and all appropriations for ordinary expenses of the government were confined within the limit of what was

position which she is entitled to hold and must hold by virtue of her de-veloped and undeveloped resources,

among the most prosperous States of the Union. There is much in the

past to encourage us notwithstanding our reverses and difficulties, and I hope and believe that he who shall stand where I now stand eight years

from today to be inaugurated as your Chief Magistrate, will be able to say that our advance in that time has been equal to if not greater than that made in the eight years just past.

We cannot afford to recede or stand

still. The world moves and we must move with it. "Intelligence is the life of liberty," and republican insti-tutions cannot be maintained with-

out it. We must have more and better schools, and these should be taught at least six months in the year.

We must add to the number and qualifications of our teachers. We

The State constitution provides for compulsory education. If we can

once infuse into our people a spirit of education and so manufacture public sentiment in its behalf as to

make it a reproach to every parent who refuses to send his children to school and to every child of ten years

of age and over who cannot read,

derstood that in making the provis-

ion the immortal part of the child is to be neglected. I am fully aware of the difficulties that have been and

are now in our way. Our former

slaves have been emancipated, and

under the constitution and laws of the State and United States are cloth-

ed with all the privileges of citizen-

ship. These people amount to over one third of our population, and a very large proportion of them can-not read and write. The number of

not read and write. The number of white people over ten years of age who can't write, is 192,032, which is 31.5 of the whole number of whites over 10 years of age. The number of colored people of 10 years and over who cannot write is 271,943, which is 77.4 of the whole number of colored people over 10 years of colored.

people over 10 years of age. This number, added to the number of

whites, give us 463,975 as the sum to-

tal of all persons of 10 years and up

wards who can't write, or 48.4 of the whole population of 10 years and over.

Thus it will be seen that the colored race adds largely to our duties in this regard, and increases to a very great extent the burden imposed,

this, too, without any corresponding

contribution on their part in the way

of taxes. They are poor, many of them insolvent, and the taxes paid by them to school and other purposes are very inconsiderable. The division of school funds, which we have faithfully and impartially made between the two reces for near

made between the two races for near

ly 20 years, not only retards our pro-gress, but make the task difficult and

almost hopeless without aid. The general government claims and is en-

But the colored race was not only emancipated, but invested at once

without preparation or training, and in all their ignorance, with the high privilege of citizenship. This is irrevocably fixed in the constitution of the State and of the United States.

The State constitution declares that alayery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for crime, whereof the parties have been duly convicted,

shall be and are hereby forever pro-

hibited within the State, The consti-tution of the United States is equally

emphatic. These declarations are in accord with the will of the people of all the States, and will be sustained to the extent of their power. All fears, if any, on the part of the colored people, that their condition may be changed in this regard, are wholly groundless. They have been suggested by bad men for a wicked purpose.

must have more money.

100 Pieces Hamburg Edgings.

From 2c, to \$1.50 per yard, with Insertings to match.

50 PIECES

Swiss Edgings and Insertings,

Irish Point Edgings and Insertings In all qualities and prices and patterns. Look at them.

On our Job Counter are Children's Pantlets, Children's Collars at 5 cents. Ladies' Linen Cuffs, at 10c. per pair, Gents' 4 ply Linen Collars at 10c.

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

THIS FALL

Consisting of the Latest Styles

Our Fall Stock of Ladies', Misses', Gents', Youths' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

TRAVELING BAGS.

Last but not least, a fine line of Umbrellas, Silk

Mohair, and Alpaca. Large and Beautiful line of Gents' Over Galters. Give us a call.

TRUNKS.

The Time Has Now Arrived

When merchants desire to clean up stock and get ready for

the spring trade. Those who have not supplied themselves

with Wraps can get one from us and at low prices. We

have only a few left. Our stock of Fancy Dress Goods will

be reduced to prices that ought to make them sell A

small lot of Water Proof Goods to be sold low down. Our

small remnants of Fine Embroideries will be closed out

cheap. We have a very cheap lot of Kid Gloves to be

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

W.KAUFMAN&CO

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

Sound Advice to Buy-

ers of Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS CAPS,

&c, &c., &c.

history of the Ciothing trade have we been able to offer the same values for so little mo

closed out. Ask for bargains, we have them.

