The Vindicator.

Two dollars } DEVOTED to the INTERESTS of the CHOCTAWS and CHICKASAWS. { Per Annum.

Vol. 1.] New Boggy, Choctaw Nation, I. T., March 22, 1873. [No. 44.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. MOORE,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office, New Boggy, Choctaw Nation.

DR. I. W. FOLSOM,

SURGEON and PHYSICIAN,

Having located permanently, at Atoka, Middle Boggy,

☞ Offers his professional services to the country at large. ☜

He will keep a complete assortment of

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June 27, 1872. [1y

Jno. McKinney. S. Turnbull

MCKINNEY & TURNBULL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

This firm will practice in all the courts in the Choctaw Nation, and will promptly attend to all business committed to their charge.

Nov. 9. 29-3m.

GEORGE W. HARKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW;

Boggy Depot, C. N.

May 23, 1872. [1y

CAMPBELL LEFLORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

I will continue to practice in the United States District Court, and the Courts of the several Indian Nations, make collections, and attend to all business committed to my care. Office, Garrison av. Ft. Smith, Ark.

May 23, 1872-1y

DR. T. J. BOND,

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BOGGY DEPOT, C. N.

Keeps on hand a practical supply of medicines, perfumeries, toilet articles, &c.

May 23, 1872. [1y

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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July 25, 1872. 1y.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORT SMITH, ARK.,

Will practice in the United States court, and all the courts of the Indian territory.

June 27, 1872. [1y.

CHARLES E. MIX, late of Indian Bureau. D. H. COOPER, Of Indian Territory.

C. E. MIX & CO.,

GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS.

☞ Office, 809 E. North bet. 8th & 9th streets West, Washington, D. C.

P. O. Lock Box (B) 36.

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May 23, 1872.

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Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

214 North Commercial Street,

—AND—

Levee, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 26th, 1872. 27-

THE VINDICATOR

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1 do	50 00	80 00	125 00

Letter from the secretary of the Interior, Transmitting

An act passed by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation entitled "An act to adopt the negroes of the Chickasaw Nation," &c.

FEBRUARY 13, 1873.—Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Afiairs, dated the 4th inst., inclosing a communication to him from Douglas H. Cooper, of the Chickasaw Nation, dated the 23d ultimo, together with a letter addressed to the President of the United States, by Cyrus Harris, governor of said nation, dated the 10th ultimo, transmitting an act of the Chickasaw legislature providing for the adoption of negroes in the Chickasaw country, referred to in the third article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, concluded April 28, 1866. (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 769.)

A careful examination of these communications exhibits the fact that the third article of the treaty referred to remains unexecuted. Neither the Choctaws nor Chickasaws have made such rules and regulations as were contemplated in said article in regard to persons of African descent residing in their respective nations, within two years after the ratification of the aforesaid treaty. The Choctaw Nation has never, at any time, attempted the execution of this treaty in regard to said persons, and what has been done by the Chickasaw Nation was done after the expiration of two years in which their action was limited by the treaty aforesaid.

Deeming it important that the provisions of said treaty be carried out, I have respectfully to recommend that such legislation be had during the present session of Congress, if possible, as will extend the time in all respects for the execution of the provisions of the third article of the treaty before referred to, for the term of two years from the 1st day of July, 1873.

Very respect'ly, your ob't serv't,

C. DELANO,

Secretary.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,

Speaker U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from Douglas H. Cooper, of the Chickasaw Nation dated the 24th ultimo, together with a letter addressed to the President, by Cyrus Harris, governor of said nation, dated the 10th ultimo, transmitting an act of the Chickasaw legislature providing for the adoption of the negroes in the Chickasaw country, referred to in the third article of the treaty concluded with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians April 28, 1866. (Statutes at Large, vol. 14, p. 769.)

In view of the expiration of the term of two years from the ratification of the treaty, within which it is stipulated that the laws, rules, and regulations referred to in the third article of the treaty aforesaid, shall be made by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and believing it to be for the best interests of the Indians, as well as of the negroes, that the latter should remain where they now are, that the money referred to in said article should be paid to said nations, I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to provide by legislation that the limit to the time mentioned in said third article be extended three years from the 1st of July, 1873, or until July 2, 1876. Very respectfully,

Your Ob't Serv't,

H. R. CLUM,

Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to hand you a letter from Cyrus Harris, governor of the Chickasaw Nation, dated at the executive office, Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation, January 10, 1873, and directed to the President of the United States, inclosing an act of the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, approved on the date of said letter, entitled "An act to adopt the negroes of the Chickasaw Nation," &c., and requesting "that the President will transmit the same to Congress for such action as that honorable body may deem proper;" and I respectfully request that you will transmit the said letter and act to the President, through the honorable Secretary of the Interior, at your earliest convenience.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

DOUGLAS H. COOPER,

Of the Chickasaw Nation.

