

THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY.

Notes on Current Events at the Columbian Exposition.

The Horrible Cold Storage Fire—Arrival of the Caravels and the Viking Ship—The Swedish Building and Its Future Purpose.

(Special Chicago Correspondence.)

All Chicago, including guests and world's fair visitors, is yet in the throes of horror produced by the lamentable fate of the victims of the recent fire at the cold storage building at Jackson park, and subscriptions are still pouring in for the benefit of the families and dependents of the poor souls who met with such an awful death. The exact number of lives lost in the flames has not as yet been ascertained, but according to the latest information twenty-three charred and dismembered bodies were found in the ruins of the ill-fated building. The unfortunates were nearly all firemen, and the sad fate of their comrades has caused the deepest sorrow among the members of the department throughout the city.

Most of the bodies taken from the ruins were so thoroughly incinerated and disfigured that they were beyond recognition, and the mourning relatives and friends of those who were known to have been lost in the flames were more deeply plunged in grief by their inability to identify their dead, and the sad search among the blackened and broken corpses for even the faintest traces of husbands, fathers and brothers was pitiful in the extreme.

The building burned was not the property of the fair, as was quite generally supposed, but belonged to the Hercules Iron company of Aurora, Ill. The loss occasioned by the fire was nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and has caused the company to make an assignment. The building was put up for the purpose of preserving perishable supplies for the fair during the summer season, and was well stored with provisions for hungry and thirsty visitors. It also contained an ice-manufacturing plant capable of freezing one hundred and twenty tons of ice per day, and an ice skating rink one hun-

There is in this calamity a suggestion which the fair authorities will doubtless heed, and that is the urgent need of fire escapes on the large building throughout the grounds and especially those which have elevators for carrying people to the roofs and higher stories. It is hardly probable that such another catastrophe will be visited upon the fair, in fact no such other dangerous building exists, but outside means of descent are quite as necessary on world's fair buildings as on any others in which human beings are carried to great heights.

Dividing the public interest with the foregoing calamity is the late arrival of the Columbus fleet and the Viking ship. A few days ago the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta cast



THE VIKING SHIP.

anchor in the basin before the White city, and following quickly in their wake came the Golustab-find with her crew of hardy Norsemen. Such naval pomp and ceremony as was witnessed upon their reception was never before seen in Chicago, and possibly never before in the new world. The bosom of old Lake Michigan has been heaving considerably of late, and it might well have with pride at such gorgeous displays as have been made upon it since the great fair was opened.

From the time of their landing at New York these strange vessels, which have been produced in the likeness of the historic craft of Erickson and Columbus, have been accorded the warmest receptions and have been feted and honored, and now that they have found safe harbor after their perilous voyages in the waters of Jackson park they will be held as precious mementoes of the great navigators who dared the anger of the

GIVE US A NEW DEAL.

The Only Scientific Money Is Full Legal Tender in Convertible Paper Bills.

A worthy citizen of Saline county and one of our leading financiers, presented for my consideration and reply a circular letter from a certain mercantile company of Cincinnati, O., propounding direct and pertinent questions bearing on the financial situation, its straitened conditions and dubious outlook.

Under the John Sherman plutocratic, Wall street, monometallic gold basis, the immediate safety and prosperity of our tax-oppressed, debt-ridden land is in jeopardy. This will not appear meretricious or idle statement to him who reads, thinks and studies the dangers of present conditions.

Our country is on the dangerous verge of a financial crisis that might at any moment precipitate chaos, anarchy and revolution. Would not these naturally result if the wheels of commerce stopped and labor were thrown out of employment, bringing privation, hunger and starvation? Such are the conditions that exist to-day, and what brought them about? This brings me to the inquiries contained in the afore-said circular letter. The letter stated that our country is on a sound financial basis, and then inquired the cause of the present embarrassed situation, the great cause of alarm in financial circles and what would be the effect if this Sherman silver purchase act were repealed? I answered that the present financial basis, that is, the gold basis, is not a sound one, and can never be, judging for the future by the past. The past financial history of our country is filled with financial wreck and ruin when we made use of both gold and silver. Gold and silver in the past were more plentiful than now and their need far less, as the demand for both in the arts and requirements of trade, and as a medium of exchange, were not nearly so great as at present.

Gold and silver can never give an ample currency because of the great scarcity of the former, the insufficiency of the latter, and the inadequacy of both. The annual product of both can never furnish the required amount of money to keep the vast machinery of the commerce of the world in motion with its numerous dependent and inter-dependent wheels and cogs.

There are other reasons against gold as a sole medium of exchange. In the use of gold, money sharks, in consequence of its great scarcity, are, through a system of skillful financial legislation, enabled to "corner" it and divert it from its legitimate uses.

