## GOLD STANDARD ADOPTED

Subcommittee on Resolutions Finishes Work on Platform.

PRESENTED TO THE FULL COMMITTEE

Trust and Labor Questions, Tariff, l'olygamy and Other National Issues Receive Liberal Attention.

BT. LAWIS, July 7.-The subcommittee on resolutions spent the entire day until 5 o dock in perfecting the details of the dimocratic platform, concluding at that hour with the adoption of a gold standard plank. The plank was voted in during the absence of Mr. Bryan and Congressman Williams and the ballot stood 7 to 3, the affirmative votes being cast by Mesers. Danie, Hill, Pattison, Hamlin, Cable, Poe and Davis, and the negative votes by Mesers. Dubots, Shively and Newlands. The understanding was that if Messrs. Bryan and Williams had been present they would have cast their votes in the negative, thus bringing the opposition vote to five. As agreed upon the text of the platform fol-

We, the delegates of the democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, declare our devotion to the essential principles of the democratic faith which brings ut together in party communion. Under them, local self-government and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic and swery democratic extension from Louisiana to California and Texas to Oregon, which preserved faithfully in all the states the the between the taxation and the representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealsously their rights and ilberties and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day

vade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day constitutes the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens, the right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrimmeled by sumptuary laws, the supremacy of the civil over military authorities and well disciplined militia; the separation of church and state; economy in expenditures; low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which democracy has established as proverbs of the nation and they should be constantly invoked, preached, resorted to and enforced.

Favor Strict Economy.

1. Large reductions can readily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient civil, military and naval administration, as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

2. The enforcement of honesty in the public service and to a thorough investigation of those executive departments of the government already known to teem with

tion of those executive departments of the government aircady known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the sanate and the house of representatives to permit such investigation to be made by either branch of congress demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the house of representatives can complete exposure and punishment of corruption be obtained.

On Question of Trusts. In broader furtherance of the end that

In broader furtherance of the end that federal government should not permit itself to be robbed by entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade, existing in violation of law. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, return as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

3. We favor the nomination and election of a president trained in the ways of the constitution who shall set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be ruled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessity or superior wisdom.

The democratic party has been and will continue to be the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure, has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These publicly favored enterprises have through trust methods been converted into menopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only check upon the extravagant profits made pocisible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the republican party.

We favor a wise, conservative and busi-

Revision of the Tariff.

Revision of the Taviff.

We favor a wise, conservative and businesslike revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of "equality of burdens and the quality of opportunities" and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to-wit, the support of the federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity; and keeping also in view as men of common sense should, existing conditions, however wrongfully, mistakenly or unjustiy brought about, and the danger to the cause of tariff reform itself of abrupt and revolutionary reversal of policy.

We should bear in mind, in short, these two things: First, the general principle that the sole derivation of the power of taxation is the support of the federal government, sconomically, effectively and constitutionally administered; and, second, the equal truth that in the assertion of any general principle and in reaching any ultimate end, however sacred and logically unavoidable, due regard, but only due regard—must and should be paid ta actually existing conditions.

Let a very support of tariff taxaing conditions.

6. We favor the reduction of tariff taxation upon trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter

## Worn-Out Women

Who Feel Tired and Fall to Get Refreshed by Sleep, Are on the Verge of a Serious Train of Diseases.

At first there will be a great languor, especially in the morning, faintness, dizziness, weakness or sinking at the pit of the stomach; the appetite will be variable, digestion impaired; palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, cold hands and feet, headache, paleness, dark circles under the eyes, and a dragging pain across the hips and loins. The blood becomes thin and watery, and the nerves lacking in strength, the complexion sallow, the cheeks sunken, the bust flattened and reduced, the memory poor, the mind weakened, the disposition irritable and nervous, the least noise often producing complete nervous prestration. By feeding the blood and nerves with Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Food, the weak parts are made strong, the weight increased, the sunken cheeks and flattened bust fill out and become firm and plump; the enriched blood makes the complexion clear, the lips red, the eyes bright, and gives new life, strength and animation to the system. Price 50 cents.

Sold and guaranteed by Myers-Dil-ton Drug Co., Omaha, Neb-

the American market whenever trusts and combines, seeking monopoly, raise their prices to the American consumer above a reasonable and just profit, by such reduction depriving trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people, under shelter of American law, prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding \$2.00,00,000 to the world's supply, of which \$700,000,000 falls to the share of the United States, has contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention.

The Isthmian Canal.

