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Indian Chieftain.

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JOHN L. ADAIR, - - Editor.
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VINITA, IND. TER., MAR. 14, 1889.

GAS and wind are poor substitutes for news—very poor. The CHIEFTAIN employs neither.

IN THE Oklahoma matter we, like the wood-pecker, probably escaped as well as could be expected. We saved our lives.

WE MADE a compact with the Creek nation years ago. They have broken it by selling Oklahoma without consulting us. That compact authorized citizens of that nation to live among us, and now they have broken it, we think they should go. They no longer have any right to live in our nation. They are intruders and should be put out as such.—Cherokee Advocate.

One of the cardinal virtues, brother, and one which covereth a multitude of sins, is charity.

Coffeyville Journal:—"Sheriff Ed. Sanders, of the Cooweescoowee district, was in the Gate City Tuesday. He recently arrested the irrepressible John Vann and Bill Alberty, both colored, upon the charge of stealing a house. They put it upon wheels and hauled it quite a distance. One of them made some motion toward resistance when arrested but thought better of it when he saw Sheriff Sanders was not to be frightened."

THE best authority in the United States upon the subject of newspaper advertising is Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York. They are now publishing a little magazine called Printer's Ink and in the March number, is printed a list showing the one paper "which is read by the largest number of the best class of persons throughout the state, territory, district or province." It is probably unnecessary to say that the CHIEFTAIN is given in that list as THE paper for the Indian Territory.

FORT SMITH IN TROUBLE.

Fort Smith, as shown by a recent letter from that place, published in the St. Louis Republic, is not in a very cheerful frame of mind. The papers of that town have contended all along that the establishment of a court in this country would not materially injure them. So far as the court to be established at Muskogee is concerned, this is probably true. Texas, however slipped in and got the very "top crust" of the Indian Territory, so far as criminal business is concerned, which now goes to Paris, viz: the Chickasaw and part of the Choctaw nations.

Judge Parker is quoted as saying that the business of the Fort Smith court under the new law will not support four lawyers. "The saloons and chief boarding places will suffer most, and the legal fraternity come next" says the correspondent, "and many are already preparing to leave." "There has been paid out by the court annually about $200,000, and this amount being reduced to a nominal sum, has caused almost a panic in mercantile circles. By many it is argued that this legislation is the fruits of the great territorial convention held here recently, and they curse their luck that congress, instead of opening up the territory with one stroke, proceeded to sectionize it by inches."

A CHAT WITH AGENT OWEN.

His Position in Regard to the Lyons Interview.

Meeting Hon. R. L. Owen, United States Indian agent, in the city last Monday we interviewed him in regard to the interview of Maj. Lyons, published in the Globe-Democrat, denouncing him, and asked him if he did not intend a reply. He laughed and said "No, of course not—for nobody who knows me or knows Lyons will believe his shallow fabrications, and those who do not know either will not notice it. It was my unpleasant and unclean task as an officer to inspect and pass judgment on him and now that he cannot escape the punishment of his rascality he waves his brush in air and besprinkles the neighborhood like a moral polecat. I could not afford to engage Lyons in scurrility and will certainly not at present give him the least attention. If I were a man of very bad repute, as he says, I could hardly have given a bond of a million dollars last month approved by Judge Parker. I shall confidently leave my course in this whole affair to the candid and honest judgment of my fellow-citizens, without engaging in any newspaper controversies with Maj. Lyons."

Owen laughed and said: "By the way, his title as 'major' is bogus. If Lyons insists on assuming a military title he should select that of 'general,' as more truly descriptive of his chief characteristics—general rascality." Owen laughed and walked on.

VINITA PILGRIMS,

Make a Hasty Flight Into the East and Back.

