

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, April 24, 1868.

## TRUE POLICY WITH INDIANS.

THE Daily Gazette, published at Helena, Montana, has, what it considers, reliable information respecting attacks of Indians upon a road party and miners' camp in the vicinity of Diamond City. These attacks, the editor thinks, prove conclusively that hostile savages, bent on business, are hovering around the mining camps and prospecting parties. He asks the question: "If these prowling vagabonds can with impunity steal horses and fight miners in sight of Diamond City and New York Gulch, what hinders them from doing the same in the suburbs of Helena?" And then advises the arming and "properly mounting of one hundred experienced mountaineers and soldiers at once, and push into the haunts of the Indian horse-thieves and murderers, and administer a lesson to them that they will remember for some time. He thinks it useless for the citizens to wait for Territorial organizations and councils, if they wish to act promptly and with effect.

Alluding to the statements made in Montana, and through the West generally, about the inefficiency of regular soldiers in keeping order among the Indians, he says the soldiers stationed in Montana have a good opportunity now to clear themselves, and their fellow-soldiers elsewhere, from such aspersions, and he believes they will do it. The editor evidently has his own views of the manner in which the Indians should be treated, and has an idea that the policy of the Government is not the best that might be adopted. It differs so much from that of the people, he says, that it must be abandoned. He writes his views as follows:

"Indians, who pay no respect to solemn treaties, and to private personal rights, have no right to expect immunity from those whom they insult. The interests of Montana, and in fact the whole Union, demand a different policy toward the Sioux, Crow and Blackfoot from that suggested by Congress and the Peace Commission. We want peace, and must have it even at the expense of catapombs of savages. We want lands to mine and cultivate, and if the noble red man refuses to let us have them, we must take them. Our policy would be to whip the murdering, thieving profligate of the plains and forests into good manners, when they deserve it, and treat them well as long as they behave themselves.

There can be no doubt about the correctness of the advice to arm and properly mount a body of men, ready for any emergency in settlements exposed to Indian foes. Concert of action, energy and promptness among settlers on the frontiers go a long way towards preserving their lives, homes and property from their attacks. But, as we have repeatedly proved in this Territory, the best time to exercise these excellent qualities is before the Indians have made their demonstrations. Under such circumstances, as under many others, "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure." It has rarely been the case that Indians have made any attack upon individuals or settlements, or committed any depredations upon stock in this Territory, when the people have been in a state of vigilant preparation. Their most successful raids and attacks have been made when the settlers have been living in fancied security, or in a state of incomplete preparation. The neglect of those precautions which ordinary prudence would suggest has resulted in the loss of many precious lives and much valuable property, and these successes have emboldened the Indians and prolonged difficulties. Unceasing vigilance should be exercised to guard against surprises and attacks from the red men. They do not like to risk their lives any more than white men do, notwithstanding their predatory habits, by attacking people who are prepared to defend themselves and their property. This method of maintaining peace is the safest and least expensive, and obviates the necessity of slaying "catapombs of savages."

NOTICE.—Bishop Edward Hunter desires to see all the Bishops, Counselors and leading farmers of this country, and as many from the adjacent counties as can conveniently be present, at a meeting to be held at the Old Tabernacle, at 10 a.m., on Monday next. Important business will be attended to.

## By Telegraph.

### PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION.

New York, 23.—August Belmont has received a despatch from Mr. Sneed, Secretary of the Democratic Committee, dated Lenoir, Ga., which says the Constitution is undoubtedly defeated; nothing can change the result, except such frauds as will be too gross not to be palpable, and for that reason such frauds are not to be expected. The defeat of the Constitution is clear by a large majority.

### GEN. GORDON ELECTED GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Gen. Gordon has been elected Governor of Georgia by a surprisingly large majority. The counties which have the largest negro majorities have all gone Democratic.

## HORRIBLE OUTRAGE ON A BOY.

One of the matrons at the Orphan Asylum, Cumberland street, Brooklyn, has been arrested, charged with committing a horrible outrage on a boy ten years of age, as a punishment for misbehavior. She poured kerosene over his person, and then set fire to him, burning him so badly that a surgical operation had to be performed.

## ROBBERY IN WALL STREET.

It was discovered, yesterday, by Tanner & Co., 50 Wall street, that \$33,000 in bonds belonging to the firm had mysteriously disappeared; the police have been notified, but as yet they have not learned who committed the robbery.

