

The POTTER JOURNAL AND NEWS ITEM.

COUDERSPORT, PA., May 9, 1873.

"SEED-TIME and harvest, summer and winter shall not cease". Often this season have the words been quoted as a comforting promise of the spring-time that was so slow to come, the warmth that does not come yet in the usual degree. We need all the assurances of the constant recurrence of the accustomed changes, to keep us from the doubting, fearing mood that seizes us whenever there is a little delay. And we are assured—most and best by the promises that have stood to us since the morning of time—but by all experience and observation by scientific research that has enlarged our field of vision and helped us to understand the workings of nature. All tends to make our faith and trust more intelligent, and yet happy are they who want nothing but the Divine promise for their comfort and content. In some lands there is scarcity and famine because people have not learned to make provision for exchanging one product for another, but in the world there is always plenty. Where there is scarcity of one product there is abundance of another and the need of constant exchange but makes our universal brotherhood more plain. Seed-time and harvest come to the earth bringing constant supply for the sustenance of the people.

They want a capitalist in Emporium who will build from fifty to seventy-five small dwelling houses and six or eight stores. The Herald says they could be rented as fast as built. Something of this kind would be a benefit to Coudersport. We want a co-operative building society.

The Beaver Radical has a correspondent in Philadelphia named Eizzie who writes about the best things in that paper.

The late cold weather has been favorable to the making of maple sugar. At the usual sugar season the snow was so deep that people could not get about among the trees, so that almost a total failure was apprehended. Now that the snow has nearly gone off without sufficient warmth to swell the buds, sugar has been made and is offered at moderate prices.

Among the indications of a change of climate we begin to miss the little red hoods that used to go by every morning to school. Now, occasionally, bright eyes and pleasant smiles gleam out from beneath a sun-bonnet.

The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture, for April, sent from Washington, contains a good deal of interesting matter, and some that must be very valuable to merchants as well as husbandmen.

The first article is on the "Condition of Winter Wheat," and gives reports of the growing crop from a great many separate counties all over the Union. Here is what it says of Pennsylvania:

In many of the counties of Pennsylvania the ground was yet covered with snow; an aggregate snow-fall of eight and a half feet is reported in Wayne; in Elk snow was seven to eight feet deep in situations and there were drifts twelve feet deep. Very few reports indicate unfavorable conditions, including those of Armstrong and Westmoreland; in Indiana the plants were "thrown out" to some extent by frosts; and in Fulton the early sown fields were somewhat injured by the fly. In Adams the prospect is "better than for some years"; the crops "remarkably fresh and vigorous" in York; "condition seldom better" in Pike; "very promising" in Cumberland; in Northumberland so luxurious in the autumn that it was pastured down; and favorable returns come from Wyoming, Lebanon, Erie, Wayne, Lancaster, Luzerne, Huntingdon, Mercer, Lehigh, Cameron, Chester, Lycoming, Tioga and many other counties.

Warren County, Pa.—The steady cold winter, with the ground almost constantly covered with snow, has been highly favorable to winter wheat. I have a piece of winter wheat that looks as well as any I ever saw at this time of the year. The ground produced a fair crop of hay in July, was plowed about the 10th of August, manured on top after plowing and was sowed on the 21st of August. About twelve loads of barnyard manure, made the previous winter, was used to an acre.

Next comes an article on the "Condition of Sheep and Cattle," one on "Diseases of Farm Animals," "Entomological Record" and "Chemical Memoranda," which gives some account of the manner in which sub-

stances are analyzed, corn, for instance.

We extract "Lunar Light upon Vegetation."

Lunar light upon vegetation.—Mons. P. Charbonnier, in a communication to the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, states that lunar light exerts a material influence upon aquatic vegetation. This fact was first noticed from the increased growth of cryptogamic vegetation upon the sides of an aquarium. It was observed that during the time of full moon it was much more luxuriant than during the time of the new moon. This led to other observations with regard to it and it was found that aquatic vegetation generally is affected in a similar manner.

"The Market Price of Farm Products" in several of the largest cities closes the report.

