid roadway intersect the grounds. The Intra-Mural Railroad, with 14 miles of tracks, whisks the visitors to any section in rapid time on the payment of one fare. The miniature steam railways have 12 miles of track and complete the most elaborate transportation scheme ever designed for any exposition.

The Cascade feature of the World's Fair, the center of the "main picture," for beauty and grandeur totally eclipses all the courts of honor of former great expositions. Crystal waters, springing from three monumental fountains, plunge down as many cascades a distance of 300 feet, with a fall of 80 feet, and enter the grand basin. Here the waters divide and fill two miles of marble-veined lagoons two miles in length. Beautiful and picturesque small craft ply these waters and afford the World's Fair visitor an unrivalled view of the majestic architecture of the splendid structure of the main exhibit palaces.

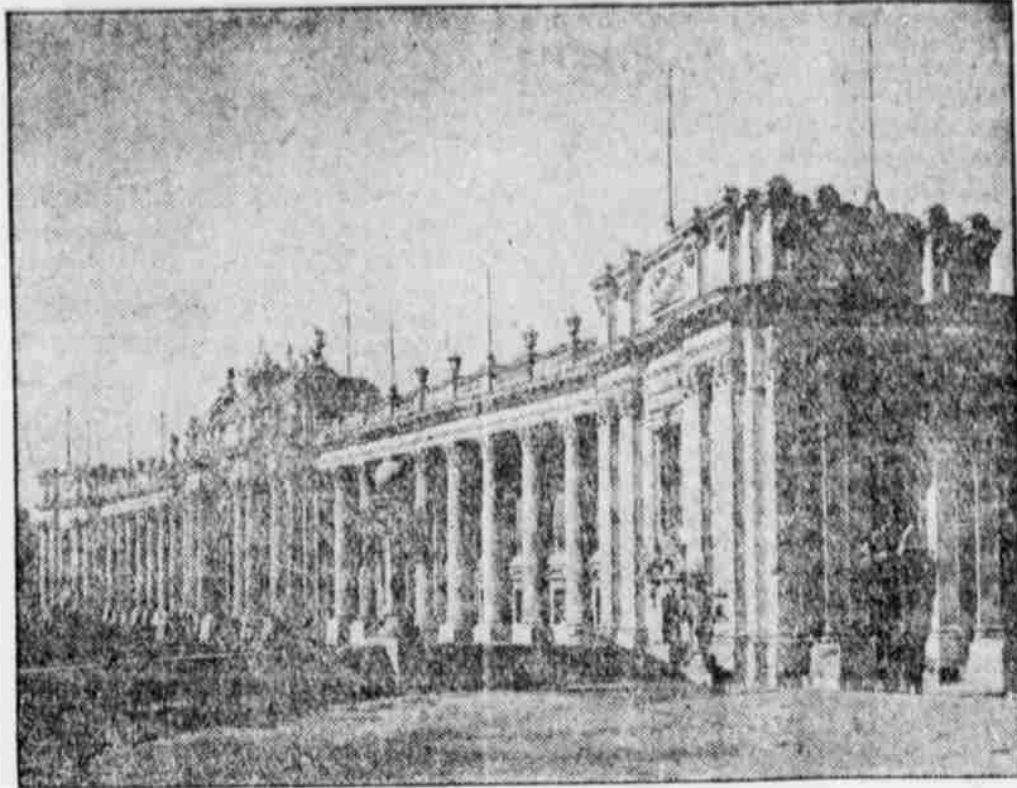
Eleven million dollars will scarcely cover the United States government's participation in this greatest of all World's Fairs. The government building is the largest, handsomest and most expensive ever built for exposition purposes by any government. In it are unrivalled displays by the Smithsonian Institute, the Navy, War, Postoffice, Treasury, Agriculture and other departments. The display of big guns is made outside of the building, and the largest and most powerful guns ever made are

mint at Denver and will continue to make real coin of the realm.

The Pike is the great amusement street of the Exposition, and it is more than a mile long. On both sides of the wide, vitrified brick boulevard are assembled the shows of all nations. To attempt to enumerate the great list of interesting attractions would be to portray all the

a prominent site south of the Administration building, and has surrounded it with typical Italian gardens. Italy makes a strong showing in art. The 400 paintings displayed in the Italian section were selected from 4,000 paintings offered by the Italian artists.

