lost. The contestants, through their experts, Harry Tolman, of Chicago, David N. Carvalho and Daniel T. Ames, of New York, and Dr. William E. Hagan, of Troy, New York, have been testifying, claiming that the will was written with nigrosin ink which was not known nor manufactured until many years subsequent to the time the instrument was executed. They also claim the signature of [illegible], the only living witness to the will, was written with iron ink. The tests today were conducted by H. L. Tolman for the contestants, while H. B. Hedges, of Boston, late superintendent of tests on the Union Pacific system, represented the proponents. About an hour was consumed in making the tests and taking the testimony of experts as to the result. The tests showed conclusively, and to the satisfaction of the contestants, that the evidence given by Hedges, several days since, that not only the body of the will but all the signatures were written with logwood ink, which has been in use for a period of forty years; that opinion was confirmed today by the analysis and the result has caused a sensation. The court will present the case to the jury in a few days, and it is expected the result will be known about the 7th instant.

A Prince in a Critical Condition.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, suffering from a throat affection, is now in a critical condition. He has frequent choking fits and there is a physician in constant attendance ready to perform the operation of laryngotomy in case of necessity.

The Egyptian Cotton Crop.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Egyptian cotton crop amounts to [illegible] cwts., the largest crop on record.

A Stormy Voyage.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.—The steamship "Teutonic" arrived today from New York, having had a very stormy passage. Lieutenant Wilson, a passenger, died en route of congestion of the lungs.

Baseball.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati [illegible]; Boston [illegible]. Batteries—Rhines, Harrington; Clarkson, Kelly.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland 7; Brooklyn 1. Batteries—Young, Zimmer; Caruthers, Kinslow.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg [illegible]; Philadelphia [illegible]. Batteries—Baldwin, Miller; Esper, Clements.

CHICAGO.

Chicago [illegible]; New York [illegible]. Batteries—Vickery, Schriver; Ewing, Buckley.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—BOSTON.

Boston [illegible]; Columbus [illegible].

WASHINGTON.

Washington [illegible]; Louisville [illegible]. Called at end of the 10th; darkness.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore [illegible]; Milwaukee [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics [illegible]; St. Louis [illegible].

WESTERN LEAGUE—OMAHA.

Omaha [illegible]; Denver [illegible].

SIOUX CITY.

Sioux City [illegible]; Kansas City [illegible]. Ten innings.

Quarrel Over a Woman.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—At a picnic at Ross' Grove, near here, this evening Austin Reid of Sharpsburg and a man named O'Malley of Pittsburg quarreled over a woman. O'Malley stabbed Reid and Joseph Farbacher and Frank Baird, who went to Reid's assistance. Reid is dead, Farbacher will die, and Baird is seriously wounded.

"Strapped" in Two Senses.

A Georgia railway conductor was about fifty miles from Atlanta when he found a tramp on his train. He took him back to the caboose and demanded the fare. Of course the tramp had no money, and reaching to the end of the bell cord the conductor proceeded to use it on him.

"There now," he said, "I have hit you one cut for every mile to the next station, and you can ride that far."

After the next station the tramp was found serenely sitting on a box in the corner of the caboose.

He still had no money, but mildly intimated that he was ready to pay that station's fare in the same way the first had been paid. The conductor assented, and fairly tiptoed to his work, the bell cord playing a lively tune.

Between every station the same performance was repeated, and as they pulled up in Atlanta the conductor said, "Well, old boy, you've got more grit than anything I ever saw, and any time you want to ride on my train on the same sort of ticket just come on."

"That's all right, cap," was the cheerful reply; "I rode from Atlanta to Macon once in the lion cage of John Robinson's circus, and wasn't to be downed by any consumptive conductor and a bell rope."—Brunswick Advertiser.

No More Drummers.

The traveling men in California object to the use of the word "drummer," as applied to members of their profession, and a movement is on foot to abolish the term. In olden times, when it was the wont of quacks, fakirs and itinerant mountebanks to make periodical visits to country towns on market days, they would beat a big drum to call up a crowd. This was termed "drumming for trade," and it is presumed, and in fact generally accepted, that this is the origin of the offensive name. It is strange that in England, where the expression was first born, it is now unheard of in connection with commercial travelers. In that country traveling salesmen are called "bagmen," or "knights of the gripsack," but in no instance would any of the fraternity countenance such an application as that of "drummer."—San Francisco Merchant.