The following article from the Sabbath Recorder we have to cut down for the JOURNAL leaving out the extract of the debate. The speeches on this bill, by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Brown, are able and eloquent. It must be they were not well listened to, or the vote would have been different. It is hard to see why any one should be held liable to punishment for obeying his conscience in any respect not injurious to the community, especially at this time when the greatest want seems to be that of a conscience to obey.

Below will be found the action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the petition of the Seventh-day Baptists for the passage of such an act as will relieve them from the unjust effects of the law of April 22d, 1794. The proceedings of the House of Representatives on the evening of April 31, 1873, on this question, as they come to us in the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, are as follows:

Agreeably to order, the House resumed the consideration of bills on the public calendar. An act to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22d, 1794.

The above action is too vital to pass unnoticed, for it strikes at the foundation on which the superstructure of the American government rests. Religious tyranny in the Old World resulted in driving some of its choicest spirits from their homes, across the ocean to find a resting place from the pursuit of the relentless oppressor in the wilderness of the New World, where finally a national compact was formed, the corner stone of which had inscribed upon it, Religione Liberty to all. Every beating pulse of this new-born child among the nations was quickened and made strong by the inspirations of the spirit of liberty and equality. But this spirit alone had not possession of this country, for slavery and oppression were here, and by their artful management, subsidized the government, and so obtained its unnatural support. But thank Heaven slavery is dead, though in its death it nearly cost the nation its life. And yet the strife is not ended, for although the slave is free and by law enjoys the rights of citizenship and political equality, religious tyranny still lives and is fostered by law, notwithstanding the clear and righteous utterances of the organic law of the nation; and this tyranny finds support in the action of an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 30, 1873. And yet in that dignified and powerful body are found twenty-seven Representatives who have eyes and hearts and moral heroism. Let their names be enshrined in your loving hearts, friends of freedom, and teach your children to utter them with reverence and affection! These men are strangers to us, but we this day inscribe their names upon the pillar of fame, and write them upon the sacred roll where are recorded the names of those who, loving the right, have dared to do it!

Of the fifty-six who have placed themselves upon the side of oppression and injustice, we will say but little, for with some of them at least we doubt not that want of light was their misfortune, and their want of light was a misfortune to those upon whom they have laid the heavy hand of oppression. For some of them we know not what apology to make, for those whom they wrong are a part of their constituency; and how they can under such circumstances, be without guilt, either from prejudice or neglect, we cannot see. A man who accepts the responsibilities of office, should seek to possess himself of the requisite qualifications for the honorable discharge of the trust committed to him. It is a public calamity for a man to accept office and then fail of meeting his responsibilities, either for want of intelligence or candor.

That some of these men acted from imperfect knowledge is clear. Mr. Lane said, "The recognition of any other than the first day of the week would be dangerous, and tend to vice and crime," and this in the face of the fact that Seventh-day people form communities that rank with the very best in his state. There are none more virtuous and law-abiding; and his imputation is a slander, having its origin in ignorance or prejudice, or something else equally discredit-able to him as a legislator. Mr. Lane should inform himself concerning these persons whom he thus wrongs, both in his speech and legislative acts.

"Mr. Elliot (Speaker) pronounced this the most iniquitous bill of the present session, and wanted it voted down."

Just why this was the most iniquitous bill of the session the Speaker did not say, so far as the report shows, but it is pertinent to inquire wherein the iniquity of the bill consists. It certainly was an imperfect one because it fell far below the standard of right as it regards the wants of those in whose interest it was framed, but evidently this was not its fault in the mind of the Speaker. He evidently would grind under his heel these Seventh-day persons. The iniquity of the bill consisted in this, that to some extent it respected the civil and religious rights of this excellent people whose sin consists in this, that they, as believers in the Divine authenticity of the Scriptures, practice their evident teaching concerning the day of weekly rest. This they do at a sacrifice, at the best; but the State of Pennsylvania, as if from motives of spite, adds to their otherwise heavy burden that of unjustly discriminating legislation. A man who, in that State, obeys the fourth commandment is regarded as a vile person, and must be stigmatized and punished as if they were a nuisance to be abated.

Gentlemen of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, this will not always be so. Light will shine into your hearts, and the day is not distant when some of you at least will change your minds.

Sabbath-keepers of Pennsylvania, take courage! The day of deliverance will surely come! Resolve that by the help of Providence you will continue this strife until victory perches on your banner. Your cause is just!