The Palace of Agriculture is the largest exposition building ever built to con-

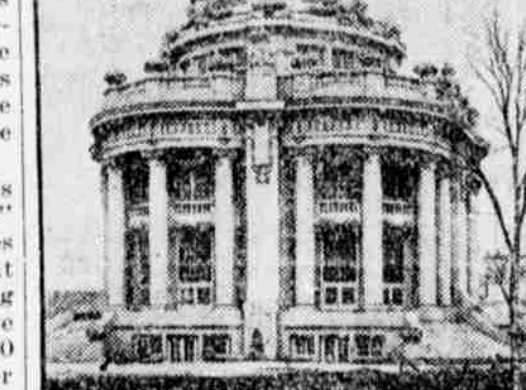


PALACE OF EDUCATION.

tain a single department. It covers 23 acres and every foot of floor space is crowded with exhibits from every State in the Union and 51 foreign nations. Everything that is edible has a place in this great structure.

The Palace of Transportation is crowded with a collection of exhibits of unrivaled interest. Here may be seen the first steam locomotive ever built and in the same building is a modern locomotive mounted on a monster turntable. The engine runs at the speed of 80 miles per hour, but the motion is taken up by a series of wheels and the snorting monster remains stationary. There are four miles of standard gauge railroad tracks in this great building.

The Philippine exhibit is made at a cost of more than a million dollars. Forty acres of ground in the western section is given to this new and unique exhibit. Here have been erected villages of the various tribes, and they are inhabited by more than a thousand natives. Many historic Filipino buildings have been reproduced. A section of the walled city of ancient Manila is a feature. World's Fair visitors may enter the Philippine exhibit without extra cost.



RESTAURANT PAVILION.

The North American Indians form the basis for a most interesting exhibit provided by the United States government. Indian villages as they were two hundred years ago are reproduced and they are inhabited by real Indians in the picturesque garb of their forest homes. Among the famous chiefs at the Exposition are Chief Joseph and Geronimo. A modern Indian school, with a full corps of instructors, explains how the United States government has educated and civilized the Indian.

No exposition has ever possessed the wealth of beautiful sculpture that is seen at the present World's Fair. In the Cascade region alone is displayed statuary that cost more than half a million dollars. The work of the greatest living artists is shown.

Wonderful gardens surround the World's Fair Palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture. On the east side of Agriculture Hall is a ten-acre rose garden. South of it is the aquatic section, where the lily of the Amazon and the lotus of the Nile are star features. Adjoining are the gardens of the deserts, where the plants of the arid region attain perfection on barren rocks and sand dunes. West of Agriculture building is a two-acre wild garden, where all plants indigenous to North America grow as they do in Nature.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

mounted and manned by Uncle Sam's most expert artillery men. The Government Fisheries, in one of the most graceful of the many handsome structures, possesses exhibits of the keenest interest.

For the first time at any exposition a real mint may be seen in operation at the World's Fair, in the government building. At the close of the exposition the machinery will be installed in the

types of European architecture, and the gardens surrounding them are marvelously beautiful. These three great nations have very large exhibits in all of the exhibit palaces. Rivalry between them is keen and each government has expended more than a million dollars that their resources and national achievements may be exploited.

Italy has erected a charming villa on

The visitor could go on admiring other places and sights than those enumerated here, and find new and mayhap more interesting and beautiful sights. Even were he to pass every one of the 184 days of the life of the Exposition in exploring its beauties and wonders, there would still be things that he had not had time to see and admire to the full.

WEEKS VS YEARS

He (five weeks after marriage)—"I have brought you a birthday present, my angel—a diamond necklace, which, however, will pale before the brightness of your eyes."

He (five years after marriage)—"I have brought you a birthday present—an ash-receiver."

She—"But, my dear, I do not smoke cigars."

He—"N-o, but if you have an ash-receiver for me to put my cigar ashes in, it will save you the trouble of sweeping them up, you know."

That Acid Trouble.

Colusa, Cal., April 18.—Much has been said and written recently about Uric Acid in the system; what causes it and how to get rid of it. It is known to be the first cause of Rheumatism and many other diseases, and has therefore received a great deal of attention from medical men.

Mr. L. F. Moulton of this place claims that he has solved the problem of how to get this acid out of the system. He says:

"I had this acid trouble myself for years. At times the Kidney secretions would be very profuse and at other times scant, but the acid was always my greatest trouble. Medicine failed to cure me till at last I heard of a remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking a box I seemed to be entirely cured. However, it came back on me and this time I took several boxes with the result that I was completely and permanently cured. This was three years ago, and I have not had a single symptom of the acid trouble since. I am 75 years of age, and I am well as ever I was."

Free to Twenty-Five Ladies.

The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten cent, 16 ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the Exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the Exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.

Ceylon sends many fascinating articles to the world's fair for woman's adornment. There are splendid pigeon-blood rubies, opals, moonstones and cabochon emeralds embedded in barbaric settings of red and yellow gold. There is much curious work in ivory, fans and small pieces of bric-a-brac executed with quaintness of design for which oriental artisans are renowned. There are queer Singalese coins cunningly worked in silver, sculptured pillars and brass inlay. Lace and aromatic oils are also displayed.

