

Indian Chieftain.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

There are, according to the pension commissioners report 2018 pensioners in the Indian Territory.

HOOLIS BELL's attitude in the townlot scheme is sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of every honest Cherokee by blood in Delaware district; that alone is enough to defeat him at the polls.

A DISPATCH from Washington, dated the 12th, states that the president has determined to call for the resignations of both Judge Kilgore and Judge Springer. Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, is to have Kilgore's place and C. W. Campbell, his opponent is to be clerk.

L. B. BELL is the author of the freedmen compromise bill, and it lies in the archives of the executive official at Tahlequah in his own chirography. It might be just as well for those who are silly enough to advocate his election to the senate, explain this matter to the people.

JOHN M. TAYLOR, Jr., is announced by the papers in the Creek nation as a candidate for district judge of some district over in the Cherokee country. With John in the judge's seat and Windy Vann in the senate there would be no lack of dignity in either department of government.

PERCY L. WALKER is an independent candidate for the senate in Delaware district. Mr. Walker is a National in politics and will make the race as a National. L. B. Bell having refused to accept the nomination. Walker will doubtless get the straight party vote, and Bell as usual, will expect the soreheads to follow him.

THE recent effort to liberate the Youngers by pardoning them from the Minnesota penitentiary at Stillwater was a failure, and is an indication that Minnesota good sense is yet able to cope with Missouri sentiment. The best place for an outlaw of the Younger type is in the grave, and the next best place is in the penitentiary for life.

FROM present prospects there will be few straight party votes cast in the coming election. The Nationals at this precinct in Delaware district are scratching the name of Ed Washbourne, their candidate for clerk, and also the names of Henry Sutton for council and Jeff Muskrat for senate. They have begun to trade each other off as usual, but more openly and deliberately than heretofore.

No honest man can find a good reason for not voting for Lamar and Hastings for the senate in Delaware district, as against any or all the other candidates in the field against them. They are both Cherokees by blood with not a scratch against their records either public or private. We are taking little interest in the coming election but cannot consistently refrain from saying this much on general principles.

SO far as taking steps to prevent the United States courts from assuming full jurisdiction over this country the first of next January is concerned, it would certainly be unfortunate for such a thing to happen. Let the law stand as it is and let the Cherokee courts go to the "demonition bow-wow." An agreement with the Dawes commission that would set aside the provisions of that bill with reference to tribal courts would be a national calamity to the tribes themselves.

A VERY intelligent man, and a leading light in the National party said on the streets of this city a few days ago that he was thoroughly and completely disgusted with the miserable and contemptible politics of his party and his people. He said that from the talk of the candidates, their motives were only the most sordid, their views narrow and unworthy of true men, and that there was absolutely no hope for the poor, beleaguered Cherokee nation save through the intervention of the United States.

AFTER the election which takes place the 2nd of August there may possibly be some way to reach an agreement with the Dawes commission. All parties will have had ample time to have thoroughly studied the situation, and to have considered the railroad, and Delaware claims, and possibly devised means of getting them out of the way. Everybody realizes that the change of government is coming about as fast as it is possible for it to come anyway and the Indians have gotten over being excited about it.

QUERIES FOR CANDIDATES.

At the suggestion of a large number of voters we have decided to propound the following questions to all candidates for seats in either branch of the national council:

1. Are you in favor of making a treaty with the Dawes commission without first settling the railroad claim, and getting it out of the way by means of an arrangement with the U. S. government?
2. What is your position in reference to the townlot question? Are you in favor of selling them to the occupants and excepting them from the common process of allotment?
3. What is your position in reference to the Delaware claim?
4. What are your views in reference to the disposition to be made of the mineral leases? And the disposition to be made of the mineral lands in case of allotment?
5. Are you in favor of drawing upon our invested funds for paying the national debt?

An early answer will be appreciated.

THE report of the fullblood delegation that recently returned from Washington is somewhat of a disappointment. It sounds very much like one of Col. Phillips' old time reports.

THE candidate who is not willing to express himself upon the issues of the day in the Cherokee nation should in no case be elected to office, especially candidates for seats in the national council. The man who is not willing to say definitely whether he is for or against the Delaware claim should be left at home, as also the one who doesn't know how he stands on the railroad land grant, or the townlot proposition.

