SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elder George R. Woolley and Counselor Joseph E. Taylor Occupy the Tabernacle Stand.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, July 26th, 1891, commencing at 2 p.m., Counselor Joseph E. Taylor presiding.

The assembled congregation sang the hymn beginning:

Praise to the man who commenced this glorious day,
Joseph, surnamed the Prophet and seer.

Prayer was offered by Elder William McLaughlin.

The choir next sang the hymn:

Though deep, yet clear, thou treadest every way,
Proof to all, yet free to all, O God.

The Priesthood of the Thirteenth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER GEORGE R. WOOLLEY

was called to address the congregation. He spoke for about half-an-hour and devoted his remarks almost entirely to his work as a missionary in Australia, whence he has recently returned after an absence of over two years. He said the experiences through which he had passed in that capacity had tended greatly to strengthen his faith in the principles of life and salvation as revealed in the day and age in which we live. He left home on the 15th of October, 1889, an inexperienced youth so to speak, never before having been outside the pale of Utah Territory. Having spent his life up to that time among the Latter-day Saints at home, he knew little of the ways of the world which lay before him, and when it fell to his lot to carry the little knowledge which he possessed into a benighted nation, he felt his weakness indeed, and needed all the strength which our Heavenly Father gave him. But God had declared that He would take the weak things of the earth to confound the mighty. The speaker related how he traveled as far as San Francisco in company with five other Elders, himself and another proceeding from that place to Australia, while the remaining three were bound for New Zealand. He found the people of Australia highly intelligent, full of energy, and of a determination to succeed from a worldly standpoint, being greatly given to pleasure seeking and the accumulation of wealth. As a consequence of this the Elders did not meet with that success in their labors which they could have achieved if the getting of converts. There was an indifference manifested by the people in regard to the plan of life and salvation which the Latter-day Saints hold so dear. In Australia there were comparatively few Saints when he left, and the mission labored under many difficulties, owing to the Saints being so scattered over that vast area of country. He was thankful to have had the privilege of going forth into the world to labor in the Master's cause, to testify to the restoration of the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and to have been accounted worthy as an Elder in Israel to lift his warning voice unto the nations, telling them of the judgments about to come upon the earth and exhorting them to flee from the wrath to come. The happiest moments in his life had been those spent in the mission field.

Elder Woolley next described his return home. On coming back to Utah, he said, after visiting a number of cities in Australia, he called at the island of Ceylon, visited Egypt and traveled through the continent of Europe. In England he had the pleasure of meeting with a considerable body of Latter-day Saints, and after remaining there a short time he returned by way of the States. In conclusion the speaker bore a strong testimony to the truth of the Gospel and the cause in which the Saints are engaged, and declared that Joseph Smith, though despised and rejected by the world at large, was indeed a Prophet of God, raised up in the last dispensation of the fulness of times to usher in the great reign of peace which would shortly come to pass.

COUNSELOR JOSEPH E. TAYLOR

occupied the remainder of the time. He commenced by referring to the custom which had been observed from the early days of the Church for Elders on returning from the mission field to report to public assemblies of the Saints their experiences there. This custom was a pleasing one, and often resulted in much good. The Elders who traveled abroad did not, it seemed, meet with as much success today as those who preceded them in the years that had passed and gone. This was especially the case among some portions of the people of Europe. Many of the Elders who were engaged in missionary labor between the years 1840 and 1850, and in the early fifties, could tell wonderful stories of their success among the nations. It seemed then as though an Elder had only to stand before a congregation, perchance for the first time, either indoors or in the open air, to preach a few remarks to his exhortations, men and women at once became anxious to learn more concerning the Gospel message which in their behalf, and before many weeks had passed he had the satisfaction of taking them down into the waters of baptism for the remission of their sins. On the other hand, while in day there were unquestionably found many thousands of honest souls naturally inclined towards truth, it appeared to be far harder task to such them and to induce them to accept outright the instructions, teachings, and testimonies concerning the work of God then was usually the case. Probably before many more years had passed away the Elders of Israel would be called upon to perform missions of another character, perhaps to go among a people not yet visited to any great extent—the direct descendants of Israel, of the house of Abraham, and more particularly the children of Judah and Joseph, now scattered abroad among the various nations.

