Bolivar Bulletin.

M. R. PARRISH, Editor.

☞ All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the "Editor of the Bolivar Bulletin."
☞ Letters of a Business character should be directed to Messrs. MILLER & PARRISH, Bolivar, Tennessee.
☞ Religious, Marriage, Birth and Death Notices solicited, and will be inserted FREE OF CHARGE.

SATURDAY, - - - March 3, 1866

NOTICE.—We wish to obtain more subscribers to this paper and make the following liberal propositions: To any one who will get up a Club of ten yearly subscribers we will send the BULLETIN one year free of charge; get up a club of five and we will send you the paper for the period of six months free of charge. We shall ever strive to furnish our readers with a neat and reliable journal, and will spare no pains or expense to make it acceptable to all classes.

TRUE, ALAS! TOO TRUE.—Why is Tennessee to day like Syria was during the plague of 1828? *Ans.*—Because she's a prey to *low cusses!* Don't laugh—it's *only a joke.*

"I think I see a light dawning;" were the words of ex-President Pierce, when, in his late speech before the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, he was referring to the past and present policy of Andrew Johnson. The light has indeed once more dawned upon the country, and the black cloud of tyranny and oppression that ever follows in the wake of fanatical bigots and presumptious lunatics is being swept from the thresholds of the American people back into the filthy sea of polution from whence it sprung, and as it recedes before the genious of a true patriot will naturally draw after its tainted atmorphere all the long list of blood-sucking whelps who have fed and fattened upon the miseries of a once happy and united nation, for the light that was seen dawning upon the snow-caped peaks of the Green Mountains is breaking forth in all its glory from the north to the South, from the east to the west. Under its genial influence and equal temprature the seeds our forefathers sowed by the guiding hand of the immortal Washington will bring forth as in days of old, and peace and prosperity will come again. Those who have heretofore doubted the unfaltering patriotism of Andrew Johnson can doubt no longer. Let them read his late speech, if they have not already done so, and then forever cease to assert that he cannot be trusted. Andrew Johnson, as we have said in past issues of the BULLETIN, is the friend of the American Nation, the bulwark of American Freedom. Take him from his position to-day, and where is the man to succeed him? There has never been a Chief Executive of this nation from the time of its inception down to the present hour, that has been so sorely pressed as he has been. He has had to contend with enemies abroad—those he knew to be worthy of their steel, and he did not fear them; he has had to contend and is contending with enemies at home, even in his own house, and he does not fear them; he knows the great masses of the American people are true to their trusts and is not afraid to tell the would be-inciters of his assassination that they are enemies to the Government of the United States, and false to the positions they occupy.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

He warmly Advocates Immediate Restoration—All the States entitled to Representation—He Retorts upon His Enemies—Thad. Stevens, Chas. Sumner, Wendell Phillips, "Dead Ducks," Forney and Others Catch Thunder—The President Stands by the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There was a great mass meeting at Grover's Theatre today in support of the President's policy, the edifice being crowded to its fullest capacity. A large number of persons were addressed from outside stands. The President soon made his appearance and met with enthusiastic reception.

FELLOW CITIZENS: For I presume I have the right to address you as such. To the committee who have organized and conducted this meeting so far, I have to tender my sincere thanks, for the approbation they have manifested in their personal address to myself, and in the resolutions they have adopted. I am free to say to you on this occasion that it is extremely gratifying to know that a large portion of my fellow-citizens approve and endorse the policy that has been adopted, which is intended to restore the glorious union of these States, and their original relation to the Government of the United States. This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation—the day that gave birth to him who founded this Government—the Father of his Country, who stood at the head of his country, who stood at the head of the Government when all these States entered into the Union. This day, I say, is peculiarly appropriate to endorse the restoration of the union of these States, founded by the Father of His Country—George Washington. Washington, whose name this City bears, is embodied in the hearts of all who love free government; Washington, who in the language of his eulogist, was first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him, no country can appropriate him. His reputation and life are the common inheritance of all who love free government. I to-day had the pleasure of attending the National Washington Monument Association, which is directing its efforts to complete the monumen erected to his memory. I was glad to meet them, and so far as I could to give it my humble influence. A monument is being erected to him within a stone's throw of the spot from which I now address you. Let it be completed; let the pledges which all those State associations and corporations have placed in that monument, of their faith and love for the Union, be preserved. Let it be completed; and in this connection let me refer to the motto upon the stone sent from my own State—God bless her—a State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union in the field and in the councils of the nation; a motto is inscribed on that stone. I stand by this sentiment, and she is willing to stand by it; it was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal and real Jackson—"The Federal Union, it must be preserved."

