

The Boutwell Amendment

And upon the further fundamental consideration that the Legislature of the said State by solemn oath, shall declare the essential of the said State to be the fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the facts: Whereupon the said fundamental conditions shall be held as part of the organic law of the State; and, thereupon, and without further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete. The said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial Governor within 30 days after the passage of this act to act upon the condition submitted herein.

U. S. Stat. at large, approved March 23, 1821, page 645.

Resolved, That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the 4th clause of the 26th sec. of the 3rd art. of the constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States of this Union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States. Provided that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States on or before the 4th Monday in November next an authentic copy of the said act, upon the receipt whereof the President shall announce the fact; whereupon and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into this Union shall be considered as complete.

Nebraska Advertiser

JOHN L. COLHAPP, EDITOR.



BROWNVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1867.

Why Nebraska should Adopt Universal Suffrage.

By the kindness of Senator Tipton we have been permitted to make extracts from numerous letters from Southern Loyalists, addressed to him, relative to the question of Universal Suffrage, as connected with the admission of Nebraska.

In a letter, dated Jan. 15th, 1867, Senator Fowler, of Tenn., writes as follows:

Hon. T. W. Tipton:

Dear Sir,

The present is an interesting and important period in the history of your young and prosperous commonwealth. Your Legislature is asked by Congress to adopt the condition of the non exclusion of races from the right of the elective franchise on account of race or color. This is an advance that I doubt not your patriotic people will gladly sanction on account of its intrinsic merit; but when they reflect that it is a condition demanded by the loyal men of the rebellious districts for their own salvation and defence they will eagerly embrace the opportunity of pressing upon Congress the importance of engrafting the same just principle upon the districts lately in rebellion against the Federal Government.

The State of Tennessee is at this time making a noble effort to establish the principle of loyal suffrage. It is absolutely necessary for the safety and protection of the Union men of the State. Your prompt adoption will greatly encourage the patriotic Legislature of Tennessee and do much to enable them to effect the same noble object. When it is a question of deep solicitude and must be regarded as a measure of self defence, with you it is but the assertion and maintenance of a glorious principle. That declaration made by your body will do much toward the restoration of the Union on a basis that will secure peace, justice and permanency. I hope you will press upon your Legislature the importance of their action to the safety and happiness of the Union men throughout the entire South. Without the principle of suffrage as laid down in the condition of the admission of Nebraska, the Union men of the South can hope for no adequate protection.

I hope for your efforts the achievement of a success at this time so much desired by the Friends of the Union in every Southern State.

Yours truly,

J. S. FOWLER.

Under date of Jan. 21st, 1867, Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, says: "The loyal white men of the South are a unit in favor of the enfranchisement of the black man. It is with them not only a necessity, but the only hope they have for loyal State Government and escape from cruel oppression. We look to the loyal States now represented, and that may be here-

after represented, in Congress for relief. The new State of Nebraska as it is her power now to make her action matter of historical pride in all time, and give hope and courage to down trodden loyalty throughout the South!"

Hon. L. C. Hank, Judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit of Tennessee, writing from Knoxville, says: "Your action will have great influence in sustaining and securing the much desired end throughout the nation, and especially in the South where it is so manifestly necessary."

Alfred Griffin, Editor of the Mobile (Ala.) Nationalist, speaking of impartial suffrage, holds the following language: "We know that without this we cannot live at home, and our ceaseless representations have influenced numerous Congressmen to resolve that impartial suffrage should be the basis of Reconstruction."

From these extracts it will be seen that loyal Southerners look anxiously to Nebraska to take initiative in the path of Universal Suffrage, for, if this principle is made the rule of the Nation as well to new States as to Territories, they feel that the precedent established in the North will clothe them with power to carry it throughout the South.

Yet, though the "consumption so devoutly to be wished" is not yet a fact, we can assure them that its accomplishment is but a matter of a few weeks at the farthest; and that Nebraska—whose infancy was wrecked with the devil which slavery attempted to cast into her—will be the first to welcome Universal Suffrage, and re-light the flickering light of Liberty to burn unceasing but with Time.

Our Land Office.

Considerable excitement was created in our city, last Thursday, upon the seizure of the Plats of the Land Office in this city by Deputy Sheriff Tuttle upon a writ of Replevin, issued by H. C. Lett, Mayor and ex-officio justice of the Peace, at the instance of T. W. Bedford, A. Johnson's Register for the Nemaha Land District.

