made vacant by the resignation of Secretary Proctor. He was asked if there was any truth in it.

"None at all," he answered, "I have not seen the President since last May and he has not sent for me. The matter referred to has not entered my mind, and I do not know that any of my friends have asked the place for me."

CAPE MAY POINT, N. J., Sept. 7.—Private Secretary Halford denies any knowledge of Hawley being offered the war secretaryship.

It is authoritatively denied at the President's cottage this morning that Gen. Hawley's visit to the President is in any way connected with the secretaryship of war.

The Irish Leagues of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The officers of the Irish national leagues of this city at a conference meeting yesterday decided to ignore President Fitzsimon's circular, calling for a national convention to be held in Chicago on October 1st. Among the reasons assigned for ignoring the call are: First, that the time has not yet arrived for a convention until the Irish leaders on the other side are unleashed sufficiently, the belief being there that there is a plan of Fitzgerald and Alexander Sullivan to have the convention held in Chicago in order to have themselves elected officers.

Death of William Spotswood.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 7.—William A. Spotswood died today. He was born in Virginia in 1815, was a veteran of three wars, the Seminole, the Mexican and the rebellion. In January, 1861, he resigned as surgeon in the navy and was appointed surgeon in the Confederate service.

The "Pensacola" Ordered to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Tracy this afternoon issued orders for the United States ship "Pensacola," now at San Francisco, to proceed at once to Honolulu. The state of affairs at the Hawaiian islands, resulting from death of the Queen of Hawaii, is such that the presence there of an American armed vessel is regarded as necessary to guard American interests.

Moffat's and Smith's Resignations Accepted.

DENVER, Sept. 7.—Official information was received here this evening that Moffat's and Smith's resignations as president and general manager of the Rio Grande were accepted by the board of directors at a meeting in New York.

Amnesty Granted to President Joseph F. Smith.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 7.—Amnesty has been granted to Joseph F. Smith, of Utah, convicted of polygamy.

Lightning Artist Dead.

Information has just reached us from Hoosick Falls, N. Y., that George W. Vedder, the lightning artist, who operated in behalf of the Walter A. Wood company, on the fair grounds in this city in 1889, was fatally injured by falling on a cable alone in Boston, and that his remains were brought to Hoosick Falls for interrment.

Mr. Vedder made many friends while in Utah and undoubtedly will be well remembered by the visitors at our annual fair in 1889, at which time he gave away 15,000 of his artistic minute pictures.

The Eagle Gate.

Editor Deseret News.

Many years ago I listened to a lot of anti-Mormon talk from a man named Dane, in what was then known as the Liberal Institute. The chief object of his invective was the eagle of "Eagle Gate; and from the applause he received one would have thought, when the speech was over, that the cable would have pulled down the eagle. I watched their faces when they came out, but they did not go in that direction, as I concluded they had adorned off. Several times of late I have been asked by strangers if I could tell them where the Eagle Gate was. My answer was that I could only tell them where it had been. In the News of the 29th inst. I saw an article headed "Keep the Pioneer Relics"—and my first thought was of the "Eagle Gate." Passing through a boiler yard some time ago I was mortified to see what I supposed to be the old eagle exposed and dumped away to a corner as an much rubbish, something like a pile of kindling wood, when I had thought that it was safely housed away somewhere, destined again to soar aloft when the proper time came.

In the News of the 29th an article stating that "the foundation for a reconstruction of this cherished landmark is being laid." This gave me satisfaction and I was thankful that my venture in the lumber yard was only a dream. H. H.

Sept. 4, 1891.

[We are able to explain that the eagle is now at Taylor, Romney & Armstrong's mills in repairs. We are also informed that ample funds have been contributed for the reconstruction of the stone pillars and that it will not be long till the eagle will be seen again on its old perch.—Ed.]

Beck's Hot Springs.

Important improvements are being made at the Beck's Hot Springs. The old plunge bath has been newly laid with cement at the sides and bottom. A new eight inch supply pipe has been put in for this bath, connecting with the new 12 inch main pipe also now in put in. Improvements at the foot of the hill are also being made. A new entrance is to be made from below into the spring. This can be used as a retreat and reception room, when those who can not have, and think it will do the medicinal liquid as it bubbles from mother earth. There is also a general renovating of all the bathing houses going on. The foundations for the new plunge bath are already laid. By November it will be ready for use. This will be 50 feet long by 25 feet wide. A good place for swimming races.