Anyone familiar with the debates on the passage of the Sherman act knows that it was not the intention to redeem the certificates in gold. This was an after-scheme, a bargain made afterward to swindle the west and south—the debtor class—and put money into the hands of Wall street brokers, bankers and money-sharks, who are now—through the connivance of those high in authority—still robbing the people of their daily sustenance.

I think I have answered the questions as to the cause of the present straitened conditions. Now as to the next—"What would be the effect of the repeal of the Sherman act?"

Its repeal, without the substitution of provisions more favorable to silver, would utterly degrade the white metal to a common commodity of simple commercial value. Gold, having thus pushed silver out of circulation as money, would be the sole standard of value, and, having the field to itself, as well as being scarce and easily manipulated, would appreciate above its already high price, increase its purchasing power, enable money-sharks to control the markets, reduce below the cost of production all commodities and all produce, whatsoever. By silver being thus demonetized we would lose over one-half of our coin currency, which, together with our limited circulation (gold being left us as the sole standard) would cause still further depreciation of prices to follow, thus inflicting disaster and wholesale ruin on the producing and industrial classes. Thus the repeal of this infamous act, made in the interest of Wall street, would precipitate financial, agricultural and industrial ruin, if there followed no legislation to protect silver from the onslaught of the gold monometallists.

The old theories of finance, like human codes and creeds, are vanishing before the resistless sweep of this nineteenth century's progress, which is proving so demonstrative, and regenerative—creating new theories, new doctrines and new systems—thus enlarging human faculties and possibilities. The idea that gold and silver afford the only safe medium for an honest currency is giving way as the true nature and philosophy of money—its functions, its beneficial uses and dangerous abuses—are becoming better understood.

We know, if we know anything, that neither the monometallic nor bimetallic standard alone will do, but in addition thereto we must have as a circulating medium a legal tender treasury note, ample and sufficient to meet the ever increasing demands of commerce and trade, issued by the national government. As long as we use silver and gold alone there will always be great uncertainty and rivalry between the interested advocates of both, growing out of sordid and selfish motives. Another difficulty, too, is in keeping them at a proper, equalized ratio and regulating their parity, all of which will create contention and confusion among the various advocates of the two metals, thereby creating a want of confidence in business circles and crippling the business interests of the country.

Having come to a definite conclusion after much research, as to what money is, what are its uses and what have been its abuses in the light of past experience; that money is simply a medium of exchange to facilitate commerce, and outside of this function, which is its essential principle, it can confer no further benefit on man, having no intrinsic value of its own, but having the exchange value conferred upon it by the fiat of the law; I hold that one thing as well as another, legally authorized, may constitute money

in its fullest and widest sense. Our country is not dependent for an ample and sound currency on either silver or gold, monometallism or bimetalism.

They cannot furnish the motive power to keep the vast machinery of the world's commerce in motion without, at times of financial strain, causing wreck and ruin, and hurling woe, want and desolation throughout the land.

What the country needs is a currency issued by the government, sufficient to meet all requirements, a legal tender treasury note, receivable for all dues both public and private—with no exception clauses—thus placing the government and the citizen, the debtor and the creditor, on an equal footing. The volume thus issued can be controlled by act of congress. As trade and commerce increase, so can the number of circulating dollars be increased. Congress meets every year, hence there need be no reason why, by care and attention to this important matter, an adequate amount of treasury notes cannot be issued and adjusted to suit the shifting requirements of the business of the country.

Let the government retain this money-making power as its sole prerogative, delegating said power to no corporate body or private institution.

This is the true Jeffersonian doctrine, and this is mine—J. H. Latimer, in Independent Watchman.

DEMONETIZE GOLD.

The Gold Men Have Taught Us What Silver Is Worth, Let Us Give Them Some of Their Own Medicine.

France carries the heaviest load and has the largest debt. Everywhere in Europe, even among the smallest states, nothing is spoken of at present but armies, the increase of war materials, and of course, new taxes.—Paris (France) Figaro.

Yet in the face of such utterances of the French press, the champions of the free coinage of silver dare, with unblinking effrontery, to prate of the prosperity of France, ascribing that prosperity to the bimetallic obtaining in that country. It seems to us that the friends of silver are rather unfortunate in their illustrations by which to evidence the benefits to be secured by the free coinage of silver.