Mr. Johnson then referred briefly to the conduct of General Jackson is 1833; denounced as traitors those who attempted to destroy our country, and reiterated his determination to stand by the country and the Constitution. He thought, in considering the question of reconstruction, we should not deal with a whole people in a spirit of revenge; the South had acknowledged its alliegance to the Government, and he was ready to open the doors of the Union and restore them to their former relations. He said, there is none who have labored harder than I have to have the principal conspirators and intelligent traitors brought to justice; to have the laws vindicated, and the great fact vindicated that treason is a crime. Yet, while conscious, intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole States, communities and people be made to submit to and bear the penalty of death? Let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes; let the leaders—the conscious, intelligent traitors—suffer the penalty of the law. But for the great mass who have been forced into the rebellion and misled by their leaders, I say lenity, kindness, trust and confidence. The rebellion is put down by the strong arm of Government; but we are scarcely out of one rebellion before we are almost in the midst of another rebellion. There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the Government in the hands of a few, and thereby bring about a consolidation, which is equally dangerous and objectionable, with seperation. Sometimes revolutions are most disasterous to the people, and are effected without shedding blood. The substance of our Government may be taken away, leaving only the formidable shadow. We find that in fact, by an irresponsible central director, nearly all powers of Government are assumed without even consulting the Legislative of Executive Departments of the Government by the resolutions reported by a committee on whom all the legislative power of the Government has been conferred. The principle in the Constitution, which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department to be judges of the election and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from these departments and conferred upon a committee, who must report before they can act under the Constitution and allow members duly elected to take their seats. By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed; that there must be a recognition in respect to States in the Union with all its political relations restored, before the respective Houses of Congress under the Constitution, shall judge of the election and qualification of its own members. You have been struggling for four years to put down the rebellion. You denied in the beginning that any State had the right to go out of the Union, and it has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union, and when you have settled that by the Executive and military power of the Government, and by the public judgement, you turn around and assume that they are out and shall not come in. I am free to say to you, as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I cannot turn around now and give a direct lie to all I profess to have done in the last five years.

I say that when these States comply with the Constitution; when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the laws, I say extend to them the right hand of fellow-ship, and let peace and union be restored. I have fought treason and traitors in the South; I opposed the Davises, the Toombses and the Slidells, and a long list of others, whose names I need not now repeat; and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men, I care not by what name you call them, (a voice—call them traitors,) who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the preservation of the compact, I am still for the preservation of this Union, I am still in favor of this great Government of ours, living and following out its destiny. (A voise—Give us the names.) A gentleman calls for their names. Well, suppose I should give them. (A voice—we know them.) I look upon them, I repeat it as President or citizen, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and believe they are as much laboring to destroy them as were the men who fought against us. (A voice—"what are their names?" I say Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Tremendous applause.) I say Charles Sumner, (Great arplause.) I say Wendell Phillips and others of the same stripe, all amongst them. (A voice—"Give it to Forney.") I have only to say that I do not waste my ammunition on dead ducks. (Laughter and applause.) I stand for my country, I stand for the Constitution, where I placed my feet from my entrance into public life. They may traduce me, they may slander me, they may vituperate, but let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. (cheers.) Let me say, in addition, that I do not intend to be bullied by enemies. (Applause, and a cry—"The people will sustain you.") I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, not only insinuated but said directly, the intimation has been given in high places, that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years ago in a particular region, it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of? (None! none!) The only usurpation I have ever been guilty of was between the people and encroachment of power, and because I dared to say in conversation with a fellow-citizen and a Senator, that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be frequently made, that it would lose all dignity, and that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a very short time; because I happened to say that if it was amended, such and such amendments should be adopted, it was an usurpation of power that would have cost a king his head, at a certain time! (Laughter and applause.)

