

SONG—THE QUESTION.

Ask ye whether this song was sung
At the time when the world was young
And the world was in the hands of the Lord
And the world was in the hands of the Lord

CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A New and Successful Enterprise—
Illinois Cattle in Scotland.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

A novel feature in American ex-
ports is the shipment of live cattle
from this port to Glasgow, to be
slaughtered for the Scotch market.

The enterprise was lately undertaken
by the Glasgow firm of John Bell &
Sons, the largest wholesale butchers
in Scotland, who supply the Anchor
Line of steamships. A member of
the firm, Henry Bell, is now in this
city, and was questioned in regard
to the management and extent of
the new business.

He said that the price of beef in
Scotland had advanced 50 per cent.
within the last ten years, in conse-
quence of the rigid and the rigid
restrictions subsequently imposed by
the government on the importation
of cattle from abroad.

Many of these restrictions are still in force, and the
importation of cattle from certain
continental countries is absolutely
prohibited. The state of affairs de-
termined his firm to try the experi-
ment of obtaining cattle from the
United States, the cost of native cat-
tle in the Glasgow market being from
\$150 to \$225 per head. The latter
price, however, is that of only the
best prize oxen.

The firm sent out at first for six
head, which arrived in Glasgow in
an Anchor steamer, in the first week
of July. Henry Bell sailed for this
country on the 12th of that month,
to make the enterprise a regular busi-
ness. He brought with him a large
head of cattle by each of the Anchor
steamers, but has now increased the
number to twelve. If sufficient ac-
commodations can be obtained he in-
tends to forward twenty by each ves-
sel, making a cargo of about thirty.
It is doubtful, however, if the weekly
average by this line can exceed thirty.

The cattle come from Illinois, and
are bought by Mr. Bell at a communi-
cative, at an average of \$100 per head.
The cost of transportation, including
freight, charges, feed and attending
costs, averages about \$75 per head; so
that the cost when landed is \$175. As
the animal is then sold at an average
price of a bullock costing \$190 in
Glasgow, the extra profit to the firm
is, under favorable circumstances, \$15
No insurance is effected, as the cost
of the loss would almost exactly coun-
terbalance the profit.

The cattle have been carried on the
upper deck in open stalls, and fed on
hay and Indian corn. Hitherto one
of the stewards on board has been
hired to attend to the cattle, but if
they are sent at once a special man will
accompany them as a keeper. They have
generally been in fair condition on
arrival, although losing on the average
about fifty pounds each in weight
during the voyage. The first lot of
twelve sent out were forwarded to the
California, and were very unfortunate
in consequence of the severe storm,
which lately devastated the coast of
Nova Scotia. Four of the cattle were
washed overboard, and when the ves-
sel arrived at Glasgow, on the 3rd of
September the others had been badly
bruised by the rolling of the ship,
three being unable to walk. As a re-
sult of the experience, the cattle will
hereafter be carried between decks.

This change in the method of trans-
portation will occasion some trouble,
as the cattle have heretofore been sim-
ply driven on and off the steamers by
the gangway, while in future they
must be hoisted in and out.

Owing to the governmental restric-
tions against the importation of cat-
tle are quarantined in sheds on the
wharf for twelve hours after they are
landed. They are twice inspected by
the government officers, once on their
arrival, and just before they are
slaughtered. When this ordeal has been
passed they are immediately slaugh-
tered as longer maintenance would
increase their cost.

Mr. Bell thinks that an attempt to
supply the London market in this
way would not succeed, in conse-
quence of the cost of transportation
from Liverpool, but that in the last
named city the scheme might prove
profitable as in Glasgow. He in-
tends to continue the business as long
as it meets its present success, but is
not of the opinion that it will prove
permanent, as cattle could be export-
ed to Great Britain from Germany at
a cost for transportation of but \$20
per head, were it not for the legal ob-
stacles.

