OUR BUYER, Dry Mands, Wlathing, &c.

T. T. GILMER.

IS NOW IN MARKET

PLACING ORDERS FOR OUR

FALL and WINTER STOCK

Boots, Shoes,

Hats and Trunks,

WHICH WILL BE

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE

TO MEET THE WANTS

-OF THE -

TRADE.

OUR STOCK, when Received, will be Complete, and We Ask the Trade to GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PUR-CHASING.

> Pegram & Co. 300

SAMPLES

Beautiful Suitings

OVERCOAT GOODS

NEWEST STYLES,

JUST BECKIVED

We will take Your Measure, have a Suit made and if it Does Not Give satisfaction in Every Particular You Need not Take it.

Suits from \$18 to \$63.

Summer Goods

TO BE CLOSED OUT (HEAP.

FROM

WE make great Reduction in Many Lines of Goods, and ask the trade to make an Fxamination of OUR BAR-

GAINS before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Now is the Time to Buy LINEN LAWNS, AMERICAN and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS.

A Lot of Men's and Boys' STRAW HATS at First Cost.

A Remnant Stock of CANE MAT-TING very Cheap.

Have Just Received a lot of MOS-QUITO CANOPIES and MOSQUITO NETTING by the Piece.

We are Offering Great Bargains, and you should not be slow to avail

T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

Medical.

Summer **Complaints**

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, and many lives are and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is perfectly safe.

Read the following:

EAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER never fails to afford castant relief for cramp and pain in the stomach.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.

The very best medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is sure cure every time.

MOINGONA, IOWA, March 12, 1881.

I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic, and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.

For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it abrays cures. Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house.

J. B. IVIE.

SACO, ME., Jan. 22, 1881.

Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is saye, sure, and reliable. No mother should allow it to be out of the family.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1881.

We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.

U. S. CONSULATE,

GOUNATBORO, S. G., Feb. 22, 1831.

Nearly every family in finis section keeps a pottle in the house.

U. S. CONSULATE,

CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSHA, Feb. 8, 1881.

I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an indispensable necessity.

I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhea, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief.

21 Montague St., London, Eng.

During a residence of twenty-three years in Indis, I have known it in many cases of diarrhea, dysenterief.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its Drice brings it Read the following:

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all. For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

sept d'tw sept & oct.

ROCKBRIDGE, VA., ALUM WATER,

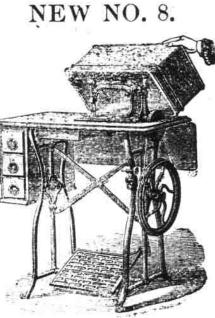
LOR more than half a century has grown steadi-ly in repute as a medicinal agent in a wide range of Chronic diseases. Multitudes of women can testify to its unsurpassed efficacy in the relief and cure of those aliments peculiar to their sex.

-DYSPI PSIA-In its varied and most distressing forms is cured. CHRONIC, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, -CHRONIC DIARRHORA AND DYSENTERY,-

yield most rapidly, and permanent cures result. Bottled in its natural state, direct from the Springs, which are beautifully located in Rock bridge county, Va., and are open for the reception of visitors from June 1st to October 1st, each year; capacity, 1,000 guests.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Dr. J. H. McADEN and Dr. T. C. SMITH, Charlotte, N. C.
mar12 ly

WHEELER & WILSON'S



Lightest Running and Best Sewing Machine in the World. Try it before buying any other. AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Terms and Price List. Wheeler & Wilson Manufactur'g Co. RICHMOND, VA.

Cleaveland Mineral Springs,

OPENED MAY 15th, 1882. THESE Springs are two miles from Shelby. 54 miles West of Charlotte, and within I mile of the Carolina Central Railway running from Charlotte to Shelby. Hacks will be at the Springs' Station on arrival of every train.

COLD AND WARM BATHS. White and Red Sulphur and Chalybeate Waters a Bowling Alley in good order. A good string band secured for the season. Livery accommoda-

tions attached to the hotel. For further particulars address S. McB. POSTON.

VIRGINIA Female Institute, STAUNTON, VA.