Hon. H. R. CLUM,

Acting Commissioner, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Tishomingo City, C. N., January 10, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of an act passed by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, and approved this day, entitled "An act to adopt the negroes of the Chickasaw Nation," &c., and respectfully request that you will transmit the same to the Congress of the United States for such action as that honorable body may deem proper at the earliest day possible. I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

CYRUS HARRIS,

Governor of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, Washington, D. C.

AN ACT TO ADOPT THE NEGROES OF THE CHICKASAW NATION, &c.,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw nation*, That all the negroes belonging to Chickasaws at the time of the adoption of the treaty of Fort Smith, and living in the Chickasaw Nation at the date thereof, and their decendants, are hereby declared to be adopted in conformity with the third article of the treaty of 1866, between the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the United States: *Provided, however*, That the proportional part of the $300,000 specified in article third of said treaty, with the accrued interest thereon, shall be paid to the Chickasaw Nation for its sole use and benefit: *And provided further*, The said adopted negroes of the Chickasaw Nation shall not participate in any part of the said proportional part of the said $300,000, nor be entitled to any benefit from the principal and interest on our invested funds or claims arising therefrom, nor of our common domain, or the profits arising therefrom, (except the forty acres per capita provided for in the third article of the treaty of 1866,) nor to any privileges or rights not authorized by treaty stipulations: *And provided further*, That the said adopted negroes, upon the approval of this act, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Chickasaw Nation, and to trial and punishment of offenses against them in every case just as if the said negroes were Chickasaws.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the proper authority of the United States. And all laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved January 10, 1873.

CYRUS HARRIS,

Governor.

Attest:

W. H. BOURLAND,

National Secretary,

Chickasaw Nation.

A BILL

TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE TREATY OF APRIL 28TH, ANNO DOMINI 1866, WITH THE CHICKASAW AND CHOCTAW NATIONS OR TRIBES OF INDIANS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall have the further time of two years, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, in which to comply with the provisions of the third article of the treaty of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in regard to making laws, rules, and regulations that will give to all persons of African descent, residents in said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants, theretofore held in slavery among said nations, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations; and in regard to giving such persons who are citizens as aforesaid, and their descendants, forty acres each, of the lands of said nations, on the same terms as to Choctaws and Chickasaws. And in case either of the said nations shall, within the time herein limited, fully comply with the third article of the treaty aforesaid, to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, such nation shall be entitled to its share and proportion of the three hundred thousand dollars mentioned in said treaty, according to the terms and provisions of the article herein referred to.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the eleventh article of the treaty aforesaid be held and construed so as to authorize the survey of the lands of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, or both, according as the legislative councils of either or both nations may determine; and that, upon the survey of the lands, with the consent of either nation, the provisions of the said section shall in all respects be applicable to the lands in said nation so surveyed, except that the land-office to be established under said section shall be located at such place as may be designated by the President of the United States.

ORATORY SUPERSEDED BY THE PRESS.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty, in a recent lecture on "Orators and Oratory," at Washington, D. C., is reported to have said:

"Models of American eloquence are drawn from speeches made in Congress, and though the public is yet [illegible] has produced as splendid parliamentary speeches as can be found in any Government. But the grand days of oratory are gone for ever. It is not improbable that the teeming future may give birth to those whose resplendent genius will deservedly rank them amoug the immortals of the past. But in these latter days there has risen a power mightier than an army of orators—a power that has destroyed their influence, dwarfed their genius, and lowered them to the level of ordinary mortals; a power that can banish kings, destroy dinasties, revolutionize governments, embroil nations in triumphant and disastrous wars, and, for good or ill, change the aspect of the civilized world.

The glory of the orator sank when the printing press arose. The orator at best can speak to thousands; the press to hundreds of thousands. The orator speaks rarely—the press, every day. The speech dies with the sounds that give it birth—the press lives forever on the imperishable page. Let us hope that the press may be faithful and pure, devoted to truth, right, justice, freedom and virtue, as the orators have been. If the press gloat in licentiousness, if it stoop to expose to the public the private man, if it expose to the public gaze the sacred privacy of homes, if it violate all decency in thrusting gentle woman to the gossip of the town, if it catches at idle rumor or envious tongue to malign the innocent, if it can be bribed to suppress the truth and circulate the false if it shield the public wrong-doer or denounce the public servant, if it pander to the base prejudices and passions of the populace, then we may grieve that this great engine should work such mischief in society.

