W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1883.

TARIFF AGAIN. Our neighbor, the Star, is about to be left again. This time it seems as if Vance, the Star and all the other English free traders are about to be left in the back ground together. From the present out-look Mr. Samuel Randall will be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives, and he is a high tariff man. The latest report is that he has over one hundred members pledged to him. The Democratic party will not dare to elect a free trader Speaker. We wish they would.

THE VIRGINIA DUEL.

The duel between W. C. Elam, editor of the Whig (Readjuster,) and R. F. Beirue, editor of the State (Democrat,) came off on Saturday morning last at 6 o'clock, at a place near New Hope, in Augusta county, Va. We publish in another column a full account of the whole affair. We are sorry that Mr. Elam was so seriously wounded, but the fight bad to take place, and after all that had been said on both sides it ought to have taken place. Both men are thought a great deal more of now, from the fact that they have gone upon the field of honor and defended their characters and integrity. We are proud of W. C. Elam, who is a native North Carolinian.

THE TARIFF.

We published on the 15th of June a paper prepared by Hon. James M. Swank, on the tariff, and on the 22d we commenced the publication of an address delivered by Hon. Thomas H. Dudley of New Jersey, and finished it in our last issue, The paper of Mr. Swank, and the address of Mr. Dudley are both so exceedingly strong that, in arguments used. But we this week publish one of the very strongest and most convincing documents ever issued on the tariff, by Hon. W. D. Kelley. We ask our friends to read and study well the points made by the writer, as one in 1884, we again request our friends to thoroughly post themselves, which we give them an opportunity of doing.

ANOTHER "RICHMOND" IN THE FIELD.

We are informed by a private communication from another part of the district that the friends of Hon. S. H. Fishblate, of this city are working quietly, but actively to start a "boom" very soon, for him, in the congressional race in 1884. If this is so, and our information comes from a reliable source, it means pusiness for the bour-bons, from the fact that the ex-Mayor is an active, hard fighter; knows when and where to put in his best licks, and how to use the "sinews of war" to the greatest advantage to himself and party. Our correspondent also informs us that Mr. Fishblate is going to take the tariff side of the question, and will fight the free traders in his party for the protection of American labor, products and manufactures. We may expect lots of fun between now and the district convention of the Democractic

"THE AMERICAN PROTEC-" TIONIST MANUEL."

We have received from the publishthe above title. Every laboring man, as well as professional and business man, should have a copy of the book. Price

A SCIENCE BASED ON AS-SUMPTIONS.

A Paper in the International Review for March, 1882.

BY HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

In using the term "Free Trade" I cal economy promulgated by the Mannational economy, in which the doctrine of protection has a vital place. is irreconcilable. Adherents of these ageis cosmopolitanism, while protectionists the enjoyment of its resources and au-

tonomy.

sumption." In the methods of a system of a system of pure diapplace; it must be a system of equations, but influenced mercial chicanery, it was hoped, would mercial chicanery, it was hoped, would mercial chicanery mercial chicanery, it was hoped, would mercial chicanery mercial lectics; and Professor Sommer logically by cupidity, ambition, and all human re ensiave the hardy people who had missie

thorities in economic discussions." Its methods are purely a priori, as contradistinguished from the inductive system pursued by Bacon, Newton, Locke, Priestly, Franklin; by List, Colwell, and Carey, the perfection of which is attested by the marvelous progress the would has made by the application to the arts of life of nature's subtle and potent forces disclosed by this system of investigation. Alchemy and astrology were the legitimate results of the a priori system, but the inductive system has given us chemistry and astron-