MIS. Gen, J. E. B. STUART,.....Principal. THE next session WILL OPEN SETTEMBER
14th, with a full corps of teachers. Training
thorough and terms moderate. Catalogue sent
upon application to the Principal.
jul 18 eod 6w

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN

IN THE SIXTH CONCRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Speech of Chas, R. Jones at Concord. N. C., Delivered Saturday, August 12, 1882.

MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:

When an individual becomes a candidate for a public position in these days he is expected to lay down certain the-ories and ideas by which he expects to be governed in case of election, and in obedience to this custom I have decided to submit to you to day my views on certain public questions, which are before the people of North Carolina, and which are better described as the political issues of the day. The time was when old Tom Richie, as the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, from the inner courts of his sanctum dictated the policy of the Democratic party from one end of the country to the other. About the same time the late Seaton Gales, the editor of the National Intelligencer, was equally successful in dictating the policy of the old Whig party. To-day the school master has been abroad, a free and independent press carries the news to ten millions of homes throughout this broad land of homes throughout this broad land, and to a very large degree the people do their own thinking. Formerly peo-ple followed the leaders blindly—to-day they are their own judges, not only of the merits and demerits of candidates, but of political platforms as well.

As I am not the nominee of any convention, I am at liberty to lay down such a platform as I may see proper to decide upon, and leave the matter subject to future endorsement or rejection at the polls in November. But in offering myself as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Representatives it is due the people that they should not only know where I stand to day, but where I have stood on political questions in the past. To satisfy this inquiry I will say that up to the war I had not affiliated with either the Whig or Democratic parties—both grand in their day—because of extreme youth. Returning from Vigrinia in 1865 at the first opportunity I allied myself with what was known as the Conservative party, and have been true to my early political convictions from that day to political convictions from that day to this. Having resided for a few years in Texas, just prior to the war, my first impulse was to return to that State, and

make it my future home, but having been born and raised in good old North Carolina, upon reflection I decided that if my native State needed my services. when as a mere boy I went forth to fight her battles, in her humiliation and defeat she needed those services much more. Born in Fayetteville, raised in Iredell, and resident in Charlotte, as a a citizen of the Sixth Congressional district, I may well say I have never known an inspiration, or harbored a thought inimical to the interest, the welfare, or the glory of my native State. The past ten years of my life have been spent in the most active and exacting of the professions, and the character that I have made during that time is the only recommendation of fitness to discharge the duties of the position to which i aspire, that I have to offer. I have never sought office or emolument at your hands, and I might say to-day that I have no claims upon your gratitude. I have, however, never yet avoided the duties of citizenship, and I have always been willing to carry a musket either in the ranks of the service of my State, or in the political battalions which have equal rights and good, honest government inscribed upon their banners. There is to be no State election this year, and there will consequently be no change in the State administration in any event. I think I am correct in saying that what the best people of the State desire is good, honest government-county and Stateamity between the races, good laws and their enforcement without prejudice to the lowest and without favor to the highest; the burial of past sectionalism, prejudices and hates, a renewal of faith and allegiance to the Union of our fathers, and a girding up of the loins for that advancement and progress as a free, united and happy peoole, which our advantages make possi-

ble, and which are attainable under the

free and glorious institutions which we have inherited from our fathers. I have always claimed that a man's politics should be measured by his patriotism. We cannot all see alike, and hence we should allow the largest latitude in matters of political opinion. For my own part I am willing to be judged by my record. Immediately after the war, even before the days of reconstruction, I took the advanced ground that the war was over, and that it would be better for the South to accept the result of that struggle. In 1866 a convention was called, representing the sovereignty of the State, which adopted a constitution accepting these results. It gave the colored man his freedom by a surer legal title than the mere proclamation of the President of the United States, it repudiated the late Confederate war debt, and it accepted the XIIIth and XIVth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, better known as the "Howard Amendments." The ratification of this constitution by the people of the State, and I assert with pride that I voted and worked for its ratification, would have placed North Carolina at once in sympathy with the administration of the country, without the sacrifice of one iota of principle, or self-respect. We had gone into the war and the unqualified acceptance of its results was implied from the outset. Men who had been prominent in the affairs of State, took grounds against it, and it was defeated. I thought my course was right then, and subsequent events proved the fact. Reconstruction followed. We saw forty thousand of the best men in the State disfranchised. Another constitutional convention was called. A superviser, in the person of General Canby, a military satrap, vested with the power and authority of the Federal Congress, backed by public opinion at the North, intensified by the seeming disloyal attitude of the still rebellious States of the South, located in Charleston, South Carolina, managed the election and declared by the mere brutem fulmen of an official order who should be allowed to vote, and after the farce of an election had been gone through with, by the same agency he declared who had been elected. We beheld a political paradox which had never had its counterpart in American history. The freedman of yesterday relieved from slavery itself by the proclamation of the President of the United States first, and by the adoption of the XIIIth amendment to the