Tuttle seized the Plats while Register Dorsey was at dinner. No one being in the office save R. F. Barret, to whom he told his errand, and upon being requested to await the return of Mr. Dorsey, refused, and carried off the Plats to McComas' Drug Store, where T. W. Bedford and "his man Friday," S. R. Jamison, and their cohorts, immediately set to "appraising" the property of Uncle Sam, and filling up bonds to obtain possession. While this interesting farce was being enacted, Capt. J. L. Carson and Evan Worthing, hearing of the acts of the Deputy Sheriff, went to him and threatened to withdraw their bonds from Sheriff Glasgow—who is in law bound by the acts of his Deputy—if the books were turned over as asked for by the writ. On this, Tuttle, deeming "discretion the better part of valor," concluded to see his superior before going any farther in the matter, and deposited the Plats with Theo. Hill for safe keeping. Bedford and Jamison protesting in the loudest terms their willingness to indemnify Tuttle in any sum to leave the Plats with them.

Mr. Dorsey had already sent for Sheriff Glasgow and Hon. O. P. Mason. While waiting for them, the honorable applicant for Andy's usurped crumbs, had another writ of Replevin issued and placed for service in the hands of S. R. Somers, our worthy City Fire Warden, under the impression that he was Deputy City Marshal, who went to the store of Theo. Hill & Co., about 7 p. m., strongly guarded by a posse of Democrats to "keep the peace," and demanded the Plats of Cash Sloat, who was in at the time. To the credit of Mr. Sloat, he fitly remembered, coal-oil would not ignite, and before the Fire Warden's writ could be perused, Deputy Sheriff Bliss, with a writ from the Clerk of the District Court, entered, took possession, and the Plats are now in the hands of C. G. Dorsey, Register of the Nemaha Land District.

Owing the heavy snow falling Sheriff Glasgow did not reach town until just after the final act, but came determined to reverse the act of his Deputy, Tuttle, and restore the Plats to the place from which they had been illegally taken. He immediately removed Tuttle, and has appointed Messrs. Fairbrother and Garrison his Deputies; which appointments give general satisfaction.

Tuttle's action in the matter is condemned by all, save a few of Bedford's cronies; and the action of Mayor and ex-officio Justice of the Peace H. C. Lett, is only to be excused on the plea that he is a Democratic politician of the new school Program style.

"Such a gettin' down stairs" as T. W. B. has made we never did see. First, he went to the District Court, at Nebraska City, for a writ of mandamus to eject Dorsey, which, becoming satisfied he could not obtain; after four weeks spent in maturing a plan, he suddenly gets a partisan Justice of the Peace to seize them with a writ of replevin through a deputy Sheriff, and falling in this, he gets another writ of replevin and places it for service in the hands of our City Fire Warden!

This affair has greatly lowered "Bedford" stock in this community, even with many of his partisan friends. Dorsey is

willing to take all the responsibility which may attach to his acts, in which he is backed by the loyal party of this District, and both he and Bedford know that the salary will be paid to him who is confirmed; if then Bedford has justice, law and right on his side, as is claimed, why this illegal, contemptible, indecent haste to get possession? Is it not the old rebel style, showing the weakness of his cause to perfection!

Brownville, Nebraska, Jan. 24.—Capt. T. W. Bedford, Democrat, recently appointed by the President receiver of the land office, vice Chas. G. Dorsey, procured a writ of replevin from the mayor, by authority of which the deputy sheriff took possession of the records, which Dorsey had heretofore refused to deliver to Bedford, his successor. About dark this evening a party of Dorsey's friends, numbering about one hundred, armed with pistols and revolvers, proceeded to the room where the sheriff had placed the records for safe keeping, and took forcible possession of them. Great excitement exists at present in regard to the settlement of the affair.—Missouri Democrat, 25.

The above dispatch we find in the St. Louis papers of the 25th. Any one who was there can see the falsehoods in the dispatch. The facts are as we have stated them. Bedford first made the move to get possession, and his Justices' writ and Fire Warden were "outranked" by a writ from the District Court in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Bliss. As to pistols none were shown; and Mr. Sloat informs us that during the excitement in the counting room one of Bedford's men got a batch in the store and while flourishing it in the counting room it was taken from him by George Dorsey, who retained possession throughout the scene.

Nebraska Legislature.

Reever presented a memorial signed by 400 citizens of Nebraska praying for a General Herd Law.

Majors presented a petition of citizens of Nemaha county, to allow salaries to Probate Judges. Also, notice of a bill for that purpose.

The bill for a geological survey of the Republican Valley was indefinitely postponed in the Council. We had hoped much from this bill, as the resources of this Valley are comparatively unknown and yet persons who have passed through it describe it as most beautiful and fertile. A geological survey would cost little, and would do much to bring its good points before the public.