If, on the other hand, its mission be to disseminate intelligence and truth; to educate the masses to be faithful to their country and just to their fellowman; to expose with an unsparing hand to public execration the corrupt or the unjust judge; if it be honestly independent, instead of timidly neutral, in all that concerns the city and State; if it lift up modest and true worth, and hurl down brazen infamy; if all its aims be the public good, the honor of the nation, and the glory of God, then we may well be reconciled that the days of oratory are over.

TOM'S DILEMMA.

"Hic—I believe the sun shines with a blue light this—hic—morning, and I—won't go. Here Tom you saddle—hic—Selim, and ride over to Mr. Sawyer's and settle this note. Here's the money; the interest is—hic—five dollars. I exphct the old man will be so drunk, he will tell you its—hic—six. If he asks you to drink, Tom—hic—don't insult him with your temperance notions."

Tom was soon galloping over the prarie. There was quite a contest going on in his mind. He was a boy of thirteen; he believed in filial obedience, but he did not believe in drinking. "I'd like to obey father, but I am resolved to touch, taste, and handle not," he said aloud. "Trot along, Selim, a little faster."

Mr. Sawyer was sitting in the shade of a pleasant locust grove. He had just enough of "spirits" about him to feel that he was a monarch of things in general, and of himself in particular. Tom's business, with some tests of patience, was at length dispatched, and the expected invitation came.

"Now, Tom, come and drink a glass with your father's friend, for the sake of old acquaintance. Here's to your health and future prosperity."

"Thank you, Mr. Sawyer, I don't like liquor; I won't drink."

"Humph! boy, you don't intend to say that you know more'n me?"

"No, sir; but I'll stick to temperance. It's blessed, and drunkenness is cursed."

"Pon my word, you'd better turn lecturer, you impudent young scamp. You ought to be sent to the Reform School, first. Here, saucebox, take this bottle of ole Bourbon to your father; he won't insult it." In an excited way he put the bottle into Tom's pocket. "Tell your father you settled the business to my satisfaction, but I have a poor opinion of your manners." [illegible] was quickly on, but the bottle became heavier with each mile. He knew it would make his father beastly drunk, and that would be a sin, and not to give it to him would be a sin on his part. How to give it to him so that no evil would result now became the question.

He rode along, whistling a sober air. At length on the still prairie came a boyish shout: "I have it! G'long, Selim!" and the sober air changed to a merry laugh.

"Here we are at home, and, Selim, you shall have a good supper of hay and oats. No chance of father's taking a 'drink' out of that bottle."

The family were at tea when Tom entered, but with a manly voice he said: "Here, father, is a bottle of old Bourbon Mr. Sawyer sent to you. As I heard you say, yesterday, you wanted some strong camphor for your rheumatism, as I came through town I purchased some gum and put into it. I knew you could not go to town this week, and I thought it might do you good to have the camphor."

Tom's father had rather have had the Bourbon without the gum. But he had sense enough to say: "Carried your temperance ideas into practice, Tom? Well, stick to them, Tom, and you'll never loose yourself, or give me a chance to be ashamed of you. I'm proud of you, Tom. Eat your supper now.

CHEROKEE AFFAIRS.

The land taken by the Osages west of 96, is said to be about 1,600,000 acres in extent, which at 70 cents an acre will bring to the Cherokee Treasury one million and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. This sum, invested at five per cent. will add fifty-six thousand dollars to the annuity, and twenty-eight thousand to the general fund.—*Cherokee Advocate.*

Yes that's so, but the poor Indians will not get a cent of it, but it will be spent, by prodigal delegations in Washington, and fooled away on hungry lawyers, who are getting fat on Indian money, which is paid for Indian lands. The Cherokee lands are going by degrees, like the money for the Kansas neutral lands, and the poor Indians never receive a dollar of it.

How much was paid Shanks of Indiana, last year for his great Indian speech? There is something of the Credit Mobilier villainy in this Indian land robbery. It is time for the Cherokee people to call for a division. Delegations have played out.

[*Ft. Smith Independent.*

THE VINDICATOR

Published Every Saturday.