FROM ANOTHER PAPER.
Cattle exportation is assuredly a
new feature with New Yorkers, as
for years past our hobby has been to
import short-horned bulks and flat-
headed sheep from the shores of Great
Britain. At present each steamer of
the Anchor line is bound by a con-
tract with Mr. Bell, a butcher in Liv-
erpool, to carry to that port twenty-
five calves; that is fifty per week,
and after this arrangement had been
made a joint stock company was
formed with the view of supplying
Great Britain with live stock. There
are resident in this city two or
three practical agents for trans-acting
business, and on board of each ves-
sel is a cattle steward, a novel but ver-
dily useful invention, having the
charge of the bovine passengers. The
tariff for their transportation is like-
wise curious, ten pounds sterling per
head for passage, two pounds cattle
steeward's fee and one pound for food,
etc. The animal costs \$150 or there-
abouts before going on his travels, and
realizes in Liverpool a profit of at
least ten pounds over and above ex-
pense. The cattle are packed in boxes
large at this port, the animals be-
ing purchased in Canada and shipped to
the British West Indian colonies.
Secretary Stanton, during the civil
war, knocked this traffic in the head
and consequently the shipment of
American cattle to feed John Bull in
his island home, has sorely surprised
our home beef-eaters. Moreover, it
would seem that horse-drawn carriages
cannot be compared with the individ-
ual willing to invest in cow flesh at
such tremendous rates.

A PHILADELPHIA VIEW.
The Philadelphia Press of the 16th
ult., has an article on this subject,
which shows the inauguration of a
new trade feature between the old and
new world, and the growing necessity
yearly at Europe for many of the so-

perambulant products of our prolific
country. In this connection the Press
says:

This year the English have begun
the importation of American cattle
for supplying the London market with
beef, and the enterprise has proved so
great a success as to likely to enhance
prices there. An American steer,
taken in good condition from New
York by steamer, loses about 50 lbs
the voyage, but a week's rest and gra-
zing in England passes makes up
his weight and adds to the weight. As
to quality, the English admit the ex-
cellence of the American beef. It seems
like a strange undertaking, but it is
actually in progress and a profit-
able one. It is really a sort of meat, owing
to diseasement her cattle and that
of other countries is where her
supplies have been drawn. The price
advanced so much as to induce imper-
ation from this country, and now the
best stock is being shipped by every
steamer of the Anchor Line that
leaves New York. Twenty four head
go in every one of thirty-five vessels
run by this line. The cost of freight
and expenses is great, but yet each
head yields a clear profit of from \$50
to \$75. A company is to be formed
in New York to extend this business,
and it is considered so likely to be a
permanent one that the Anchor Line
is now building four large steamers
to transport cattle. It is said that
the line is now clearing \$1,000 a week
by this business. It is a curious con-
dition of things altogether, this cattle
question.

WHAT JOHN BELL SAYS ABOUT IT.