Drink Buttermilk.

There would be more buttermilk sold if people only knew the good qualities of the drink. There is nothing in the line of simple drinks which exercises a more beneficial influence on the general health. It is at once food and medicine. The lactic acid it contains acts on the whole digestive system, while as food it has already undergone a semi-digestion in the churning to which it has been subjected. Physicians are every day increasing the amount of it that they prescribe for their patients, and in case of liver and kidney diseases it is invaluable. Instances are numerous of persons afflicted with Bright's disease living for many years in comparative comfort with no other medicine than a daily supply of buttermilk.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Better Than a Clerkship.

A boy was a page in the house of representatives at Washington. He received seventy-five dollars a month. He did not on that account wear knickerbockers till he was nearly twenty-one to make believe he was still a little boy, so as to keep his place, as boys have done before now. On the contrary, he gave up his Washington office and took a place to learn electricity for thirty dollars a month. He was pluckier than most Washington pages are. He learned everything as he went, doing any kind of work that offered, rough or smooth. He started with an electric street railway plant. He was so intelligent and handy that in six months he had charge of a department for himself. Six more months passed. An offer was made to the young man to take charge of an electric road. He accepted it.

It was a year ago that the youth left off being a page for the house of representatives in Washington and began to learn to be a practical electrician. Now he is the superintendent of an electric street railway, knowing everything connected with its practical working and getting $2,000 a year. Young man, study electrical engineering. It is the profession of the future. The demand for skilled electricians is at present greater than the supply.

A Useful Citizen.

If any man in our century deserves well of his fellow countrymen, it is an individual whom two-thirds of them never heard of by name. His name, it may be mentioned in the beginning, is Henry Stewart, the writer on farming, live stock and dairying. Mr. Stewart has been writing the most practical papers on those subjects for thirty years, yet it is only within a few years comparatively that he would allow his name to be used in connection with anything from his pen.

Mr. Stewart spent his boyhood on a dairy farm managed by his mother. It was such a model of neatness, of peaceful, quiet happiness and plenty that the remembrance of the man always turned to that attractive home of the boy. He began the study of medicine in Europe, but the rural picture came between him and all the bones and pills and powders. He finished studying physic, but soon gave up his practice. He took up civil engineering for a time, with the same result.

Finally he settled down in the conviction that he was a born farmer and dairyman. While yet in his youth it seemed to be impressed on him somehow that his mission was to take up worn out or worthless lands and show his countrymen what could be done with them. One of those was said to be one of the poorest farms in New Jersey. Mr. Stewart took hold of it with enthusiasm. In a few years he made of it a most valuable and profitable butter dairy farm.

Next he went to North Carolina to repeat the process with a mountainous tract there. It is his delight to turn rocky, swampy and weedy wastes into blooming gardens and beautiful landscapes, and he does this wherever he goes. What is more to the point, he has instructed thousands of his countrymen how to do the same without making any fuss or flourish about it. He has taught them how farming and rural life may be made both pleasant and profitable. One great advantage he had was in his thorough education, obtained in the best schools of Europe and America. Such scientific farmers as this ought to be scattered plentifully in every state in the Union.

Fewer and Longer Lived.

Dr. Hermann Hollerith, whose studies in vital statistics resulted in showing that the birth rate in America is decreasing, has made, along with the above discovery, another one. He finds that as the birth rate diminishes in the same proportion the average life of persons already born lengthens. For instance, in the census of 1870 only 17 per cent. of the population of the United States was over forty years old. But the proportion steadily increased from decade to decade until in 1890 22 per cent. of our population had passed the age of forty years.

A high birth rate signifies nothing if the death rate is just as high. It only gives rise to the old question on the infant's translation:

Since then so very soon I'm done for
I wonder what I was begun for!

But the prospect opened by these fascinating figures is pleasant indeed to us already on the scene of action. We can live longer and learn as we live. We shall not be crowded off the stage by a gang of importunate youngsters who come in droves and throngs and to take our places. The intellectual and moral capabilities that were given to us all will have time to develop to their full flower. Mankind will have breathing space and opportunity to enjoy life after working hard all through youth. Fewer and finer is the word.