In connection with the subject it was maintained by the same gentleman that we were in the midst of an earthquake, that he trembled and could not yield. (Laughter.) Yes, there is an earthquake coming—there is a ground-swell coming—of popular judgment and indignation. (A voice, "That's true.) The American people will stand by their interests, and will know who are their friends and who are their enemies. What position have I held under the Government? Beginning with an alderman, and running through all branches of the Legislature. (A voice, "from a tailor up.") Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. (Tremendous applase.) Now that did not discomfort me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one and making close fits; (Great applause) always punctual with my customers, and always did good work. (A voice, "No patchwork.") No, I don't want any patchwork; I want a whole suit. But I will pass by this little facetiousness, my friends. Some may say, "You are President and you must not talk about such things." When principles are involved, my countrymen, when the existence of my country is imperiled I will act as I have on former occasions, and speak what I think. I was saying that I had occupied nearly all positions, from alderman through both branches of Congress to that which I occupy at the present time, and who is there that will say that Andy Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem, or make a promise that he did not fulfil? Who will say that he ever acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass of the people? They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to witness it. I don't want by "inuendoes"—by indirect remarks in high places to see the man who has assassination brooding in his heart exclaim that this Presidetial obstacle must be gotten out of the way. I make use of very strong expression when I say I have no doubt the intension was to incite assassination, and get out of the way the obstacle from place and power. Whether by assassination or not, there are persons in this Government I doubt not who want to destroy our institutions, change the character of the Government. Are they not satisfied with the blood which has been shed? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the opponents of this Government? Are they still * * * [words lost]—do they still want more blood? Have they not had horror and carnage enough to obtain their object otherwise than by the hands of the assassin? (No, no.) I am not afraid of assassins attacking me where a brave and courageous man would attack another. I only dread him when he would go in disguise—his footsteps noiseless. If it is blood they want let them have courage enough to strike. (Applause.) If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and preservation of the Government in its original purity and chastity, let it be shed. Let an alter to the Union be erected, and then, if it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence, shall be poured out as a fit libation for the Union of these States. (Great applause.) But let the opponents of this Government remember that men poured out the blood of the martyrs of the seed of the Church. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, this Union will grow; it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed with blood. I have talked longer now than I intended. Let me thank you for the honor you have done me, so far as the Government is concerned. Let me say one other word in reference to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