Tuesday night, Feb. 26, we, a couple of Vinita's denizens shook the then liquid dust of Vinita from our feet and took the train for St. Louis and the east. The morning found us at Sedalia where our friend and the friend of Worcester academy, Rev. B. F. Boller was awaiting us. Our two hours' stay at Sedalia were much shorted, breakfasting as we did with Mr. Boller and his excellent wife. We were so thoroughly wrapt in our enjoyment of Mr. Boller's home that when we remembered the train it took smart walking and running to get to it. Missouri is familiar; her coal, lead and limestone are well known, as are the features of her scenery. We had an uneventful but thoroughly enjoyable ride to St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, if a first experience in a Pullman vestibule train can be called uneventful. The luxury and convenience of the appointments, the politeness of the officials which did not suffer a break from Mr. Decker at Vinita, back to Mr. Decker again, make a plain American citizen feel like a king; it comes high, but we want it every time. A slight mishap to the locomotive detained us for a while upon the long bridge over the Susquehanna near Harrisburgh; it was only a little after midnight. One of us was on the lookout to transfer some baggage at Harrisburgh; the other, who dotes on mountains, was quietly reposing in the car; immediately overhanging the river were two black masses which in the darkness were mistaken for clouds. It soon became apparent however that they were mountains, two of the boldest and handsomest of the Blue Ridge. Here was a good chance to test the interest of the mountain lover; a hastily donned shawl covering the figure from shoulders to feet, a ghostly appearance on the platform of the car and a delighted exclamation, "Oh!" proved that the interest that party takes in mountains is genuine and sincere.

A costly breakfast, but again one fit for a king, at the great Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, looking out at the immense City Hall with its statue of Wm. Penn on one of the highest structures in America, a glimpse of Fairmount park, and we are being whisked through New Jersey at a rapid rate. The broad difference in building between the east and the west was here impressed upon us. The farm houses, the colleges and academies, the residences and stations in the west give one the impression that they were built for time—in the east, for eternity. Their solidity, size and elegance called for many admiring comments both from the traveler to whom it was a revelation and the one to whom it was a memory.

Almost before we realized we were out of Philadelphia, we had flown through the heart of Jersey and many of her finest cities and were upon the ferry boat crossing to New York city. Besides purchasing a few articles, our only errand for this day was a call upon the Secretaries of the American Home Missionary society at the Bible House. The interest of the secretaries in Vinita and Worcester Academy is unabated. If they pass safely through the present financial crisis we may look confidently for the additional building so greatly needed here.

Taking the boat for Norwich at 5 p. m., we enjoyed a view of New York harbor. More than the well known objects of interest in the harbor, the Statue of Liberty, the East River bridge, etc., we enjoyed the cool, bracing, salty atmosphere coming up from the ocean just beyond the islands in the bay. A thirteen mile ride along the winding right bank of the Thames, a little river lacking the bold ruggedness of the Hudson but having many beauties of its own in long quiet coves, and lovely expanses of water and varied hillside. The glint and sparkle of the water and the varied and ever changing contour of hills over and beyond and behind other hills was again a revelation to one traveler accustomed to prairies and the "clayey" not to say "muddy" streams of this Trans-Mississippi country, and a pretty sweet memory to the other traveler.

"Now I'm here, bring on your town" was not the saying, but it expresses pretty well the mental attitude of the traveler who had not seen but had heard much of Norwich, Connecticut. It needed scarcely more than a glimpse to change this amused scepticism to rapturous admiration so vehement that it was not the sceptic who smiled this time, but the other traveler. Norwich is a city having private wealth, not greatly below that of Kansas City and built upon a site like almost any place over in McDonald county, Missouri; impossible of course to square a city upon geometrical fashion upon such a site; taste, judgment and abundant means make every block a fresh surprise; instead of the uniformity and monotony of square cities, we have here the infinite variety of nature heightened and beautified, instead of being obscured by human art.

Our pleasures in Norwich, aside from the home-coming were a drive (bad weather preventing our taking more than one of the many we promised ourselves); attendance at two of the many excellent churches and a visit to the Norwich Free Academy and its magnificent annex, the Slater art museum. The museum which has of late been the object of some misplaced derision, owing to a tribe of contemptible petty scribblers who do the work of a class of trashy Sunday journals in Connecticut, which has no parallel anywhere, east or west. Our Howlers, Kickers, Sunday Bazoo's and Daily Sewers must doff their hats to their brethren of the east. The Sunday Press of Connecticut is the sewer of journalism.