WRAPS! I am closing out my entire stock of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Save money by buying at this time. few pairs of FINE BLANKETS at prices that

Attractions in Tab'e Linens

TOWELS TEA CLOTHS

Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery,

T. L. SEIGLE.

In stock a good supply of

4-4 Bleached Domestics

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Charlotte Observer.

GOVERNOR SCALES OUTLINES THE POLICY OF HIS ADMINIS-

A Plain, Practical Document Inspired by Good Sense and a Progressive

The following is Governor Scales address in full, delivered in Metro-

politan Hall, after taking the oath of office lass Wednesday:

office last Wednesday:

Four years have passed and we are again assembled under the constitution and laws of North Carolina to inaugurate a chief magistrate and other State elective officers. By virtue of a free and fair election held on the fourth day of November last, these officers have been designated, and that designation is now the law of the land. Under this authority the duty and honor of presiding over the people of this grand old State for the next four years is mine. I am deeply and justly sensible of this honor, remembering always, as I trust I shall, that duty and honor go hand in hand, and that as honor fades in the neglect of duty, so duty well performed alone perpetuates honor. In assuming the high duties incident to the position, I cannot refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the fidelity, wisdom and patriotism which have characterized the legislation of the last fourteen years, and the marked advancement made in those interests which are so essential to the wealth, henryness and general progressive of

advancement made in those interests which are so essential to the wealth, happiness and general prosperity of the people. Wasted by war and robbed by legislation inspired by men who came among us with no motive except to prey upon the remnant we had left, the State, in 1870, found herself burdened with debt, the principal and interest of which amounted to \$41,788,710; this in part was made up of what was known as special tax bonds. Issued in fraud and sold at a price which should have placed purchasers on their guard, these bonds, in the estimation of the people, carried with them no moral obligation, and were repudiated by a subsequent legislature.

and were repudiated by a subsequent legislature.

This action was afterwards submitted to the votes of the people, and was by them overwhelmingly sustained. The old debt of the State was \$12,-727,000. Unable to meet this without burdening the people in their impov-erished condition, beyond their abili-Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats, erished condition, beyond their ability, the legislature of 1879, after carefully considering the value of the nied the faith and is worse than an infidel and surely it cannot be untogether their creditors, and in the spirit of an equitable compromise, offered them the largest sum they believed the people could pay, and the creditors, in most cases, with a the creditors, in most cases, with a liberality which was highly creditable, accepted the terms. New bonds at 4 per cent. to the amount of \$2,-803,796.25, exempt from taxation, were issued in exchange for the old, amounting to \$9,627,445, and when fully arranged, as I doubt not it will be, a debt of \$12,727,000 will be reduced to \$3,589,000, upon which the interest has been and will continue to be promptly paid. This was a wise be promptly paid. This was a wise and just measure. It gave a new impulse to all our interests and for the first time since the war inspired our

people with hope and confidence. Only one other debt remained for settlement and that is known as the debt growing out of the North Caro lina Railroad construction bonds. The same legislature provided for the appointment of commissioners to confer and settle with the creditors upon a basis that would be just under all circumstances to all parties. After much negotiation and some delay the commissioners who were men of ability and high reputa tion succeeded in getting the creditors to surrender \$676,000 of the interest then due and to accept new bonds for the remainder. This will require probably no further appropriation from the State, the railroad is now paying 6 per cent and will be able not only to keep the interest paid up, but it is believed that out of the surplus which the State receives over and above the interest from the lease

she will by a proper investment in a few years be able to discharge the principal sum. Our new sixes are worth at this time a premium of 8 per cent. and are still enhancing, while our fours are worth 83 and are growing in demand every day. In 1870 we had about 1,150 miles of railroad, now we have 1,950 which, distributed throughout the State, carry life, light and prosperity to

every section.