When I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice-President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We were talking about the condition of affairs, and in reference to matters in my own State. I said they had called a convention, and had amended our Constitution by abolishing slavery in our State—a State not embraced in his proclamation—all this met his approbation. I gave him encouragement, and in talking upon the amendment to the Constitution, he said, "When the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by three-fourths of the States, we shall have all, or pretty near all. I am in favor of amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted." Said I, "what is that, Mr. President?" Said he, "I have labored to preserve this Union; I have toiled four years; I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation, yet my desire has been to preserve the union of these States intact, under the Constitution as they were before." But, "said I," "Mr. President, to what amendment do you refer?" He said he thought there should be an amendment added to the constitution which would compel all the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. The idea was in his mind that it was a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the Government, by States withdrawing their Senators and Repesentatives from Congress, and therefore he desired a constitutional amendment, to compel them to be sent. How now does the matter stand in the Constitution of the country? Even that portion of it which provides for the amendment of the Organic Law says that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its representation in Congress. Now, what do we find? We find the position taken that the State should not be represented; that we may impose taxes; that we may send our tax gatherers to every region and portion of a State; that the people are to be oppressed with taxes. But when they come here to participate in the legislation of the country they are met at the door and told, you must pay your taxes; you must bear the burden of the Government, but you must not participate in the legislation of the country, which is to effect your for all time. Is this just? (No! no!) Then, I say, let me admit into the councils of the nation those who are unmistakably and unequivocally loyal—those men who acknowledge their allegiance to the Government or swear to support the Constitution. It is all embraced in that. Amplification of an oath makes no difference if a man is not loyal. But you may adopt whatever test oath you please to prove their loyalty. When the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up in a piece of parchment. If it was violated in some particulars to save the Government. There may have been some excuse to justify it. But now that peace has come, war is over, we want a written Constitution. And I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, unroll it and read it, and understand its provisions. I came here to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, for it does seem to me that encroachment after encroachment is proposed. I stand to-day prepared, so far as I can, to resist these encroachments upon the Constitution and Government. I tell these opponents of this Government, I care not from what quarter they come, you who are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government, by amendments to the Constitution, that the principals of free Government are deeply rooted in the American heart. All the powers combined—I care not of what character—cannot destroy that great instrument, the great charter of freedom. They may seem to succeed for a time, but their attempts will be futile; they may think now that it can be done by a concurrent resolution, but when it is submitted to the popular judgement and the popular will, they will find that they might as well have undertaken to introduce a resolution to repeal the laws of gravity as to keep this Union from being restored It is just about as feasible to resist the great law of gravitation, which binds all to a common center, as that great law which will bring back these States to their regular relation with the Union. I have detained you longer than I intended. [A voice—Go on] We are in a great struggle. I am your instrument. Who is there that I have not toiled and labored for; where is the man and woman, either in public or private life, who has not always received my attention, or my time in proportion to egotism. They say that man Johnson is a lucky man; that no man can defeat me I will tell you what constitutes good luck. It is doing right and being for the people. Some hour or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them. I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mortal was ever placed in, but so far, I have not deserted the people, and I believe they will not desert me. What principle have I violated? What principle have I swerved from? Can they put their finger on it? Have you heard them point out any discrepancy? have you heard them quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr, and to his country's cause as giving in opposition, or in contradiction to anything that I have done? The very policy which I am pursuing now was pursued under his administration—was being pursued by him when that inscrutable Providence saw fit to summon him. I trust to a better world than this. Where is there one principle adopted by him in reference to this reputation, that I have departed from ("None, none!") The war is not simple upon me, but it is upon my predecessor, also. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous, and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you the charm of the White House has as little influence upon me as any individual in the country, and much less upon me than upon thoses talking about the difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back; and more than enough has not charms for me. The proud and conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children, and to the inner man, is all the reward I ask. (Great applause.) In conclusion, I invite this vast concourse here to-day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me, or I will go with you, and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unpoluted. The people are invited to read and understand; sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens fall, though factions should rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most violent form. I mean to be found standing by the Constitution as the cheif ark of our safety, and the palladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, let me cling to it as a mariner clings to the last plank, when the night and the tempest close around him. Let us go away forgetting the past and looking to the future, resolved to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting to Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace, not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will amongst all parts of the people of the United States. When your country is gone, and you are about that place, look out and you will find that humble individual who now stands before you, weeping over its final dissolution.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES
Internal Revenue.
First Collection District,
STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 28 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30th, 1864," and the amendment thereof, of March 3d, 1865, that the Annual List or Valuation and Enumeration of Property subject to tax under said Acts on the 1st day of May, 1865, in the

County of Hardeman,

and State of Tennessee, has been returned to me by the Assessor of this District; that the duties and taxes assessed thereon have become due and payable; and that

Thos. Boyle, Esq.,

Deputy Collector for the 5th Division, 1st District, State of Tennessee, will attend for the collection of the same at his office in the town of BOLIVAR, County of Hardeman, State of Tennessee, on and after

The 10th Day of March,

1866, until the 20th day of March, 1866, inclusive, each day, Sundays excepted.

Payment may be made any time prior to the 20th day of March, 1866.

The assessments on said List includes Taxes and Duties on Licenses, Income, Carriages, Gold and Silver Plate, Gold Watches, Pianos, Billiard Tables, Etc.; and payment may be made at any time before the above date.