An American in France, who made a little excursion into a country province to see some famous French horses, summed up at the end of one day of his [illegible] jaunt and found he had fed exactly thirteen persons and paid out two dollars more than his legitimate expenses. That is about the average tips of many Americans in Europe—two dollars a day—yet foreigners complain that travel in America is expensive. But foreigners who come to America do not have to pay two dollars a day tipping, folk.

An Important Point in Setting Cabbages.

Many readers have doubtless been troubled with cabbage growing stalky and not heading well. It is told in Country Gentleman that if pains are taken in setting out the plant, to get the tap or main root set down perfectly straight, this difficulty will be overcome. Unlike the tomato plant, which will thrive set down in any shape, I have never seen a cabbage head up well set with the main root cramped and twisted up, says the authority quoted.

WHAT FOUR CENTS WON'T DO.

Distressing Adventures of a Shopper Reduced to the Fourth Estate.

"Did you ever happen to find yourself thrown upon the cold world with only four cents in your pocket?" said a merry looking lady, one of a group on the piazza of a summer hotel.

"No! Well, I have, and I do assure you it is not enough. Absolute poverty would be bliss in comparison. I consider it the most aggravating sum one can possibly be possessed of.

"One hot day I started out to do some shopping, and after taking my seat in the elevated it occurred to me to look into the state of my finances, when to my utter astonishment and disgust I saw just four cents rolling around in a melancholy way in the bottom of my satchel—my purse was conspicuous by its absence.

"I found consolation in the C. O. D. system of delivery, and reflected with gratitude that I was sure of getting home, as I had purchased two tickets on my way down town.

"But you would never guess the number of things I wanted to buy that day which could not be sent home C. O. D. My eye for bargains was unusually keen or there never had been such tempting displays of sidewalk wares.

"After I had put my hand into my pocket about a dozen times in search of the purse I had neglected to bring I brought myself down to the realities of the situation, ceased trying to make impossible purchases and began to seek about me to see how I could best dispose of that four cents. It was too mean a sum to carry. There wasn't a blind beggar selling lead pencils or an old woman with a tin cup and a mouse box that had lost its value to be seen.

"I was so thirsty, a soda water and California pears were five cents. Apricots were either three cents each or two for five.

"Why did I not buy one for three cents? Why, bless you! I was too big a capitalist to make so small a purchase. I had four cents and I wanted to spend all or none.

"The situation was becoming tragical, when I remembered that Biddy wanted a particular kind of twig broom for the kitchen that cost just four cents.

"Moral—'Put money in thy purse,' and then don't forget it."—New York Herald.

Norfolk English.

The peculiarities of Norfolk speech are many, sometimes not a little puzzling. Two negatives do not make an affirmative; "I haven't no objections, ma'am, to what you say." Here is another fragment of dialogue:

"How do you do" (pronounced "dew"), "John, bor?"

"Very well, I thank ye, Mary, mor."

What is "bor," and what is "mor?" we ask of etymologists and lexicographers.

"Bor" is the vocative case singular of a defective noun, of which no other case, I believe, exists. We might call it an expletive, a redundancy, not knowing what other function to assign to it. "Mor" is also the vocative singular of the nominative "mawther," a great girl, a young woman, a female hobby de hoy. The mother of a sickly and fanciful daughter has been heard to say, "My mawther she do nothin but eat thapes and dodmans." Thapes are green gooseberries; dodmans, snails.

The grammar of the Norfolk peasantry confounds the first person singular, present tense, indicative mood, with the third person plural of the same. Thus, they say: "My lord have fever so much money, so he keep fever so many servants and horses, and drive about in a coach and four. My lady smile every time she speak to me. Tom Noddy, the coachman, live in one of them there houses."—All the Year Round.

Our Deposits of Phosphate.

The phosphate deposits of this country, in addition to their immense commercial value, form a wonderfully rich field for the investigations of the scientist. Their formation undoubtedly extended through many ages. Fossils from the age of reptiles to the age of man are found imbedded within them, and the history of the intervening periods are written in the strata as in a book. The great bulk of these deposits were formed of the excrement of prehistoric animals, and large quantities of the remains of the animals themselves are constantly brought up by the miners. The greater number of these animals belong to species now extinct.

