75 Cents.

OUR REAL SHANGHAI

Black Grounds, with Polka Dot, Wild Flower and Scroll Patterns.

THE LATEST.

These Goods are worth $1.25. We have put them in the

75c. Line for this Week

75 Cents.

500 PIECES ASSORTED SILKS

—IN—

Plain & Fancy Surah.

Plaid and Striped Surah, Moire, Brocades, Two Tone, Black and White

PLAIDS & STRIPES.

ALL AT 75 CENTS.

—LADIES!—

THOSE ∴ HANDSOME ∴ REAL ∴ INDIA ∴ SILKS

YOU WERE LOOKING AT LAST WEEK,

Those Black and Cream Grounds With Wild Autumn Leaf

—AND—

FLORAL DESIGNS, WILL BE SOLD

This Week at 95c. per Yard by the Pattern.

THIS SALE COMMENCES

TO-DAY

—AND—

CONTINUES ONE WEEK!

R. K. THOMAS

29 Cents.

PRINTED CHINA worth 45c.,

New Designs and Colorings.

This Week 29c.

25 Cents.

Our Entire Line of 50c. Surahs

ALL COLORS and SHADES,

This Week only 25cts.

44 Cents.

Our 60c. Line of China Silks

Elegant Patterns, New Goods.

FOR ONE WEEK, 44 Cents.

52 Cents

24-INCH CHINAS IN BLACK,

Grey and Tan Grounds,

SOLD EVERYWHERE FOR 75c.

We offer them at 52cts

$25,000 STOCK

—OF—

SILKS

—AT A—

GREAT SACRIFICE

This Week.

NOTE THE PRICES.

We have taken from our Shelves Every Piece of Silk that sells for $1.25 to $1.50 and placed them on our front counter at 75 cents.

GUARANTEED

FOR

·75·

CENTS.

GUARANTEED

There are about 500 pieces of them, a grand assortment, an immense display, and only 75 cents.

Never in the history of this or any other city has there been a Silk Sale to equal this one. Will there ever be another? Never in a thousand years!

TO-DAY IS THE DAY THE SALE COMMENCES,

AND THE PLACE IS

R. K. THOMAS',

26, 28, 30 and 31 East First South St.

75 Cents.

We also Place in the 75c Line

—ON—

COLORED RHADAMES

$1.25 Grade,

Bronze, New Grey, Garnet, Green, Navy, Browns, Tans, and Copper.

75cts. Buys them this Week.

5 Pcs. Colored Brocade Silks,

Worth $2.25,

This week $1.45

75 Cents.

You will be Surprised when you see the Display of

SILKS

We place before you

At 75 Cents.

Not a Visitor to our City this week will have an excuse for going home without a Silk Dress.

—LADIES!—

THIS - IS - AN - OPPORTUNITY

You Never Had Before.

PROFIT BY IT!

R.K. THOMAS

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE.

$1.75 Grade for $1.25.
2.00 " " 1.35
2.25 " " 1.45.

SWIVEL DE ARMUERS

From $2.00 to $1.35.

NOTE THESE REDUCTIONS.

From $2.25 and $2.50

Down to $1.45

BLACK BROCADES,
FAILLE FRANCAISE, REGENCE,
OTTOMANS,
RHADAMES AND GROS GRAINS.

SEE THIS LINE, SURE.

Colored Satins.

OUR 75c. GRADE

THIS WEEK

At 55 Cents.

BLACK GROS GRAIN

$2.00 Quality for $1.25
2.25 " " 1.55
2.65 " " 1.65
3.00 " " 2.05

LIKE VALUES HAVE NEVER BEEN OFFERED BEFORE.

YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW.

Boys have three stages. Hoeing, Having and Hoe.

The hands of Time are empty, and the heart of Having is sad.

For the joy we take, is the taking flee, and the joy we had is to close.

Now, which is the better—the joy unknown, or the joy we have slumbered and lost?

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

CATTLE FOR THE SHOW RING.

An Experienced Exhibitor Explains His Method of Preparation.

First of all comes selection of the animal for preparation. I have always considered that a most important factor in the whole business if you expect to be successful in the show ring. I always select cattle of the low down, blocky, early maturing type, with a mellow skin and plenty of hair, descended from animals of good pedigree, famed for smooth feeding qualities.

After making my selection, all cattle above the age of calves I let have a three weeks' run on a field of rye in the early spring. Rye is much better than grass; it gives them a good physicking out and a complete "shed off," which will be a great help later on. I commence giving two feeds daily, composed of one-third ground oats, one-third fresh bran, one-third cornmeal, a little oil and hay—mixed all together. Yearlings I allow twelve quarts each animal daily, increasing to sixteen quarts for older cattle, giving one-half the allotted feed at night and morning and stalling at night, with access to a little hay.