THE CHIEFTAIN is not insensible to the many favorable comments coming in from various sections relative to the attitude of the paper toward Chief Mayes in the matter of the freedmen compromise. The chief's letter, printed last week, gave the opportunity of stating explicitly the position of THE CHIEFTAIN upon this great question. The spectacle of the chief of the Cherokee nation defending himself through the public prints from implied accusations of being a boodler, is humiliating to the pride of every Cherokee in the nation. It is so unusual as to stand solitary and alone in the history of the tribe.

CONSIDERABLE controversy has arisen over the recent circular letter sent out by the Dawes commission relative to the enrollment of certain classes of Cherokee citizens. The intention however is only to carry out the provision of the act of congress conferring authority upon the Dawes commission to make a final census of the Indian citizens of the five tribes. It will be remembered that the census roll of 1880 is the last authenticated roll made by the Cherokee nation and all those who are not on said roll will necessarily have to apply to the Dawes commission for enrollment. The commission now occupy the position of census takers, and must have some kind of evidence as to the right to every one applying for enrollment. Inter-married white people, men and women, have never been enrolled since 1880, as Cherokee citizens; therefore they will be required to make application in writing accompanied by the requisite proof of marriage in duplicate, one copy to be served upon the chief of the Cherokee nation and the other placed in the hands of the Dawes commission. This looks upon the face of it like a good deal of red tape but as it is the final census and doubtless means full citizenship, every white intermarried citizen should avail himself of the opportunity.

JOHN McGEE, of Big Cabin, was named as the candidate of the National party for council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John R. Gourd, on Thursday at a meeting at the court house. John Duncan acted as chairman and E. C. Alberty as secretary of the meeting.

"Possum Creek is keeping pace this year with its previous record for lawlessness. A few days ago Paul Andrews, a colored gambler, shot and killed "Billy" Nave, another colored man, because of some trouble between Nave and a Ft. Smith woman whom Andrews was "stuck" on. It is said the woman was wholly to blame. At last accounts the murderer had not been captured.—Magnet.

Another Shooting Scrape.

Clarence Sparks lies at the point of death from a bullet wound from the pistol of Clue Cochran. Sparks and Cochran were riding together from George Rollen's on M. C. Frazier's place to C. D. Ward's place Thursday night, and when they arrived at the latter place, Sparks got down to open the gate and while he had his back to Cochran he shot him through the neck, the ball entering on the left side and coming out on the right. There had not been any trouble between them in their ride so far as known. Drs. White and Duckworth left for the scene of the trouble as soon as word was brought to town. Cochran is still at large.—Progress.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN.

Mr. Bells Housemen Debauch the National Convention and Defeat the Majority.

Editor CHIEFTAIN.—Permit me through the paper to correct the statements made in regard to the nominations made by the National convention held at Needmore, Delaware district, on June 26th, '97. By said statement the public is led to believe that L. B. Bell was placed at the head of the National ticket as their legal nominee for the senate branch of the National council. I wish to say to the people and to the National party of Delaware district, generally, that I was a delegate from Fairland precinct to said National convention and that L. B. Bell was not the nominee of the said convention but Percy L. Walker was the legal nominee of that political body and is now before the people as the National party candidate for the senate branch of the national council from the west side of Grand river.

We wish to explain to the voters of Delaware district the corrupt methods that the broke down "old war horse" of the Downing party will resort to in order to bring himself before the public after years of non-usefulness to his party and country. He has been utterly spurned and ignored by the Downing party and now he comes around and by the vilest, debauchery endeavors to "eat the nomination" of the National party of Delaware district. The said convention consisted of eighteen delegates from the various voting precincts of the district. Two of the said delegates came into the convention with written instructions from their respective constituents to cast their vote for P. L. Walker for senate, also one delegate from Ballard precinct cast his vote for P. L. Walker which gave him eleven votes of the eighteen cast. But by being made drunk and bribed the three delegates from Afton precinct were induced to cast their votes for L. B. Bell, the chairman of the convention ruling that the vote of the delegates should be taken by proxy and that the delegates had a perfect right to vote as they pleased regardless of their instructions or the wishes of their constituents. We place these facts before the voters of Delaware district and the public generally believing it to be our duty as representatives of the voters of Delaware district that we should fully inform them of the procedure and result of the said convention which are precisely as stated above with reference to the head of the National ticket.