The Elders abroad had of late years found it necessary to devote nearly half their time to brushing away the cobwebs from the minds of the people before they could even commence to turn their attention to the Gospel. This was owing to the many absurd rumors, misstatements and false accusations buried at the Latter-day Saints by their enemies. The strange came into Utah full of prejudice against them, which it often required a great deal of explanation to remove, and there were certain people residing in this community who were ever ready to speak falsely and unjustly concerning those who had nothing but favor and good will for their enemies. While there were to be found today tens of thousands who revered the name of the Prophet Joseph, there were also tens of thousands who had nothing but evil to say of that noble man, who met his death at the hands of cruel assassins many years ago.

Counselor Taylor dwelt at some length upon the visits of the angels to the Prophet Joseph, one bearing one message from heaven and another another. They conferred upon him the authority to proclaim the law of God to mankind and to administer in the sacred ordinances of the Gospel revealed from heaven. Joseph Smith looked for support—as any other individual under the circumstances naturally would—from the various quarters of the day. He told them what he had seen; he related to them his experience, his talk with the angels; but, astonishing to relate, not one in a thousand in the world believed the idea was received, and he was met with ridicule, derision, and even persecution.

Was Joseph Smith responsible, as an individual, for any false doctrine that he taught to the people from the time the first angel visited him till the day of his death? No. Heaven simply charged him with the responsibility of performing the labor placed upon his shoulders, imparting to him the power and right to proclaim and establish those principles which the heavens had revealed. The Elders today, in like manner, were not responsible for the doctrine which they taught, because it was heaven-ordained, and they were acting under the authority of heaven itself when they proclaimed one or more of the principles pertaining to the Gospel of the last dispensation. The Prophet Joseph upheld and maintained the truth by virtue of a powerful testimony and with his own blood. It rest him his life, as he had sealed it.

The question had been asked, who was Brigham Young? He (the speaker) would give Brigham Young's own answer, uttered only a few weeks before his death to an assembly of Bishops in Salt Lake City. Half-be, "A certain man has made a statement concerning me. He has asked, Who is Brigham Young? What extraordinary power does he possess and above any other man? Find a man with the same capacity—a man of similar sentiments, surround him with the same circumstances, the same facilities, and the same chances, and he would make a man equal to Brigham Young." Now," said he, "how can this be? I was born of my mother, I was raised by my father, and since the great martyrdom of my Prophet, Joseph Smith, I have led you every inch of the road you know I have walked by the revelations of Almighty God, and not by the wisdom of Brigham Young. I have given you the word of the Lord God in the shape of counsel. Where is a man or woman of standing to be found in the midst of Israel who would fall in treasure up with the counsel of the man who is the man of God set given them? Again, could any disaster or failure result in fatal instances where they counsel had been followed? Here, then, was the basis of "Mormonism" (Heaven communicating with man, heaven dictating to man, heaven inspiring man, and the man faithfully hearing to him." The "Brethren of God—Brigham Young, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff—one by one had succeeded to the place as President of this Church. The people depended upon their counsels, they set as it were at their feet and asked, "What is the will of God?" Where would they find men more humble, sincere, chaste and childlike, not possessed of greater humility of spirit? Why all this—so different from the arrogant spirit which usually prevailed in the world? Because they dealt with heaven, and the nearer we get to God the more humble, sincere and childlike world we become.

"Mormonism" came in contact with the doctrines of the age, it had been said, as a bee-hive of honey from pouring great and stately branches, admired for their general beauty, underneath rottenness was found. But "Mormonism" was found to be literal notwithstanding the lying statements of their enemies.