At the end of the three weeks I stable them during the day, for fear of getting the rye out of their bloached by the hot sun, so detrimental at that time of year. At night I let them have the run of a special pasture, adjacent to the barn, kept for that purpose, increasing their feed to fourteen quarts yearlings, eighteen quarts older cattle, with an addition of from 1 pound to 1½ of crushed oil cake for each animal daily, to be given in three feeds—morning, noon and evening, afterward pasturing for the night. If the pasture gets short I feed a little green corn fodder, a very desirable substitute. I keep rock salt by them in preference to common salt, the small percentage of saltpetre contained therein acting on the kidneys so as to keep them in working order—one of the greatest troubles, especially in a second preparation.

I have a great aversion to all kinds of soups. I never dampen the feed but always give it dry, then it makes a small paunch, which gives the animal a much grander top and side line. The only soup I use is this: I teach the animal to drink water out of a pail with one handful of wheaten flour added. It corrects all impurities in the different kinds of water you meet with in making a circuit. I commend this way of watering those cattle to all amateurs who are making their first circuit of the fairs. Also, if you want your cattle to thrive keep all foul boxes, stables and stable appliances sweet and clean. More especially use kindness in handling, in or out of the stable.

Grooming and blanketing are two of the most important factors in making a good show in the ring. In the early stage of preparation I use a wash composed of a small portion of McDougall's sheep dip added to each pail of rain water and wash the animal thoroughly. It will kill all lice, remove all scurf and make a rapid growth of hair. I use this wash once every month during the preparation—that is if I want to show with a curly coat of hair, which is a most difficult thing to do in so dry a climate. I commence to use blankets in July—very thin ones and light, to keep the flies away. If I want to grow a long silky coat of hair, after first grooming with the brush and before placing the blanket on I take a small watering pot and sprinkle the animal all along the back, using rain water, afterward setting the blanket on. If it is a very dry, hot time I carry this same process on twice each day. A smooth coat is not much trouble and more easily acquired; the low hair in this case the better. I never think a Hereford is finished unless carrying a curly coat of hair.

I also think Hereford show cattle can be produced mainly off the products of the farm; the success of the Shadeland Herefords I attribute to the above simple treatment. I do not claim for myself the glory of doing the work all alone. First, in selecting the animals I have the able assistance of C. R. Mount, undoubtedly an expert judge of a typical Hereford, and in carrying out my instructions in feeding I have a true and trusted helpmate in Tom Waters.

In conclusion, I must say it is very rare to have two animals feed alike—a practical feeder will soon detect that. If he is a good judge of cattle it will help him to detect any imperfection or roughness while under the preparation. I like to get them well up to flesh before the very hot weather sets in, running them out to the end.

I feed for the fat stock show just the same ration, except that I use no oil cake at all.—John Lewis in Breeder's Gazette.

Live Stock Points.

Sheep and hogs pastured together do not do well. The sheep bite so close to the ground that the hogs are apt to get lost.

The more Leghorns, the more eggs, says one poultry raiser.

When lice infest your chicken house, spray it thoroughly and completely with kerosene three times, two days apart. That will settle the vermin.

Three hundred thousand animals of all kinds brought in for sale in one week is a tolerably good record for the live stock market of Chicago. The great spring horse sales of the country are shifting from New York to Chicago.

Here is one rule that will hold the sanitary, the universal, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom. Dress only from the best.

Some of our contemporaries are discussing the question of whether a closed or open hotspot is best. Both are right. A hotspot should be open and not closed. But it should always be drained, so that no unfermentable brine can get mixed in its nasty depths.

When you want to buy cows, poultry, or live stock of any kind get them from dealers as near your home as possible, other things being equal. That is to say, if you can get as good a quality; by purchasing near home the stock will reach you in better condition and the expressage will not be so great.

FRENCH REPORTS.

Jacques Jasmin, a barber and poet of France, began life in extreme poverty. That the pathetic events of such a childhood must have sunk into his soul may be gleaned from one incident which, in after years, he set down in his "Recollections." His grandfather, when too old and infirm to solicit alms, quietly made arrangements to be carried to an almshouse in order that he might no longer burden his family. Jasmin says:

I was then ten years old. I was playing in the square with my companions, gilded with a wooden sword, and I was king, but suddenly a dreadful spectacle disturbed my royalty. I saw an old man in an armchair borne along by several persons. The bearers stopped, and I recognized my own grandfather. In my grief I saw only him.

I ran up to him in tears, threw myself on his neck and kissed him. He returned my embrace and wept.