Off for Deep Creek.

Marion Merrill and Joe Raleigh, rented behind a pair of healthy looking horses and with a four months' stock of provisions in the wagon, made their exit from Salt Lake yesterday afternoon. They are headed for Deep Creek, where they have some prospects which are to be worked vigorously and from which they are looking for an equal of be sinews of war to keep them in through the winter and some time beyond.

Could Books to Paris.

Publishers, if we are to judge from some stories published, do not take quietly at present to Boston to look into. Formerly the yellow covered novel which cost usually about half a dozen or a little more was just usual, was to be seen on every table and in the hands of numerous readers by men, and of all ages. There it was, however, a relic threatened in the book trade, and needs are at a considerable discount.

It is estimated that there are from 40 new to twenty popular authors whose books fill the requirements of the publishers. To retain this set at twenty thousand copies of a work must be sold. Zola and a few others reach this point easily, but it has happened lately that one of the most celebrated of the letter-by-letter writers had the mortifying to find that plays in spite of his popularity were returned to the publishers by the Mason Hadlette, which has the monopoly of railway bookstalls.

Of a specially bound book or a famous author, expensively illustrated, by copious extracts and advertised in the most extensive and elaborate manner, only one copy was got off. Of another work of the same description, but less expensive, only six copies were sold, the remainder being handed over as a valuable prize to the successful holder of one on the quays. It is stated further that one publisher in Paris has now on hand 1,000 copies of a book which he cannot sell.—London Telegraph.

The Mystery of Inheritance.

The body of an individual animal or plant is to be regarded, from the point of view of heredity, as consisting of two distinct elements. These are germ cells and body cells, the former devoted to the important work of reproducing the race, the latter constituting the actual bodily material, and discharging all the ordinary functions which make the individual life to manifested. Inheritance is a matter of the continuity of the germ plasm or germ cells, which are handed down from one generation to another in unbroken succession, and which may in such case not the features and qualities of the one predecessor and parent, but of all preceding generations.

Assuming that the germ plasm is liable to relative inalterability, we can see how and to what extent variations can be transmitted to new generations but we can also take into account the influence on the germ cells of the body in which they belong. While these influences preserve through the continuity of the germ cells the stability of the race, it gives the germ to variation, and by the combined influences of environment acting on the body of the individual produce the world with new and ever varying forms of life.—Dr. Alexander Wilson in Harper's.

An Fair Lesson.

There were two very young women—aged five or thereabouts and exactly of a size. One had long yellow curls twenty times about her head, pink face and big, wide blue eyes that looked fearlessly at everything. The other was fair, too, but her eyes were dark and thick and there were little wrinkles where in her only black locks. The pair were trudging along the side pave of an uptown residence street on a Saturday in the afternoon. After them blocks of it Miss Blue Eyes said, in just her mamma's tone:

"Now, Irene, dear, I must kiss you goodby. Your house is just around the corner and nothing will hurt you. There is a policeman right opposite; you know now, and he sees you come again soon. I have so enjoyed our talk about the dear little dangle and the dolls. Tell Julia my little uncle lives in Boston, and some time, I am so glad always"—floating off in the middle of a sentence.

Irene went around the corner all alone, and probably got safe home. Half way across the block her mamma has heard a dog, would scarcely sigh and said reflectively, "You just have to be polite—but so—and it awful tiresome sometimes!"—New York Recorder.

No Delivered Chinaman.

"Did you ever see a delivered or city girl Chinaman?" asked a gentleman. There was a negative reply, and the questioner continued: "I don't think you ever will. If a Chinaman child is born in America it is made away with as soon as possible. Just now the baby is killed. I do not know, but it is never permitted to live. You may travel all over the world and you will never see a mongrel Chinaman. When an accident befalls one of them he is made away with too. This is a part of their religion, and they answer to it closely."—Washington Post.

A Tiny Little Romance.

He was a handsome, very crooked old bachelor.

She applied for a position as typewriter.

And she was plump as a partridge and pretty as a picture.

"Will you give me your name?" he asked kindly, after a few preliminary questions.

She blushed.

He was tired.

"I'd rather take yours, sir," she said with a cute little smile.

And Cupid's new if she didn't get it within a year.—Detroit Free Press.

A Farmer's Idea.