It is this adherence to superanuated methods that constrains practical men to disregard the econonic teachings of our schools. Professors of political economy in American colleges boast that their unanimity is almost absolute. This claim may to a great extent be admitted, though Bowen, of Harvard, and Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania are noteworthy exceptions. Indeed, this approxiprevail as long as professors shall find promulgated by a particular school than to investigate the merits of rival systems. But does this measure of uniformity of opinion attend their students, who, having obtained their diplomas, go forth to engage in practical business? No! Experience controverts the theories they accepted in the classroom: They find themselves involved in the management of affairs, and compelled to deal with results which demonstrated the absurdity of the assumption from which their professors' "absolute truths" were deduced. The doctor, the clergyman, the literateur, freed from this rough contact with the course and vicissitudes of trade, may cherish the views with which he quits college; but his classmates who engage in any department of productive industry soon come to regard the docour opinion, no English free trader in trines of our Sumners and Perrys as this country can possibly rebut the beautiful and seductive theories, which must be classed with the airy nothings

bodied forth by poets. National economy, of which the protective system is a vital part, rests on other foundations than assumptions .-Its method, the inductive, requires the the question is bound to be the leading most careful study of statistics and the talists. This potent influence is so exfacts of history. Its adherants have great respect for authority until experience demonstrated the excellence of his teachingr. Beholding what Colbert did for France they, consult him; stripping the writings of Adam Smith of the voluminous notes of explanation and illustration under which his text has been obscured, and in many instances perverted, they appeal reverentially to his original text. They read with instruction, the homely words of Franklin, who, as soon as war had emancipated the American people from them from advancing any of their native materials to the condition of finished products, told the people of Pennsylvania that the way to improve

their social condition and increase the value of farm land was to establish filling mills, iron works, and other shops at as many points as possible, thereby creating local markets for the farmer's productions and sources of supply for his wants. They honor Frederick List, who effected the industrial unification of the discordant German states by the establishment of the most absolute free trade among them, coupled with adequately protective duties upon imports from any other country. They er, Mr. Giles B. Stebbins, of Detroit, find in his teachings a system which Michigan, a very excellent book with brought order out of chaos, and made prohibited, and the number of apprenthe German Empire, as we know it,

authority.

They, however, bring the suggestions of all these great men to the test of experience and reason. So, too, they regard with especal reverence the names of Stephen Colwell and Henry C, Carey. Mr, Colwell bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania a collection of politico-economic writings in many languages, unequalled by any private economic library in the world; and his great work, "The Ways and will be understood as referring not to Means of Payment," is accepted as the an ideal theory fit for Plato's Republic greatest book ever written on this imor More's Utopia, but to that system of portant subject in all countries in which trade advocated by the Cobden Club. the science based on assumptions, with and which has its place in the politi- which its conclusions conflict, does not too absolutely prevail. It goes withchester school of economists. The an- out saying that Henry C. Cary is an tagonism between this system and authority wherever national authority is studied. His works have been honored by translation, in part or in whole, into eleven foreign languages, and are to be tems can occupy no common ground. found in the school, state, and private The professed aim of political economy libraries of the people speaking these languages, including those of Russia labor to scure to each nation industri- and Japan. How carefully statistics, al and commercial independence and history, and authority are excluded from consideration by economists of the Manchester school is shown by the The methods of the schools are as fact that the writings of these distinirreconcilable as their objects. Free guished Americans are rarely to be traders not only claim that their meth- found in the library of an American ods are scientific, but deny that the college, and never appear in the cata-Protective system has a scientific basis, logues of "books worthy of study"

of statistics, Ihistorical facts, and au- it as the duty of nations to maintain each its autonomy, and to add to its wealth and power by engaging the faculties and aptitudes of its people in the development and conversions of its native materials into articles of use or beauty. They regarded the nations of the world as a family, and inculcated theory that, when each member of the family could supply its wants and gratify its desires, the greatest degree of happiness would prevail, and the peace and prosperity of the world would be best assured. None of them believed that markind would be blessed by suppressing the resources of any country, and dooming its people to idleness or the unrequitted toil of mere unskilled laborers, in order that England might become the workshop of the world and the mistress of the seas,

Against what, I am asked, would you protect American industry? Is it an infant? Are not our resources superior in extent, and diversity and value to those of any other nation? Are not that aggregation of enterprising emimate unanimity may be expected to grants and their descendants, known as the American people, as ingenious, it less laborious to rehash the formulas industrious, and thrifty as the people of any other country? To these questions I answer, yes; and add, I would protect them in the enjoyment of these attributes and resources against all comers who might deprive them any of the advantages incident to them, whether through the instrumentality of low wages, or from the poss: ssion of unusual combinations of the raw material of any ware or fabric. We maintain an army and navy for the defense and protection of tangible property on, land and sea. The laborer's skill and time are his estate. They are the means whereby he and his family live, and I would defend them also against every unequal assault. Every hour the willing laborer spends in enforced idleness is the destruction of so much of his estate; and the destruction is so absolute that that which is lost is gone beyond recovery.