But the museum: a collection of casts of the choicest works in the galleries of Europe and America, arranged in the order of development from early Greek to the late Italian, showing among other things that as workmanship improves, conception, the power of embodying great ideas, diminishes. The collection reaches its climax in handicraft in a wonderful carved pulpit, smooth, symmetrical, minutely exact, in a word, perfect in execution, but destitute of the artistic spirit, the artistic courage of the early sculptor who dared to represent in stone, Jupiter Olympus, father of Gods, all wise and all powerful; or Venus, in which he must embody the very highest ideal of beauty and grace; Niobe, or any of the countless great "thoughts in stone" which the fertile genius of the Greeks and that wonderful Italian Renaissance have given to the world. It is our wish that our young people who have shown so keen an interest in the history of the Renaissance period could see some of the work of its men and so learn how deeply their souls were stirred by the influences of that time. How, for instance must the great soul of Michael Angelo have been moved before he could have taken upon himself so immense a task as to make an effigy of Moses descended from the mountain bearing the tables of stone and showing in his face the radiance and exaltation of one who had communed face to face with the Jehovah; or again Donatello, whose conceptions though lacking the magnitude of Angelo's were far more thorough and consummate. Take for instance his "John the Baptist." A zealot we believed John, a man of one idea; a great idea of course, but one only, and a mind narrowed down to it; destitute of sympathy, intense and vehement about his one idea and motive because owing to the narrowness of his mind he saw that idea and motive out of their true proportion. This we must confess, was our estimate of John the Baptist, and this in all likelihood we would have carried to the grave had not Donatello left behind his infinitely greater and juster idea carved in imperishable stone; a head and a face betokening the loftiest intelligence, the broadest, deepest and tenderest sympathy, a majestic soul in short; and all the time bear in mind the artist preserves the individuality of John intact; does it violence in no degree, only showing us that John was in dead earnest because he was a man of broader and not narrower intelligence than other men, and because he had truer sympathy and clearer insight than they. We left this work with a wish in the heart that Donatello had treated with equal boldness and consummateness Him the latchet of whose shoes John felt unworthy to unloose.

Several alcoves were filled with pictures of the cathedrals and shrines of Europe, so numerous, so elaborate, so exquisite that any attempt at description would be mere foolishness; they must be seen. And again behind these cathedrals as behind Angelo's Moses there is something greater, something of which those cathedrals are only the voice, the expression. Instead of a few isolated souls in Europe, all of Europe in the middle ages was aroused and inflamed by an artistic purpose as majestic as Angelo's own. All the energies of each nation's life went into these structures. The ambition of every little town in Europe was to have a cathedral, just as it is the aim of every little town here to have a brewery or a packing house. Those people said, "Yes, tax us and put our money into those objects which will exalt and dignify human nature in our own and all generations; and will beautify and ennoble the earth and make it the threshold of heaven," just as we say, "Yes, tax us for ironclads and coast defenses, for a standing army, for pensions, etc." This is the idea which underlies the so-called "foolishness" of John Ruskin, and the so-called "cynicism" of Thomas Carlyle. The real fools and cynics are the historians and philosophers of the Ingersoll and Draper order who know well what Europe of the middle ages endured and suffered, but like the dunce, painfully spelling out his lesson at school, they miss the mighty inspiration that compensated for all.

Another night on Long Island Sound began our homeward journey. A visit to Pratt Institute, Brooklyn's great Industrial school, a work which we venture to say can be duplicated in Vinita inside of ten years. The east is pitifully floundering with this industrial education; perhaps the educators of the east will have to come to school to Indian Territory one of these days to learn how to run a school on an industrial basis without collision, without friction, without sacrifice of the cherished traditions of the common school course, without the appalling present waste and misapplication of educational efforts and educational means.

Washington—the old but ever new story of the majestic porticoes of the Capitol, the historical paintings, the sitting of the august Supreme court and the once august senate, which elected Ingalls president pro. tem., just as we took our seats; the avenues, the White house, the departments, the Corcoran Art gallery where we enjoyed a treat in painting, similar to that we had enjoyed in Norwich in sculpture; the Potomac, Chesapeake Bay, Baltimore (from the car windows) the Alleghanies over which the hill dweller and the prairie dweller "went silly" to about equal degrees; the homestretch, and finally home itself; the warm greetings of friends and associates, a feeling of rest and rejuvenation as if we had been to another planet and back; a feeling that if we had been at all equal to our opportunites we ought to have bottled up in us immense quantities of sweetness and light not given us to keep but to make common property as speedily and thoroughly as we may.

MR. and MRS. MCCARTHY.

THE NEW FEDERAL LAW.

Several Sections Added Before Its Final Passage.

Last week we gave a brief synopsis of the United States court bill, recently passed, so far as its provisions could be ascertained. Originally the bill contained twenty sections, but this number was increased to twenty-eight before its final passage. The only important features not detailed last week are the following:

Section twenty provides that every person who shall, in the Indian Territory, willfully and maliciously place any obstruction, by stones, logs, or any other thing, on the track of any railroad, or destroy any railroad property with the intent to obstruct the movement of trains or to throw them off the track, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not more than twenty years: Provided, That if any person be killed as the result of said malicious mischief, the perpetrator thereof shall be deemed guilty of murder and punished accordingly.