In his closing remarks Counselor Taylor referred to what he termed the false, malicious, and cruel accusations which had been hurled against the Latter-day Saints. Those who made and repeated them knew in their heart of hearts that they were lying before high heaven. He stood before the people that afternoon in defence of the servants of God, and declared that the work of God would prosper and go on to victory and the people thrive despite the calumnies heaped upon them. Let their enemies talk and boast as they pleased, his testimony was that the Gospel revealed by God to Joseph Smith would never again be uprooted from the face of the earth for the last time, never more to be thrown down or given into the hands of another people. Despite disaster, misfortune, imprisonment or any other calamity that might be possible in the future, he exhorted the Saints to have faith and courage. The speaker concluded by saying he would the earth to be left without a man to stand before God and minister in the sacred Priesthood until the winding up scene.

The choir sang the anthem:

"Let God arise."

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Ellas Morris.

Police Pickings.

Six inebriates appeared before Justice Cox today on saturday afternoon for sentence. The were fined $5 each.

Peter Sinclair and John Dockery are under arrest on a charge of fighting.

Frank Thomas is held to answer a charge of disturbing the peace.

John Gray is detained in custody for using abusive language.

Tom Heaney is in jail on a charge of grand larceny. He will be arraigned on Monday.

T. H. Hall, who shot and badly wounded W. J. Seeley in a quarrel a few evenings ago, was arraigned in the Police court Saturday on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. He entered a plea of not guilty and was remanded to jail pending the preliminary examination.

Davis County Convention.

The Democratic convention of the delegates elected for the county convention of Davis county, held in Farmington, July 4, 1891, is hereby called to meet at the county court house, Farmington, Davis county, Tuesday, July 28, 1891, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of nominating one selectman, Mr. D. Stoker, of Bountiful, having declined the nomination on account of having been chosen representative in his district.

By order of the committee.

D. STOKER,
Chairman Central Democratic Club of Davis County.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

How to Manipulate Election Affairs so as to Prevent Fraud.

A TIMELY AND WELL TAKEN STEP.

Duties of Judges, Checkers, and Challengers and Managers Clearly Defined.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC TERRITORIAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Salt Lake City, July 22, 1891.

To secure that success to the Democratic party at the ensuing election which is its due by right of voting numbers, it will be necessary to observe the following instructions. The county and precinct committees, and all who will take an active part in the election, officially and otherwise, are urgently entreated to pay strict attention to every item:

Every precinct should have a committee of at least three capable and willing men to take charge of election affairs in the precinct. Large precincts should be divided into districts, and one bright man appointed to procure a complete list of the voters in his district; he should see that all citizens who belong to the Democratic party, or who support its candidates, go to the polls on election day. The list of voters should be furnished immediately by the county committee and a copy retained by the precinct committee.

There should be two Democratic checkers at each polling place. Under the rules adopted at this place to be allowed inside the poll room. The other is to relieve him when it is necessary for him to withdraw. The checker should be a man of tact, with a full grip of the voters of the precinct, so if the polling district, as the case may be. As each person votes, he can speak to each other of the fact. If any voter is rejected, the checker should make a note of it, the name of rejected, and the reason given by the election officers. If any person not entitled to vote is permitted to do so, the checker should note his name and so many polygamists as possible will be left. As the election progresses he should furnish the election manager with the names of Democratic voters who have not yet voted. He should on no account or occasion leave his post until relieved by the other checker.

There should also be two Democratic challengers at each poll, one to relieve the other as occasion may require. They should have the names of all Democratic voters at hand, so as to see not legally entitled to vote, with the cause of challenge plainly written opposite each name. No challenge should be made without good and sufficient cause. The legal causes for challenge are: Non-residence, non-registration, non-citizenship, failure to take the registration oath, persisting in a voter, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, and convictions for bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, a felony, fornication or bastardy. It is not a cause of challenge that a voter has been. If he is not now, a polygamist. No person is entitled to vote who has not resided in the Territory for six months and in the precinct one month previous to the day of registration. If the challenger is convinced that a person attempting to vote is personating another, he should challenge him on the ground that he is not the person he represents himself to be, and he should be required to swear to his identity or his vote should be rejected. If the person challenged persists in attempting to vote, insisting that he is entitled and use that he answers proper questions under oath before his ballot is put into the box. Challengers should make a note of each case and the result. He should not leave his post until relieved by the other challenger.