A very interesting experiment is
now being made by Messrs. John
Bell & Sons, wholesale butchers, 170
Argyle street, of importing live oxen
from the great grazing States of Illi-
nois and Ohio into Glasgow, looking
at the high price of cattle raised
in Scotland, and also at the figures
paid for those which have been com-
ing from Ireland, Spain, Denmark,
and other parts of the Continent, that
firm took into consideration whether it
would not be possible to avail them-
selves of the inexhaustible resources
of the United States. The Messrs.
Henderson Brothers, of A. E. Anchor
Line, also took an interest in the
question, and expressed themselves
desirous, so far as they were concern-
ed, to afford the Messrs. Bell & Sons
every assistance in the solution of the
problem. Accordingly, a member of
the firm, Henry Bell, sailed for
America, from whence he has for the
last few weeks sent by the steamers
of the Anchor Line as many as two
weekly as represented from twelve
to thirty thousand pounds weight
of beef. A number of these oxen,
bought in the common market,
New York, were yesterday, along
with top Scotch and Irish cattle, im-
ported in one of the yards of the
slaughter house, and so much did they
resemble the others that it was impos-
sible for a stranger to say which was
American. If there was any differ-
ence at all it consisted in the latter
growing; and certainly no one would
have thought that such prime beasts
had just been brought from a breed-
ing place 4,000 miles away. Being
four years old at the time, they are
not at home cattle, they are, they
have a larger amount of fallow as well
as beef. The best native oxen are
rarely more than three years old; the
most approved system being such as
to force them up to the requisite size
at that age. It is otherwise in Amer-
ica. Provencher is as cheap as it is
abundant, so that it is as profitable to
keep an ox four years as to take an
annual method to make it fit for
market at a year younger. The Ameri-
can cattle brought here graze on rich
prairie land in summer and are fed
on corn and hay in winter. The
Messrs. Bell & Sons in the prosecu-
tion of their enterprise, have not only
to supply themselves but also the
trade in general. It would there-
fore be thought that their effort to
bring down the high price of fresh
meat should receive the greatest en-
couragement from the public authori-
ties here. Such however, has not
been the case. Serious obstacles have
been thrown in the way—in the first
place, the Custom House officers by
the power of detaining the cattle on
the steamer at the Broomielaw un-
til she shall be clear to discharge her
cargo, although it is difficult to say
what is the object either of detaining
the animals on board, or of detaining
the house or market, are detained for
12 hours in one of the cold-air sheds,
which, we understand, has hitherto
always been impeded. After the first
inspection has been made, the cattle
instead of being driven to the slaugh-
ter house or market, are detained for
12 hours in one of the cold-air sheds.
I said that during this detention
the animals endure more hardship
are exposed to more injury than they
are during the 12 days on board ship.
In the steamer they are carefully
stabled, fed, and attended by a person
appointed by the captain. In fact,
the ship owners are very particular
in their instructions in this regard,
as they naturally expect that should
the essay of Messrs. Bell & Sons be
successful, a large number of oxen
trade will be opened up. At present
from 800 to 1,000 head of cattle, chief-
ly home bred, and 8,000 lambs are
weekly disposed of in the Glasgow
market, and it is very probable that
these numbers will annually increase
so great is the demand. The conse-
quence of this will be that, should
new sources of supply not be discov-
ered, the prices will rise; they have
already risen in Glasgow, and are now
nearly 50 per cent. In 1891 beef was
quoted at 66 per cent, and on Thurs-
day last the price was 98c. It is to be
hoped, therefore, that this attempt to
import live cattle from America by
the first time into Great Britain will
be successful. To obtain the end
however, every facility must on all
hands be given and routine be dis-
carded. The American live stock
there is no cattle disease present in
America, why should not the cattle
be inspected when the ship enters the
harbour and given over at once to the
charge of the slaughter house? A re-
gulation of the present rule is enforced
the importation will be seriously in-
terfered with, and perhaps be stopped
altogether.—North British Daily Mail

AN HAPPY HOUR THAT BROUGHT
ADDITION TO STEEL'S FORTUNE.

It was a happy hour that brought
addition to Steel's fortune, and it was
spiced them to form a partner-ship
fraught with rich consequences to
English literature. When the Spec-
tator came to delight and improve so-
ciety, it was something new to have
hunger without conscience, satire with-
out security, wit without all nature
and great is the debt of gratitude
owing to the twin revolutionists who,
by their splitting of a penny and a
well. Rich as that first of pen-dread-
in charming essays, pre-eminent
among its contents stand the pages
devoted to good Sir Roger de Coverley
and his surroundings. Somehow, or
always associate Addison's name with
the great old knight, loving, as one
of his editors says, to be deluded with
the notion that the whole was the
work of one man. But it is not to be
awarded the credit of creating, not
only Sir Roger himself but Will Hon-
eycomb, Captain Sentry, Sir Andrew
Freeport and the immortal club, and
some of the best and most Addisonian
"bits" of any day in Steele's
genius. The "perverse widow" too
belongs to Steele, although she might
have been originated by either of the
partners, for both had signed and
suffered long, vicarious to the benefit
of those exceptions to every
rule; Steele lost his success; Ad-

