SUNDAY SERVICES.

An Interesting Discourse on the Divinity of Christ.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, December 6th, 1891, commencing at 2 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

Lord, Thou will hear me when I pray,
I am forever Thine.

Prayer was offered by Elder Chas. W. Symons.

The choir and congregation sang:

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation,
Let hosanna be sounded on earth and in heaven.

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

ELDER DAVID W. EVANS

then addressed the congregation. He esteemed it a great privilege to occupy the stand for some time during these services. He did not know how long he might be led to speak, but he relied on the promise given by the Savior, that the Holy Spirit would give His disciples what to speak in the same hour it was needed, and he would not presume to address this intelligent audience without the aid of that divine Spirit. One great sin of the age is, in the opinion of the speaker, the feeling which prevails in regard to the things of God. He would not say this of the Latter-day Saints, although they are by no means perfect, but in regard to the world it can be said truthfully, for the fact is that the greatest part of mankind is eagerly seeking the trifles of the world, which are so fleeting and pass away so soon. Could the speaker gain the ear of all, men, he would say, Where is there even one thing on earth that should possess the same interest to us as the duty we owe to our Creator? Should this not always be foremost in our minds and thoughts? Has God revealed His will to us? Have we duties to perform? Do we believe in a future life, an existence continued through out eternity? Has our conduct here a bearing upon that existence? If so, is it not then a most solemn duty to seek to learn that we can insure a happy condition in that future existence?

It is impossible to make a spiritual impression on a mind not prepared to receive it. If a man's whole mind is always occupied with the things of the world, it has no room for the Spirit of God. Hence, in the very nature of things, the mission had down by our Savior must be accepted and carried out practically as the foundation for all spiritual enjoyment. Did He tell His followers to believe? Yes. To be charitable? To hunger and thirst after righteousness? Yes. These principles were good, not only for His first disciples, but they are necessary at all times, in order that the Gospel may find place in the hearts. Our Savior likened the kingdom of God to a man who went out sowing the seed. And in so doing, some of it fell on stony ground and could, consequently, not grow and fructify. And just as the ground has to be prepared to receive the seed, so the heart of man must be prepared to receive the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

With the regard to the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, the speaker remarked that he had never met any intelligent unbeliever who denied the existence of Christ once upon the earth. None acquainted with the history of past ages could deny that. Had many presume to deny His divinity, in endeavoring, for a few moments, to circumscribe the divine mission of our Savior, the speaker would not lay claim to any originality of the arguments he would produce, but merely give such reasons as had been advanced by prominent thinkers on the subject.

Mr. Leslie was once requested by the Duke of Kent to furnish him with arguments against certain deists. The position taken was that the Christian religion consists of facts and doctrines so related to each other that if the facts can be proved to be true, the doctrines must also be accepted as true. Now, the facts may be established as such if they are found consistent with contemporaneous events which are never to be connected with only alleged facts. These marks are, according to Mr. Leslie, first: First, the facts must be such as can be ascertained through the external sense; secondly, they must be confirmed by eye or ear-witnesses; thirdly, memorials or monuments of actions must have been instituted in commemoration of them; and, fourthly, these must have been established at the time the facts occurred. All these marks meet in the Christian religion and amount to a demonstration of its truth.

If Moses, for instance, had the power to lead Israel through the waters of the Red Sea, holding the waves to be a wall on either side of them while they passed over on dry ground, and commanding the deep to engulf the pursuing Egyptians? he would feed the children with manna in the wilderness, no one would then dispute that he was endowed with power from God. Now this is what Moses claims to have done. How could he make such a claim, if it were not true? Suppose a man came and made the assertion that he had led every man, woman and child in this congregation across the river Jordan in a similar miraculous manner; who would believe him? Is it not clear that before Moses could make the children of Israel believe what he claimed to have done, he must first actually have done it?