Enclosed please find the minutes of the National convention held at Needmore, Delaware district, June 26, '97, together with a certificate of the chairman and secretary of the Afton primary convention, that the Afton delegation were instructed, there being an effort made deny that they were instructed for P. L. Walker for senate.

Respectfully,
B. T. CHANDLER.

MINUTES.

Minutes of the general convention of the National party held at Needmore, June 26, '97: Convention was called to order by Hon. Percy L. Walker, as district manager; John Miller elected temporary chairman, John Chandler as temporary secretary; John Chandler and Bert F. Chandler nominated for permanent chairman; John Miller elected upon motion of T. J. Monroe; Mr. Rex Walker was made secretary by acclamation.

D. W. Buffington rose to withdraw himself from the convention and for the convention to let him appoint a delegate in his stead, but upon objection by Mr. Ben F. Chandler, to his appointing his own delegate but to let the remaining two delegates appoint the third delegate, Mr. Buffington declined to withdraw from the convention. Instructions from the proceedings of all primary conventions read and approved. Nominations were then in order and L. B. Bell was nominated by John Keg Landmire; Percy L. Walker was nominated by Ben F. Chandler; James Duncan was nominated by Andy Tyner. Hoolis Bell was under the following protest from the Timber Hill and Fairland delegations as they claimed and a majority of instructed delegates for Percy L. Walker for senate.

PROTEST.

Of the Fairland and Timber Hill delegations against the nomination of L. B. Bell for the office of senator from Delaware district for the following reasons:

- 1st. That L. B. Bell has not either by letter or in person made any promises or pledges to the National party that he is in sympathy with their aims or desires in the interest of the Cherokee nation.
- 2nd. That he evaded and ignored the invitation of the managers of the National party for Delaware district either by writing or in person defining his position while asking for the nomination for the office of senator from Delaware district.
- 3rd. Fnd for the corrupt and underhand methods used by the representatives of L. B. Bell in debauching the instructed delegates from Afton, to ignore their instructions for Percy L. Walker for senate.
- 4th. J. A. WALKER, Chairman Timber Hill delegation.
- 5th. BEN F. CHANDLER, Chairman Fairland delegation.

Nominations were then in order for council. Tom Thomas was nominated by Ed Lemaster, John K. Landrum by T. J. Monroe; James McLaughlin by Andy Tyner; McLaughlin was nominated. Tom Thomas was again nominated by Ed Lemaster, James Duncan by Andy Tyner; D. W. Buffington nominated by Charles Work; Tom Thomas nominated. John Miller nominated by T. S. Monroe, Ben Chandler by Ed Lemaster, D. W. Buffington by John Smith; Buffington nominated. For sheriff Neil England was nominated by acclamation.

John W. Chandler was placed in nomination by Ed Lemaster for solicitor, John Daniels by Little Walker; J. W. Chandler nominated.

Read and approved by majority; objected to by minority.

JOHN MILLER, Chairman.

M. Rex Walker, Secretary.

Following are the instructions of the Afton delegation, effort being made to deny same:

This is to certify that I was duly elected to the primary National convention at Afton precinct and acted in accordance thereto. B. C. Hawk being elected chairman, convention called to order by chairman, and nominations being in order Jack Squirrel, Chas. Work and Little Walker were duly elected delegates. Motion made and seconded to instruct me to carry in favor of instructing as follows: For senate, Percy L. Walker; for council, Tom Thomas; James McLaughlin and Web Buffington; for solicitor John Chandler; for sheriff, Neil England. Convention adjourned sine die.

B. C. HAWK, Chm'n.

T. A. JACKSON, Sec'y.

LIST OF THE INTRUDERS

Which the Secretary of the Interior Orders Removed.

A Washington dispatch of the 10th says: Following is the complete list of intruders, heads of families, who are to be removed from the Cherokee nation on the demand of the authorities of that tribe, together with their postoffice addresses and Indian districts in which they are located:

John C. Ward, Baptist, I. T.; Lumma Humphreys, Cincinnati, Ark.; Elizabeth Ward, Siloam Springs, Ark. (All located in Goinseague district of the territory.)

Belle Lipe, Fort Gibson, I. T.; Hardin Blansett, Melvin, I. T.; John P. Hall, Sallisaw, (Illinois district.)