dition, more unlucky, gained his, and
lived to think, if he did not say, like
Weller, senior: "She was such an
uncommon pleasant creature, it's a
great pity she ever changed her con-
dition; she don't act as a wife." Ad-
dison called Sir Roger when the
Spectator drew near its end; and it
is just to be believed, which we
do not think he is—justified in act by
declaring he did so, to prevent anyone
else murdering his old friend. At
any rate it is hardly fair to say: "The
outlines of Sir Roger de Coverley
were imagined and partly traced by
Steele; the coloring and more promi-
nent lineaments elaborated by Joseph
Addison; and some of the background
filled in by Estlin; and the portrait
defaced by either Steele or
Tickell with a deformity which Ad-
dison repudiated." That Tickell had
any share at all in the Coverley par-
ticulars is more doubtful, and Bud-
gell's part was a very limited one. All
that was done by Steele, and it was
Addison and Steele; and if the former
wrote two papers to Steele's one, so
many of the salient traits of the char-
acters in this little drama sprang from
Sir Richard's fertile fancy that they
nearly divide the fame between them.

THAT TAILOR.

Nobly Nathan had been a prize-
fighter. His neighbors said so; and
his nose, which mended down his
countenance like a military
range of assorted mountains. But, at
any rate, he was not a prize-fighter at
the time of which our story tells.
Then he kept the "Duck and Tindler-
box," at the quiet village of Marlton.
Pardon! I meant to say the
"Duck and Tindler-box" kept him
for it was a much-frequented public
house, and the licensing bill was as
yet pigeon-holed in Lord Kimberley's
brain. So Nobly Nathan, who had
like a green bay tree; indeed, his
mottled countenance suggested some
such green combination of colors.
He had married late in life, and two
strapping twins came to crown an
union with a cook he had known
since he went to Lord Draxington's
snapper, the day he beat the Chel-
sea Chickens, in 1854.
Nathan's domesticity was simply
masonic. Especially did he love
nurse his bouncing boys, who fought
one another in their little cot, in a
manner that made their papa's heart
leap for joy. (By the way, it is silly
to send out a child for a nurse, for
never knew joy to do anything for
any one but kill a man; and as wasn't
a rich bachelor uncle of ours, we
didn't get much by that.) However,
Nathan was a happy, and allowed his
wife to coax him with portable
furniture and odd-boots, and things
of that sort. When she was especial-
ly coaxing, he used to fetch round
the double perambulator, put in the
wheels, and drive them out for a few
miles. This relieved his soul and his
poor head; for, when his wife coaxed
him, he used to get lumps on it that
were sore.

It was guessed that he had been a
prize-fighter, as we have said; but
his conduct was so exemplary that the
village tradesmen did not think it in-
fra dig to visit his bar-parlor. So
they used to get up and drink there-
with every night. One day, when Mr.
Nobly had been coaxing Nat with his
electro-plated teapot and a coal scow
he went out, as usual, brought round
the perambulator and put in the
wheels. Then he took the twins out for
many miles. When he returned, the
baker and Proser the parish clerk
into all of whose ears he whispered
something in a confidential tone of
voice.

That night the bar-parlor of the
"Duck and Tindler-box" was empty,
and the next morning it was current-
ly reported all over Marlton that
Nobly Nathan had been out with
an electro-plated teapot, and a coal
scow, and a horse and buggy, and
sitting on his wife and drawing the
twins in the wash barrel, had pitched
into his furniture and smashed it all
to atoms.

A crowd collected on the village
green to discuss the dreadful news.
"I always expected it," said Brickett.
"What's the end in the flesh will out
in the house."
"Why, I hear he actually called on
his table to put up his flaps and come
on," put in Saymore, the grocer, who
was nicknamed "Sago."
"Well, to be sure," said Proser, "I
heard he pitched into his bed, head
first."
And so one after another confirmed
the dreadful news.

re-ally Nat, who had missed his
customers the night before, and hours
concess on the village green came up.
The crowd, of their disapproval of
him "Hallo!" he said cheerily.
"What's the matter?" A chorus of
voices answered him, "You've smashed
him and his furniture, especially the
letter."
"It's all a mistake," shouted Nat.
"Who told you all that?" was the un-
animous reply.
"Then here, Dooky," said Nat.
"There, snore, enough, was Dooky in
company with me."
"I say," exclaimed Nat, seizing the
tailor, "what's this you've said about
my smashing up my furniture?" and
the chorus of voices again joined in
"Dooky told us, and he's a villainous
liar, you'll see!" he said with a fun-
ny wink. "Everything I said was
that I saw our friend Nat here, drunk
as his perambulator, and that I was
penned with as much as possible. As
for the letter, that was a letter to the
next." So the crowd shook
hands with Nat and dispersed.