We have realized the dream of our fathers, we have tunneled the mountains, filled up the gorges and connected by one of the grandest works in the world, the extreme western part of our State with the Atlantic part of our State with the Atlantic ocean. The mountains and the sea have kissed each other. The people have been brought in closer contact and sectional divisions will disappear. The resources of the west, so rich in mineral and timbers, are being developed the markets of the cast veloped, the markets of the east opened up and we are fast becoming one homogeneous, united, happy and

The State up to the war had a school fund of about \$2,000,000. Much of it The State up to the war had a school fund of about \$2,000,000. Much of it was lost by the war, much has been squandered or stolen since. Up to 1870 nothing was paid to teachers except the sum of \$38.981, which is said to have been appropriated for schools in 1869-70. For the fiscal year ending September 1877, there were disbursed for schools \$28,289,213,32. This sum increased each successive year until 1884, we received for school purposes \$813,046 16 of which sum \$623,440,93 was actually disbursed, leaving in the hands of the county treasurers the sum of \$189,605,23 to be disbursed hereafter. In 1877 the number of children of school age was 408 209, the number enrolled 98,764. In 1883 the whole number of school age was \$143,569 10. In 1883 the value was \$390,008 50. The number of schools, white and colored, are 5,000, of this number, there are are 6,000, of this number, there are about 4,000 white and 2,000 colored. Fayetteville for the blacks. In addition to these, eight normal schools have been established over the State,

Through a best of the land of the land of the land

But standing here today as I do in the capacity of your chief magis-trate, with the constitution of the State and of the United States in my hands, I declare in the name of my State and her people that slavery and involuntary servitude within her borders does not and can never exist, except for crime. These people then are not only free, but they have now and will continue to have, as long as the government lasts, a voice in its control and management. To the end that their action be intelligent they must be educated, and the State and general government are alike deeply interested in its accom-plishment. I believe it is the duty of the general government out of the large surplus on hand to contribute to this purpose. It is said, however, that there is no warrant in the constitution for such action. There is large surplus in the treasury, and it destruction would be a crime without In 1876 there were no normal schools for the education and training of teachers. Now there is one at Chap el Hill for the whites and one at all the necessary and legitimate expectations. penses of the government. In 1837 work. Some of them are endowed, we had a large surplus on hand, it encouraged dishonesty, extravagance and waste, and its disposition therelour for each race and \$0,000 annual and waste, and its disposition there-ly appropriated to their support. In 1877 the sum of \$11.515 97 was paid for school houses. In 1883 there was paid for the same purpose \$74 712,37. In 1868 and '69 the State taxes amount in 1868 and '69 the State taxes amount the support of the sum of \$100 work of the sum paid for the same purpose \$74.712,37.
In 1868 and '69 the State taxes amounted to 80 cents on the \$100 worth of property, without any corresponding appreciable benefit to the people. In 1871 the State taxes were reduced to 52 cents on the \$100 worth of property; in January 1874 to 31‡; in 1876 to 29 2 3; in 1888 to 25; in 1884 to