"Oh, grandfather," said I, "where are you going? Why are you leaving our home?"

"My child," said he, "I am going to the almshouse, where all the Jasmins die."

He again embraced me, closed his eyes and was carried away. We followed him for some time under the trees, and then I abandoned my play and returned home, full of sorrow.

In five days the dear old man quietly breathed his last. His relatives long up on its usual nail in the room, but it was never used again. One of the bearers had departed, and the family was poorer than ever. On that Monday I knew and felt for the first time that we were very poor. Fortune came to me years after, but for some of those I loved she came too late.

Vegetable Hedgehogs.

Cactuses are the hedgehogs of the vegetable world; their mantle is "born an impenetrable." Many a time in the West Indies I have pushed my hand for a second into a lot of tangled boughs, as the negroes call it, to seize some rare flower or some beautiful insect and been punished for twenty-four hours afterward by the stings of the almost invisible and glassilke little cactus needles. The reason for this helpless disposition on the part of the cactuses is a tolerably easy one to guess. Fodder is rare in the desert. The starving herbivorous that find themselves there time to time be lured on the confines of such thirsty regions would seize with avidity upon any succulent plant which offered them food and drink at once to their last extremity.

In the endless war between herbivores and plant, which is waged every day and all day long the whole world over with far greater persistence than the war between carnivore and prey, only those species of plant can survive in such exposed situations which happen to develop spines, thorns or prickles as a means of defense against the assaults of hungry and desperate mouthfuls.—Great Alive in Macmillan's Magazine.

The Father of Modern Jurisprudence.

Louis IX was practically the founder of modern jurisprudence. About the year 1191 he revised the abuses which were caused in France by men taking into their own hands the work of redressing their own wrongs, and published a proclamation establishing the quarantine du roi. This curious private redress for wrongs for the space of forty days after the injury was committed. During that time the injured person must seek redress and satisfaction in the king's court, and if his wrong were not righted at the end of forty days he might then take its redification into his own hands.

This proclamation made justice speedy and tolerably sure, although of course its administration was in a rough and ready way, and unless the records are at fault some law of this kind prevailed in Louisiana at the time when Missouri was a part of the French king's possessions.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How New York Appears to a Foreigner.

Offices, offices, outhouses and shanties of New York nothing new can be said; but Bob Justice is down in the Central park, which in another generation will be the most beautiful public resort in the world. It would, however, be ungenerous rather to judge of America by New York, or other towns in the Union can vie with it in size, inconvenience and measures of appearance.—London Spectator.

Writing Letters Without Sight.

A woman whose eyesight has passed almost beyond the telling point, finds much relief in using the rubber tablets upon which paper is laid, that she says all nearly blind persons should do the same. "They have made letter writing a pleasure," she says, "where before it was a pain. I put a pin in where I leave off, and I can begin right again after any interruption."—New York Times.

When You Are in Doubt About a Diamond.

Put your finger behind the stone and look at it through the diamond as through a magnifying glass. If the stone is genuine you will be unable to distinguish the grain of the skin, but with a false stone this will be plainly visible. Furthermore, looking through a real diamond the setting is never visible, whereas it is with a false stone.—New York Herald.

The Last Offer.

Poet—Then will no I've got to die.

Editor (weeping)—Yes, John.

Poet—We can't take anything with us into the next world, can we?

Editor—No, John.

Poet (sadly)—Then I'll have to leave all that unpublished MS!

Editor—Don't worry about that, John. I'll see that it's buried with you.—Kate Field's Washington.

Use of the Telephone in Surgery.

A remarkable application has been made by Dr. J. Mount Bleyer. In a case of mastoid cancer a strap fastened was successfully removed. When the removal of the tube became necessary it had disappeared. Tracheotomy would evidently have to be performed, but the difficulty was to locate the tube. A delicate metallic probe attached to an electric wire, the other end of which terminated in a telephone receiver, was passed down through the larynx. As soon as it came in contact with the tube a distinct click was communicated to the ear through the receiver. The exact location having thus been determined tracheotomy was performed and the tube extracted.—New York Telegram.

ELIASON'S

AUCTION

SALE

ELIASON'S AUCTION SALE!

Having decided to retire from the Jewelry Business, will Close Out my entire Stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE at AUCTION. The Sale to take place on MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1892, at 2 and 7:30 o'clock p.m., and continue until entirely Closed Out. Ladies particularly invited to attend afternoon sales at 2 o'clock, with the assurance that the utmost decorum will be enforced. Quality of each article guaranteed as represented by the auctioneer.

O. L. ELIASON,

220 South, Main Street, - - - - SALT LAKE CITY

H. C. O'NEAL of Chicago Conducting the Sale.