Federal constitution afterwards, vested with the power of the ballot by no known law, was allowed to march up to the ballot-box to vote for members of a convention which was the only legal body in Christendom which could fix his status as a citizen, or that could vest in him the powers, duties, perogatives and immunities of a freeman in America. By analysis the colored man voted on the question of whether or not he should be allowed to vote in future elections. By a plan of this kind, unknown to law or precedent, with every man dis-franchised in North Carolina who had ever taken the oath to support the con-

the States by open revolt or even through the sympathy of feeding hungry soldiers, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, though it might have been, the bottom rail got on top,

By authority of this election the consingle month of June. But these imserved in the single month of June. But these imserved in the single month of June. stitutional convention assembled and a migrants do not come South. They

stitution of the United States, and af-

terwards engaged in the war between

political pandemonium broke loose in North Carolina unparalleled in the history of the State. All our traditions were trampled upon. Men noted for tion alone nearly a million per annum patriotism and acknowledged leaders and not one—comparatively—ever in both church and State affairs, were first declared aliens in the land of their birth, in a land whose liberties had to comprehend it, that we are to work been purchased by oceans of blood and millions of treasure, and then branded as traitors guilty of sedition. Former bummers and camp followers became our law-makers, and political demagogues filled our offices and executed those laws. The credit of the State
was destroyed and thousands upon
thousands of dollars were stolen from

In 1870 the people rose in their might and threw off the incubus. They elected a Legislature which impeached Gov. Holden, whose administration had been largely responsible for the state of affairs which existed, undid much of the partisan legislation through which the partisan legislation through which the people had been outraged, and set the ship of State to going once more in the direction of good government, though still under Republican State officials. Through all this era it is a officials. Through all this era it is a pleasure for me to be able to state that I found myself allied in sympathy and effort with the great Conservative-Democratic party. Shortly thereafter I became the owner and editor of a conservative newspaper and since that time my political record is before the country. I could not hide itif I would, nor would I retrace it if I could. On the 2Sth September, 1872, I said, discussing the necessity for reform; "Honest, fair, able and popular government is

"Honest, fair, able and popular government is what our forefathers intended ours should be, and we must get back to the old landmarks if we would be a free and happy people."

Beginning my political record with the annualistic state. the annunciation that the people of the South should accept the results of the war, and commenting on the defeat of Mr. Greeley in 1872, I said:

Mr. Greeley in 1872, I said:

'The principles for which we contend are right, and must undoubtedly prevail. whenever the question is driven home to the honest masses of our fellow-citizens; when passion, prejudice and sectional animosities shall have been buried. Possibly, and we believe, the results of the late elections will cause the breaking up of the great party organizations throughout the whole country, and we hope and trust that the sectional warrare against our people may cease, and we may be left to the management of our own affairs." to the management of our own affairs."

