

Last year the income from wool in this Territory was \$2,500,000. This year it is only 50 per cent of that sum. The coal output has decreased 68 per cent, and railroad tonnage in and out of this Territory 60 per cent. All this has come about from the fall in silver which came through no natural cause, but solely through legislation and through fear of more of that same sinister legislation.

Our products, our property and resources, according to the standard of values for years past, are amply sufficient to continue our prosperity, but the repeal of the Sherman act, with no legislation supplemented which would give standing to silver as money, would be to us as the destruction of New York harbor by an earthquake would be to that city.

So limited is our money supply that it is totally insufficient for ordinary business transactions. At this time we have thousands of cattle in the Territory and hundreds of thousands of sheep which cannot be marketed. We have magnificent fruit and vast quantities of grain which cannot be marketed because there is no money to either preserve or move crops.

We do not believe we are selfish in our appeal to you. We do not believe you can afford to give up a prosperous trade in the west. We do not believe you can afford to be passive lookers-on when a direct attempt is about to be made to destroy what has always been half the metallic money of the world; for your own intelligence will teach you that with that money destroyed, following a natural law, the prices of the world will decline fifty per cent.

Moreover, the condition of the business of the country is a clear proof that notwithstanding so much paper money has been issued, so many promises to pay have been put out and called money, the business of the country today, for the want of legitimate money, is congested and the land is filled with such unrest and apprehension as was never before dreamed of.

It is, then, with all sober earnestness, in the face of the existing situation, that we appeal personally to you to investigate without bias this all-important subject to see if we are not right. And we solicit your active, personal co-operation for your own sake as well as ours, to use your utmost influence with your representative in Congress to bring about such legislation as may be just, that the restrictions at present on silver may be removed, that it may have the same chance before the country as gold has, the same recognition as a debt-paying metal, and, if you will, we pledge you that business, East as well as West, will swell to a larger volume and be followed by a prosperity not thought of now.

Business Men's association by Wendell Benson, president; C. P. Mason, vice president; Geo. A. Snow secretary pro tem.

Utah and Montana Machinery Co.
Freed Furniture and Carpet Co.
Teasdel & Sons.
Walker Bros. & Fyler Co.
Fraser & Chalmers.
Druehl & Franklin.
Eagle Foundry & Machine Co.
Neiden-Judson Drug Co.
Geo. Mullett & Co.
W. S. Henderson.
J. H. Leyson Co., per Hugh Mauldin, treasurer.

L. C. Trent.
Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Wilford Woodruff, president;
Thomas G. Webber, superintendent.
Spencer Clawson & Co.
Cunnington & Co.
Clark Eldredge & Co., John Clark, president.
H. J. Grant & Co.
Kahn Bros.
Utah Stove and Hardware Co., R. Michelsen; secretary.
Goldsmith & Co.
H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co., H. Dinwoodey, president; Wm. R. Wallace, secretary.
Consolidated Implement Co., per Geo. A. Snow, general manager.
Geo. A. Lowe.
Co-operative Wagon and Machine Co.
F. Auerbach Bros.
J. W. Jenkins & Sons.
James-Spencer-Bateman Co.
Sears & Liddle Co.
W. E. Hubbard.
J. B. Farlow.
Salt Lake City Brewing Co., Jacob Moritz, general manager.
D. M. Osborne & Co.
Syms Utah Grocery Co.
Salt Lake Hardware Co.
Utah Plumbing Supply Co.
W. C. Pavay & Co.
Spencer & Lynch Co.
Callaway, Hook & Francis.
Geo. M. Scott & Co.
Joslin & Park.
W. L. Pickard & Co.
A. C. Smith & Co.
R. M. Jones.
Remington, Johnson & Co.
Salt Lake Soap Co.
Salt Lake Mill and Elevator Co.
Brown, Terry & Woodruff.
Utah Soap Co.
Grant Soap Co.
People's Forwarding Co.
Diamond, Kyune and Castle Stone Co.
Deseret Woolen Mills.
M. R. Evans.
G. F. Culmer & Bros.
P. J. Moran.

TIMOTHY AT THE FAIR.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The burning of the cold storage building on the exposition grounds has caused great apprehension among visitors to the Fair. They are often afraid to go into the galleries of many of the main buildings lest the fire fiend may break out and cut off all possible means of escape, and cause great loss of life. There is little reason for apprehension on this score, as none of the buildings provided with gallery space are considered dangerous in case of fire, provided the visitors will keep cool. The stairways are broad and ample and the buildings have been provided with means of egress sufficient for a large crowd to vacate quickly without any danger. Of course such a thing as a fire in any of the main buildings is not thought of, owing to the very efficient means of fighting the fire which has been provided by the Exposition authorities. The cold storage building was an exception. The fire started in the top of the cupola which surrounded the high iron smoke stack. It was an incipient affair at first, but the disaster was caused in an unlooked-for manner. Sparks of fire fell from the top of the cupola down between the iron stack and the woodwork surrounding it. It started a blaze at the base of the stack in the middle of the great building, and by some unaccountable means the ammonia

boilers used in the building exploded. In an instant the entire place was filled with gas and the flames spread to every portion before the firemen realized what was the matter. Those on the tower and on the roof were soon surrounded by fire, and the result was the great disaster with which the News readers are familiar. Since this great fire the Exposition officials have made a thorough examination of all the buildings, and have taken every precaution to guard against everything of the kind happening in the future. All elevators that conveyed sight-seers to the tops of the great building have been stopped and now no crowds are allowed to congregate on any building where it would be possible to endanger life by a panic in case of fire. Visitors are not allowed to go on top of the great Manufactures building, nor on the Transportation building, as the means of getting down in case of fire would not be sufficient to enable all people to escape who might be on the roof of either building. There is no more danger in visiting the Exposition now than ordinarily exists under the same conditions where large crowds congregate. The impression has gotten out among many people who contemplated visiting the Fair that a thorough examination of all the exhibits was fraught with great danger; this is a mistake.

Most of the judges of the Exposition have been appointed and the work of examining the exhibits has commenced. Utah ought to capture a few medals and several diplomas, although it is hard to say just what will be done. The judges will soon make their rounds, and every exhibitor is busy preparing to receive them. Everything is being heightened up and placed in apple pie order. Mr. Pyper has everything in splendid shape over in the agricultural department, and thinks the judges will certainly be mistaken in judgment if they pass him by without a medal or diploma. The grains and grasses exhibited by Utah certainly equal and excel like exhibits from many other portions of the country, and many experts say that if the exhibit is examined impartially Utah will certainly capture some prizes. There is scarcely any doubt that the Utah mining exhibit will receive careful consideration and a medal or two from the hands of the judges in the mineral department.

The exposition has improved wonderfully in the last few weeks. Many additions have been made in all the departments, and everything is becoming better systematized, so that the exhibits appear to better advantage. This is expected to continue even until the close, and there is every reason to believe that during September and October the Exposition will be at its very best.

Utah day has already commenced to attract considerable attention. You often hear people inquiring when the Tabernacle choir will be down. Utah day, if the present arrangements are carried out and the weather is favorable, will be one of the greatest days of the Exposition. Thousands of people will come from a distance to hear the choir. Every citizen of Utah who can possibly do so should be present on that day, as nothing will tend to at-