The moral, if we had one, would be
that the tailor was a wag.—Judy

A man at Trenton who found sev-
eral thousand dollars over two years
ago, and has advertised it every day
since that time, also gets great credit
for his honesty. Any man would
have quit looking for the owner long
ago yet this Trenton man keeps on
advertising. But he owns the paper
in which it is advertised, and pays at
full rate out of the money found.
For three years more of advertising
the whole amount will have been ad-
sorbed.

Once a careless man went to the
cellar and stuck the candle in what
he thought was a keg of black sand.
He sat up till drinking wine until the
candle burned low. Neater and
neater it got to the black sand; neater
and neater, until the light reached
the black sand, and, as it was not
light but black sand, nothing happen-
ed.

The signal service bureau, as it is
known, has established a signal office
at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay,
at an elevation of 142 feet above the level
of the sea. The station was to have
been formally opened with appropri-
ate ceremonies yesterday.

A WARNING TO LOVERS.

"Melody, you are the most good-
for-nothing, trifling, outrageous, con-
trary piece that ever lived."
"Oh, ma!" wailed Matilda. "I
couldn't help myself—deed I could
not."
"Couldn't help yourself? That's a
pretty way to talk! Ain't he a nice
young man?"
"Yes, ma."
"Got money?"
"Yes, ma."
"And good folks?"
"Yes, ma."
"And loves you to distraction?"
"Yes, ma."
"Well, in the name of common
sense what did you send him home
for?"
"Well, ma, if I must tell the truth,
I must, I s'pose, though I'd rather
die. You see, ma, when he fetched
his cheer up to me, and ketch-
ed hold of my hand, and 'guz, and
dropt on his knees, then it was that
his eyes rolled and he began breath-
ing hard, and his gallowes kept a
creakin' an' a 'creakin'. Gif I
thought in my soul something, terri-
ble was the matter with his in'ards,
his gallowes, and that he'd burst
in'ard, I s'pose he'd burst out a-
creakin' worse'n ever, and that made me
cry harder; and the harder I cried the
harder he creaked, till all of a sudden
it came to me that it was nothin' but
his gallowes; and then I bust out a
laughin' fit to kill myself, right in
his face. And then he jump up and
ran out of the house mad as fire, and
he ain't comin' back no more. And
how, ah, how?"
"Melody," said the old woman,
sternly, "stop sniv'lin'. You have
made an everlastin' fool of yourself,
but your cake ain't all dough yet. If
all cases of them kind, fashion-
able 'st' gallowes, 'sponders! I believe
they calls 'em. Never mind
honey! I'll send for Johnny, tell
him how it happened, 'plagize to
him, and knit him a real nice pair of
carn gallowes, just like your pa's;
and they never dereak!"
"Yes, ma," said Matilda, brighten-
ing up; "but let 'em k' it 'em."
"So you shall have 'em, he'll vally
them a better more than if I knit 'em.
Cheer up, Tildy; I'll all be right
you mind if it wont."
"Sare enough I craved to be all
right, Tildy and Johnny were never
broken any more."
"Heeded doodah!" is the latest
Georgia drink. One ounce is equiv-
alent to two nights in jail.

LOTTERIES

L.D. SINE'S
GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the Country
\$75,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
161 MONTHS

Gift Enterprise
To be Drawn Monday, Nov. 24, 1872.
ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE
\$10,000 IN GOLD.
One Prize \$5,000 in Silver.
5 Prizes, \$1,000 each
5 Prizes, 500 each
10 Prizes, 100 each

One Horse and Buggy, with silver-mounted
One Fine-tuned Broadwood Piano, worth \$400
Ten Fine-tuned Sewing Machines, worth \$100 each
Five sets Warren and Taylor's Sewing Machine
Five Gold-mounted Hunting Watches, worth \$25 each
Ten Gold-mounted Hunting Watches, worth \$15 each
Ten Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all)
worth from \$20 to \$50 each.