I therefore hold it to be the special duty of my government, and that of every other nation, to defend its producing classes in the enjoyment of the home demand for their skill by a systen of duties sufficiently protective to secure them against the brutally selfish course pursued toward people of weaker nations by conspiring Bitish capiceptional, so alien, to the legimate laws of trade as to be wholly without the range of the methods known to free traders. None of their assumptious recognize its existence. It is a power which, by contravening the laws of trade, has overwhelmed the industries of many countries, impoverished their people and reduced their governments to bankruptcy and dependence. It is a recognized part of the established policy of British capitalists, against which a priori reasoning could no more provide than it could prescribe conservative rules of conduct for persons overtaken by a cyclone, an earthquake or a deluge. On this point let us ap-

Prior to the establishment of American independence Parliament had, by successive statutes, restricted the right of the colonists to employ their time and skill in the conversion of native raw materials into wares and fabrics. Referring to some of these laws, Henry

C. Cary said: "The first attempt at manufacturing any species of cloth in the North American provinces produced a resolution on the port of the House of Commons (1710) that 'the erection of manufactories in the colonies had a tendency to lessen their dependence on Great Britain.' Soon afterward complaints were made to parliament that the colonists were establishing manufactories for themselves, and the House of Commons ordered the Board of Trade to report on the subject, which was done at great length. In 1732 the exportation of hats from province to province was tices to be taken by hatters was limited. In 1750 the erection of any mill possible, and they regard him as an or other engine for slitting or rolling iron w s prohibi ed; but pig iron was allowed to be imported into England duty free, that it might there be manufactured and sent back again. At a later period Lord Chatham declared that he would not permit the colonsts to make a hobnail for themselves; and his views were then and subsequently carried into effect by the absolute pro hibition in 1765 of the export of artisans, in 1781 of woolen machinery, in 1782 of cotton machinery and artificers in cotton, in 1785 of iron and steel making machinery and workmen in those departments of trade, and in 1799 colliers, lest other countries should ac-

quire the art of mining coal." Seven years of war, by establishing the political independence of the Untted States, repealed these charateristic British statutes. But British capitalists, under the auspices of their government, resorted to a more subtle, but no less effective, process for the suduc-trial subjugation of the American people. It was more costly than the Par-liamentary process, but experience has often demonstrated that money invested in its execution brings good returns, It was to require British consuls to note and report the attempted establishment. in any of the states of any branch of manufactures which might compete with the productive or commercial inwith the productive or commercial interests of England; and for her capitalists to proceed forthwith to glut our ports of entry with the articles proposed to be manufactured at prices below the cost at which they could possibly be produced in this country. The but \$5,672,976 of any description of the temporary loss thus incurred would, the conspirators knew, be compensated by the prices that might be demanded and denounce it as selfish, immoral, published from time to time by its when their monopoly of our market dishonest.

American disciples.

ixty years; but dur ing the last to years the American people have, r an ample protective tariff, enjoye ustrial as well as political indeparce.

While the oleonic wars devasta-ted the fiel Europe, they called into existenmany new industries.

Pre-eminencing these was that child of thredective system, the manufacture bet-root sugar, which, while it is a sing to mankind, contributes lary to the revenues of France, Gent, and other countries in which it seen domesticated. At the terminacof those wars the ports of Europe expensed to British trade, and, without gard to probable demand, the of the article, or the price at which could be sold, were immediately retocked with commodities of event that might be produced in the produced in t dities of everind that might be produced in thountry to which they were sent. Let profit wars not the thing sough was the destruction of industries wh might, if developed, compete withose of Britain.