The judges of election for the Democratic party, at each poll, should become thoroughly familiar with the special instructions accompanying this circular. They should be well versed in the law and the rules governing the election. These must be strictly complied with. He should see that the other judges conform to them to the letter. Secular, and in case of failure enter his protest and make a note of the proceedings. The ballots are carefully observed in any and every case. No person not entitled to vote is allowed to cast a ballot. He should administer the oath to challenged persons when the other judges refuse to do so, and fearlessly stand up for the rights of his party in every particular. If any Democratic voters are improperly rejected he should protest against such action and make a note thereof. He should stay with the ballot box until the count is completed, and not leave for any cause at any time until then, unless some Democrat is present to watch closely all the proceedings. Should he have to go, he must be merely temporary. He should watch every ballot as it is received, to see it is not dropped or changed for another, see that no ballots are allowed to stand the box within reach of the judge who deposits the ballot; make sure that the count of the votes is correct, and that the result of the poll is made out and certified. When the count is finished, in addition to the official returns, he should make out his own correct copies of the statement of returns, sign them, seal or send one copy immediately to Elias A. Smith, secretary of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee, Salt Lake City, and carefully preserve and keep the other until it is required by the committee. This is very important and should be strictly observed.

The judge of election, the checkers and challengers and the managers of election for each precinct should be at the polling place, with everything needful at hand, before the time for opening the polls. Everybody present, including the voters, should keep close watch on every ballot delivered until it is deposited in the box, so that it cannot be changed or placed any where improperly.

Thirty-ninth ballots should be appended in sufficient numbers to each county to supply one at least for each polling place. They should preserve the peace and promptly arrest any person charged by the judges or managers of election with illegal voting or attempting to vote illegally. No arrest should be made so as to disturb the election.

County committees should encourage, by telegraph if practicable, without the delay of a meeting of the territorial central committee, on any matter of importance. Where there is no telegraph, let the county committee method available. Every chairman of a county committee and every president of a Democratic club is requested to send with his name and post-office address, to the secretary of the Democratic territorial central committee.

Voters should go to the polls early and allow nothing to prevent them from doing their duty. All naturalized citizens should, if possible, have their naturalization papers with them to the polls, and be ready to produce them if the fact that they are naturalized. Before delivering their ballots they should be ready to have the right ticket and that only one is in the envelope. When the ballot is given to the judge of election, the voter should deposit his ballot himself. Do not be worried for a moment, either by question or challenge, or anything else, so as to lose sight of his ballot; he should keep it in view until he deposits it in the ballot box. If objections or challenges is made and the voter is ready to be rejected for any implied cause, he should consult his counsel and have his ballot deposited under oath. Every legal voter should personally deposit his ballot and not intimidate them by any lawful means he can exhaust.

The election managers must see that a competent person is present at each precinct, with the voters arranged, to represent each of the Democratic candidates. He must watch carefully the poll, and should be furnished immediately by the county committee and a copy retained by the precinct committee.

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Mr. Clark to the Ladies.

I will today be for Dinner and the little that I have Conservatory Cocks, Chickens and Ducks Reserved for the best preparation in our Cafe and Dairy Lunch. It is the Food selling restaurant I ever handled, because it always gives satisfaction. O. H. CLARK, Dinnerville, Texas. For sale by E. C. M. L. Drug Dept.

Stock Sheep Wanted.

Call at Parker's Office, Salt Lake City.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.
Agents Provo Woolen Mills.
Home Made Woolen Goods.
Wholesale and Retail.
[illegible] No. 36 Main Street.

"A friend sent to Dr. King's Cholera Chills. I has consent to take them. I have taken three times a week my sore would bleed. I thought the sore would never heal. Your bottle has cured me." Mrs. M. A. Parker, Centerville, N.D.

I have had usual catarrh for ten years so bad that the sores were great sores in my nose, and one thick sore under the eye. Dr. King's Pleasant Pellets. Two bottles cured the work. My nose and head are well. I feel like another man.—C. S. McMillen, Sidney, Jackson Co., Mo.

Spermatorrhoea Cured.