John E. Blaylock, Susan M. Smith and Thomas G. Parker and wife, all of Muldrow, I. T.; Geo. W. Walton, Cottonwood, I. T.; Joseph Sherman, Muldrow, I. T.; (All of the Sequoyah district.)

William Henry Moore, Tallulah, I. T.; S. M. Stubbs, Bluejacket, I. T.; Julius O. Hall, post office unknown; William L. Snyder, Bluejacket; Richard Peuffer, Henry M. Peuffer, William Smith, Cornelius or Alonzo Roberts, post offices unknown; Leo H. Singleton, Coffeyville, Kan.; Henry Myers, post office unknown. (All of Coowesscoo district.)

Henry and Annie Smith, post office unknown. (Delaware district.)

Samuel Replogle, Texanna, I. T. (Canadian district.)

David B. Bryant, post office unknown. (Sequoyah district.)

This list is embodied in formal instructions today sent to Indian Agent Wisdom, of the Indian agency at Muskogee, I. T.

On June 30 the department granted authority for the employment for not more than two months, of such number of Indian policemen, not exceeding sixty, who may be required in disposing twenty-eight intruders and their families in the Cherokee nation, who have been paid for their improvements. The agent is now directed to nominate these policemen for appointment, suggesting great care in selection.

The agent is directed to personally supervise the evictions and to turn over to the designated officer of the Cherokee nation the improvements from which intruders are ejected, calling on the Cherokee authorities to appoint representatives to assist him. A troop of cavalry will be detailed to support the government in the work.

In the removals the government authorities will be governed by the instructions that if intruders are merely dispossessed of the lands and all improvements illegally held by them it will be carrying out the spirit of the treaties and agreement of 1891, and will be sufficient discharge of the obligations of the government thereunder and will be satisfactory to the Cherokee authorities. The agent is further directed to fix the date for beginning the actual removal and to give the intruders about thirty days' notice to permit possible voluntary relinquishments, at the same time letting them understand that otherwise they will be forcibly dismissed.

Of the twenty-eight included in the list of removals the following have taken appeal from the Dawes commission report:

John L. Haylock, Susan M. Brown, Joe Sherman, Geo. Walton, Sam Replogle, W. J. and H. T. Chastain.

The masters in chancery having given the appellants a favorable report, they will not be included in the removal order.

and women as to the citizenship rights; that an intermarried citizen has all the rights under the treaty of 1866 of a native Indian, one of which is the right to confer citizenship, and that this right having been given by the treaty can not be taken away, and that the act of 1875 of the Choctaw nation, ordering to limit this right, is unconstitutional and void so far as it is in conflict with the treaty. This decision covers a large number of cases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

The hop ale joints were closed on the day of celebration and as a consequence there were no drunk men on the grounds during the day or night. The question naturally arises, "Does hop ale intoxicate?" This question would be hard for us to answer, but here is a self-evident proposition which we leave to our readers for solution: While hop ale was being sold here there were numerous drunk men on our streets, but as soon as the sale of this beverage was prohibited by an order from Judge Tollett there has been no drunk men in town and the best of order has prevailed. At Claremore on the 2nd and 3rd the king, hop ale, and the best of order were reigned supreme. There were drunken men by the scores and a regular pandemonium was kept up during the two days. It was the same thing at Sapulpa and if hop ale does not intoxicate the boot leg man must have got in some very fine work. But it seems to us that if there were no drunk men here on our celebration day and the hop ale joints were closed, and they were open in Claremore and Sapulpa, with scores of intoxicated quakers, hop ale must be intoxicating. If the sale of the beverage and drunkenness walk hand in hand it would be better to put a stop to its sale, and thereby have peace and soberness. There is a tap loose somewhere and the boys are tapping it pretty heavy.—Tulsa Republican.

Since September last the northern district of the Indian Territory federal court has sentenced to Ft. Leavenworth penitentiary 31 persons, 20 of whom were sentenced to 30 months, 4 to 1 year, 4 to 6 months, 4 to 3 months, and there now remain 57 persons to be sentenced, making a total of 258 persons sentenced to the penitentiary since the above date. There are now pending 350 indictments for felony in this district and 72 misdemeanor cases. Nineteen of these are murder cases.

CHARITY FAIRS.

An Argument to Show Why They Should Be Suppressed.