A farmer and his wife who had been doing Central park stopped at the Fifth avenue entrance as they came out and turned for a last look.

"Now, isn't it?" said the wife.

"Purty darned fine, and to mistake," he heartily replied.

"What's it cost?"

"Wal, that's hard to say, as I don't know what kind bricks by the sq. mend here but I'll tell ye this. If we had this thing on our farm just as it stands I wouldn't take a cent less $2,000 for it, and I'd get $3,000 if I asked it."—New York World.

The Value of an Object.

In the early stages of the art sports the made uses rude and crude, the glasses very rough, though they succeeded great good to the afflicted. At the present time an optician who understands his business, by means of extremely delicate instruments, measures the actual defects of the eye and invents a glass that will make the eye almost perfect. The perfection in the means of instruments is due to the experiments and inventions of Dr. Scheiffer and Dr. Hasset of Paris. The latter scientist promulgated the idea and the former practically put the theory in operation.—St. Louis Republic.

Continuous Talent.

The tom, or mountain parrot, of New Zealand, a gregarious bird, and formerly so tameless as others of its class, hardly relished a new German hotel so furnished as to deprive it of its appetite. It used to fly into the barrack yard, gave hospitality to the rats, but it has changed that simple diet since the introduction of more genuine food, too, made that refined food worse. It now takes a terrible revenge on the Germans, and they know it.

Fastening itself on the back of a poor sheep, perhaps stuck in a mudhole, and savagely tearing away wool, skin and flesh, it plunges its powerful beak into the kidney fat, which it devours and then, leaving one victim to die in agony, goes off in search of another. Though it is so difficult to get individual affection for sheep where they are slaughtered by millions and the wool is sent for food in Chicago, the most unsentimental shepherd cannot refrain from pitying one of his ewes from that he finds in such a condition, as if from living malefactor he had to shoot a dog.—Spectator.

How they found out that kidney fat was such a delicacy can only be conjectured—perhaps in the same indirect manner in which Charles Lamb's Chinese discovered the roasting pig to be good, a pig was always sacrificed for the regular supply of food and detecting his property with what tasty and clever he had, the pigs came to contract accidentally with kidney fat. From that moment the condemnation of apostate and the proliferation of sandwiches were sealed.—G. M. Grant in Harper's.

Constipation and Insanity.

It is now generally admitted that constipation is productive of serious disorders, that it aggravates other ailments, increases the susceptibility of the system to infectious diseases and produces a state of mind which is depressing and morbid. The nervous system is especially affected, and it must be remembered that the nervous centers are in the brain.

The deleterious effects of constipation may be explained by the absorption of the decomposed mass in the blood vessels and nerves of the intestines. But a different view is now taken. It is believed that they are due to poisonous products which have been passed back through the process of compost for excretion.

There is reason to believe that extreme cases of constipation may result in insanity. In some of the worst cases of constipation, which are not to be relieved through the compact mass, the latter adhering in thick layers to the walls of the intestines, the patient has an appetite of his real condition.

Such severe disorders do not appear to some from constipation in due to the constant use of cathartics on the part of those afflicted. But such use is made in jurisdiction. The true course is to establish habits that will effectually remove the bowels, by regulating the secretions, the vigor of the intestinal walls is to be caused by invigorating the muscular system generally with proper outdoor exercise.—Young's Companion.

Ladies and Angels.

Ladies was a rather cool man, with a white necktie, looking very like a parson, though he was required to be an atheist, as indeed was the case. He was then very old, and used, as old men's privilege, writing to bed about it every. Angel was a fine looking man, with a very fine looking wife, and a much Republican. Ladies, on the contrary, was cold, and always shifting his position according to the time. They had at last to such a quarrel between him and Angel that it was not safe for persons to attend the séances of both.

When Ladies was in the chair and Angel saw a man at his own séance who usually went to his friend's, and inquired, "Ah! to see old Ladies is going and so he has come to me." It was usual for a visitor, when once introduced, to go regularly, and it was considered rude to not meet service unexpectedly. Lately greatly to and other, but Crosby, after his sitter was over, would sit down with a few friends to tea and apple pie.—Belfast's Letter.

A Commoner's Tears.