The objection has been made, that the story of Moses was not written by Moses, but was invented after that generation had passed away among whom the law giver lived and who are supposed to have been eye-witnesses of the facts. But in the eleventh chapter of Deuteronomy, we read that Moses Himself is therefore to the people appealed to them as witnesses to the miracles he claimed to have performed, and a record of it was to be kept as a testimony to all coming generations.

Again, there is a description of the institution of the feast of Passover, as a memorial of that great day when the people of Israel were delivered from the servitude in Egypt. And the very fact that this feast was once incorporated in the Jewish rites and has been kept ever since, is proof that the event it commemorates took place. For suppose somebody should have endeavored to invent the narrative of the deliverance from Egypt and the passing through the sea in later ages, how could they have induced the people to have a yearly festival in commemoration thereof? Or, to refer to another religious rite of the Jews, what would you think of a man who pretended to have found a book proposing that everybody should cut off a finger in memory of a certain event recorded in that book, at the same time asserting that it had been a custom to commemorate that event from the time of its first occurrence, by thus cutting a finger. The fact that you had never heard of that peculiar custom before would at once convince everybody that the story attached to it is a fraud upon you. It would be impossible to present such a book to the people of the United States as an authentic record and one by which everybody would finally be judged. But it would have been just as impossible to present the five books of Moses to the Jewish people, had not the facts therein set forth really been established as facts. Can we not see the wisdom of God in instituting the ceremonies? They serve as links between the truths revealed in ancient times and our times.

In these ancient revelations we find frequent reference to doctrines revealed in later ages. In God's teachings to Adam there is reference made to the atonement of Christ, not without ambiguity, perhaps, yet plain enough to be well understood when the event referred to had transpired. The promise given to our first parents that the "seed of the woman" should bruise the head of the serpent is one of these. This is evidently an allegory referring to the redemption or atonement brought by Christ. The expression the "seed of the woman" is plain when the parentage of Christ is considered. And that He should "bruise the head of the serpent" prefigures clearly His sufferings, death, resurrection and final victory.

Looking farther down in the history of man, we find the promise of God to Abraham, after he had shown his willingness to lay down even his only son on the altar, that in him and his seed all generations should be blessed. This promise is confirmed to Isaac and then again to Jacob, and it is pointed out that it should come through Judah and the royal family of David.

To say nothing of the remarkable revelations, inter alia, by Isaiah, we may refer to the prophecies of Daniel, who actually states the precise period of time—fifty years—after the elapse of which Messiah should come, the daily sacrifice be abolished and the work of atonement accomplished.

And this knowledge was by no means confined to the Jewish nation. According to Matthew, at the time of the birth of Christ, wise men came to Jerusalem from the East, probably from Chaldea, having entered on their long journey in consequence of some astronomical knowledge of which they were in possession. They were looking for the new-born king, and had evidently the idea that He was more than a human king, for they worshiped Him when they found Him, a mark of respect which is not shown to a mere human being. Suetonius also, the Roman historian, tells us that there was a tradition at that time, stating that one should be born who was destined to rule the whole world, including the Roman empire. This tradition had made such an impression on the senate, that a decree had been passed to kill the male children born in that year, a decree which was never carried out, however, owing to the fact that several women, the wives of the senators, hoped that they might possibly be the mother of that ruler.

Matthew tells us that Herod and the whole of Jerusalem with him, became exasperated at the news brought by the wise men, and had the writings of the Prophets searched to find out where Messiah was to be born. When he had ascertained that the Bethlehem, he ordered all the male children of a certain age destroyed. We know how he was defeated in his design. Would Matthew have ventured such a statement if there had been no truth in it?

The existence of baptism is proof positive that that rite was instituted by Christ. Had it been introduced a hundred years after His time, everyone would have known it, from the beginning, to be an innovation.

Such memorials amount therefore to a demonstration of the truth of Christianity. Of course, we can shut our eyes and pretend that we do not see it. But to those who seek for enlightenment with a humble, sincere spirit, they give ample proof and satisfactory evidence.