When another bill is presented to your Legislature let it cover the whole ground. Demand equal rights and full protection. Do not beg like criminals, but petition like freemen and equals; not equals in power but in right, and press your suit unto victory. God give you heart, and defend the right.

Loves and Hates.

"For the first time in my life," says George Alfred Townsend in a letter to the Chicago Tribune, which was published in Saturday's Democrat, "I met and shook hands with Senator Morton yesterday," and he then proceeds with an eloquent column which is a practical confession that for five years he has been writing about the Indiana Senator from the standpoint of a mistaken estimate, and that in consequence he has done great injustice to his qualities of head and heart, representing him as, in all respects, a bad man, whereas a brief personal contact had brought him to a conclusion quite the reverse. This reminds us of Charles Lamb's famous remark: "I hate that man," said Lamb on one occasion, speaking of a person referred to in conversation. "But you don't know him," said a friend. "No, I don't," said Lamb, "and that's the reason I hate him." There is not in all the essays of Elia as great a truth as well expressed as is contained in these few words, and the wonder is that he who could discourse so well on the most trivial subjects did not suggest to himself an essay from his own text, and give us a few brilliant pages on Ignorance as the Mother of Hatred. In the presence of what might truthfully be said on this subject, its antipodal proverb, that familiarity breeds contempt, would soon fall to pieces. What Mr. Townsend so gracefully admits, and what Charles Lamb so forcibly emphasizes is proved every day in the public life of America.—Missouri Democrat.

So it is, equally, in private life. We see something in people that is unpleasing—perhaps very objectional—and suffer ourselves to feel a dislike that we perhaps take back with sorrow and shame on a further acquaintance; or, if further acquaintance is not reached, which we cherish to the injury of the individual and the much greater injury to ourselves.

We know, theoretically, that there is good in everybody. Happy are we when we learn this practically and look for it with full faith in even the most unpromising places.

Years ago the pathological discovery was published that feelings of dislike, of contempt, soured not only the temper but the stomach. So that by the mysterious connection of the spiritual and physical natures of men, dyspepsia and kindred diseases were the result of disagreeable surroundings. But the better understanding of the mixed human life would always show us a better, generally an admirable, side to every character, and relieve us from much that we allow ourselves to suffer.

It is not so much that people are blind to the faults of those who are very near to them, as that they see their virtues as others would see them if they had the same opportunities.

In the common neighborly intercourse in chance meetings when traveling, above all in the "common report" so frequently charged with evil speaking, let us accustom ourselves to look for the other side of the unpleasant character and feel assured that, as Charles Lamb said, if we hate any one it is because we do not know him.

crowds from all parts of the world who witnessed the imposing ceremonies were immense, filling the rotunda and transepts of the building and portions of the grounds surrounding it. At noon the Emperor Francis Joseph entered the rotunda with the Crown Princess Victoria of Germany on his arm. He was followed by the German Crown Prince Frederick William who escorted the Empress Augusta. After these the eldest son of the Prince, accompanied by the Prince Imperial of Austria.

The Emperor took his seat on the throne, when a combined band, numbering several hundred musicians, performed an Austrian hymn, which was succeeded by the Prussian anthem amid the cheers of multitudes. The Archduke Charles then arose and addressing the Emperor, said:

"Sire—Filled with gladness, I salute your Majesty in these halls devoted to progress and to peace. Your participation has fitted brought to completion a work which now draws upon Austria the eyes of the world and has secured for the fatherland a full recognition of the part she takes in the promotion of the welfare of mankind through the institution of labor. May it please your Majesty to receive this catalogue and declare the exhibition open."

The Emperor receiving the casket containing the catalogue, replied:

"With lively satisfaction I behold the completion of this undertaking, the importance and significance I appreciate in the highest degree. My confidence in the patriotism and capability of the people, and in the sympathy and support of friendly nations, has accompanied the development of this great work. My well-wishes and grateful recognition are devoted to its consummation. I declare the Universal Exhibition of 1873 opened."