CAME FROM COFFEE.

A Case Where the Taking of Morphine Began with Coffee.

"For 15 years," says a young Ohio woman, "I was a great sufferer from stomach, heart and liver trouble. For the last 10 years the suffering was terrible; it would be impossible to describe it. During the last three years I had convulsions, from which the only relief was the use of morphine."

"I had several physicians, nearly all of whom advised me to stop drinking tea and coffee, but as I could take only liquid foods I felt I could not live without coffee, I continued drinking it until I became almost insane, my mind was affected, while my whole nervous system was a complete wreck. I suffered day and night from thirst, and as water would only make me sick I kept on trying different drinks until a friend asked me to try Postum Food Coffee."

"I did so, but it was some time before I was benefited by the change, my system was so filled with coffee poison. It was not long, however, before I could eat all kinds of foods and drink all the cold water I wanted and which my system demands. It is now eight years I have drunk nothing but Postum for breakfast, and the result has been that in place of being an invalid with my mind affected I am now strong, sturdy, happy and healthy."

"I have a very delicate daughter who has been greatly benefited by drinking Postum, also a strong boy who would rather go without food for his breakfast than his Postum. So much depends on the proper cooking of Postum, for unless it is boiled the proper length of time people will be disappointed in it. Those in the habit of drinking strong coffee should make the Postum very strong at first in order to get a strong coffee taste." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

NEBRASKA NOTES

Mrs. Gilbert, wife of City Engineer Gilbert of Aurora, died after a long illness. She was 70 years of age.

Fire at Beatrice Friday destroyed the meat market of William Trump. The loss was \$2,500, covered by insurance.

The remains of Percy Agnew who died at Phoenix, Ariz., arrived in Plattsmouth Friday and the funeral was held Sunday.

Owing to the lack of official business at Dakota City, Sheriff H. C. Hansen has dispensed with the services of a deputy.

George Kindler was re-elected superintendent of the Albion schools Friday night at a meeting of the board of education.

Warner Hale died at his home in Battle Creek. He was 85 years old and leaves ten children and thirty-one grand-children.

Contractor Livesey of Omaha has secured the contract on the new residence to be erected at O'Neill by T. F. Birmingham.

John Elberbeck, a farmer living near Beatrice, found a den containing eight cub wolves, all of which he succeeded in capturing.

The home of W. H. Kellands, near Sidney, was damaged by fire and \$500 in money which was hidden in an upper room, was burned.

At the home of Edward Grossnicklauss, near Osceola, Ferdin and Kohl and Miss Anna Elizabeth Amacher were joined in matrimony.

The Nebraska Workman just issued at Norfolk, shows that the Nebraska jurisdiction of Ancient Order of United Workmen reached almost to 40,000.

A petition was presented to the board of supervisors at Beatrice asking that the village of Virginia be incorporated. The petition will be granted.

John Arno, a German aged 45 years committed suicide in his room at the Deerson & Spethmann boarding house at Elkhorn by shooting himself in the head.

August Raasch and August Doering, two of the pioneer German settlers of Norfolk, died this week. They came up into Elkhorn valley with the first colony.

Frank Hadenburger a pioneer resident of Auburn, died recently. He was over 80 years old. He was born in Germany, but came to this country when a child.

Saturday night burglars entered the Union Pacific depot at Yutan. The safe was blown open and the contents taken. It is not known how much was taken.

The barn of Henry Eicke, near Elkhorn was destroyed by fire Tuesday. Two horses, two cows and some calves were burned, as well as a quantity of hay and feed.

Joshua B. Palmer has brought suit at Fremont against the Union Pacific for \$1,999 personal damages alleged to have been sustained by being struck by an engine.

The L. C. Parker property at Beatrice was purchased Tuesday by J. B. Howley for \$2,100. There are seventeen acres in the plat. Other property is selling well.

Miss Stella Moore of Hevley, Neb., died suddenly at Sheridan, Wyo., while enroute from the depot to the home of her brother in Sheridan. The remains were sent to Hevley.

The city council at Fremont vetoed the application of the fire department to increase the pay of the chief \$20 a year. The petition to increase the pay of the policemen by \$10 a month was also turned down by the city fathers.

The Wayne National bank has sold out its business to the other three banks in the town. The Citizens bank purchased the business of the institution, while the First National and the State bank purchased the building and the furniture.

Miss Louise Keys a professional nurse died at Norfolk from tuberculosis. Miss Keys came to Norfolk to care for her young niece, who was ill sixteen weeks before she died. Exhaustion followed and shortly after Miss Keys was attacked by tuberculosis.

John Puls, aged 31 years, was found drowned in a small creek on his father's farm. He was subject to epileptic fits and is thought to have taken one and fallen into the stream. The stream at the point where the body was found is only two feet deep and eight feet wide.