The lossesstained on these enormous shipms to the Continent, and continents are severed our consumptive

on the excepeyond our consumptive power consid to this country, greatly aggrave a financial crisis, the causes of wh Lord Brougham, then Mr. Henry ougham, discussed in the House of Camons on April 9, 1816. In the count of his remarks he said:

The diffities of 1812 are fresh in the recollect of the Committee, and are still wong their effects in many parts of the curry, although the repeal of the tiers in Council, by enabling us to cort goods which were all paid for the nount of seven or eight millions, affeled 1 most seasonable and importantelief and enabled capitalists to lowetheirstock on hand in a great proportio. hat stock, however, began to increse dring the unhappy continuance of he American war; and the peace, unexpeedly made, in Europe, followed by he treaty with America, soon produce an effect to which must request theerious attention of the Committee, ecause I believe its nature and exte are by no means well understood After the cramped state in which to enemy's measures and our retaliato (as we termed at) had kept our trae for some years, when the events of the spring of 1814 sud denly opened th Continent, a rage for exporting good of every kind burst forth, only to b explained by reflect. ing on the prevous restrictions we had been laboring ander, and only to be equaled (thoug not in extent) by some of the mercanile delusions connected with South Averican speculations."

these excesse exports to countries impoverished is those of the Continent

had been, and continued: "The peace with America has produced somewlat of a similar effect, though I am very far from placing the vast exports which it occasioned upon the same footing with those to the European market the year before, both because ultimately the American will pay, which the exhausted state of the Continent renders very unlikely, and because it was well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the cra-dle these rising manufactures in the United States which the war has forced

This process was thoroughly effective in the United States. Our workships were cosed; their proprietors were bankrupt; 'our skilled laborers were without employment, and there was open to them no refuge but the alms louse or work to which they were un used, as agricultural laborers in the newly-settled districts of the country. The public revenues had been unduly swollen by these excessive importations; but, pending the glut and the inability of our unemployed and impoyerished people to consume imported manufac ures, the Government found itself

without current revenue, To counteract the effects of this conpiracy, the Protective tariffs of 1816. known as the Calhoun Tarff, and of 1824 and 1828 were enacted. Under their beneficent suffrence our feeble industries revived, and the Treasury of the Government was amply replenished. out when these tariffs were deprived o their Protective power by Mr. Clay's Compromise bill which went into effect in 1833 the glutting of our markets was again resorted to, and 1849 found our laborers without employment because a conspiracy of British manufacturers had ruined the proprietors of the shape and factories in which they had been selling their time and skill.

Under the effect of the Protective tariffs referred to, the last instalment the national debt was paid in 1831. But in 1840, thanks to a tariff for revenue only, conceded by Mr. Clay and the Whig party to a disciples of the science based on assumptions, the financial condition of the Government was by the prohibition of the export of deplorable. Not only was it without revenue but without credit. In his report of December 7, 1840, the Sec.etary of the Treasury estimated that at the close of the year 1841 there would remain in the Treasury an available balance of but \$824,273; and that even this small balance might disappear and a deficit of several millions be found, "under the operations of the compro-roise Tariff act of 1833," which was his message to Congress at its extra dose of the year at \$11,406,132, and the Secretary of the Treasury informed Congress that during the previous four

protests against "the heaping together s emotions and passions. They regarded by a long war just won the right to The agent was General William Rob-

even such an amount; and in his special message to Congress of December 6 1842, President Tyler, referring to the failure of this mission, said:

ket, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe, with no better success and thus the mortifying spec-tacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income, at a time when the governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtained loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of in-The case was desperate. A priori

reasoning, and the science based on assumptions, had taken issue with fate. It now became apparent, even to their adherents, that, in order to obtain revenue and restore the credit of the Government, Congress must permit the idle people to earn wages and acquire the power to consume taxable commodities. This they had never been able to do under a tariff for revenue only, though it had so repeatedly been prescribed by the a priori system of reasoning and the science based on assumptions. They were now compelled to consent to a resort to a Protective tariff, and enough of them voted with the Protectionists to pass the highly Protective law of 1842. One of them, a personal friend of mine, Mr. Charles Brown, a native of Virginia but representing one of the Philadelphia districts, and, as he cast his vote: "To do this is the bitterest pill I have ever had to swallow. Unpalatable as it was to him, it proved to be medicine that operated well for his country; for the immediate effect of