Collens presented a bill to repeal the law changing the name of St. Deroine to Marysville.

The memorial and joint resolution of the Council for an appropriation from Congress for a bridge across the Platte river, passed.

The bill to defray the expenses of the Legislature of July, 1866, has passed the House by a vote of 29 to 4.

The bill to remove distinction in schools on account of race or color passed the House by a vote of 25 to 10.

A bill amending the liquor law passed the House.

A resolution assenting to the demands of Congress previous to our admission and guaranteeing their fulfillment has passed the House.

The copperhead melange thrown into the Message of Sec. Paddock, headed "Peace and Union," has met severe reprobation from Committees in both houses, and so well have they met the views of the loyal members that the reports will be published with the Message to counteract any copperhead impression it may convey.

Majors has introduced an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the city of Brownville.

Bill to vacate part of Table Rock has passed the Council.

Mr. Daily's bill to correct the apportionment so as to allow Otoe Co., but one Councilman, and making the other a float in Nemaha, Richardson and Otoe, passed the House by 24 to 11.

Washington News. Mr. Boutwell, from Judiciary Committee, reported to the House a bill providing "that no persons shall be permitted to act as an Attorney or Counsellor in any Court in the United States who have been guilty of treason, bribery, murder, or any other felony, or engaged in any rebellion against the United States, or given aid, comfort, or encouragement to the enemies of the United States in armed hostilities thereto."

Congress, by Mr. Norton, directing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire what if any legislation is necessary to correct the construction of the Department of the Interior of several acts of Congress granting lands to railroads, by which construction settlers are deprived of full benefit of pre-emption and homestead law. Our District is suffering under just such an evil, and the Burlington and Missouri river R. R. grant withholdings one-third of the public lands in this District and about one-half in the Otoe District from settlement. We hope this evil will be corrected.

Congress is about to pass a Registry law for the Territories. The time allowed the President to return bills has expired in both the bill curtailing his pardoning power and that conferring equal suffrage in the Territories, and both thus became laws.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have decided to report a bill making Presidents and Vice Presidents eligible only for one term.

A veto of the Nebraska bill is expected.

Col. Presson. We notice that the Omaha Herald is sarcastically inclined toward Col. Presson, Councilman from Richardson county. The editor of that sheet, Dr. Geo. L. Miller, has occasion to remember Col. Presson's power on the stump; but he now takes a contemptible revenge through the columns of his paper. Its misrepresentations and drivelling articles can do Presson no harm where he is known and where he is not, the general character of the sheet is such that its abuse is the best passport to the confidence of loyal men.

Col. Presson is a power in any community where he is known; and his record is bright on the roll of honor of his country's defenders; not to be sullied now by a personal notice of such contemptible copperhead slanders.

The Land Office Difficulty. Mr. Editor. There is an unfortunate difficulty concerning the Office of Register for this Land District.

C. G. Dorsey was appointed Register in 1865, by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. In November 1866 he was removed, and Theodore W. Bedford appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Dorsey was notified by the proper authority—that he was removed by order of the President, and that when Mr. Bedford filed bonds &c., he—Dorsey—must give Bedford, the books and papers of the Office.

Mr. Jamison—the Receiver—was also notified, that when Bedford filed bonds &c., he would then be the Register.

Bedford filed bonds, had them approved, and then demanded the books, plats and papers of Dorsey, who refused to give them up, stating that he had a commission for four years, and the President had no right to remove him.

Jamison does not recognize Dorsey as Register, and will not act in concert with him, and the consequence is, the Land Office for this district is virtually closed, much to the injury of the people of the district.

The power of the President to remove officers of this class, has never heretofore been questioned. The justice or policy of removals has. The fact is, all Presidents have removed officers, and their Commissions read, that they are to hold the office for so many years, "unless sooner revoked by the President of the United States, for the time being."

I have no particular friendship for Mr. Bedford. He has always been an ultra Democrat, while I have always been a Radical Republican. As a Republican, I wish a Republican could have the office. As a citizen, I want the Land Office opened, and emigrants encouraged to settle here, but so long as this difficulty lasts, people will not settle on the public lands in this district, and feel secure of their homes.

Of Mr. Dorsey I will only say, that if he is a patriot, he will consult the good of the people, and not his own private feelings in this matter. I think that he should give the books and papers to Bedford, so that people can enter land in this district.

"I have no particular friendship for Mr. Bedford," who is "an ultra Democrat, while I have always been a Radical Republican;" "I wish a Republican could have the office;" "I think that he (Dorsey) should give the books and papers to Bedford!" Looks consistent, don't it! Is it "Radical" Republicanism to urge a "knuckling" to A. Johnson and playing into the hands of his appointees?