Now, just security at Jesus once was born, died and lived here, suffered, died and again rose in glory, just as surely has He appeared in this age, in order by the dispensation of the fulness of times and announced His second coming, when He shall reign over the nations of the earth as He reigns in heaven. There is reason in these things. When we heard from the Far West, as it then was called, a peasant boy had held communion with God, this was a marvelous announcement. It was almost incomprehensible that the Father and the Son should have appeared in the manner related by the youthful seer. But what about the statements of the Bible of God's conversations with Moses? His revelation to Samuel? His selection of David in preference to all his brothers? What of Jesus who chose from among the men and the disciples to be His Apostles and held it out as a proof of the divinity of the Gospel He preached, that it was particularly offered to the poor? When these facts are considered, it no longer becomes improbable that He should reveal Himself in this age to the humble among men. All the objections had predicated their disbelief in revelation, and there was not a man found among them all who could claim divine authority. The predictions of the ancient prophets had been remarkably fulfilled. The Congregation knew that the Jews had been "taken away," was "overcome," as had "fled to the wilderness." But, according to the same predictions, it should again be established. How? As it was established the first time—in humility and lowliness.

The Prophet Joseph testifies in the first revelation he received, and then he states that the appearance of the Prophet Moroni came to direct fulfillment of the prophetic revelation. These statements characterize the young seer either as a true prophet or else an impostor. None say he only imagined he saw these personages. But he testifies also that he went to Cumorah according to the directions of Moroni and there found the plates which he took from the hiding place and translated by the power of God. This could not have been imagination. This statement must be either true or false.

But now, Joseph is not the only witness about these things. There are the three witnesses who solemnly testify that they saw the plates and handled them and turned them over, but after leaf, as many has had been translated, and they heard the voice from heaven. And there are the eight witnesses who bear a similar testimony. And right in our ranks are the men living who were personally acquainted with these men and have communicated these facts to us, men who were willing, if required, to give their lives as a seal to the truth of their testimony. Can strongest evidence be produced for anything than this which is offered in support of the claims of Joseph the Prophet? You believe that Christ was Divine and you take the testimony of history for it. This evidence is stronger than any that can be brought in support of the events of history.

There is also another proof within the reach of everybody. If you will obey with the conditions of the Gospel, humble yourself and be willing to receive the truth, you will obtain a testimony within yourself to the truth of this work. The promise is open to every one of us. The humble and faithful shall surely have it.

The Saints should be thankful that they can still live together in peace and plenty, notwithstanding that the designs of the wicked have always been to destroy the work of God. We have the assurance that God is with us and willing to bear with us, if we only seek to do our duties. No one should think that we exist through a lucky one of a divine power, unless they can assign some better cause for our existence as a people. Some think it is the shrewdness of our leaders who put keep us together, but those men among us have labored harder for the establishment of this work. Whatever we they have obtained through a great amount of trials and sufferings. They have exemplified in their lives the teaching of Jesus, that he who will be great among you, shall be the servant of all, and those who have been most intimately associated with them can testify that they are men of God, whose power is co-extensive with their faith and their knowledge of the mind and will of God. Those who have not sought the welfare of the people have dropped out and been forgotten, while those who have remained faithful have been able to stand and will do so, and a glorious state is prepared for those in their eternal glory and exaltation.

Referring to the persecutions which the Saints have been subjected to, the speaker would say that not all were from malice. A great deal of them came through the ignorance of the servants. Take for instance the charge of disloyalty which has been made again and again, in spite of all proofs to the contrary. It is a matter of history, that when this people was expatriated from the United States, when they in vain had appealed to every governor in the Union in great lands in a place of refuge as citizens of the United States and not one of those governors could grant the request, then the command came from the government for us to give up five hundred men to go and help to conquer Mexico. At that time, instead of giving the answer that might have been expected under the circumstances, our leader instantly replied, "You shall have the men." There was a true American heart. Consequently the men were marshaled and entered upon that long and weary journey. These "Patriots of America" ought to know this. The first act of the people upon the arrival in this region was to hoist the United States flag on Enoch peak and take possession of the country, not in the name of Brigham Young, but in the name of the United States. Are these the acts of traitors?