A Chinaman recorded a Market street car and found that the conductor a few cent short. The effect was to give a fine on the register and, while making change for another passenger, put the Chinaman's nickel in his pocket. In going around the corner by the public buildings the car passed a church and the conductor swallowed the coin. The fact of what the result might be to his edge then didn't seem to trouble him so much as being short in his cash. His feel more worried at the thought of the loss, but the fare had already been registered and he spent the remainder of the trip in trying to figure whether he was five cents out or the same in, or both.—Philadelphia Record.

What Spectacles Have Done.

Eyeglasses are commonly ground with equal convexity on both sides. The natural result is that the wearer's face glass and a kind of concentrated Brazilian pebble. It is really a rock crystal of very fine quality and does not resemble a "pebble" in any particular. Spectacles have alleviated more misery than all other human agencies, because there is no sorrow equal to that caused by impaired sight.—St. Louis Republic.

A Bit of Art Spoiled.

A Bohemian who has returned from a trip to England tells a story which is worth repeating. He says: "I went into the store of an art collector with a friend of mine, and the owner, thinking I knew something of painting, showed me some great things. Among them was a pretty little crude sketch which he considered one of the best things in the place. I could not help admiring the work, but when I told him the painting, although good, had been spoiled by the artist, he looked at me in astonishment and asked how. Well, you know that artist has put his name on the top of a rock which formed a large part of that poor picture. I told him that in America our patent medicine men did that to advertise their stuff. That settled it, and Mr. Art Collector said he wouldn't have that name spoiled that day."

An Adept.

Brockman—I never had such a perfect piece on Dose tests as you have given them.

Hard Porter (modestly)—I used to be a private office in the regular army.—New York World's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is Peculiar To Itself In Strength, Economy, And Curative Power 100 Doses One Dollar Be Sure To Get Hood's

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Grand Opening of Fall Purchases in NEW SILKS and DRESS GOODS.

25 different shades of Faille Francaise, worth $1.00, at $1.00.
82 pieces of Changeable Surahs, worth $1.00, at 75c.
95 pieces of Polka Dots and Two-Toned Brocades, worth $1.25, only $1.25.
Dress Goods at 10c, per yard, considered cheap at 20c.
50 pieces 27 inch Black Cashmere, at 12½c, well worth 25c.
41 pieces 36 inch All Wool Plaid, at 35c, sells regularly at 60c.
35 pieces of 32 inch Novelty Plaids, at 15½c, usual price 30c.
85 pieces double width Tricots, at 37½c, worth 60c.
50 pieces 40 inch pure Mohair, in all the new fall colorings, at 35c.
These goods are worth 60c.
50 pieces of 32 inch Ladies' Cloth, at 35c.
50 pieces of 54 inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth, to make shelf room, will be sold at 45c.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

10c. French Flannel at 15c. 85c. French Flannel at 45c.
12c. Shaker Flannel, 18 yds, for $1.00. $1.50 Honeycomb Quilts, at $1.00.
$1.75 Damask Quilts, 11 yds, at $1.25. $4.75 extra Marseilles Spreads, Large Satine Comforters, $1.00. at $2.85.

TO OPEN OUR BLANKET SEASON

We will sell $10.00 White California Blankets at $7.50. $5.00 All Wool Filled Blankets at $2.95. $5.00 Scarlet Blankets, $3.75. $2.00 Gray Blankets, $1.25.

A SPECIAL CHANCE! 1 lot of Sample Blankets, slightly soiled, carried over from last season, to close at LESS THAN COST!

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THE SALE OF LACES DAILY GROWS LARGER.

80c. Chantilly Lace at 39c. $1.00 Chantilly Lace, at 50c.
$1.25 " " 60c. $1.50 " " 75c.
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95c. Over 100 Dress Patterns in all Silk Drapery Net, some of them worth $5.00 per yard, for 95c. per yard.

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And watch folks stand from under! Here is the Sacrifice of the Season! Only a Colossal Establishment could dare to make it!

Beautiful Sack and Cutaway Suits in both Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, tailor made, all sewn with silk and both workmanship and fit guaranteed, will be sold during this week for the RUIN PRICE

$9.50

Truthfully cut down from $15.00 and $17.00. They must be sold in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Goods now fast arriving. We have also about 350 Children's and Boy's School Suits, ages from four to fourteen, to be cleared out at $4.90, all wool, worth $7.50. Don't Fail to Secure Them.

Remember this is the last week of our sale!!

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You will find the largest assortment in Salt Lake City, and in all the leading and very latest FALL STYLES, is very becoming shapes, all the new shades for the coming season.

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