But, "if Dorsey is a patriot he will consult the good of the people, and not his own private feelings in this matter." Ergo: "Patriots" do not resist the "one man power" to remove officers, for "opinion's sake," Congress is resisting the power of the President to remove, therefore, its members are not patriots! Just what copperheads say.

C. G. Dorsey is not consulting his own interest in this matter, as we know. The steps he has thus far taken are upon the principle that Andrew Johnson has not the right to remove an officer "for opinion's sake." We urged upon him this course long before he refused to give up books; and finding that this course was urged by the leading Radicals of the District, and several prominent lawyers with whom he had correspondence, he took his present stand, regardless of his personal interests or feelings.

W. A. P. says the Land District suffers thereby; let's see; the number of applications for land filed in the office of C. G. Dorsey, Register, during the present month, foot up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. For Homesteads, 4,000 acres. For Scrips, 4,800. For Cash entries, 800. Total, 9,600.

This shows an amazing lack of confidence on the part of "the settler," don't it? And is it Dorsey's fault that Jamison refuses to complete the entries? Or, can any one be so verdant—our correspondent excepted—as to suppose that Jamison's refusal to act can effect the rights of the settler?

There is but one palliation for W. A. P.'s present course, and that is that several Democrats have been urging—since they see that Bedford can't win—that both Bedford and Dorsey withdraw and give W. A. P. the position. Does our correspondent remember the fate of those who left "principles" and wedded "My Policy," or is his a new kind of Radicalism which fuses and blends with conservatism for the benefit of both?

"Pity the sorrows of a poor blind man."

History of the Bible.

By R. C. Barrow.

No. 1. The word Bible, or Bibles, greek, means book or record, and as it was for a long time the only book in the world, received, and still retains the appellation of "the Bible," i. e. the book. All know that we have such a book, and that it claims to be a revelation from God to man, but comparatively few are acquainted with its history, when, and by whom its various books were written, its different translations, made and how it came to be received among us in its present form.

The first five books of the Old Testament, commonly called the five books of Moses, or the Pentateuch, were written by Moses in the year of the world 2513, doubled in Egyptian characters at first, as "Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. Letters were invented Memnon, an Egyptian, in the year 2182, some 331 years before Moses wrote. Skeptics have affirmed that Moses could not have written these books, because he is therein made to record his own death, but the objection has no weight with those who are versed in ancient history. It was the custom of the ancients to place an author's name at the beginning of his work, and upon his death it was written out and finished by his successor in the (the author's) name, and called his book. It is often claimed that the matter contained in the Pentateuch could not have been preserved simply by tradition for more than two thousand years. This objection we shall attempt to remove.

Moah was born in the year 1056, his second son, Shem in the year 1559, twenty-seven years before the flood, which occurred in the year 1656. That all the events recorded, preceding the year 1655 were kept by tradition until that time, we are compelled to believe, but that subsequent events were made matters of hystoroglyphy record, we propose to show in our next paper. It is easy to believe that the events recorded in the six first and a part of the seventh chapters of Genesis were kept by tradition for 1655 years, when we take into consideration the great age of the Patriarchs. The lives of two men span the time from creation to the flood. Adam died in the year 930, Methuselah, born in 687, held converse with Adam 243 years, and lived till the year of the flood, 1656.

"A Missouriian will feel more at home here (Nebraska City) than in Fletcherized Missouri."—News. Yea, verily, if he be rebelized, guerrillized, bushwhackerized or galvanized.

"The Democratic party is stronger today in defeat, than it was before the late disaster overtook it."—Phila. Age. A skunk went rambling along a road, A wagon wheel ran over it; I'm stronger now, in death, than he, Than ever I was before; It nashed thrasher out of me, Thank God for the disaster.

GET THE BEST MRS. SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL FOR CHILDREN. Is now truly acknowledged a superior preparation for all diseases incident to infants and children. EVERY BODY SPEAKS. In exalted terms of commendation of its truly wonderful effects and medicinal virtues, and are delighted with its use.

EGG Price, Only 25 cents per Dozen. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Prepared at the Grafton Medicine Company, St. Louis. Sold by HOLLADAY & CO., Jan. 1st. 6m Brownville, Neb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sly as You Keep it

Cogswell's

Great Western

Livery and Sale Stables,

Corner Main and Levee Streets, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

are Completed and he has now on hand the best Stock of Livery Horses to be found in the West together with an Entirely new Stock of

Haggies and Carriages of the latest styles made to order and finished with great care regardless of Expense; an Elegant Close Carriage for accommodation of Parties in and out of the City with or without Driver, will be furnished, Day or night at short notice

Fast Teams, Gay Teams, Safe Teams, Teams for Ladies to drive, all to hire at the same old price.