"Sall on sall on, O ship of State, Sall on, O Union strong and great;

Humanity with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate." As I have previously said, my politi-cal record for the past ten years as principal editor and proprietor of the only newsparer in the western portion of the State is better known than perhaps that of any man in it, and I am not here to day to apologize for any portion of that record. Gov. Jarvis in his speeches classes men like me as "purchasable" Democrats, and Judge Bennett catches up and re-echoes the cry. I stand here to-day to hurl the insinuation back into their teeth with all the scorn and contempt which the arrogant and presump-tive charge deserves. I have long been an independent thinker, and I could not if I would, and I would not if I could, hide my light under a bushel. Because I have seen proper to criticize some of the "bosses" the cry has been raised that I must be driven out of the party. My business, which I have worked a lifetime to build up, must be butchered. And why? Because I refuse to pull the strings for the "bosses." I dared to say that I was in favor of the repeal of the law inaugurating the present system of county government, and I dared to say that the county commissioners should obey the will of the people and issue license to applicants of good character, to allow them to retail spirituous liquors, in obedience to the will of the people. I dared to say, as a friend of education that I would favor Federal aid in maintaining our public schools, and I dared to say I was in favor of a

free ballot and a fair count. These, though life-long principles with me, openly avowed and publicly stated, happened to be planks in the platform of the Liberal party, and forthwith the Raleigh News and Observer, followed up by the Democratic State papers generally, raised the ery, "Jones is gone." Sold out to the Liberals. "Gone to the Radicals." "Good-bye, poor fel-Now, I will be candid enough to say,

I had no idea of becoming a candidate for any office within the gift of the people. But the hue and cry directed at me, began to have a very different effect from what was intended. Letters began to pour in upon me from all portions of the county of Mecklenburg; from all over the Sixth Congressional District, and I may truthfully say from many portions of the State, asking me to put myself in a position where these ideas might crystalize around me, thus giving vital force to popular opinion. As there was more clamor in Mecklenburg county about the "tyrannical and despotic" (I quote these words from the Raleigh News & Observer) action of the county commissioners, the most natural thing in the world would have been to have made me a member of the next Legislature, in which body an attempt will be made to repeal the county government act, but most of those with whom I consulted demanded that I become a candidate for Congress, as by so doing my field for discussing these questions would be very much enlarged. My candidacy is not of my own seeking, and I am most wonderfully deceived if I am not in sympathy with the people of the district.

I stand squarely and fairly in favor of the universal education of the people, because as I believe the education of the masses is essential to the welfare and the perpetuity of the government the education of the young means this if it means anything. We must make our public schools better, and if one party will not listen to popular clamor on this subject another one will. In the South to day this subject is much more important than it has ever been before. The colored man is a citizen in the fullest sense of the term. No power on earth short of successful revolution can take from him those rights and prerogatives of citizenship which are guaranteed to him by both the State and Federal constitutions. As a representative of the white race 1 do not hesitate to say that I deplore any effort on the part of white men to revive the race issue. I must therefore condemn that part of the platform of the Democratic party, adopted in Raleigh on the 5th of last month, and I refuse to submit to the leadership of Governor Jarvis himself, who in a speech before the State convention drew the "color line." I think such an issue in this campaign is fraught with evil. In every State campaign since 1868, this question has cropped out, but not with the force and vitality which it seems to have gathered at the very inception of our present canvass. It seems to me that such a course is to be deplored. The colored man don't want social equality with the white man, but he does ask the privilege of educating his children, and of a just and fair reward for his labor. When our people of all classes are intelligent enough -when intelligence has displaced ignorance, the parent of prejudice - when they have been educated to think and

act for themselves, then will this wretched race prejudice disappear, and with it the hatred which seems to be engendered at every recurring elec-My white friends, the colored people are here. Properly treated and properly trained they are the best laborers we ever had or ever can have. More than that, as long as they are here the immigration of white labor to the South will not supplant them. The average monthly immigration to the United States last year was 65,750, or a total of 798,000 souls. Most of these people came from Europe and they came in the character of laborers, 90,971 having arrived in the

of this country increases by immigracomes South of Mason and Dixon's line. This teaches us, if we are not too dull out our own destiny. The colored man while different from us is yet a part of us, "distinct like the billows, yet one like the sea." He is dependent upon us in a very large degree for his very civilization. He was trained to our habits