S. H. Clifford, Deer Creek, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism; his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, public and private and he was totally relieved to 2 and steady. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Indianola, Ia., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and sores healed. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is well and sound. John Speaker, Columbus, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctor said he was incurable; used two bottles of Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve; sores entirely healed. Sold by A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store, 3s

Mrs. M. E. Van Schoonhoven, M. D.

Having lately returned from the East, is now prepared to resume the practice of Medicine in Salt Lake. Office at No. 25, east Fifth South street. Hours from 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

Keep Cool and Secure Health by the Use of

PIONEER PURIFIER, THE BEST BOTTLED DRINK in the country. E. G. M. L. Drug Dept, Southwest, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Dr. A. Thomas,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Has removed to his old stand, No. 78 Main Street, where he can be found by his friends and patrons.

Electricity Applied Safely.

The Best Silver Plate Wire for Gold, Bridge, Inlay, Crown, and Filling Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positive to cure Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

For Catarrh.

Use Dr. Isaac Hall's Catarrh Remedy and Tonic Bitters, the two sure brother will eradicate it from the system. Jennison, Pratt & Co., Wholesale Agents, Salt Lake City. 4ths

AUTHORIZED CITY AGENTS

Deposit Stamp System

OF THE

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK,

22 and 24 E. First South Street.

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Are You Interested?

The following frank statement from J. L. Hale, of Trenton, Texas, will be of interest to many of our readers: "My little boy was very bad for two months with diarrhoea. We used various medicines, amounting to two dollars worth, but nothing did him any good until we used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave immediate relief and soon cured him. I consider Chamberlain's Remedy unequaled, and can conscientiously recommend it to all who need a diarrhoea or colic medicine." For sale by E. C. M. L. Drug Dept. 4ths

Do Horseshoeing.

Don't buy imported Lard, get it pure at the Grocery Market, opposite Z.C.M.I. Business Houses open.

CHARTERED REACH.

New York Cent.

On and after June 28th trains will run as follows:

Leave	Arrive
[illegible]	[illegible]

* Daily except Monday.
† Daily except Monday and Tuesday.
Orchestra Hall in attendance every day.

Fare for round trip, $50.

D. E. BURLEY,
Genl. Agt. Passgr. Dept.

"The Pulpit and the Stage."

Rev. F. M. Hirsch, pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, Kans., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, and am sound and well, gaining 20 pounds in weight." Arthur Love, Manager Love's Fancy Fruit Combination, writes: "I can go through trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption leads on all, and cures where everything else fails. The greatest blessing I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. 3

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

R. K. THOMAS

20, 28, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

GRAND .:. MIDSUMMER

CLEARANCE

SALE

FOR .:. TEN .:. DAYS

We will Offer Our Entire Stock of

SUMMER GOODS

Without any Consideration for Cost.

PROGRAMME.

SILKS.

Think of it!

Only 75c for Brocade Silks that are worth 90c, all shades.

Crepe de Chinas, every pattern and 75c, regular price $1.25.

Printed Chiffon Silks, all new designs, worth 50c, going in this sale at 39c.

BLACK SILKS, TOO.

A 50c yard way down for this occasion.

Also our entire line of Plain and Stripe Trimming Silks.

Yes,

Plain India Silks as well.

A inner selection of shades can't be found—Plain Blue, Heliotrope, Beige, Pomeroy, Sapphire, French Gray, Cardinal Cream, Rose, Sapphire, Black and White, all at special prices.

Also

500 REMNANTS of Silks at less than half price.

DRESS GOODS.

Now is the time to buy them.

41 pieces allwool 40 inch Plaids and Stripes, at only 25c, worth 50c.

18 pieces French Brocade Brilliant, all wool and more than a yard wide, in Tans, Blues and Browns. This article is worth 75c; we are going to sell it at 50c; see to-day!

17 pieces Assorted Dress Goods at 15c, regular price 25c.

Explores Assorted Dress Goods at 15c, regular price 25c.

Don't fail to see the Silvair Dress Goods; we are selling for 50c. It will astonish you. It is worth $1.00.