Prince Von Auersperg, President of the Council of the Empire, advancing to the foot of the throne, addressed the Emperor as follows:

"Sire—With feelings of modesty and at the same time of exultation and pride, the people of Austria gaze upon a work which testifies to an increasing power of and growing esteem for the fatherland, and to its active participation in the great task of culture, we owe this work entirely to you. It is the embodiment of your motto, Power and respect come from union, which is respected. We therefore lay our efforts at the foot of the throne."

The Prince was followed by Dr. Fodor, the Burgomaster of Vienna, who expressed the gratitude of the people of the capital to his Majesty and added:

"Under your government Vienna has become a metropolis. You now confer the highest consecration upon an undertaking whose noble purpose is to show what the human mind in every zone is capable of achieving in mechanics, science and art, so that progress may become common property and be fostered and furthered by the co-operation of all the rivalries of invention and dexterity with the blessing of peace among nations. This sublime creation has arisen, immortalizing the history of culture in Austria. The City of Vienna, whose lot it is to welcome hospitably visitors from all quarters of the globe, feels proud and elated under the gracious imperial protection, and inspired with gratitude sings forth the words, 'God protect your Majesty.' Long live the Emperor."

The cry was taken up by thousands of voices and echoed from all parts of the building. The ceremonies closed with the chorus "See the Conquering Hero Comes," sung by united musical societies and a chorus of the city. The Emperor and Empress, followed by the distinguished personages, then traversed the western and eastern wings of the Exhibition building, being received everywhere with thunders of applause. Having completed the circuit of the Exhibition they departed amid salvos of artillery and the cheers of immense crowds gathered outside the building.—Buffalo Express.

Written for the Journal and Item.

What blind fanatics think they plainly see. To minds profound is nought but mystery. A smattering knowledge sharpens human ken, True knowledge gained makes all obscure again. We do not judge of truth by what we know: 'Tis true because our fathers taught us so. We ask a reason, and are told to look And find it all recorded in a book. We take the book the subject to explore And find our senses maddled more and more. Who wrote the book it matters not to know. It must be true: 'Twas written long ago. When men were wise and wrestled with their God And sought fair damsels in the land of Nod; Where God, in condescension to our race, Was pleased to talk to manhood face to face. Old Orient Time has sealed the sacred page And made it truthful on account of age. In later years, since God's a stranger grown,

Pool man is left to steer his craft alone; Too weak to reason and too blind to see, He feels in darkness after Deity.* In vain he searches ancient heathens lore; In vain he reads his Bible o'er and o'er, Themore he strives to find God's secrets out. The more his murky mind is tossed in doubt; Till, drowned his senses in a muddy pool, He learns the unwelcome truth that man's a fool; What'er mankind believe; what'er they doubt, 'Tis mystery all and past our finding out.

*Our friend has Pöbdeh tendencies. He may have been reading the "Essay on Man."—Ed. *Hope for him. "We then, and not till then, are growing wise when we begin to discern how weak and unwise we are."—Old English Reader.

Pen and Scissors.

VIENNA, May 5.—Rapid progress has been made in the arrangement of the interior of the Exposition building since opening. All the departments are filled with goods except that of the United States, which is still empty. Great indignation is felt by American exhibitors at this state of things. The public have been admitted daily since the 1st of May. The weather, however, has been unfavorable, having rained almost constantly since the opening, and the number of visitors thus far is below what was expected.

MADRID, May 5.—President Figueras in his reply to the speech of General Siskles, Saturday, declared that Spain was fully capable of realizing the glorious work of Washington, but meantime the national patrimony should never be diminished while the government was in the hands of the Republicans.

BARCELONA, May 5.—The Carlists have recaptured the town of Vera, in Navarre, after a sharp fight with the Republican troops.

GENEVA, May 6.—The Federal council has issued an order forbidding the residence of the Duchess of Madrid in Switzerland, and instructing the police authorities to expel all Carlist agents from the country.

MADRID, May 5.—(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)—There are indications of revolutionary activity. The city is placarded with manifestos urging the people to demand the immediate proclamation of a federal republic, the abolition of capital punishment, the abolition of the State Council and separation of Church and State.

General Contreras has been requested by the Federal Committee to become President, but declined.

A Federalist meeting to-day was excited but there was no disturbance. The people did not come armed, as was threatened.