Our party having long earnestly advo-cated the construction of interecznic canals for the purpose of national defense and commerce between the states and with and commerce between the states and with foreign nations, we favor the early completion of the isthmian canal. But while making this declaration and accepting the results as an accomplished and irreversible fact, we cannot too forcibly express our disapproval of the methods by which, in disregard of the usages and obligations of international law and treaty obligations, the canal route has been acquired or too solemnly record our hope that this precedent of defiant diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliation and injury.

Trusts and Unlawful Combinations

republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity.

We demand the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws already made to prevent and control such trusts and comitinations, and we favor such further legislation in restraint thereof as experience shows to be necessary.

Corporations chartered by authority of the people must forever remain subject to regulation in the interest of the people. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We recognic the right of capital in all legitimate lines of enterprise to combine for the increase of business, for enlarging productive capacity and for decreasing the cost of production; but when such combination in its purpose, or effect, creates or tends to create a monopoly in its productions, to restrain trade, or to stifle competition; to increase cost to the consumer, or to control the market, it violates the spirit of our laws, becomes infinical to public welfare and peace and should be so regulated, controlled or prohibited by law as to amply protect the public interests.

We demand that the restraint of such illegal combinations be entrusted to the democratic party, which is not responsible for their existence, and which has ever profested against their continuance.

We condemn the republican system of legislation under which trust monopolies are enabled to exact higher prices for their manufactured products from our own people than they sell them for abroad.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief for the abuses they are subjected to in the matter of transportation.

Monroe Doctrine.

Monroe Doctrine.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity. Reciprocity.

We favor a liberal trade treaty Army and Navy.

We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditure to the point his-torically demonstrated to be safe and suf-We favor the maintenance and liberal annual increase of the navy as our best defense in our isolated continental condition against a foreign foe and a source of no possible danger to our liberties as a people.

We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be miles. Each is necessary to the other. I has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "accred" and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

Capital and Labor.

American Citizenship. We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the actual protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce, and if under existing treaties the right of travel and sojourn is deand commerce, and if under existing treatles the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is
withheld from American passports by any
countries on the ground of race or creed
we favor the beginning of negotiations with
the governments of such countries to secure by new treaties the removal of these
unjust discriminations.

enact.
Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives the constitution and the laws have a sucred interest in their just administration. They must therefore share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaitation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the scarred heroes of many battles or aggrandized by executive appropriations out of the treasuries of a prostrate paople, in violation of the act of congress which fixes the compensation and allowances of the military officers.

Merchant Marine.

Merchant Marine. We denounce the ship subsidy bill re-cently passed by the United States senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes, and a waste-ful, illogical and useless attempt to over-come by subsidy the obstructions raised by republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the

We favor the up-building of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury. Civil Service.

The democratic party stands committed to the principles of civil service reform and we demand the honest, just and impartial enforcement.

We denounce the republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for offices in the interests of favorites, and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

Condemnation of Polygamy.

Condemnation of Polygamy. We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

Reclamation of Arid Lands. We congratulate our western citizens upon the passage of the measure known as the Newlands Irrigation Act for the firigation and recamation of the arid land of the west, a measure framed by a democrat, passed in the senate by a nonpartisan vote and passed in the house against the opposition of almost all the republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which were democratic.

were democratic.

We call attention to this grea themocratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without any further action of congress until the reclamation of all the lands in the arid west capable of reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for homeseekers in small tracts and rigidly guarding against land monopoly as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the democratic party, should it be placed in power.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 7 .- Judge Parker was inaccessible to visitors today. He spent the morning in his study attending to business. His mail is increasing daily. The reports from the convention at St. Louis were telephoned to Private Secretary McCasland, who communicated the news to Judge Parker, but otherwise there was nothing to indicate the -remotest terest in the convention. It was said today that Mr. Parker has had no communication since the convention began with any per-

Prohibitionists Issue Statement. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7 .- Oliver W. Stewart, chairman of the national probibi

tion convention, said today; "The prohibitionists have nominated Rev Silas G. Swallow of Harrisburg for president. He has not declined. He will not decline the nomination, and the prohibitionists are not going to hold another con-

rentlon "And," he continued in answer to question, "you can also say that the prohibition party is not going into any alSUSTAINS

Decisions of the National Organizations in Contest Cases is Approved.

BRYAN TRIES TO OVERTHROW THE WORK

Illinois Delegates Recommended to be Scated as Those From All Districts Where Contests Are Started.