nothing. This last result was brought about by a sale of the Western North Carolina railroad, and the sum paid was placed in the treasury, for the relief of the tax payer. The taxes levied for school purposes in 1883 ed if not returned to the States. They cut the gordian knot by a loan to the States, which was and is to all intents and purposes a, gift. This action was not authorized by the constitution, but justified ex necessitate about by a sale of the Western North Carolina railroad, and the sum paid was placed in the treasury, for the relief of the tax payer. The taxes levied for school purposes in 1883 were 12½ cents on the \$100 valuation of property and 37½ on the poll. To accomplish these results, the most rigid economy was practiced, the number of officers was cut down, all salaries were reduced to sums many of which are now doubtless too low and all appropriations for ordinary stitution, but justified ex necessitate rei. We are now in the same situation, an unconstitutional surplus is on hand, and, as too much has been taken from the people, how better can it be disposed of in the light of this precedent than to return it as a loan or gift to the people from whom it was improperly taken, in that way which would be most equitable and just? In the first case it received the sanction of the Democratic party with Jackson as its then leader, who confined within the limit of what was strictly necessary. Such a showing of progress and economy on the part of the State in the last 14 years must affood the highest gratification to every true North Carolinian and at the same time is most honorable to the Legislature and Executive officers who aided in its accomplishment. And as we stand out today on this advanced ground, we should not forget that there is yet much to accomplish to place our State in that high position which she is entitled to hold the sanction of the Democratic party with Jackson as its then leader, who approved and signed the bill. Our case has all the equities of this one, with the additional obligation upon the government to aid in the education of a people, who, though in bondage and ignorance had been emancipated and clothed with the rights of citizenship. Both are based upon a surplus in the treasury which should not have been raised, and must be disposed of. If there were no surplus, then the question would be a very different one and, in my opinion, any act on the part of Congress to levy taxes to raise money for purposes of education in the States, whatever be the supposed obligation of the government in the premises, is without precedent and without warrant in the constitution. without warrant in the constitution. If, however, it is deemed doubtful, and if doubtful, dangerous. whether Congress can make a direct appropriation for any such purpose even with a surplus on hand, then let the proceeds of the public lands which now go into the treasury, be so used, and that will, with a reduction of taxes, soon dispose of the surplus. From the foundation of the government to the present these lands have been given to the new States for the education of all children, whether native or foreign, and surely these unfortunate people who have lived here so long in bondage and in ignorance, but who are now free citizens, should not be neglected. A like case without warrant in the constitution. rance, but who are now free citizens, should not be neglected. A like case can never be presented, and therefore it can never be used as a precedent. But however raised, it must be given and disbursed by the States in their own way for school purposes without any conditions which would even in the slightest degree interfere with the rights and sovereignty of the States under the constitution. But with or without aid, the spirit of of our constitution and the spirit of we will need no other compulsory law. The obligation of every parent to look after the mental training and development of his children is not less in the eyes of God and man than the obligation to feed and clothe their bodies. He who does not provide for these of

of our constitution and the spirit of the age demands in the interest of Republican institutions and good government that our people should be educated, and we must press the work to the utmost of our ability. Hill, forms a most important part of the common school system and claims special attention at the hands of the government It was provided for in the constitution of 1776 in the following remarkable words: "All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." Again in 1789, one month after the State entered the Union, the Legislature declared that in "all well regulated governments it is the indispensible duty of every Legisla-ture to consult the happiness of the rising generation and endeavor to fit them for an honorable discharge of the social duties of life by paying the strictest attention to their education, and whereas a university supported by permanent funds and well endowed would have the most direct tendency to answer the above pur-poses, etc." From that day to this, amid all the mutations of time and revolution, peace and war, the university has retained a place in every constitution, and the duty of its protection and maintenance has been, in emphatic language, placed upon the Legislature. In the present constitu-tion it is provided that the Legislature, "whenever practicable, shall give free tuition to the poor, and shall establish a college of agriculture, of mining, of mechanics and of normal instruction, in connection with the university." It may not be expe-dient to attempt all this at once, but the point sought to be made is that the constitution, the organic law of the land, that we are sworn to obey

in its letter and spirit, demands a

higher and more general education,

general government claims and is entitled to the credit of emancipation; it should assume the responsibilities and the duties growing out of it. The act was without warrant in the constitution. The only authority to be found for it was in the higher law.

But the relevant wars not only must live. The honor, the welfare must live. The honor, the welfare must live. The honor, the welfare of the people and the cause of educa-tion of the State are all involved in it. It belongs to the whole State. Every man, woman and child has an interest in it, just as they have in the State property and State government. Who can estimate her work and inluence for good for nearly a century past? When the war broke cut there were about 500 students within the college walls. On the rolls of her graduates are to be found the names of some of the wisest, greatest and best men, not only in the State, but in the nation. Her sons are scattered throughout the land adorning every profession and honoring every occu-pation in life, and such is their rever ence for her history, and confidence in her work, that their sons in turn are found returning from distant sec-tions to seek education and training in this, the alma mater of their fathers. A few days since at the national ers. A few days since at the national capital I met a gentleman who had graduated at Chapel Hill, from the State of Georgia, and is now a distinguished representative in Congress from Texas. With much interest he inquired about the university. My inquired about the university. My reply was that, after a hard struggle for life, she was now in a more prosperous condition than she had been since the war. Said he: "Sir, the university of your State had a reputation surpassed by few, if any, like universities in the United States. I was attracted by her reputation, and am proud to be numbered among her alumni. I love her classic groves, I love her halls and I honor her noble work, and I tell you, as the Governor