J. H. MOORE, - - - - - Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Elsewhere will be found an extract from the second Inaugural Address of President Grant. We specially call the attention of our readers to that portion which expresses the President's desire to have the Indian race educated and otherwise advanced in civilization.

We believe that "the Indian may be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment." The occupants of the Indian Territory proper, only require the kind of *treatment* prescribed in Mr. Grant's Message, to induce them to emulate their white brothers. When the United States government, by solemn treaty covenant, pledges itself to do certain things, great care should be taken to comply with those promises; as a failure to do so naturally produces a want of confidence in that government, and its subjects. Faithful compliance with treaty stipulations would cause the Indians to respect the white man's government, and make them willing to adopt his laws, customs and usages. When Congress refuses to appropriate moneys due the Indians, which they need for the establishment of schools, and to enable them to more effectually carry out their system of government, it is hardly just in members of that body to denounce the people of this Territory as a vicious, idle, and ignorant race.

We believe that the Indian policy of the President is founded upon principles of justice and humanity. Let us remember, however, what he says in the closing paragraph of the quoted extract, namely, "These things are not to be accomplished by one individual." He here admits his inability to prevent legislation detrimental to our interests or to carry out the contracts made between our people, and his predecessors. [illegible] people of the United States.

ALLOTMENT AND THE FREEDMEN.

We publish in to-day's paper a bill reported by the Chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. As will be seen, the bill was not presented until a few days after its adjournment. It was read once, however, and passed to a second reading, which means that it will be finally disposed of by the next Congress. We have heretofore expressed our opinion that the allotment of the lands among the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and the adoption of their former slaves in compliance with the third article of the treaty of 1866, would meet with the favorable notice of the President and Congress. Such intelligent legislation, upon the part of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, would prove so powerful an evidence of their desire to accept the "situation," as to disdain all Territorial agitation.

The friends of the numerous bills, still before Congress, for the opening of this country to white settlement, would cease to urge that measure, if there was no longer a chance of their controlling a large portion of our common domain. Let the people of the Indian Territory secure to themselves all their country by private titles, and the "demands of civilization," would not be half so clamorous.

A hungry fox once discovered a tempting cluster of grapes, which, after repeated efforts to reach, without success, he finally gave up in dispair consoling himself with the reflection that "they were sour any how." If the people of the Indian Territory proper, should secure their common country by individual title, before the passage of a Territorial bill, this "uncultivated garden spot of the West," the Indian Territory, would be pronounced a poor, worthless, barren country.

The communication from the Chickasaw School Inspecting committee, has been received, and will be published next week.

Extract from the Inaugural Address of President Grant.

His Views on the Indian Question.

We clip the following from the Inaugural address of the President, which was delivered on the 14th inst.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country—to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, as compared with the world's standard of values, gold, and, if possible, to urge its use in the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a remuneration to the producer—to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations—to the establishment of our commerce and share in carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in the country, to the end that the home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis—to the elevation of labor and, by a human course, to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commercial or industrial pursuits are expensive, even against the wickedest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantage of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon them should be taken into account, and the balance placed to their credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked: Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? When the effort is made in good faith we will stand before the civilizations of the earth, and in our own consciousness, as having made it. All these things are not accomplished by one individual; but they will receive my support and such recommendation to congress as will in my judgement best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

GRAND CONCERT.

Mr. C. F. THEBO, General Agent, for the Grand Gift Concert, advertised to come off the 1st of July, at [illegible] Texas, desires us to inform the public generally that in consequence of the death of Col. R. M. Jones, Mrs. Jones has concluded to withdraw the Jones Mansion from the list of prizes, and that the Concert will not come off as advertised.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—E. P. Smith, of New York, just appointed Commissioner of Indian affairs, has been in the employ of the Indian Bureau for a number of years past as agent for the Chipewas of the Mississippi, and became prominent from his exertions in preventing a war between the whites and the Indians at the time the Cook family were murdered in 1870. Since that he has several times been employed by the Interior Department on special services requiring calm judgement and discretion, among others accompanying Gen. O. O. Howard to Arizona, and he has been selected by the authorities as being the person who could best perform the laborious and delicate duties required. He was first appointed agent upon the nomination and recommendation of the Congregationalist denomination.

[*St. Louis Globe.*

HATAK YUKA HATOK.