ST. LOUIS, July 7 .- With one exception he contest in the Twenty-first district, the credentials committee of the national conention followed the lead of the national ommittee and seated the delegates recommended at the temporary roll call of the convention.

The feature of the session was the declaration of William J. Bryan, who paid the mmittee a call at 3 o'clock a. m., that he should make the Illinois contests an issue on the floor of the convention.

Mr. Bryan explained to the committee We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under the republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent committee may be a committee. This was granted. The committee gave patient hearing to every committee gave patient hearing to every ontest presented except that of Dr. Mary Walker, claiming a seat in the convention as the woman representative of the democrats of New York. Dr. Walker waited patiently the indulgence of the committee an hour and then gave up in despair.

The committee took action regarding Porto Rico, the Philippines, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and the

Indian Territory. The Maine contest, involving three seats,

and in favor of those on the temporay roll, The New Jersey contests were decided in heated and involved unpleasant personalities.

It was 3 o'clock when the New Jersey matter was disposed of. Mr. Bryan had been waiting in the committee room for some time. He at once took the floor and requested that the Illinois contests which had been disposed of by the committee earlier in its session be reconsidered, that a record vote might be had on which to base a minority report. The chairman explained that such a course would not be necessary; that any member of the committee had the fight to make a minority report. To make the matter regular, however, the committee voted the privilege of making such a report to such of its members as desired to unite in one. Mr. Bryan again took the initiative as no member of the committe indicated a desire to make a minority report.

He stated that he wanted to make such report, and asked all members of the committe who would sign such a report to stand. Upon this the members from Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Rhode sland arose. Mr. Bryan, thanked the committe, and at once withdrew with the statement that he should draw a minority report and make the fight on the floor of the convention.

The Ohio contests, involving the Twelfth engressional district, was next called. Ex-Representative John J. Lenbe presented the argument for the two contestants. The bout was a short one, and delegates Ross and Gilliam, who had obtained seats at the hands of the national committee, retained them.

The sitting member in the Pennsylvania contest was retained without argument on either side.

H. H. Smith, of South Dakota, contested the seats of the entire delegation. He charged Mr. Pettigrew with being opposed to any best a Hearst or Bryan man, and quoted language he said Mr. Pettigrew used in the state convention in answer to a question as to whether he would bolt the national convention as follows: "Do you suppose I would pledge myself to support The democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sallors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbeitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to party. Suppose they reorganize and nominate a regublican on a republican platform, declaring for trusts and the money power. I tell you that I would bolt the ticket and do everything in my power to defeat it at

the polls." The committee did not disturb the sitting delegation which Mr. Pettigrew repre-

The committee adjourned at 4:30 o'clock and authorizing the chairman and secretary to prepare and present its report to

GREATEST OF MONEY MAKERS

Uncle Sam's Paper Money and Also His Stamps Made by Women.

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Jim-Uncle Jim it is all right for women to spend money I guess that's what they're for. But I'll bet you if they had to make it they wouldn't spend it so freely. Makin' it these hard times and hot days gives you a respect for it that keeps you from throw-

ing it away." "Ah! go 'long, Jim," said Cousin Louand she's going to get married pretty soon, even if she has been a school teacher for ien years. "Women make money. Loth of it. All this country has, in fact." Uncle Jim fairly spluttered. "Wha-

"Why, women make all the money," responded Cousin Lou; "over'n the bureau you know. All the paper money." Whereat ncle Jim gave a snort and walked away. And Cousin Lou was right. The govern-ment and the banks, and even the postoffices, would be in a hole for a time if all the women in the bureau of engraving and printing should drop dead all at once That shop would have to close up pretty quick. Why, you can't even go over there and look around without a woman to show you. All the guides to the bureau for the benefit of tourists and other Ignorant people-which includes all Washington people, for Washington people are the most ignorant people on earth about Washington institutions all the guides and there are seven of them-are women, young women and pretty women, at that,

you don't believe that; just go over and look at them. For, of course, you are from Missouri and have ito be shown. Now, if you do go over to the big brick building, which doesn't make a thing but money and stamps the whole year round, be sure to go on Eaturday. Everybody goes that day. Washington people take Saturday off just to visit the bureau. Tourists mark down on their little note

Are You from Missouri?

book: "Saturday, visit bureau of engraving and printing." Why? Nobody knows. Of course, some people who don't know go over on some of the other days of the week and have a good time and learn a lot more than they who go on Saturday. And how the people do visit there! Three thousand a week, said a guide. That's 500 a day. And that's one a minute for every working hour of the day. Pretty constant stream of callers, that

Not so many years ago three decrepit old men were the guides. Now the seven are women, which is significant, and one that typines the work done in the bureau,

for here, of the 3,000 employes, more than THE COMMITTEE for here, of the 3,000 employes, mor

These young and good-looking guides will xplain how American money is printed on the back, then pur in cold storage, where it goes through a drying process; then sorted and the imperfect sheets thrown out; then printed on the face, and then perforated and put up in packages to be sent to the treasury for the government

They generally tell how pealess it would be for any one to try to rob the wagon containing this money. In the first place, because six guards always accompany it; and, in the second place, because the money at this stage of its manufacture wouldn't be any good, anyway.