Whole Number 6478, 15,000.
Tickets Limited to 30,000.
Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal Pre-
miums will be paid.
SINGLE TICKETS \$1. TICKETS \$2. 12 TICKETS \$20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a descrip-
tion of the manner of drawing, and other in-
formation, will be sent to any address on receipt of
a stamp or any other offering. All letters must be
addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 56,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Office, 101 W. 3rd St.

BROWNVI
Ferry and Transfer
COMPANY!

HAVING a first class Steam Ferry Boat, and
business, as are no better than ever before pre-
sented, for each article of the Transit, transfer
of freight and passengers.

Brownville Ferry and Transfer Co.
March 26th, 1872. 2147

PAT. CLINE,
FIRST CLASS BOATERS AND SHOES

On Hand Choice Stock of Ready Made Goods
WHEN YOU WANT YOUR CASH!

WAY DOWN
FOR CASH!
Five Thousand Pounds Smoking Tobacco,
Must be sold in thirty days, pp.
S. L. CO. HASTING
No. 29 Main St., BROWNVILLE, NEB.

WE HAVE THE
LARGEST STOCK,
AND MAKE THE
LOWEST PRICES

BAILEY, TOWNSEND & CO.



CORNER 5th. and FELIX STS., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES & FANCY DRY GOODS, FUR-
NISHING STAPLE, NOTIONS, &c. &c.

Having recently moved into their new building, and now have the largest and best selected
stock to be found in the North-West. They invite the attention of the trade gener-
ally. Terms, Prices and Discounts, Liberal.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
HENRY H. DOLEN,
Tailor and Draper.

Keeps a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk
and Worsted Vestings, for gentlemen's use.
WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.
59 Main Street, Brownville, Neb.

GROCERIES
SWAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware,
No. 30 MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, NEB.

J. S. HETZEL'S
Clothing and Grocery House
No. 70 M Street, Brownville, Nebraska.
Largest Stock in the Market.
Great Inducements Offered.

THE BOTTOM PRICE
ON ALL ARTICLES SOLD.
COME AND SEE ME.

DRY GOODS
THEODORE HILL & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.

Having determined to reduce
our stock of Dry Goods, Notions,
&c., and having on hand a very
large and extensive stock, we will
commence on Monday next, and
will sell our entire stock at such
prices as will insure a speedy sale.

Our only object is to get mon-
ey, therefore we will sell for cash
only.
To secure great bargains, call
early, with the cash, and be as-
tonished at the low prices.

WE HAVE THE
LARGEST STOCK,
AND MAKE THE
LOWEST PRICES

ARE YOU
Satisfied with your
clothing?
If not, call on
us, we will
give you a
good reason
why you
should
buy of us.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

READ THIS!
HARDWARE
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

TISDEL & RICHARDS
HARDWARE
AND
Agricultural Implements,

Are now prepared to offer greater induc-
ments to purchasers than ever before. We
keep constantly on hand a full and general
line of Hardware and Implements, from a
Hand Corn Planter
TO A
THRASHING MACHINE.

Those wishing anything in our line the
coming season, should remember that the
place to buy is where you can always find a
full line of goods, and of the very best qual-
ity.

FULL STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED
SANDWICH CORNSHELLER
BEST SHELLER IN THE WORLD.

J. I. CASE & CO.'S,
THRASHING MACHINES.

WE KEEP THE CELEBRATED
FASHION COOKING STOVE,
THE LEADING STOVE OF AMERICA.

There is none that can equal them. Will do better work with less fuel
than any other stove made.

FINWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
We have on hand the largest assorted stock in this market, made up in
the neatest style by the best of workmen, which we offer at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ROOFING & SPOUTING.
Put up at short notice, by the best mechanics in the State.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WE FEEL THANKFUL TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND
GENEROUS PATRONS
for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and we shall by
FAIR DEALING,
endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, and increase our large trade now established

No. 27, SIGN OF THE RED STOVE & PLOW,
In the old Regulator Store.

TISDEL & RICHARDS.