Charity has been defined as this state of things: That so soon as A is in trouble B begins to consider what C ought to do for him. All charitable acts, for instance, are based on this principle, says Harper's Bazar. You go and buy something which you probably do not want in order that the profit made on it may go to some good cause. In case you had really wanted what you bought you would have perhaps bought it somewhere else, and the regular trade thus suffers from the loss of your custom. In case of very large fairs, like the "sanitary fairs" in wartime, the ordinary local trade unquestionably suffers, perhaps for a whole year, and the community is thus impoverished to a degree in one way so that it may be helped in other ways. For a great national object this can easily be endured, although, to be sure, we never have known just what the regular dealers thought about it. But when we consider that the same thing is done to some extent in behalf of every local or sectarian enterprise it is evident that the principle of the affair is not quite satisfactory. Suppose, for instance, that we were all to agree for a single year to have all our shoes and hats made by amateurs for "for sweet charity's sake" and to have a single church or hospital take the value of them. Then sweet charity would make an apparent gain, no doubt, but all the ordinary hatmakers and shoemakers would starve. Or, if they did not starve, they would be supported by their kindred, who perhaps are not far above the starvation point themselves, or they would be supported by sweet charity, and the last condition of affairs would be worse than the first. It is not really the fact that the evils of society can be greatly helped by dressing up young girls prettily and having them take money and give rather inaccurate change at a bazaar table. One day, perhaps, when the waves of trade are better understood, we shall look at lottery tickets as we already look at lotteries, which were once regarded as one of the highest forms of sweet charity, but which are now prohibited by law.

GOT VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

How W. H. Higgins Beat Sherman Blaine, Logan and Allison.

"The late W. H. Higgins," remarked a prominent hotel man to a Washington Star reporter, "though always addressed as 'Judge' was not a lawyer. For over twenty years he was a clerk in the file room of the house of representatives. The judge prided himself very much over a gold watch he won as the most popular man for president, which was voted to him during the Garfield memorial fair, held in Washington. The watch was given by a western watch manufacturing concern, and was a good one. It was put up to be raffled for, the candidates being Sherman, Blaine, Allison, Logan, and a half-dozen others of almost equal prominence. At that time there was a newspaper correspondent here by the name of Felix Crockett. The votes were being pulled up rather rapidly for the various candidates when Crockett, as a joke, cast a vote for Judge Higgins as the people's choice for president. Some friends of his came in and before the evening had passed the Higgins vote was rather respectable. The humor of the thing caught on, and in three more nights Higgins led all the others. Higgins had served under Blaine when he was speaker of the house and Blaine himself cast some votes for him. Some of the friends of the other candidates thought it rather too serious a matter to joke over and went to work with a will to knock Judge Higgins out. This aroused Billy Copeland of the Brooklyn Eagle, Charles Fowler of the Boston Traveler and some others, who were strong Higgins men, and the result of the friends of the other candidates was that Judge Higgins won out easily and the fair gained over \$500 for the watch."

Brotherhood.
If men are all sons of one Heavenly Father, then the different nations are all one family, literally of one blood. That, too, is inevitable. "There can be neither Jew nor Greek." Under the pressure of that conviction men have said we must throw down the barriers of national prejudice and exclusiveness. We must become acquainted with our brother, Jew and Greek. So you and I have witnessed what the world has never before seen. A rising tide of friendly greeting and peaceful fraternalism.—Rev. Dr. Keob.

Where Spurgeon Got His Stories.

Where did Spurgeon get all the good stories with which his writings and speeches were illustrated? The Rev. Wm. Denton tells how many years ago he used to meet a gentleman at the British Museum searching diligently for the fathers and other ancient books. "May I ask you," said Mr. Denton one day, "what work you are engaged in bringing out?" "It was the reply," "don't you know who I am? I am Spurgeon's man engaged in looking out stories for him in books not generally read or familiar to the public."

Reaching the Cyclists.

"The streets of the New Jerusalem," said the Rev. Mr. Sprockets, "are paved with the smoothest asphalt, and truck delivery wagons are not allowed on the roads." There were 800 converts.—London Figaro.

Lynch Law on the Decline.

The victims of Judge Lynch in 1896 numbered 299; in 1894, 190; in 1895, 171, and in 1896, 131.—Exchange.

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