Seven Days from Back to Face, "It is seven days after a bill is printed on its back before it is printed on the face," said this visitor's guide. "It takes thirty days to make a silver dollar bill and forty to make a gold one. The gold one is printed three times, twice on one side, because it has to have the word 'gold' and a little splotch of gold on this side before the face can be printed."

Then she led the visitor to the framed dollar bills fastened to one of the walls in the hall, and showed these bills, calling special attention to the gold certificate, and then led the way back to the front door and sald adieu. It was all over in ten min-

But there is one section of the bureau of engraving and printing that the guides do not take you through unless you have a special permit. This is where they make the postage stamps-the common, ordinary postage stamps that you give only 2 cents for and stick on your letters with a contemptuous lick. But it is the most interesting part of the bureau.

Just think, it takes two days to produce the plate from which that stamp is printed that Uncle Sam allows you to have for was decided against the Hearst delegates the insignificant sum of 2 cents. And, what is more, this work is all done by skilled artisans. As a general thing, three the same way. The contests in this state engravers have worked on the pattern that involved the First and Second districts and makes the decoration of the finished stamp. the argument presented by both sides was One, with the edged tool of his art, makes the incisions for the head. Another does some of the ornamental scroll work, and a third completes what is left to be done. At this stage of its manufacture the stamp is called a die.

The process by which this die is transformed to a plate of metal on which it is stamped 400 times, and from which the sheet of stamps is printed, is a matter not for the comprehension of the average unscientific mind. But, at any rate, this transformation occurs, and it is this that requires the two days' work.

Method in This Plan.

is method in this subdivision of the work, besides that of letting each man have his specialty. No employe becomes proficient in the complete manufacture of a stamp, and thus he cannot work overtime at home making them for his own use or

for a little industry of his own on the side. When these plates are taken from the ngravers the real work of printing the stamps begins. It takes one inanimate and three human machines to operate four of these plates. A woman is feeder. She takes the plate that has been carefully polished by a man who stands at her left and lays over this the specially prepared paper upon which the stamps are to be printed.

She pushes the plate under a roller that, by its pressure, transfers the pattern of stamp on the plate to the paper. She is then ready for the second plate. The girl directly opposite her, who can sit down at her work, takes the sheet of stamps from the plate and pushes the latter under another roller of the machine, where it is reinked for another impression. This work goes on from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon and the machinery generally hot.

In a room above the sheets of stamps re-There are eight electric machines to do this work, and each of these requires the pains to both sides of their bodies. But assistance of three young women. feeds the machine, sending the sheets under the roller with its printed side downward stant attention.-Washington Post. that the smooth backs may be exposed to the drippings of the give that fall from a metal receptacle just over the roller.

Continually moving machinery carries the sheet on into the drying box. This is fifty feet long and filled with hot air. Across the ceiling of this room is a big aluminum pipe which connects with these boxes by means of perpendicular pipes. This is some sort of an apparatus by which all the moisture in these boxes in drawn out. On an ordinarily cool summer m., after finishing all contests before it day the atmosphere of this room is 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Oh, it's just lovely. By the time you have followed this drying process the length of these fifty feet you reach the other end of the room, where the two other women assistants are at work. One of these takes the sheets from

the machine and the other makes a neat

pile of them. At a table in one corner of

THE DECATUR SHOE SALE MEN'S FINE SHOES

EVERY PAIR WILL BE SOLD.

The Price is the Moving Power.

\$3.65 is the Moving Price of all the Decatur \$5 Shoes \$2.65 is the price that Moves the \$3.50 Decaturs

> It's the shoe chance of the year. - "A Dollar Thirty five saved is a whole lot earned."

DECATUR SHOE CO.