by three hundred years of slavery. A freedman he is

whose body nature is, and dod the soul."
Under our peculiar system of government the sovereignty of the land rests in the people, and circumstances aided by the forms of law have made him a part of that sovereignty. A certain degree of intelligence is necessary to exercise the right of sovereignty with discretion whether in the white or in the black man. The right and duty of government is to preserve itself, and this is best done by only putting its power in the hands of intelligent voters. Political theorists teach us that governments are but agencies estatlished by society to secure the happiness of its individual members, not less than for their protection. Whenever they cease to promote the end for which they were created they should be destroyed, and whenever or wherever they fail to guarantee both happiness and protection, their course of action should be modified or reversed. In the early history of the formation

of our State government the necessity for educating the people was recognized, and a clause in the first constitution of the State was inserted with that end in view. It has been re-iterated in every constitution adopted since the formation of the present State government. So far as its practical operation has been concerned it seems to have been little more than clap-trap for politicians, and made especially to catch votes, and if any of you will take a trip through the Northern and Western States, and learn from the people how much care, attention and money is given for the purpose of keeping up the public schools, my assertion will at once be more clearly demonstrated. But the time has come in North Carolina polities when the necessity of carrying out our professions in the matter of the public education of the masses Liberal party assert in their platform that they are in favor of asking support from the Federal government in aid of the public schools of the State, and like a noted Revolutionary patriot, 1 assert: "I give my heart and my hand to this vote." During the recent dis-cussions in Congress in regard to the reduction of taxation, it has been asserted that the excess of revenue now pouring into the Federal Treasury is about \$160,000,000. This is about the value of the real estate and personal property, according to the auditor's report, on which we pay taxes in North Carolina. Think of it. The general government is now exacting and collecting from the people over and above the ordinary expenses of the country, as much as will purchase every dollar's worth of property in the State. Now, if it ue decided not to reduce the present revenue, why not divide the

surplus among the people of the several States to be used for the purposes of public education? This matter has already been suggested in Congress. One bill was introduced a few years ago by Gen. Burnside, another by Gen. Logan, and another by Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, all having practically the same end in view. I regret to say that so far these measures have practically had Republican support only, and I regard the action of leading Democrats in Congress as another very serious Democratic blunder. Insisting upon the old Democratic idea of States Rights, they urge that this is a matter that belongs exclusively to the States. It is another evidence that Bourbon Democracy will learn nothing, forget nothing, and unless we can get new blood in at the front, that it will batter its brains out against the first lamp post that gets in its pathway. But let me get back. Say we have \$100,000,000 of surplus revenue, and let us suppose we can muster strength enough in Congress to divide it among the people to be used for the purposes of public education as is suggested in the Liberal platform. All the plans I have seen concede the fact that it should be appropriated to the States on the basis of illiteracy. Based on the census reports North Carolina will get about one-fifteenth of whatever sum may be set apart. There are in round numbers one hundred counties in the State. One-tifteenth of \$160,000,000 is a little over \$10,500,000, which again divided by one hundred gives over one hundred thousand dollars to each county. This will practically give us \$10,-000 to each township in the State. It would run first-class graded schools for both races in every community in North Carolina for ten months in the year, and give us a start in the matter of public education which would move the dial-plate of our civilization forward ONE HUNDRED YEARS. Besides, if we can get back a part of this money it will be receiving only what we have paid out. In 1875 I had a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue direct, showing that up to that time about \$19,000,000 had been

paid into the Federal Treasury by the people of North Carolina since the war in the shape of the Internal Revenue and the cotton tax. Say that we have only paid in \$6,000,000 for the last seven years, and we have the grand aggregate of \$25,000,000. In the advance in the price of the goods we have consumed during that time, because of the protective tariff we have been taxed twice as much more, so that to the Federal government alone since the war we have paid in taxes the value of one half of the property in the State, real and personal, besides the State and county taxes. Would it be any harm to get a portion of it back? From data prepared by the National