WASH FABRICS.

Now our 5c. Table.

10c. Zephyrs down to 10c.

Zephyr Ginghams only 5c.

20c. Challies down to 12½c.

Sateen Challies, Will wash and not fade, 12 yards for $1.00.

Sing Song Organdie, Plain, worth 20c.

We have a splendid stock of Rice Linen, Tissues, Fine Apple Cloths, Swisses, etc., etc. They must be closed out.

REMNANTS of Challies, Gingham, Zephyrs, Sateens, Cambrics and Lawns at half price.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

40c. Fancy Half Hose for 25c.

50c. Fancy Half Hose for 35c.

Jersey Ribbed Drawers, 25c.

Jersey Ribbed Shirts, 25c.

35c. Handkerchiefs for 5c.

20c. Handkerchiefs for 5c.

20c. Handkerchiefs for 10c.

40c. Handkerchiefs for 10c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 25c.

Ladies' and Misses' Mottle Cashmere, was sold at 50c, now offered on clearing sale, Misses' Hose for 10c.

20c. Misses' Hose for 10c.

$1.25 Misses' Hose for 25c.

$1.50 Misses' Hose for 25c.

$1.50 Misses' Hose for $1.15.

Ladies' Hosiery same discount.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, Fancy and Embroidered Fronts, going at 25c. to the dollar.

SHOES.

Two or three lines to close out.

A $2.00 shoe for $1.50.

A $2.25 shoe for $1.75.

A $3.00 shoe for $2.25.

A $1.00 slipper for 50c.

A $1.25 slipper for 75c.

A lot of odds and ends in Children's Shoes, at less than cost.

We carry a full line of Men's Shoes. We are selling them cheap.

LINENS.

Turkey Red Damask, only 25c. per yard.

Half Bleached Damask, only 35c. per yard.

Towels, Crash, Napkins and Tidies at reduced prices.

Lace Curtains, Silk Curtains.

Fancy Table and Piano Covers at cost.

PARASOLS.

Gentlemen, now (hang)!

A $2.50 Parasol for $1.25.

A $3.00 Parasol for $1.50.

A $4.50 Parasol for $2.25.

A good Parasol for 75c.

It costs us such a disparity between the regular price and the sale price among unprecedented. It would be not for the fact that they were bought recently at just such values. Children's Parasols at 25c., 35c. and 75c., worth 50c., 75c. and $1.25.

LACES.

You can't use too much on your dresses this season.

50c. Lace which 35c. for 25c.

40c. Lace Worth 60c. for 25c.

40c. Lace worth 65c. for 25c.

10 pieces Assorted Laces at 5c.

10 pieces Lace (job lot) 10c., 15c. and 20c., worth 25c. to 35c.

Torchon Laces at the same big reduction.

EMBROIDERIES.

Never before have embroideries been sold so cheap.

HERE IS THE PROOF!

$2.50 Flouncing for $1.00.

2.00 Flouncing for $1.00.

2.25 Flouncing for $1.50.

2.75 Flouncing for $1.75.

3.00 Flouncing for $2.15.

A large line of Cream Flouncings, All-over and Edgings to match at many nothing. Ask to see them.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

6 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs at 5c., 8c. and 10c.; regular price 15c., 20c. and 25c.

Ladies' and Misses' Mitts at 10c. pair.

Ladies' Derby Ribbed Lisle Hose, worth 75c., now selling at 39c.

Misses' Plain Lisle Hose, 30c., worth 50c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 25c.

Ladies' and Misses' Mottle Cashmere, was sold at 50c., now offered on clearing sale, Misses' Hose for 10c.

20c. Misses' Hose for 10c.

$1.25 Misses' Hose for 25c.

$1.50 Misses' Hose for 25c.

$1.50 Misses' Hose for $1.15.

Ladies' Hosiery same discount.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, Fancy and Embroidered Fronts, going at 25c. to the dollar.

EVERYBODY INVITED. COME EARLY.

HALF-A-BLOCK EAST OF THE CLOCK CORNER, ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE.

R. K. THOMAS