Jesus said, blessed are ye when ye shall revile you and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for My sake. He has promised to help us in all trials, if we simply remain humble and faithful. God will certainly exalt this people. Knowing this, we may cherish kind feelings even towards those that hate us, and we should pray, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." This has always been the policy of our leaders and if we follow it, it will redound to our honor and result in our final exaltation.

The choir sang the anthem,

Publish, ye certain everlasting
Redemption was pronounced by Bishop H. B. Clawson.

UNEXPECTED DISCOVERY.

Signs of Early Prospecting in the La Plata Mining District.

News has reached this city regarding a discovery said to have been made in the La Plata Mining district a few days ago.

It seems that the Allen brothers of Cedar, were searching for mineral in the south fork of East creek, when they accidentally came upon an old prospect hole which had become partially filled with debris. Removing this to a depth of fifteen feet below the surface, they were surprised to find a kit of prospecting tools, consisting of an old fashioned pick with leather straps running from either side of the eye to the handle, a shovel and a twelve pound sledge hammer. The handles of these tools when exposed to the air crumbled to pieces.

A steel crowbar bearing the letters "W. W." was subsequently discovered in the same shaft. It is rumored that the opening reveals a body of valuable mineral.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Wanted to Defray Expenses in Making Utah's Exhibit at the World's Fair.

The following resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of this city:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this organization to address a petition to the members of the Legislature of Utah for the purpose of impressing upon them the urgent need of the necessity to appropriate a sufficient sum from the revenues of this Territory in order that the great resources of its mines, its agriculture, horticulture, manufacturing industries and its resources may be properly represented at the World's Columbian Fair.

Resolved, That the Legislature be petitioned to appropriate the sum of $100,000 to carry out the above named purpose.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the commissioners of this Territory appointed by the President of the United States, to direct the expenditure of the money in the ordinary and responsible duties imposed upon them.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be printed and circulated among the people of Utah for their signatures, and that when sufficient signatures have to have been obtained, that those petitions be, through a committee, presented to the honorable members of the Legislature for further consideration and action.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Utah to the World's Columbian Fair, the president, vice-president and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce act as committee authorized to carry out the resolutions as passed at the meeting of the board of directors.

We, the undersigned citizens and residents of this Territory, fully endorse the resolutions as passed by the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and respectfully ask the honorable members of the Legislature of Utah to appropriate the sum mentioned to fully represent Utah at the World's Columbian Fair.

Signatures. Residences.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with these resolutions, the undersigned committee respectfully ask you to take the petition herewith enclosed, and to circulate the same among your friends and neighbors, and when, in your judgment, sufficient signatures have been obtained, return the same to the Chamber of Commerce in the enclosed envelope herewith inclosed.

Trusting that you will give the enclosed resolutions your kind attention, which, on account of the importance, they deserve, we remain, very cordially yours,

FRED J. KIESEL,
F. H. LEVERE,
Commissioners of Utah World's Columbian Fair.
FRED SIMON,
President Chamber of Commerce.
JOHN W. YOUNG,
Vice-President.
H. V. MYERS,
Secretary.

Assignee Auction Sale!

Will be sold without reserve, commencing Tuesday at 2 p. m., and every day until disposed of, a large stock of Groceries, consisting of Teas, Coffee, Tobacco, Spices, Glassware, etc. Also, Counters, Shelving and Fixtures, at the old store of G. W. Davis, Market Row, 50 West First South.

CHAS. SAMSON, Assignee.

Plush Goods. Johnson, Pratt & Co.

There is Some Relief.

Dr. R. L. St. John of Rowland, Putnam county, Missouri, takes especial pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, because he knows it to be reliable. He has used it in his practice for several years, and says there is none better. It is especially valuable for colds and as a preventive and cure for croup. This most valuable medicine is for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. ds

Spectacle Cures.

S. H. Clifford, New Canal, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable; + One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. ds

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Auction! Auction!!