Ignatious Donnelly, an ardent advocate of the free coinage of silver, has, in the last issue of the Representative, a group of famine-stricken Indian ryots or peasants; it is a heart-rending scene. Mr. Donnelly commenting upon it, censures the spoliators of that unhappy people in scathing terms. Well, India has a silver standard. Now, if the hardships, the poverty, the distress in this country are largely due to the malignancy of the gold standard, must we not draw the analogous conclusion, with reference to India, that the miseries of the people in that country are due to the relentless exactions of the silver kings? How, now gallant knights of the white metal? Evidently, the owners of silver are no more considerate of the well-being of the people over whom they are dominant than is the gold oligarchy where it prevails. The dollar of our daddies! Forsooth, why not the dollar of our daddies, the stage coach of our daddies and the spinning wheel of our mummies? The great mass of so-called reformers apparently has its eyes located in the back of its head, and, for that reason, perpetually look backward. It seems never to have occurred to these gentlemen that there may be such a thing as going forward, that there is a better dollar than our daddies ever dreamed of.

Our nation is not going back to the flesh pots of Egypt; no, no, a thousand times no! The desert in which we find ourselves to-day is dreary and desolate, entailing hunger and want, but our weary pilgrimage is nearly over. We stand almost upon the border of the promised land. Courage, comrades! Forward, comrades, not backwards! Follow the guiding star of promise.

We oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver because it is no remedy. One thing is certain, if the demonetization of silver resulted in a depreciation of silver, it is reasonable to conclude that similar action taken in regard to gold will depreciate gold. Give the gold-bugs a dose of the medicine they have given to the silver-bugs and see if that will not settle their predatory habits. The depreciation of gold means an appreciation of all service, and the reduction of the price of all products.

This reminds us of a little story: Once upon a time there was a verdant granger who had planted a patch of potatoes. In the course of time the vines grew and waxed apace but, sad to relate, they were infested by potato bugs. The industrious farmer was in a sorry plight, for, if something was not done he certainly would have no 'taters. In this dilemma he went to his neighbors for advice. The first one said to him: "Well, old man, that is a gold-bug; if you don't get a silver-bug to go with it, you're out of luck." Another told him if he didn't get some legal tender or government-flat-bugs, right away, he would be a goner, sure. Finally he met a man who told him to get rid of the gold-bug and every other parasite that infested his crops. The farmer took the last advice and had a big crop not only of potatoes but of all the other good things that grow in field and garden; and he lived happy ever after.

The moral of this little tale is: Demonetize gold—Carl Glessner, in Flaming Sword.

The big bankers are saving themselves by issuing credit certificates and passing them through the clearing house for money. No gold to base them on. Wind, nothing else. No government behind them, nothing but the promise of the bankers. How about gold being the only safe thing to rely on. The first little puff that comes along and there is not gold enough in sight to physic a snipe, if it was all turned into tartar emetic. Fiat money and that of private individuals is the only thing in the big cities that is saving the worst panic that ever occurred in this country.—Lamar (Mo.) Industrial Union.

None but Royal

Baking Powder is absolutely pure. No other equals it, or approaches it in leavening strength, purity, or wholesomeness. (See U. S. Gov't Reports.) No other is made from cream of tartar specially refined for it and chemically pure. No other makes such light, sweet, finely-flavored, and wholesome food. No other will maintain its strength without loss until used, or will make bread or cake that will keep fresh so long, or that can be eaten hot with impunity, even by dyspeptics. No other is so economical.

If you want the Best Food,
Royal Baking Powder
is indispensable.

Some of the admirers of Mary Anderson-Navarro are complaining because she will not return to the profession she adorned. These people evidently look upon Mr. Navarro as a stage robber.—Cincinnati Tribune.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed near the bottom of the package.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 19.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle..... \$3.80 @ 5.25
Sheep..... 3.50 @ 5.00
Hogs..... 6.00 @ 8.75
FLOUR—Fair to Fancy..... 2.45 @ 3.45
Minnesota Patents..... 4.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 3 Red..... 72 @ 72 1/2
Ungraded Red..... 69 @ 78
CORN—No. 2..... 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4
Ungraded Mixed..... 45 1/2 @ 49
OATS—Mixed Western..... 37 @ 38 1/2
RYE—Western..... 57 @ 57 1/2
PORK—Mess..... 18.50 @ 19.00
LARD—Western Steam..... 9.95 @ 10.10
BUTTER—Western Creamery..... 17 @ 22