LOOK SHARP

The Great Western, has best accommodation for gifty Horses, and a good well of water in the Stable, also

Carriage House, Large Corral and Sheds for Stock of all kinds, also, a good Hacksmith Shop in full operation for accommodation of Stables. The best of Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran &c. in large quantities all ways on hand for accommodation of Travelers.

Stock kept by the day week or month, persons wishing to buy or sell any kind of stock will consult the owner, a gifter and woman can make from \$5 to \$50 per day, and no risk of loss! A small capital required of from \$20 to \$100—the more money invested the greater the profits. No money required in advance—first send the articles and receive pay afterwards! If you actually wish to make money rapidly and easily, write for full particulars and address

MILNOR & CO., (From Paris), 210 BROADWAY, New York City. 1-y Newspapers copying will be liberally dealt with. Martha McCoy, Complainant VS James McCoy, respondent

In pursuance of a deceptal order of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska Territory, and for Nemaha County, in said Territory, in Chancery, sitting in the above entitled cause I will sell at public auction at the door of McPherson's Hall in the City of Brownville, that being the place where the last term of said District Court was held

On Thursday the 23rd day of February A. D. 1867, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described tract or parcel of land Situate in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, to-wit: Commencing at a stake placed 40 rods North 41 degrees West of the half mile Stone at the South side of Section No. 2, Township N. 4, Range No. 15 East, thence running North rods, thence East 82 rods to the bank of the Little Nemaha River, thence up the meanderings of said River 10 1/2 rods to an Oak Tree, thence South 8 rods to stake, thence South 85 degrees East 32 rods to a Stake, thence south 82 degrees East 29 rods, thence South 79 degrees East 32 rods, to the place of beginning containing 22, and 90-100 acres.

Terms of sale cash in hand January 24, 1867. WM. G. GLASGOW, 17-41 \$13.25 Sheriff of Nemaha County

A. F. Cromwell, Plaintiff VS George Plumb Defendant } Justice of the Peace Commencing on the 23rd day of January, 1867. 1867 issued an order of attachment in the above case for eighteen dollars. A. F. CROMWELL 17-3 weeks 4,50 pd 2,80

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of E. H. Burches & Co., was mutually dissolved on the fifteenth day of January, 1867. E. H. BURCHES R. W. FURNAS January, 15th 1867 17-31

STRAY NOTICES. Taken up by the undersigned, living 7 miles North West of Brownville, Nebraska, on the 7th day of January 1867, a Red Heifer, 2 years old next Spring, long back bush of tail white, hind legs white part wap up. 18-pd MATHIAS TREVEES.

Taken up by the undersigned, living in Redford Precinct, on the 23rd day of January, 1867, One red and white spotted Bull, two year old last spring, no marks on brands. Jan. 19, 1867. 17 PETER ENGLS.

Taken up by the undersigned living five miles North West of Long Bridge, in Nemaha County Nebraska, on the 1st day of January, 1867, one Red Heifer, one year old last Spring, no marks on brands. 17-pd JONAH OHD.

Taken up by the undersigned, living one and a half miles West of Arpinville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 15th day of December, 1866, One red and white Steer, about three years old. Jan. 18th, 1867. 15 WILLIAM PENNY.

Taken up by the undersigned, living in Nemaha County, Nebraska, on the 1st day of Jan. 1867, one Red Heifer, one year old, marked with smooth crop of feet only, and two underhoofs in the right. 18-31-pd

Taken up by the subscriber living in Otter Rock Precinct, Nov. 17, 1866, a Yoke of Cattle, one a red steer with left horn off and smooth crop off of each ear, the other a cow, wide left horn broken off, branded C on left hip, supposed to be eight years old. 18-31-pd JOHN B. EPLER.

Taken up by the undersigned, living two miles South of Paris in Nemaha County, on the 23rd day of December, 1866, two yearling Steers, red and white spotted, marked, with swallow fork in left ear and underhoof in right. Jan. 5th, 1867. G. W. GLASGOW. 5-21-U

Improved Farming Land to Rent. That portion of the Heywood Farm now occupied as Nursery, and the Good Farm, both within two miles of Brownville are for rent this season. Also about 60 acres of the Duffin Farm in the Peru bottom near Duffin's Farm. For details apply to R. W. FURNAS Jan. 24. 1867 17-31 or W. H. HOOPER Brownville

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