work, and I tell you, as the Governor elect of your State, that your people cannot afford to let that institution languish and languishingly to live, much less to die. It is the oldest and brightest jewel of her crown, and its We have other institutions of high character, and all North Carolinians feel a just pride in their standing and

any objection urged against her that cannot and has not with equal propriety been urged against free schools, none that have not been made and overcome, time and again, in other States. These States almost without exception are making large and generous appropriations for their universities, and still their other colleges live and prosper, and if we do leges live and prosper, and if we do not follow their example, and that speedily, they will soon outstrip us in the race of education. No! No! Chapel Hill must not die, she must not languish. The shades of those grand educators in our State, Caldwell, Swain, Mitchell, Phillips and Hooper, cry out against it. The constitution and the fathers for over one hundred years forbid it. The long line of distinguished alumni in almost every State beseech us to spare their time honored alma mater. The voice of the p eople as expressed at the ballot box has overwhelmingly recorded their decree against a starving, sickly existence which is as disastrous as death itself. If then she is to live, in the name of her past glorious history and the State's high hopes of the future, let us make it an institution worthy, of the State and her people, equalled by few and surpassed by none. An appropriation equal to one-half what the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, New York, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Colorado, California, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa have made for a similar purpose will give her new life, new hopes and a new future. The reports are before us, her wants, indeed her needs can't be covered up. The responsibility is with us. Let us rise to the height of the occasion, do our whole duty, and coming generations will bless us.

The industries of the State have claimed and should continue to claim leges live and prosper, and if we do not follow their example, and that

The industries of the State have claimed and should continue to claim the earnest attention of the Legisla-ture. The constitution provides that the general assembly shall establish a department of agriculture, immi-gration and statistics under such reg-ulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State and shall make laws for the adaptor as agricultural interests of the State and shall make laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry. In accordance with this provision of the constitution a department has been established by the law and so far has been ably and well equipped with men and means to give it vigor and efficacy. Its duties are most important, and if faithfully and wisely performed, must redound to the interests and prosperity of the State. They are to investigate the best mode of improving and ex best mode of improving and ex tending sheep husbandry and make their report to the Legislature, and more particularly the best means of

suppressing the ravages of dogs. This industry is well adapted to our soil and climate, and with proper protection and encouragement must soon become one of the most popular and prosperous industries in the State, but it has been badly neglected. The Legislature in defining the duties of the department in this regard has at the same time merely suggested what is justly considered the first step, towit: the suppression of the ravages of dogs, but unfortunately they con-tented themselves with the suggestion and nothing has been done to carry it into effect. The dog and sheep will no more thrive together, than the wolf and the lamb. Muzzle the dogs, and the sheep prosper, loose the dogs and the sheep are destroyed. There must also be investigations relating to diseases of cattle and other domestic animals, to the ravages of insects. to the introduction and fostering of

new agricultural industries adapted to the soils and climate of the State, such as culture of silk, the sugar beet, the grape and other fruits.

There must also be investigations as to drainage and irrigation, and in relation to the costs and mode of util izing native mineral an other domestic sources of fertilizers, as well as their adaptation to soils and crops.

They are also charged with the duty of collecting statistics in regard to fencing; with the propagation and culture of fish in the rivers and other inland waters of the State with the inland waters of the State, with the enforcement and supervision of the laws which are or may be enacted in this State for the sale of commercial

fertilizizers and seeds. In connection with this it is provided that there should be employed an analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry, whose duty it shall be, upon the request of the department, to analyze all soils, fertilizers and products, water and food, in the interest of general industry and public

Finally, it is the duty of this board to make reports and such suggestions to the Legislature as seem to them, in the spirit of this law, to be practi-

The chief interests of the State, and I trust it always will be so, consists in her agricultural productions. A long step has been made in the right direction and much good done. The quality and quantity of our products have improved and are still improving. The yield of cotton in the State has increased from 73,845 bales in 1850 and 145,514 in 1860 to 389,598 bales in 1880. Our tobaccos com-mand a higher average price than those of any other State in the Union, but the quantity as yet is not as much by 6,000,000 pounds as it was

I have observed with much

regret since the war a disposition on the part of educated young men just arriving at manhood to surrender the farm of their fathers into the hands of tenants and repair to the cities, already over-crowded to lead a faster, but a less useful and it may be a less manly hife. The responsibility of investing this industry with new interest, making it more honorable, and thus attracting to and keeping in it, our most intelligent and best young men, rest in a great degree upon this board and the commissioners. That they will ably and successfully respond to every duty. I feel well assured, and doubt not that in a few years, that doubt not that in a few years, that our old State with her farms and her gardens will bloom and blossom as the rose.