## SOMETHING MORE ABOUT DICKENS' POOR RELATIONS.

Boston, 23.—The English correspondent of the *Advertiser* states that the widow of Dickens' brother, is in England in feeble health, and has every aid needed from Chas. Dickens.

## FOREIGN.

### RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.

London, 23.—Sir Morton Peto and Lawrence Oliphant have resigned their seats in Parliament.

### BISMARCK WITHDRAWS THE FEDERALIST BILL.

Berlin.—Bismarck has withdrawn from the North German Parliament, the Federalist bill introduced by the Government, on account of the amendments to the bill by the opposition.

### NARVAEZ IMPROVING.

Madrid.—It is announced that the Prime Minister, Narvaez, is better this evening.

### REBELS VICTORIOUS.

New York.—Mail advices from Laguna, Venezuela, to March 23d, state that the rebels are in the entire possession of the provinces of Barcelona, Oraguja, Bolivar and Carribona.

## EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

In February last Mr. John Massacre, of Harrison township, Hudson county, N. Y. was bitten by a dog in his possession. No particular notice was taken of the wound and it was almost forgotten. On the 4th inst., however Mr. M. was attacked by spasms, which continuing for two days, he called in a physician who at once pronounced the disease to be hydrophobia. The usual remedies were administered but with no good effect, the spasms becoming more frequent, and the unfortunate man's sufferings so intense that he had to be bound down in bed with ropes. He lingered on until the morning of the 9th instant when his torment was terminated by death.

Three Moorish emigrants, agriculturists by profession, and named respectively Abd-el-Kader, Mahomet and Larbe, recently landed at New York. They found employment at the Labor Exchange.

Edwin Booth is building a new theatre in New York at the corner of twenty-third St. and Sixth Avenue. Its length on Twenty-third street will be 185 feet; its depth 98 feet. The breadth on Sixth Avenue will be 98 feet with an additional entrance besides the main entrance on Twenty-third street. No stoves or furnaces will be used in the building, steam pipes being the only heating apparatus. The stage will be 75 feet wide and 55 deep; the auditorium 68 feet by 88. The 23rd street entrance will be richly ornamented. The architecture will be in the style of the French Renaissance. In the centre, over the main entrance there is to be a figure of Shakespeare.

The building is to be completed by the close of the present year.

It is understood that the Indian Commissioners have arranged to visit Bridger some time in May, in order to make a treaty with Washakie and his band for the possession of Wind River Valley. Runners are to be sent out shortly to bring in the Indians by the appointed time. So says the *Sweetwater Miner*, having received private advice to that effect.

Mr. J. Outwater, an employee of the Erie Railroad Company, has been astonishing the members of the Board of Education and some of the leading citizens of Jersey City, by a display of his wonderful powers in mental arithmetic. In the fundamental rules of arithmetic and in questions in interest, it is said that he gave answers which astonished all present. The sum of a dozen lines, of eight or nine figures each, was told by him almost instantly; while in multiplication, he, at a glance, told the product of a multiplicant and multiplier of three or four figures each, and also told the sum of the whole number of products of a long string of figures such as 62 x 75 etc. Mr. Outwater does not profess to be a mathematician, but says he can do anything that involves no more than the first four rules in arithmetic. He is now employed in adjusting the freight bills of the Erie Railroad, and can do much work as was formerly done by six clerks.

Female suffrage is beginning to be strongly agitated in Britain. A recent number of the *Aberdeen Herald* states that a petition in its favor has been circulated in that city. The petition set forth that women are competent by law and in fact to carry on a business, to administer an estate, etc.; and that their admission to the privilege of the franchise would be in harmony with the principles of the representative system in Britain, while its beneficial effects would not be attended by any possibility of dangerous political consequences.

## REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the New Tabernacle, afternoon, April 6, 1868.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