CHICAGO.
BEEVES—Shipping Steers..... \$3.30 @ 5.55
Cows..... 2.5 @ 3.10
Stockers..... 2.40 @ 3.15
Feeders..... 2.80 @ 3.75
Butchers' Steers..... 3.25 @ 3.85
Bulls..... 2.70 @ 3.75
HOGS—Live..... 5.00 @ 6.25
SHEEP..... 3.50 @ 5.00
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 20
Oats..... 15 @ 17
EGGS—FRESH..... 12 1/2 @ 13
BROOM CORN..... 4 @ 5
Hurl..... 4 @ 5
Split working..... 4 @ 5
Cows..... 1.25 @ 1.95
PORK—Mess..... 18.85 @ 18.95
LARD—Steam..... 9.90 @ 9.70
FLOUR—Spring Patents..... 4.00 @ 4.60
Spring Straights..... 2.50 @ 3.00
Winter Patents..... 3.70 @ 4.00
Winter Straights..... 3.00 @ 3.50
GRAIN—No. 2..... 40 1/2 @ 39 1/2
Oats, July..... 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Rye, No. 2..... 80 @ 81
Barley, Good to Choice..... 40 @ 43
LUMBER—
Siding..... 16.50 @ 24.50
Flooring..... 37.00 @ 38.00
Common Boards..... 15.25 @ 15.50
Fencing..... 14.00 @ 17.00
Lath, Dry..... 2.70 @ 2.75
Shingles..... 2.00 @ 3.15

KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... \$4.20 @ 5.20
Butchers' Steers..... 3.00 @ 4.25
HOGS..... 4.50 @ 5.75
SHEEP..... 4.05 @ 5.00
OMAHA.
CATTLE..... \$3.25 @ 4.75
Feeders..... 2.00 @ 3.25
HOGS..... 5.45 @ 5.55
SHEEP..... 3.50 @ 4.50
Lamb..... 4.00 @ 5.50

THE WEAKEST SPOT in your whole system, perhaps, is the liver. If that doesn't do its work of purifying the blood, more troubles come from it than you can remember.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It rouses it up to healthy, natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system.

For all diseases that depend on the liver or the blood—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be guaranteed.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

On these terms, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
with Pastes, Emulsions, and Paints, which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the cheapest polish for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

FREE! An ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and a TEN-CENT CUP of HORSE SHOE PLUG
to any one returning this "Advt." with a HORSE SHOE TIN TAG attached. DRUMMOND TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

"There, that's one llo that will stick," said the druggist's clerk to himself as he fastened the legend "This never fails to cure" on the back of a porous plaster.—Washington Star.

The human system needs continuous and careful attention to rid itself of its impurities. Beecham's Pills act like magic. 25 cts a box.

"The only way to prevent what's past," said Mrs. Muldoon, "is to put a stop to it before it happens."—Texas Siftings.

It is positively hurtful to use ointment for skin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Bill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

A TRAMPER often loses his back board. So does a boarding-house keeper.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Home limbs of the law never branch out. Glens Falls Republican.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

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HARTSHORN'S SHADE-ROLLERS
Beware of Imitations. NOTICE: The name of the SHADE-ROLLERS is on the label of the HARTSHORN'S SHADE-ROLLERS. The name of the SHADE-ROLLERS is on the label of the HARTSHORN'S SHADE-ROLLERS.

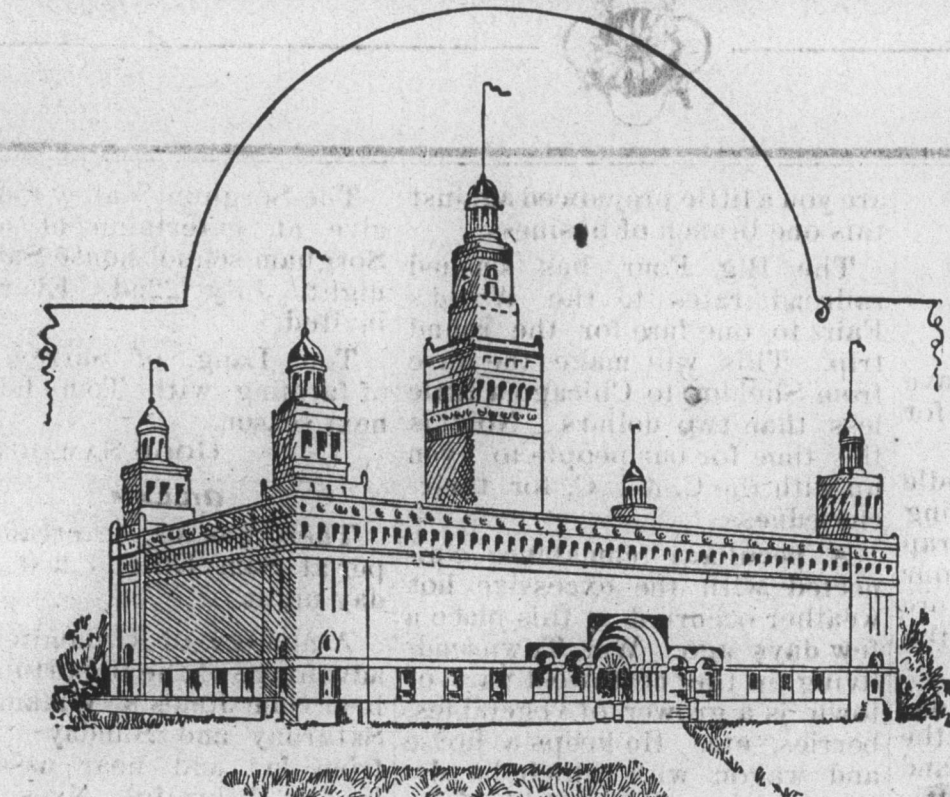
POKE REDUCED from \$15 to \$5 the month. Headache cured by the use of the POKER. Read the name of the POKER. Read the name of the POKER.