The next section fixes a fine of not more than $100 and not exceeding a year's imprisonment for the destruction or injury of any telegraph or telephone line.

Sec. 22. Every person who shall maliciously disturb any congregation or private family assembled for religious worship, by swearing or using indecent or threatening language shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than sixty days or by a fine of not more than $100, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 23. That every person aforesaid who shall, in the Indian country, feloniously, willfully, and with malice aforethought assault any person with intent to rob, and his counselors, aiders, and abettors, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor for a time not less than one or more than fifteen years.

Sec. 24. That every person who shall, in the Indian Territory, knowingly mark, brand, or alter the mark or brand of any animal the subject of larceny, the property of another, or who shall knowingly administer any poison to or maliciously expose any poisonous substance with the intent that the same shall be taken by any of the aforesaid animals, or shall willfully or maliciously by any means whatsoever, kill, maim, or wound any of the aforesaid animals, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not more than six months, or a fine of not more than $200, or both such fine and imprisonment; and in case the animal shall have been killed or injured by said malicious mischief, the jury trying the case shall assess the amount of damage which the owner of the animal shall have sustained by reason thereof, and, in addition to the sentence aforesaid, the court shall render judgment in favor of the party injured for threefold the amount of the damages so assessed by the jury, for which said amount execution may issue against the defendant and his propety.

Sec. 25. That if any person, in the Indian country, assault another with a deadly weapon, instrument, or other thing, with an intent to inflict upon the person of another bodily injury where no considerable provocation appears, or where the circumstances of the assault show an abandoned and malignant disposition, he shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sec. 26. That if any person shall maliciously and willfully set on fire any woods, marshes, or prairies in the Indian Territory, with the intent to destroy the fences, improvements, or property of another, such person shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both at the discretion of the court.

CATTLE MEN ORGANIZING.

At a meeting of cattle raisers of the southwest held last week in Chicago, it was decided that a company should be formed, to be known as the American Live Stock Commission company, and organized under the state laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of $150,000. The object of the association is to ship cattle either to Kansas City or Chicago and sell through their own agent at the point offering the best market, thus saving commissions. Any attempt on the part of commission men at either of the distributing centers to discriminate against the raiser will be met by a change of shipment to another city, and as the original incorporators of the organization are prepared to throw over 150,000 head of cattle on the market at a moment's notice, the movement has created considerable interest among cattlemen. Chicago commission men claim that such additional competition would be a good thing for that city, and such a scheme would affect only those commission men who handle Texas cattle.

In the same condition we notice an organization of Texas and Colorado cattlemen, to establish a slaughter and freezing house at Galveston, with a capacity to handle 10,000 head of beeves per week, and to ship direct by steamship, in refrigerator compartments, to England and Europe. This latter company have offered to build at once, if the city of Galveston will donate suitable building facilities and grounds, and exempt them from wharfage. It would seem from these indications that the cattle producers are disposed to play the game through to the end, and that the "big four" were going to encounter serious opposition in their arrangements to control the prices of meats and provisions.

AN INDIAN STATE.

After the expenditure of a score of millions of dollars and the sacrifice of many thousands of lives the United States government made treaties whereby 40,000,000 of acres of the puplic domain were set apart for some thirty-six tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory. These Indians have made rapid progress in civilization, many of them being finely educated and possessing well cultivated farms. They have established courts and laws which compare favorably with the institutions of their white neighbors. They believe that within twenty years they will be knocking at the doors of the federal government for admission into the union as an Indian state.

The important inquiry arises, Shall this peculiar people, aborigines, the unmistakably native born of this happy land, shall be allowed a chance to bring forth the fruitage which seems now in such full promise? Or, otherwise, shall this prospect be nipped in the bud by hostile legislation and predatory invasion? This is the last forlorn hope of saving a remnant of the vast native population that, from time immemorial, inhabited our continent. To accomplish such a generous and noble end is worthy of care, patience, and sacrifice on the part of the American people. Shall we do it? Ought we to do it?