Remains of land animals of every kind, from the great mastodon to the diminutive bones of prehistoric man, are found in abundance. Among the most remarkable of the evidences of the size of the prehistoric animals which those deposits afford are the remains of sharks, which appear to have been particularly numerous. These are not the ordinary sharks of today, but fishes of enormous length. A 30-foot shark of the present time has a tooth half an inch long, but in these deposits thousands upon thousands of sharks' teeth are found which are over six inches in length, and with a width of body in proportion.—Chicago News.

Too Clean to Be Good.

While laboring under the misapprehension that it was counterfeit, the cashier of a large store on Main street refused on Monday to receive a two dollar bill that had merely been disinfected by a judicious use of [illegible] and carbolic acid. The bill was clean, and therefore looked upon with suspicion! Its genuineness was subsequently established by the Charter Oak bank exchanging it for another bill. Would it not be better if storekeepers and the public in general would refuse to receive bills which are so soiled as to suggest at sight the need of disinfection, and accept those that are fit to handle?—Hartford Courant.

Chili's Curious Currency.

The money of Chili at present is peculiar. It consists of small bags of pasteboard, on which a man writes the value for which he is willing to redeem it, putting his name on the back. It then begins to circulate, until it finally gets back to the source from which it emanated.—Boston Traveler.

Scrofula

Is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this terrible disease. But there is a potent remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels every trace of the disease and gives to the blood the quality and tone of health. [illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"When my boy [illegible]" — **Entirely Cured My Boy** [illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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Have been sold by Z. C. M. I. for over [illegible] years. They are the Best Nails Made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a shoe on longer than any other.

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GUNPOWDER.

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HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle."
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HAZARD'S brands, the most reliable in the market.

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Represented in Utah by Paine & Lynn, Agents.

PLEASE REMEMBER

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For Felling Trees with, and are Selling at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!

Also a Full Stock of [illegible]

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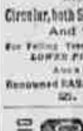

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Importers of the Best English and German

PORTLAND CEMENTS.

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Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. [illegible]

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THE SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD IS MANUFACTURED entirely from the best refined Pig Leads, and is ground in Pure Linseed Oil, and as the Company manufacture only STRICTLY PURE, parties buying White Lead branded "Southern Company" are absolutely sure of obtaining A PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

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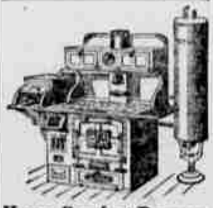

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PRICES CROWDED LOWER AND LOWER. COST IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED.

We are now Preparing for Fall Business.

MANY NEW LINES HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED.

ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST GO IN THIS GIGANTIC CLEARANCE SALE.

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Seven of the Greatest Bargains in Silk are offered in this sale:

$1.25 Figured India Silks for 75c.
75c Figured India Silks for 45c
$1.65 Black Luxor Tricotine for $1.10
35c Figured Pongee Silks for 25c
90c Black Gros Grain Silks for 65c
$1.00 Black Gros Grain Silks for 75c
$1.25 Black Gros Grain Silks for 90c
Only one Dress Pattern to each customer.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

School will soon open and we intend offering 1,000 Children's, Boys' and Youths' Suits at actually 33⅓ per cent. below value.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Look at our elegant line of Ladies' and Children's Blouses at the following extremely low prices:

1 Lot of Ladies' Blouses at 35c, worth 75c
1 Lot of Ladies' Blouses at 65c, worth $1.25.
1 Lot of Ladies' White, All-Wool Flannel Blouses at 85c, worth $2.00 and $2.50, a snap.
1 Lot of Ladies' Striped and Figured all wool French Flannel Blouses at $1.35, worth $2.75.
1 Lot of Ladies' Silk Striped Blouses at $1.50, worth $3.00
1 Lot of Surah Silk Blouses, extra heavy, assorted colors, at $1.75, worth $3.15.
1 Lot of Ladies' Surah Norfolk Waists, in black cardinal and navy blue, at $4.55, worth $7.50.
Ladies' $5.00 Flannel Bathing Suits for $3.50
Ladies' $5.00 Flannel Bathing Suits for $3.50.
Ladies' $7.00 Jersey Bathing Suits for $5.00

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Has made cuts in prices to astonish you. See the following prices of our Children's, Misses' and Boys' School Shoes:

$2.00 now $1.00
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THIS WILL BE THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON.

This is the Chance of a Lifetime, and the Ladies cannot afford to miss it.

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