DEAFNESS FROM ANY CAUSE. Headache cured by the use of the POKER. Read the name of the POKER. Read the name of the POKER.

DON'T FORGET That Everyman of Timm, Ohio, make first-class Machinery and Tools for Boring and DRILLING WELLS. Send this paper every time you read it.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. K.—A 1457
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



THE COLD STORAGE BUILDING.

dred and eighty feet long by eighty feet wide. Can ice—so called from the system employed in making it—was to be the principal production. Condensed steam, thoroughly filtered, was to be used exclusively, making the ice positively pure. The plant was to supply only ten tons daily by a series of submerged pipes filled with pure water. For the safe keeping of eggs, butter and meat used in the restaurants sixty thousand cubic feet of space were used. This was divided into a great many sections, with ingenious ventilating devices which were automatic and kept the rooms each at the desired temperature. All the processes of overcoming the natural heat of summer were to be shown, including the direct expansion, the brine circulation and the indirect circulation, where the air is cooled on the top floor and then distributed by means of fans. It required fifty thousand pounds of ammonia to operate the system, this product being used over and over again, and at the



THE SWEDISH BUILDING.

close of the exposition the fifty thousand pounds would have been without loss in bulk.

Great expectations had been based on the popularity of the skating rink. It was in the room next to the roof. The ice was to be five inches thick, frozen by pipes of circulating brine placed close together. Balconies about the sides were erected for spectators, and a band. The Hercules Iron company built all the labyrinth of pipes and tanks, and a German firm put in the boilers, said to consume the smoke, thus being capable of burning the very poorest coal.

The loss of this building will be severely felt by the concessionaires at the fair who depended upon it for supplies during the heated term, and it is highly probable that the destruction of the supplies stored in it will occasion much inconvenience and some loss in various quarters.

elements to found a new civilization upon the shores of an unexplored world.

The history of the caravels has been published broadcast during the last few months and has become familiar to all. The history of the modern Viking ship is of more recent date and will prove somewhat more interesting reading at this time. The ship Golustab-find was built about six months ago after the design of the original ship which was unearthed some time previous from a Norwegian mound. It sailed some six or seven weeks ago from Christiania under the command of Magnus Anderson, a splendid specimen of Norsemanhood, who had a crew of twelve of his countrymen equal in physique and daring to himself. In this ship, which was open to the elements and rigged in the most primitive fashion, these hardy mariners crossed the raging main and after many hardships came safely to land, completing one of the most notable voyages ever made to this country. Here these worthy descendants of the ancient "creek-men" find many countrymen to welcome them and join with them in the general rejoicing over their safe arrival.

When the world's fair is over the immense temples dedicated to art, the sciences and commerce will be despoiled of their entrancing beauties, and the buildings themselves will be sold to some shrewd contractor, who will carefully pull them apart board for board and utilize the pile he accumulates in constructing other buildings—not so handsome but more useful. The Swedish building will not suffer this common fate. Though it will be taken down it will again be reared in its present form. It will change its resting place, but will still remain in Chicago.

It has been bought by the Martin Luther college of Chicago, and when the grounds and airy bowers of Jackson park are deserted, and the place that was the center of the world for six months is only a memory, the building will be taken apart and removed to a pretty site in Martin Luther college. Addition in the northwestern part of Chicago, seven miles from the courthouse. The building is a unique one, inasmuch as it can be taken apart and put together again as often as is desired without injury to the building. It was made in Sweden, inspected by all who cared to see it, gently taken to pieces, each part marked and shipped to the world's fair, where in a few days it stood forth as substantial a building as any. It may appear that the structure is something of an architectural toy, but this is not the case.

Its dimensions are by no means small and the main tower is something over one hundred feet high.