

GOLD STANDARD ADOPTED

Subcommittee on Resolutions Finishes Work on Platform.

PRESENTED TO THE FULL COMMITTEE

Treat and Labor Questions, Tariff, Polygamy and Other National Issues Receive Liberal Attention.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The subcommittee on resolutions spent the entire day until 8 o'clock in perfecting the details of the democratic 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 2, the affirmative votes being cast by Messrs. Lanning, Hill, Cannon, Cable, Foss, Davis, and the negative votes by Messrs. Dutoit, 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 follows:

Text of Platform.

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 us together in party communion. Under them, local self-government and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They have laid the foundation of our free and independent republic, and every democratic extension from Louisiana to California and from Texas to Alaska, which preserved faithfully in all the states the tie between the taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and as men, 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 deprive 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; the liberty of personal contract untrammelled by summary laws, the supremacy of the civil over military authorities and well disciplined militia; the separation of church and state; the sacredness of property, and that labor may be lightly burdened; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of all 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 principles 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 service. We believe that the most important step toward a more economical and frugal government is the reduction of the 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 departments of the government already known to be afflicted with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corrupt officials without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistence and deliberate refusal of both the senate 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 perspective 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 means of promoting economy and honesty in the public service is to have the 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 have the sternest against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions. The deliberate usurpation be ruled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws or whether it take refuge in the tyrannical plans 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 social 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 have ever existed. These publicly favored enterprises have through trust methods been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the republican party.

Revision of the Tariff.

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 restrictions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of equality of burdens and the quality of opportunities and the national 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 part of common sense should be the conditions, however wrongfully, mistakenly or unjustly brought about, and the danger to the cause of tariff reform, of an abrupt and revolutionary reversal of policy.

We should bear in mind, in these two things: First, the general principle that the sole derivation of the power of taxation is the support of the federal government, economically, effectively and constitutionally administered; and, second, the equal truth that in reaching any ultimate end, however sacred and logical, no avoidable, due regard, but only due regard—must and should be paid to actually existing conditions.

4. 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 lack 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 prostration. 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 strength and animation to the system. Price 50 cents.

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

SUSTAINS THE COMMITTEE

Decisions of the National Organizations in Contest Cases is Approved.

BRYAN TRIES TO OVERTHROW THE WORK

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

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—With one exception the contest in the Twenty-first district, the credentials committee of the national convention followed the lead of the national committee 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 committee 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 that he had been busy on the platform committee during the time the Illinois contests were being considered. All he asked was the right to make a minority report to the committee. This was granted.

The committee gave patient hearing to every contest 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 declined to appear.

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, was decided against the Hearst delegates and in favor of those on the temporary roll. The New Jersey contests were decided in the same way. The contests in this state involved the First and Second districts and the argument presented by both sides was heated and involved unpleasant personalities.

It was 2 o'clock when the New Jersey matter was disposed of. Mr. Bryan had been waiting in the committee room for some time. He once took the floor and requested that the Illinois contests which had been disposed of by the committee earlier in his 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 right 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 to members of the committee indicated a desire to make a minority report.

He stated that he wanted to make such a report, and asked all members of the committee who would sign such a report to stand. Upon this the members from Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Rhode Island arose. Mr. Bryan thanked the committee, 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 congressional district, was next called. Representative John J. Leube 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 man in the house of representatives, but the fight in 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 nominee of St. Louis?"

He put the question to you, gentlemen. Suppose they nominated Cleveland or some other man in the Cleveland-Hill ring of the party. Suppose they reorganize and nominate a republican on a republican platform, declaring for trusts and the money power. I tell you that I would vote against them and do everything in my power to defeat it at the polls."

The committee did not disturb the sitting delegation which Mr. Pettigrew represented.

The committee adjourned at 4:30 o'clock a. m., after finishing all contests before it and authorizing the chairman and secretary to prepare and present its report to the convention.

GREATEST OF MONEY MAKERS

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

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Jim—Uncle Jim is an ideal crusty old bachelor—"oh, yes; it is all right, it is all right 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 throwin' it away."

"Ah! go 'long, Jim," said Cousin Lou and she's going to get married pretty soon, even if she has been a school teacher for ten years. "Women make money. Lots of it. All this country has, in fact."

Uncle Jim fairly spluttered. "What's that?"

"Why, women make all the money," responded Cousin Lou; "over'n the bureau, you know. All the paper money." Whereat Uncle Jim gave a snort and walked away. And Cousin Lou was right. The government and the banks, and even the post-offices, 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.

Are You from Missouri?

If you don't believe that just go over and look at them. For, of course, you are from Missouri and have to 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 Saturday. Everybody goes that day. Washington people take Saturday off just to visit the bureau. Tourists mark down on their little note 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, and that's one a minute. That's 600 a day. And that's one a minute for every working hour of the day. Pretty decent 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 typifies the work done in the bureau,

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904.

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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 Decatur. It's the shoe chance of the year.—"A Dollar Thirty-five saved is a whole lot earned." DECATUR SHOE CO. 1521 FARNAM ST. FRANK WILCOX, Manager.

Another "Election" Is On Begins July 5th and Closes July 23d. Get Busy Ten More Bee Trips to the St. Louis World's Fair One Week's Accommodations at the Inside Inn for the Highest 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 Gray 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. It 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 the patrons of the South Omaha market.

Get the best of gin Lest it get the best of you. COATES' ORIGINAL PEPPERMOUTH GIN. Made first by the Black Priests. Made popular by all Gentlemen. EVERY DAY to Sept. 30th, inclusive, with final return limit Oct. 31st, 1904, via UNION PACIFIC \$17.50 FROM OMAHA. Illustrated publication "The Rockies, Great Salt Lake and Yellowstone" free on application. Inquire at City Ticket Office, 1524 Farnam St. Phone 24.

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.