There can be but one answer on this head. Yet if the Oklahoma bill be enacted into law it will forever dissipate the generous hopes of philanthropists and destroy every vestige of Indian identity and statehood. Surely the American people are not prepared to ratify a transaction that will prove so fatally disastrous to these defenseless tribes, for whom we now stand as guardians.—Washington Press.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Priesmeyer shoes are the best. Green has them.

Galvanized wire at $4.25; painted at $3.60.—W. W. Miller & Co.

Extra fine line of Jewelry at W. C. Wright's, postoffice building.

Seed potatoes, garden seed and onion sets always on hand at H. Balentine's.

Barbed wire at Miller & Co's., cheaper than was ever sold in the territory.

New spring stock of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Priesmeyer shoes just opened up at Green's.

At the postoffice building will be found everything new in the Jewelry line.

Dennis Hicks is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, horseshoeing, and wood work. Plows and all farm machinery repaired.

Just received, at H. Balentine's, a nice assortment of ready made clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, &c.

Farmers! Make no mistake by buying machiney which is out of date. We offer you all the latest improvements.—W. W. Miller & Co.

For rent, one unfurnished room. Also a large stable in good condition. Apply at the Eiffert residence, second house south of the Congregational church.

Miller & Co. have their supply of farm machinery. If you don't want to buy just yet, call and get acquainted with the plows, planters and cultivators.

Elliott Bros., Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter., have in addition to Family Groceries, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets and Buttons, Landreth's Garden Seeds, whice are sold very cheap, but for cash only.

Fruit Trees.

D. M. Marrs, at his nursery 8 miles southeast of Vinita, has a full line of home grown trees, shrubs and plants as fine as can be found anywhere and invites inspection and comparison. The advantages of procuring trees from home nurseries are apparent to all. Orders solicited.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine; it is taken internally and made in, Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

ELLIOTT BROS.,

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.,

Have in addition to Family Groceries.

Seed Potatoes,
Onion Sets,
and Buttons,
Landreth's Garden
Seeds.

Which are sold very cheap but for cash only. 30

Patented Aug. 16, 1887
IMPROVED JUNE 30, 1888.

Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Body belt and Suspensory are guaranteed to cure the following diseases namely: all Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility Costiveness, Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, trembling Sexual Exhaustion, wasting of body, Diseases caused from indiscretions in Youth or Married Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female. Sent to responsible parties on 30 days trial. Electric insoles $1.00 Send 6c postage for free illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope.
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
Mention this paper. 306 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Rupture.
Electric Belt and Truss COMBINED.

DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will cure rupture in 30 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c for free illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in sealed envelope. Sold only by the
OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
Mention this paper. 306 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

DOUBLE
DAILY TRAIN SERVICE!
BETWEEN
Hannibal, Sedalia,
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PULLMAN
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FROM
St. Louis, Kansas City and Sedalia
To Texas Points.

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J. J. FREY, Gen'l Supt. GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent.
SEDALIA MO.

REGARDLESS OF COST!

G. W. GREEN,

Has determined to make prices on all heavy goods

Regardless of Cost.

As the demand has been slight for all Winter Goods, these lines are practically complete and unbroken.

CLOTHING

Is of course the great staple. I have more Clothing than any house in the Cherokee Nation and rather than carry over any heavy weights,

I Will Sell at Prices Which the Customer Feels he Can Afford to Pay.

To be sure, I should not like to sell

A $15 SUIT of CLOTHES for $5,

But if you will step into my store I will surprise you and if you want clothing we can trade.

Ladies' Cloaks,
Blankets, Comforts,
Hoods, Shawls,
Heavy Dress Goods,

Are also to be cleared out.

I want the room which these goods occupy and a part of the money they cost. Come and carry them away.

G. W. GREEN,
The Maker and Leader of Low Prices.

W. W. MILLER & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Car of Barbed Wire

See the Prices:

Galvanized, - $4.25 per 100lbs
Painted, - - 3.60 " "

Strictly for CASH: This is net Cost.

Also a Car of Farm Machinery.

Plows, Harrows,
Standard Planters and Check-Rowers,
Listers, Cultivators.

☞ Buy no Hardware or Implements until you have visited

W. W. MILLER & CO.

NOTE REMOVAL!

Davis Hill & Co.

Have Removed their Groceries

3 DOORS EAST,

To the room in the Raymond Block, heretofore occupied by

Their | Dry | Goods | Stock.

Call at the new location and see if you do not think the change a good one.

Respectfully, Your Friends,

Davis Hill & Co., Vinita, I. T.