PARIS, May 6.—The idea of a general proclamation at an early day of a conservative republic as the permanent form of government in France absorbs public attention, and is gaining ground everywhere.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5.—In the House this afternoon the following resolution was adopted, 60 to 20: Whereas, The action of the last Congress in increasing the compensation of members thereof, the President of the United States and other officers, was unnecessary, unequal for and distasteful to the people of Ohio, and it is believed of the whole nation, and its repeal is earnestly demanded by the people thereof.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to zealously use all honorable efforts to procure the repeal of said law, or so much of it as relates to such compensation, at the earliest practical period.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution ratifying the second of the twelve amendments to the United States Constitution submitted by the First Congress in 1789, providing that no law varying the compensation of members of Congress shall take effect until an election for Representative shall have intervened. The vote stood 25 to 4.

LOUISIANA.—A terrible state of things exists in this state.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—The news from St. Martins and the adjoining parishes creates much excitement in this city. It is understood that a movement is on foot to seize the police stations while the metropolitans are in the interior. The political complications are increasing. The resistors claim that they are daily gaining strength, while the Kelloggites aver that all opposition is disappearing.

Reports from various parts of the state tell of fighting as likely to take place.

DIXON, Ill., May 6.—Efforts to-day to raise the fallen spans of the bridge proved abortive, the powerful machinery breaking the rotten structure, but not raising it sufficiently to allow the bodies that are still supposed to be under the ruins to be recovered. Only one body, that of Mrs. C. W. Kenter, was recovered to-day. There are still missing the following: Miss Nixon, Frank Hamilton, Alfie Petersberger, Lizzie Mackey and a child of Mrs. Hendrick. This morning the body of an unknown woman was taken out of the river about two miles below here.

It is often said that the friends of an Indian Peace Policy are all Eastern people, who know nothing and care nothing for the sufferings of the whites on the frontier. But the Sacramento Union,

published in the State and not far from the locality where the Modocs and other savages have carried on war, seems to think there are two sides to the Indian question.

It publishes various versions of the story about the treacherous murder of the Modocs in 1852, by "Captain Ben Wright" and his company of volunteers. The act is admitted, but there is a dispute as to whether it was done after Wright discovered that the Indians intended treachery or whether he first tried to poison them with strychnine and then invited them to camp in order to murder them.

The Union as good as says that sometimes a white man "shoots an unoffending Indian down in sport and wantonness and merely to try the range of his rifle," and thinks the slaughter of the whole tribe of Modocs, men, women and children, would be a disgrace to the army. So it is not always the Eastern Quakers who look on the Indian side of the Indian question.—Buffalo Express.

THE NEW YORK Times suggests that the remains of Abraham Lincoln be transferred to Mount Vernon to repose by the side of Washington. It is well said. We believe that Lincoln deserves and has a place beside Washington in the hearts of his countrymen. Why should not his remains be honored with a burial at Mount Vernon by the side of Washington's?

CINCINNATI, O., May 3.—Weather cloudy and rainy; A hard rain last night. River rose one foot three inches in the past twenty-four hours, and is now twenty-two feet three inches in the channel.

THE mother of Hon. N. P. Banks died Wednesday in Waltham, Massachusetts.

ONE thousand five hundred and eighty-five tons of pig metal were received in Cincinnati by flat boats during the past month.

A Herald special from London, the 27th, says: The Daily Telegraph explorer in Assyria has met with great success. He has found eighty new inscriptions, including histories known and hitherto unknown of the Assyrian kings. Among his discoveries is a highly important tablet containing proverbs in two languages, which will aid in the further elucidation of the whole class of inscriptions. Many of the inscriptions have definite dates.

THE finished and unfinished works in the studio of the late Colonel Charles Temple Dix, son of Governor Dix, have passed into the hands of his relatives and friends, to be preserved as a memorial of a life of art-labor prematurely ended.

RUSSIA is about to send an exploring expedition to Northern Siberia—with a view to the thorough survey of the terra incognita that fringes the frozen ocean. It is well known that Siberia abounds in mineral wealth, and the belief is entertained that a quantity of precious stones can be found in the far north. Whatever may be the result as regards material discoveries, the advantages to the scientific world will undoubtedly be great.—Pittsburg Gazette.

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