Chahta, Chekasha itatuklo kvt United States a treaty 1866, itim ikbi mvt Atekel ont atuchina ka anumpa foke kvt, Chahta, Chekasha itatuklo kvt United States a Fort Smith ont ii it i nanaiya tok nitak fehna ka hatak lusa, Chahta, Chekasha itatuklo immi hatok osh yvkni iluppa maya tok, micha yomi ka isht ai onchuloli chleha aiena ka il iba hotehnachit ishi cha fot i kania he im ai ulhpesa, micha yvkni eka pokoli ushta aiena ka ima nan ulhpisa ha ikbi kvt, Treaty yvmmvt toba tuk a afummi tuklo ka ola takla ho im ulhtaha hokma, toli holisso 300,000 ka United States vt bohlikma Chahta, Chekasha itatuklo kvt it akashapa he o meha tok—amba nan ulhpisa yvkohmi ka ik ikbo ho afvmmi tuklo kvt ont taha hokmvno, yvmma misha ia kvt nitak pokoli chakali ka ola takla ho United States vt, hatak lusa yuka hatok yvkomi kvt wehvt kucha he ahni puta hokvno mominchit wehvchit Chahta, Chekasha itatuklo i yvkni a akucha he meha tok; yohmi tok o Chahta, Chekasha itatuklo kvt hatak lusa yuka hatok a nan im issa nan ulhpisa ha ik ikbo mak o afvmmi tuklo kvt ont taha tok—mihma United States vt wehvchit ik kucho mak o nitak pokoli chakali achi ash osh ont taha tok. Yohmi na hatak lusa yuka hatok vt pi maya illa chatuk o, himak hushtola yvk o Chekasha okla hvt, hatak yvkomi ka il iba hotehnachi Atekel ont atuchina anumpa a foyuka achi ash pit iakaiya hosh nan ulhpisa ikbi tuk. Yohmi kia nan ulhpisa yvmma chohmi ka ikba he atok a afvmmi hvt ant ia haya tuk. Yohmi hatuk o Chekasha okla nan ulhpisa ikbi tuk a, Congress vt ont im anowa mvt, himak March nitak ummona kash bill ikbit bohli kvt, Treaty 1866, Atekel ont atuchina anumpa foyuka kvt treaty iluppvt toba tuk a afvmmi tuklo ai it in takla, achi takali yvmmvt himak pila chalai hushi hekeyvt ia kak osh afvmmi tuklo hashke, mikma yvkni chuhla he imma isht anumpa ya, anumpa Chahta micha Chekasha itatuklo, achi takali yvmmvt inla cha, Chahta, keyukmvt Chekasha kanimapo kvt ahni hokma, achi hashke, achi ho bill a bohli na it im anumpa tuk. Yohmi kia teshila he nitak vk osh aiona hatuk o bill yvmma ik hlopullicho hosh Congress vt teshili tuk oke. [illegible] Harlin vk osh bill iluppa bohli tuk o himak pila Congress itafama hokmak o wakaya he osh bill yvmmvt himak okvno pi itonla tuk oke.

For Sale.

A desirable residence, only three hundred yards from the public square of New Boggy. About 25 acres of land under fence and ready for cultivation.

Cattle will be taken in exchange.

For further information apply at this office. [Mar. 22, 1873—tf.

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Schrubs, Chestnuts, and a complete assortment of acclimated Nursery Stock.

☞ P. O. address, Fort Washita, Chickasaw Nation, I. T.

March 15, 1873-1y.

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AT

CHEROKEE VILLAGE, CHICKASAW NATION, I. T.

A NEW Portable twenty-four horse Power Steam Engine, with Saw, Grist, and Shingle Mill attached.

For terms apply to

J. SHIRLEY,
Paul's Valley, C. N.

March 8, 1873,—tf.

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ALEX. NICHOLS, PROP'R,

BOGGY DEPOT, C. N.

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Oct. 27, 26, 1872. 27-

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Oct. 26, 1872. 26-

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Goods ordered will be sent by express to be paid for on delivery, with the understanding that if not satisfactory, they can be returned at Ticknor's expense.

As is well known throughou tthe South and West, they have for 17 years Excelled in all departments of their business, which is a guarantee as to the character of the goods they will send out.

Your orders are solicited, and when in St. Louis, you are invited to call at the extensive establishment of Ticknor & Co., manufacturers and retailers of men and boys Clothing and Furnishing Goods, 601 and 603 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Boys clothing a specialty.

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May 23, 1872. [1y

W. H. MORGAN & CO.

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Nov. 9. 29-6m.

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