On Tuesday, Dec. 8th, at 10:30 a. m., at No. 258 S. West Temple Street, the Front sale and this year, 300 yards of the Carpets, Parlor Set, cost $200, 2 Wardrobes, 3 Bedroom Sets, Mattresses, Chiffoniers, 100 of Tables, Chairs, Cook Stove, 4 Heating Stoves, a lot of Dishes and Glassware, Silverware, fine Book Case, lot of Bedding, hall Sofa, cost $40, 3 fine Birds and Cages, best singers in town, Shotgun and one, fine Lamps and Lincoleum, and a thousand other articles.

R. A. ADAMSON, Auctioneer.

Holiday Goods! Johnson, Pratt & Co.

Silver Goods. Johnson, Pratt & Co.

For all forms of nasal catarrh where there is dryness of the air passages with what is commonly called "snuffing up," especially when going to bed, Ely's Cream Balm gives immediate relief. Its benefit to me has been extreme.—A. G. Case, M. D., Millwood, Kansas.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was cured.—D. A. Curry, Corning, N. Y.

FOR FURNITURE

Carpets, Wall Paper, Upholstery, Curtains, Poles, Shades, etc., call on

NEVE & CHILD,
41 E. First South.

Our Indorsements are Better than Ever.

We will sell for 60 DAYS ONLY the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to use the following STATES: SALT LAKE AD JACENT: LARGE SHOE in any county as part of the Territory, 100 of our agents reported profits of $100 in 60 DAYS; 50 YEARS the other size for a big profit; only $10 to $50 for a county. Address, with stamp, INDIANAPOLIS ADVERTISING SHOE CO., Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE.

100 FRENCH COACH MERINO RAMS. Salt Lake County. Address Secretary Association of Territories, Salt Lake City. ds 2w

A GOOD MILK COW. 16 A STREET.

STOCK IN SALT LAKE FISH AND DAIRY CO. A certain investment. Apply to ROCKY MOUNTAIN BANK. ds 2w

ONE 30 H. P. BOILER AND 1 H. P. EN-GINE, in good condition. Apply to T. G. WEBBER, or W. H. HOWE, at S. L. H. & M. Co. ds

STRAYED.

FROM THE SOUTH SALT LAKE, ON THE 2nd inst., a bay mare, 7 years old, white in mane and tail, a white star, large in left forehead, and white spot on left side of face, 15 years old, brand resembling an inch above the hoof on the left shoulder. Any person who may have taken up said mare will be liberally rewarded for her return to the undersigned, at the Salt Lake Brewery, or at Tribune office.

LOST.

BY MISTAKE, FIVE DOLLARS PAID TO a jeweler, can identify same. Reward at this office for return.

FOUND.

A WAGON SPRING. OWNER CAN GET it at this office.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the Company's office, No. 20 Commercial Building, Salt Lake City, on Monday, December 14, 1891, at 2 o. m. for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business that may come before the meeting. JESSE W. FOX, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE CELEBRATED LAU CHUNGY Chemical ink, in vials. It writes black as any ink, and is permanent. Address CHI. CHEMICAL CO., Kansas City, Mo.

SANTA CLAUS' RECEPTION!

Monday, Dec. 7th, 1891, commencing at 7 p. m. Held's Band will furnish the Music.

Come and see the jolly, fat old man, and take a look at the Grand Display of Christmas Holiday Goods. A much larger and BETTER Stock than we exhibited last year.

NO GOODS WILL BE SOLD THAT EVENING.

UTAH BOOK & STATIONERY CO.

72 MAIN STREET. 72

Duncan M McAllister, Manager.

Children will not be admitted on the night of Dec 7th, unless accompanied by parents or guardians, but the little ones are all invited to come next day or any other time.

TOOTH POWDER 25c. EXPERT DENTAL COMPANY. TOOTH PULLED 25c.

Sets of Teeth,	$5.00
Teeth Filled,	50
Teeth Extracted,	25
Teeth Cleaned,	1.00

Teeth Extracted Absolutely without Pain

OFFICE IN CENTRAL BLOCK,
No. 14 W. Second South Street, Across the street from Westerfield.