Commissioner of education I find that rapid strides are being made by the civilized nations of the earth. France spent last year 20,400,000 francs to educate the masses. Italy, with a population in round numbers of twenty-eight millions, spent last year over \$5,000,000 for the same purpose. England and Wales-25,000,000 population-spent last nearly \$14,000,000, Scotland and Ireland, even more in proportion to population, while the motarchies of Russia, Prussia and Austria have built up a splendid system of public schools at public Shall it be said that amid the glare and blare of American civilization, un-

der the legis of the Federal constitution, with a nationality which is as broad and as comprehensive as the very earth itsel", cemented and bound together in au indissoluble union of indestructible States," guarded, guided and protected by the loving admiration of lifty millions of patriotic hearts—shall it be said that we are to be behind in the race of progress and mental advancement? As an individual citizen I say not. With all the faults and follies of its statesmen I love this Union. My father followed our flag for many years as an officer in the Federal army, and although I followed the stars and bars of the Confederacy for four years, in my heart there was not a drop of enmity to the Union and Constitution of our fathers, but rather as I supposed to the men who had usurped the powers and func-tions of the government to destroy those principles of common justice and equity

between the people of the several States [CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

WE WILL PUT ON A

BARGAIN COUNTER,

SOME GOODS AT PRICES THAT ARE BOUND TO SELL THEM, VIZ:

Lace Mitts at 15c to 82c; Summer Gloves at 8c to 35c; Hosiery at prices that will surprise you; Ladies' Gause Underwear at 25c; Job Lot Corsets at 40c to 82c; Sandals at 93c to \$1.25; 2,000 yards Lawns at 4½c, worth 8½c; Dress Goods and remnants at a sacrifice; Figured Linen Lawns at 14c to 30c; Cotton Satines at 10c.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, Cretones, Lawn Ties, &c.

We have many other things that we will give you a bargain in, and all we ask, is for you to come in and we will convince you that we mean exactly what we say.

HARGRAVES & WILHELM

SMITH BUILDING.

Closing Out Sale

A POSITIVE CASH SALE.

WE HAVE REDUCED

cannot be longer disregarded. We have made considerable progress within the past few years, but we cannot stop here. We must go on farther. The

Our \$18.00 and \$16.50 Suits, at the uniform price of \$14.00. A handsome line of \$15.00 and \$12.50 Suits at uniform price of \$10.00.

Our Entire Stock of Men's Summer Underwear at Cost.

A Handsome Line of Boys' and Children's Suits at and Below Cost.

These Goods must be sold in order to secure Room for FALL GOODS. The prices given are strictly CASH. Call early and secure Bargains. Respectfully,

L. Berwanger & Bro.,

LEADING FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

McSMITH MUSIC HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BRANCH OF LUDDEN & BATES. \equiv

COLLON WHEN WHOLESALE & RETAIL PAY **ON** MON

PIANOS 500 0 RGAN

Thousands of Musical Families throughout North and South Carolina are intending to purch se PIANOS and ORGANS in the Fall, when cotton comes in. WHY WAIT? Buy at once, and enliven the long, hot SUMMER MONTHS with Music and make the "HARVEST HOME" still more joyful.

Mid-Summer Special Offer:

Under our Mid-Summer Sale, we offer to sell during the months of JUNE, JULY, AUGUST and SEP TEMBER, 1882, PIANOS and ORGANS, of every make, style and price, at our very lowest cash rates

On PIANOS \$25 Cash, Balance November 1st, 1882. On ORGANS \$10 Cash, Balance November 1st, 1882.

IF BALANCE CAN'T BE PAID IN THE FALL,

Longer time will be given, with a reasonable increase of price. All instruments of every grade and price included in this sale. Tell your musical friends of it. Write us for Catalogues, Price Lists and Circulars. This sale closes October 1st 1882 Barly purchase secures cash prices and easy terms.

Six (6) years guarantee. Stool and Instructor with every Organ. Freight paid both ways if no sale. Test them in your own hones. Address McSmith Music House.

PROF. WM. BAKER is my authorized Tuner and Repairer. All work guaranteed. Send ord to this house.

Great Bargains

FOR TEN DAYS IN ORDER TO REDUCE MY STOCK

BEFORE MOVING INTO THE

LARGE STORE

LATELY OCCUPIED BY H. MORRIS & BROS., NEXT DOOR TO WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH'S.

Don't Forget---For Ten Days Only.