A Millionaire in Homespun. New York Letter in St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

I know another example of great wealth and I might allude to him as us awful example. I refer to Joseph Richardson, a wealthy contract here, kn wn to everylo zas. Uncle Jo,, He is now building the exten sion of the Grand Central Depot. As

For Saturday, January 24th, 1885.

Reckless Cutting of Prices!

TRESACRIFICE IS OURS. THE OPPORTUNITY YOURS, FOR SECURING ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS, GARPETS,

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, Etc., AT LESS THAN MANU-FACTURERS' COS 1'.

The First in the Field! :-: The Last to Leave It!

ALL THE WINTER STOCK MUST GO!

WORTH OF-

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MILLINERY, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, MEN'S CLOTHING, BOOTS SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

B. M. ANDREWS

THE ASH SUITS ARE NOW ABOUT ALL SOLD, BUT I

ther assistance and without blood

40 Three Pound Feather Pillows 40

THAT ARE ABOUT AS GOOD AS NEW, WHICH I WILL SELL AT THE LOW PRICE OF

ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

BED-ROOM SUITS

From \$22 00 to \$35.00; 10 pieces.

PARLOR-SUITS AT FROM \$32.00 UP.

Seven pieces.

Houses Rented. louses rented and rents collected, in the city vertised free of charge. CHARLOTTE REAL ESTATE AGENCY, R. E. COCHRANE, Manager,

SALE OF

on Monday, the 2nd day of Pebruay, I win sell at the court house door in Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, m.. two lots in the city of Charlotte, known as the McMurray lots, one frowling on Trade street, adjoining property of W. M. Wilson and others, with the dwelling formerly occupied by J. W. McMurray, and the other adjoining the first lot and fronting on Fourth street, with a dwelling upon it.

TERMS—One third cash and remainder ist November next, with interest at 8 per ceut.

H. Y. MCADEN, janlidiwit Assignee of J. W McMurray.

R. MAGILI

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT College St. Charlotte. PUTZ POMADE, Silve Sosp, Sapollo and Kitchen Soap, at R. H. JORDAN & CO.'S, Springs Corner.

CHICA STATE WHEN SHEET

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature by the Board of Trustees to amend the charter of Biddle University. By order of the Board of Trustees.

8. J. BEATTY, Scaretary.
Charlotte, Jan. 15, 1885. TO PRINTERS.—We will sell a good second-hand Plow Paper Cutter. Good at here except inife worn. Cost \$80.02. Will be sold for \$25.03. THIS OFFICE

Left Over From the Holidays.

-A FINE STOCK OF-

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silverware, and Jewelry

Hales' New Jewelry Store,

Next to Nisbet and Selgie,

NOTICE

Mildest and best Cigarette in the market. Whole L. R. WRISTON,

KAUFMAN & CO, CLOTHIERS.

Roys' and Children's Overcoats \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50, Reduced

\$2 50; Former Price \$4 50 \$5.00; " 7.00 \$5.00; " 9.50

\$5.00; Former Prite \$ 8.50

6 50; 12,50

Men's Long Sack Overcoat

Men's Sack Cassimere Suits

Men's Prince Charles Overcoat

A large line of latest novelties in Gents' Furninging Goods, a Fine line of Neckwear, Men's and Boys' its and Caps, handsome Walking Canes and Fine Umbrelius, for the Holidays. A large lot of Gent's welry, a full line of Gent's Fur Top Gioves, from \$75 cents upwards. We are still giving away a fine iterbury Watch to every eash purchaser of abult or Overcoat from \$12.50 up Call at on a and secure 1 good barysing.

计"全国,至1917年1998年,但1928年第二十分科发