1521 FARNAM ST.

Cutting out Decaturs -Putting in Nettletons and Walkovers

FRANK WILCOX, Manager.

work before it is allowed to go out into the next room, where it is perforated

Each machine in the perforating room requires two girls for its operation. One of them works the machine with her foot, When she sends a sheet through the machine it is perforated and cut in two sec-In another machine these halves are cut In two, thus quartering the original sheet. These quarters of the original sheet are put up into packages of from 100 to 500 sheets, or from 1,000 to 5,000 stamps, and sent direct to postoffices all over the coun-

Before the days of rural free delivers 77,000 postoffices were served daily. But this improvement in the mail service has cut the number down to 74,000. The number of stamps sent out daily is 15,000,000. When you hold up to the light a sheet of paper on which the stamps are printed, it shows water mark consisting of the letters "U. S. P. S." Over each of these letters a stamp is printed.

It is sometimes said that the young woman who holds a government position knows nothing of really hard work when she labors only from 9 to 4:30, has a month's vacation with pay in the summer time, and is allowed one month during the course of the year in which to remain home on account of illness. In contrast to her, the stenographer in a private institution or the clerk in a store is cited hours, and, as a general thing, receiving the latter having to work much longer lower salary.

If this is true of some government cierks, the condition is certainly overbalanced by the young women who spend their working days at the bureau of printing and engraving. The hours are from 8 to 4, but that is quite long enough, considering the nature of the work done there. During those hours the clerks sit at machines puffing out heat and fumes of impurity. On the floor where the money is printed each machine is operated by both men and women. The women hand out the sheets and take them again after they have been through the printing process. They do not have actually to touch the machines, but they cannot keep out of all-contact with the printer's ink and grease that is all around them and they are all day long in an atmosphere of heat, intensified by the row of gas stoves between the machines.

The girls who work at the machines in other parts of the building can vary the monotony of their work by first sitting down to it and then standing up. And where there are two girls at one machine ceive their coating of give on the back. they can alternate at each other's posts, and in this way distribute their aches and One | man-made machines, though automatically run, are grinding affairs and demand con-

> MARKET AHEAD OF CHICAGO South Omaha Pays More for Lambs Than Dealers in the

> > Windy City.

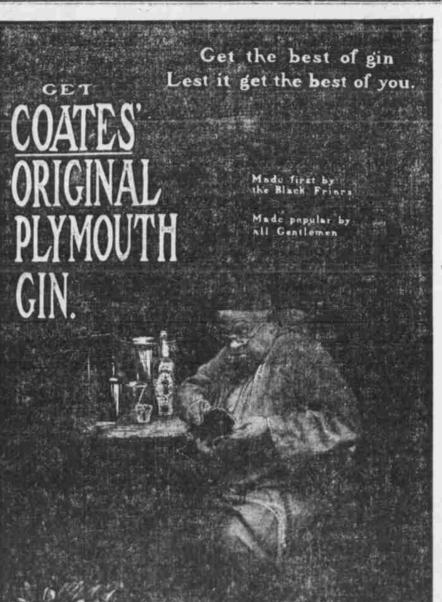
Six hundred and eighty-eight lambs were sold on the South Omaha market yesterday for 7 cents a pound. They belonged to John Geary of Boise, Idaho, and averaged sixty-five pounds per head. They were sold to the Cudahy Packing company and are the first grass lambs of the season and sold at the highest price ever paid on the Missouri river, 10 cents higher than any sale in Chicago for grass lambs until Wednesday. When it is taken into consideration that the market is off 25 cents this makes the South Omaha sale even higher than Chicago and is of course a matter of the highest congratulation to this room sit the counters, who inspect all the patrons of the South Omaha markets.

Another "Election" Is On Begins July 5th and Closes July 23d.

Ten More Bee **Trips** St. Louis World's Fair

One Week's Accommodations at the 11121ac Inn for the 3 Highest

Exposition Dept. Omaha Daily Bee Omaha, Neb.



NEW YORK & KENTUCKY CO.

232 5th Ave. Cor. 27th St. New York City.

**OLORADO** AND RETURN. EVERY DAY to Sept. 30th, inclusive, with final return limit Oct. 31st, 1904, via

UNION PACIFIC \$17.50

**OMAHA** 

Illustrated publication "The Rockies, Great Salt Lake and Yellowstone" free on application. Inquire at City Ticket Office, 1824 Farnam St.

.... WHERE ....

THE BEE may be found in St. Louis:

ARTHUR HOTALING, 1503 Washington Ave. WILSON & WILSON, 217 N. 17th Street, JEFFRIES & LAUER, 1804 Olive Street. E. T. JETT NEWS CO., 806 Olive Street. UNION NEWS COMPANY, Union Depot. SOUTHERN HOTEL. PLANTERS HOTEL