Home Comfort Ranges

Have No Equal for

FAMILIES, HOTELS, MINING CAMPS, Etc.

The Only Ranges Made of MALLEABLE, IRON, AND STEEL.

Over 220,000 in Actual Use.

Call and Examine Them at

UTAH STOVE & HARDWARE CO.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, COUNTY OF Salt Lake. In the District Court of the Third Judicial District, before Wm. H. Dredge, Judge of the Same. Martin Gracey, plaintiff, vs. Ann Gracey, defendant. Civil No. 1, Ex-parte. The people of the Territory of Utah to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear and defend a certain action now pending against you in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, and answer a complaint filed against you in the above named action, within ten days after the service of this summons, if served within this county, and if not so served within this county, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in said complaint, which is for a decree of divorce, and for the custody of your minor children, namely, Martin Gracey, aged about 7 years, and Ann Gracey, aged about 5 years, and for costs of suit. Given under my hand this 7th day of November, A.D. 1891. W. H. DREDGE, Judge of the Third Judicial District.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN EXECUTION TO ME directed by the Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Utah, upon and by virtue of a judgment and decree of said Court, in the Office of the County Clerk thereof, in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah, on the 20th day of December, 1890, in the action of Mary Ann Dredge, plaintiff, vs. Wm. H. Dredge, defendant, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, at the Sheriff's office, in the City and County of Salt Lake, on Saturday, the 12th day of December, 1891, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, all the right, title, claim and interest of defendant herein, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in Block 10, Plat B, Salt Lake City Survey, and the south half of lot 4 in Block 10, Plat A, Salt Lake City Survey, and improvements thereon, situate in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory. Terms of sale: Cash in hand on the day of sale. Dated this 14th day of November, A.D. 1891. W. H. DREDGE, Judge of the Third Judicial District.

Attest: JOHN E. CARLISLE, Clerk.

R. K. THOMAS,

26, 28, 30 and 32 EAST, FIRST SOUTH ST.,

SALT LAKE CITY.

The warm weather leaves us loaded down with a Great Surplus of WINTER GOODS, which must be moved before the Holidays, therefore will make the

GREATEST REDUCTION SALE EVER KNOWN.

See Our Prices on Wraps

Cloth Wraps,	$3.25,	worth	$7.50
Cloth Jackets,	4.50,	"	8.75
Cloth Circulars,	3.75,	"	6.00
Cloth Ulsters,	4.75,	"	9.00
Plush Capes,	9.75,	"	21.00
Plush Wraps,	9.75,	"	20.00
Plush Jackets,	16.50,	"	30.00
Silk Wraps (Fur Trimmed),	$4.75,		$15.00

Infants' Cloaks, Children's Cloaks, Misses' Cloaks,

ALL DOWN! ALL DOWN!

A Tremendous Slaughter of NEWMARKETS, Ladies' and Misses'.

SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

THREE PRICES.

Beaver Shawls,	$5.75,	worth	$8.50
" "	7.50,	"	12.50
" "	8.75,	"	15.00

50 Pieces SILK PLUSH at		45c.
50 " Fancy Velvet,		45c.
100 " Plain Velvets,	$1.00 yd., worth $1.50	

Silks! Silks! Silks!

EVENING SHADES, WHITE, CREAM, PINK, BLUE AND ALL DELICATE SHADES.

$1.00 Goods for - - 45c. per yard

Fancy Silks, 45c. worth		$1.25
" " 75c., "		1.50

ALL BLACK SILKS AT THE LOWEST NOTCH.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

100 pieces Wool Plaids at 75c. yard, worth	$1.15.
100 pieces Plaids and Stripes, at 45c.,	worth 75c.

We must turn these desirable goods into money at once, and the purchasing public can now reap the great advantages we are compelled to offer.

CALL EARLY AND WE'LL SUPPLY YOUR WANTS FROM ALL DEPARTMENTS AT REDROCK PRICES.

R. K. THOMAS.