The prosperity thus produced was owever, to be short-lived, for in 1846 tariff of 1842 the tariff for revenue only prepared by Rohert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury. The country had never prospered under such a law went into effect in 1847; and, though we mined \$1,100,000,000 of gold from the newly-discovered gold fields of California during the following decade. 1857 found the nation bankrupt, its working people and machinery without employment, its banks broken or in a state of suspension, and the Govern. ment again without credit or adequate current revenue. This condition of Mr. Broughan then proceeded to in things continued until, by the Protecdicate the griat tosses produced by tive tariff of 1861 and its war suppleso high that combined British capitalists dare not, after paying such duties into our Treasury, undersell our manufacturers The experiment would involve more capital than even they felt safe to venture against such odds. Phus protected our industries again revived, and, with varying degrees of prosperity, have continued to expand. (Concluded next week.)

The Elam-Beirne Duel.

STAUNTON, VA., June 30 .- W. C. Elam and R. F. Beirne fought this orning at 6 o'clock near New Hope, changed. At the first no one was burt. Beirne demanded a second shot. Elam was shot in the thigh and the affair

RICHMOND, July I. When the tele-

grams autouncing that a duel had been fought near-Waynesboro, on the Cherapeake and Ohio railway, between Mr. Elam, editor of the Whigh and Mr. Beirne, editor of the State, were bulletinen at the newspaper offices yesterday morning, crows gathered around the boards and talked about nothing except the duel which, by the way, occasioned more excitement throughout the state than any affair of the kind that has occu red in the Old Dominion since that memorable day, the twenty-fifth of February, 1846, when the duct between John Hampden Pleasants, the celebrated editor who founded the Wary, and Thomas Ratchie, editor of the Enginer, and son of old Father Ritchie, took place There is a similarity between the two duels. Pleasants represented the whig party, or in other words, was looked u, on as being able to shape the desting of his party by his pen, and the Ruchies almost in the same degree exerered a like influence over the demoeratic party. In the present instance Elam is editor of the leading organ of the readjuster party, while Beirne edits and owns the leading organ of the funder party. Both are looked upon as exceedingly valuable men to their respective parties, and their names are familiar in every bousehold in the state since the political eye of the country has been directed upon Virginia -Hence it can readily be understood why the people, not only in Virginia but elsewhere, have been so deeply interested in the difficulty between the two Richmond editors, which, after pending more than a week, culminated in a fight on the farm of Phil Killiam. in Augusta county, promptly at six o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Elam's party arrived on the ground about five o'clock, and pretty soon afterward the other side came up. Sheffey Lewis, John F. Lewis, jr., and Dr. Lewis Wheat were with Mr. Elam, and Frank M. Wright and W. E. Chockley accompanied Mr. Beirne. The ground selected was a slight depression, and in that depression the men were promptly placed, facing each other. A tone for the choice of position and word of command had been won by Mr. Sheffey loans and been taken. On that date the Secretary of the Treasury, in a special communication to the House of Representatives, referring to the re-Lewis, second for Mr. Elam. He also dishonest.

John Stuart Mill declared political economy to be a "science based on sesumption." In the methods of a sys
sumption." In the methods of a sys
Muse time by its should be re established. The poticy when first applied to this country was should be re established. The poticy when first applied to this country was should be re established. The poticy when first applied to this country was stablished the protective policy in It had been resorted to in the markets of all unprotected or insufficiently pro-

> glasses he could scarcely recognize a person at a few pages from him, He

was dressed in a new suit and wore a "Gentlemen, are you ready?" eaid Mr. Lewis, after the principle had each loaded their pistols. Both gentlemen gaye assent and tightly clutched their the responsibility of putting on market a United States loan for