R. HOUGH.
march3-tf Collector 1st District, State of Tennessee.

T. A. OSBORN,
SADDLE, HARNESS
And Trunk
Manufacturer,
BOLIVAR, TENN.

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Buggy and Wagon Harness, Horse and Mule Collars, Blind Bridles, Whips of all kinds,
Saddle Bags,
Girths, Surcingles, Halters, Spurs, and every thing usually kept in a retail house, all of which he is selling at the very lowest cash price, at small profits. My motto is
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Returns his thanks to a generous public for so liberal a patronage in the past and solicits their favors in the future.
mar3-2m T. A. OSBORN.

JOHN R. BYNUM,
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JEWELER & ENGRAVER
Sign of the Watch,
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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired at Short Notice.
All Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
mar3-3m South Side of the Public Square.

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AMMUNITION
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No. 352 Front Street,
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MEMPHIS, ... TENN.
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No. 238 Main st., corner of Jefferson
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Rooms open from 9 A M to 9 P M. DESIGN—To educate young men for business and prepare them for the Practical Duties of Accountants. To accomplish this great end the following are thoroughly and practically taught:
BOOK-KEEPING,
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PENMANSHIP.
I especially call the attention of YOUNG MEN to the advantages attending the possession of a good business handwriting. I have rooms attached for the instruction of Ladies in Penmanship.
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feb10-3m Principal.

A. J. WHEELER D. BRYSON
Commercial Hotel,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Corner Front and Jefferson Streets.
feb16-3m WHEELER & BRYSON, Proprietors.

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HARDY & WILSON.
The undersigned has formed a partnership with J. A. WILSON in the mercantile business, under the style of Hardy & Wilson.
He hopes to be as liberally patronized as heretofore. T asks to my old friends for their liberal patronage.
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Have the largest Stock and sell at LOWER PRICES than any other house in Memphis
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Have a Stock that comprises every article required for the City and Country trade
At Prices which Defy Competition.
Our Stock Consists in part of

Fall and winter dress goods,	Sugar, N. O. refined and crushed
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Woodenware, Stoveware, Glass and Chinaware, Tinware, Brooms and Seives, Oysters and Sardines.
Teas, Imperial and Oolong, Star Candles, German and Cosmetic Soaps, Indigo and Madder, Blacking and Brushes, Nutmegs and Starch.
Refined Saleratus, Sup. Carb of Soda, Cream Tartar, All Spice Ginger, Pepper, Pickles, Jams, Jellies, Mustard, Can Fruits, Scotch Snuff, Etc.
N. B. Our stock is new and seasonable, and we guarantee as good, if not better bargains, than can be had in any store in the Western District.
We tender our sincere thanks for past patronage and solicit a continuance of the same. "Quick sales, small profits!"
WANTED.
The highest market price will be paid for all kinds of Produce! feb-10—3m

Boots and Shoes at Wholesale!
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS IN THE SOUTH.
Merchants are Particularly Invited to Call at my New House and
Examine the Cheapest Stock Ever brought to the City of Memphis.
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Under Odd-Fellows' Hall!
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Our Stock is the
Most Complete in the City of Memphis.
We have spent almost the WHOLE OF OUR BUSINESS LIFETIME in the WHOLESALE SOUTHERN NOTION TRADE in New York, and feel confident of pleasing those who will make bills with us. Call and see our stock.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Groceries, Boots and Shoes,
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
Hats and Caps, Queensware, Glassware
PERFUMERY, ETC.,
Beg leave to inform the citizens of Bolivar and surrounding country that they are now receiving their
Fall and Winter Goods
of all descriptions, which they intend to sell at prices that will suit the purchaser.
Please give us a call and judge for yourself.
MAIN STREET, 24 door east of Jackson street,
BOLIVAR, TENN.
dec23-3m L. C. ELSON & CO.
Watches and Jewelry Repaired,
By JOHN R. BYNUM.

Memphis Advertisements.

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UNDER ODD FELLOW'S HALL
No. 332 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Candy, Confectioneries,
TOYS,
Fireworks and Christmas
NICK-NACKS!
Green Fruit, Nuts, Pickles, Preserves, Sardines, Cigars, Wines, London Porter and Scotch Ale. 42-3m

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AND
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Lock Box 156. dec1-3m MEMPHIS, Tenn.

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