After a failure in the American mar-

said Mr. Lewis, in a tone that could be distinctly heard and not misunderstood. Quick as a fissh Mr. Elam's pistol went off, and the report from Mr. Beirne's pistol followed like an echo. The ball from Mr. Elam's pistol touched Mr. Beirne's vest and caused a change in his aim, which made the ball from his pistol go whizzing through the air over Elam's head. A second fite was then had. Again Mr. Elam fired a little in advance of Mr. Beirne, but harmlessly The second shot from Beirne's pisto struck Mr. Elam in the upper portion of the right thigh, as he was standing of the right thigh, as he was standing with that side advanced. Mr. Elam said, "I am hit," and cocked his wea pon for another fire. His finger was on the trigger ready for another shot, but a parley ensued, resulting in Mr. Beirne's second saying that he was satisfied. The Beirne party then raised their hats courteously to the other side and left the field. Elam with a little help, was able to walk to his carriage, and was laid comfortably on the bot-tom of it, and, with Mr. Lewis and Dr. Wheat, was driven down the road toward Rockingham, where he is now stopping at the house of Hon. John F. Lewis. Mr. Beirne and his party went to Orimora station, on the Shenaudoah Valley, railway, where he took the train for Maryland. Strange to say the first time Mr.

weapons. They were to fire between

rds one-two-three.

light brown straw het.

Elam ever saw Mr. Beirne to know him was on the field at Hanover. It is said they have never been introduced, and were never in each others company before they met at Hanover Junction. Passing day after day within almost a stone's throw of each other, they never this return to the Protective system was to revive our industries and replenish the national revenues.

some startow of each other was from information derived from others.

Telegrams have been pouring in ever

since the meeting took place asking for information about Mr. Elam's condilongres substituted for the Protective tion, and the exact character of the wound. Much sympathy has been expressed for him, but in no individual case, thus far, has it been exhibited by any of the friends of the wounded man tariff. Was it to do so now? Let experience answer this question. The North Carolinian, well known in his state, who won the spurs of a colonel in the war between the states, and who has known the editor of the Whig from boyhood, called at the Whig office last night, having just arrived in the city. He met a reporter of that paper and asked; How is Elam? Where is Elam? Those questions being answerd, he then, in a dramamatic way, said: "Telegraph to Elam that Col.—says North Carolina says hurrah for Elam," The two men experienced great diffi-

culty in getting togeter, for they traveled nearly one hundred and fifty miles through a mountainous country They camped out and traveled mostly at night. Mr. Elam's party saw only one man whom they new. This was well known Virginia Judge. Mr. Elam and Mr. John Snellings, of Richmond, were seated on the road side when the jurist passed by in his carriage, He did did not see them and went along down the road apparently in a deep study. Up to this time no arrests have been made, except that of a colored man named David Brooks, who drove the wagon containing the Beirne parto from from West Virginia to the dueling aunton and held to ball as a witness

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. BRUNHILD & BRO..

Distillers, Wholesale Lignor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIN

OF FINE

HEWING TOBACCO. may 20-tf

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Mogshead, Tierces and Barrel For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS

Butter Lard and Meat

50 Kegs and Tuba BUTTER.

225 Boxes MEAT.

Of Boxes CHRESE,

ADRIAN & VOLLERS

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bale BUNGS.

250 Kees NAILS.

500 Bundles Hoop IBOR.

25 Bbis GLUK For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS. mb is ur

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND

ADRIAN & VOLLERS Wholesale Gre mb Hu B. E. our. Front and Dock! NEW ADVERTISES ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURP

FRESHLY'BU

DELIVERED IN WILL

At \$1.15 Per Ban

Agricultural Line

and Carbonate

French Bro's., ROUKY POINT

Inducem Greater

Jan 29 tf.

PURCHASERS OF GROOM

MAY BE FOUND

the Large Wholesale Ex

Adrian & Vollen

S. E. Corner Front and be

WILL BE FOUND

Every Thing in the Grocent

Trade ample and superior

CATALOGUE & PRICE B ROCHESTER N.Y. CHICAGO

CHAS. KLEIN Undertaker and Cal Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to

FIRESIDE PUBLISHING

Publishers of Subscription 20 North Seventh Street Philadelphia, Pa.

NORTH CAROLINA

J. D. STELLIER.

CORNER SECOND AND PRO STREETS.