The items of instruction which have been laid before us by Elders George A. Smith and George Q. Cannon are very important to us, they are subjects which we have dwelt upon for years. It is generally known among us that we commenced some years ago to raise cotton in the southern portion of our Territory, and it is also known that machinery to manufacture it has been introduced into this country. All this has been done to encourage the people to become self-sustaining. I am ready to acknowledge that the Latter-day Saints are the best people, and the most willing people to do right that I know anything about. But when we take into particular and close consideration their acts, and compare them with the teachings they are constantly receiving, we think and say that they are very far from taking all the counsel given them of the Lord through His servants. But were they to be counseled, for instance, to go to the gold mines, many of them would obey with alacrity. If they were to be counseled to chew or smoke tobacco, many would lift up both hands for this, and shout for joy. If the sisters, many of them, were counseled to continue the use of tea and coffee they would sit up all night in the morning, and we think and say that they are very far from taking all the counsel given them of the Lord through His servants. But were they to be counseled, for instance, to go to the gold mines, many of them would obey with alacrity. If they were to be counseled to chew or smoke tobacco, many would lift up both hands for this, and shout for joy. If the sisters, many of them, were counseled to continue the use of tea and coffee they would sit up all night in the morning, and we think and say that they are very far from taking all the counsel given them of the Lord through His servants. But were they to be counseled, for instance, to go to the gold mines, many of them would obey with alacrity. If they were to be counseled to chew or smoke tobacco, many would lift up both hands for this, and shout for joy. If the sisters, many of them, were counseled to continue the use of tea and coffee they would sit up all night in the morning, and we think and say that they are very far from taking all the counsel given them of the Lord through His servants.

A thorough reformation is needed in regard to our eating and drinking, and at this point I will freely express myself, and shall be glad if the people will hear, believe and obey. If the people were willing to receive the true knowledge from heaven in regard to their diet they would cease eating swine's flesh. I know this as well as Moses knew it, and without putting it in a code of commandments. When I tell you that it is the will of the Lord to cease eating swine's flesh, very likely some one will tell you that it is the will of the Lord to stop eating swine's flesh, and another that it is the will of the Lord to stop eating fowl and fish, until the minds of the people become bewildered, so that they know not how to decide between right and wrong, truth and error. The beef fed upon our mountain grasses is as healthy food as we need at present. Beef, so fattened, is as good as wild meat, and is quite different in its nature from staid-flesh meat. But we can eat fish; and I ask the people of this community, who hinder you from raising fowl for their eggs? Who hinder you from cultivating fruit of every variety that will flourish in the different parts of this Territory? There has not been a day through the whole winter that I have not had fresh peaches, and plenty of apples and berries. Who hinder any person in this community from having these different kinds of food in their families? Fish is as healthy a food as we can eat, if we except vegetables and fruit, and with them will become a very wholesome diet. What hinders us from surrounding ourselves with an abundance of these various articles of food, which will promote health and prolong longevity? If it is anything, it is our own neglect; or, in other words, which will answer my purpose better, the want of knowing how.

We cannot say there are loafers on our streets; still, there are persons in our community who seem to have no other aim in existence, than to pass away their time to no purpose or use to themselves or the community. They have nothing to do, and think that they cannot apply themselves to anything that will benefit themselves and their families, when they might with great propriety be engaged in laying out gardens, fencing and planting it, and laying a foundation to make themselves and their families comfortable. It is true we have taken a great share of this people from manufacturing districts, where the great masses of the people know nothing about cultivating the earth; but they can learn it soon, if they will, after they get here. Let your minds be at home, and let your attention be directed to that which the Lord has given you for honor and glory to yourself, instead of being like the fool which Solomon wrote about; whose eyes are in the ends of the earth. Consider that you are at home, and strive to make your homes happy, content and delightful; let the spirit which you enjoy yourself about dwell there.

What is the reason that our brethren do not progress faster in their improvement? In a great measure it is for the want of leaders. But this is not altogether so. Generally it is for lack of judgment and wisdom, tact and talent, taste, industry and prudence in our Bishops. As it has been said, as with the priest so with the people. This is the case in a great measure; and we can say, as in the Bishop so are the members of his ward. It is the duty of the Bishops to take a course to make their lives, characters, doings and sayings, fit examples in all things to the people of their wards. Some of our Bishops have made no improvements for eighteen years. I have asked the Bishops to sow a little rye, to make straw for hats and bonnets. A few have done so. I have asked them to do the same thing this spring, that the sisters of their wards may have straw to manufacture. If the Bishops have not time to do this, brethren to do it who have time and ground, and let there be an acre of rye sown to each ward, and then ask the sisters to gather it in the proper season. Some say that wheat straw is as good as rye, if properly prepared. Gather the straw, and make your bonnets and hats, and wear them when you come to this Tabernacle; and make hats for your husbands and sons to wear, and for your brothers and your sisters, your daughters and your mothers, and let us recall the sisters and all our brethren and all our children wearing hats and bonnets of material produced and manufactured by ourselves. I have been pleading for this for years and years.

This is leap year; let the ladies take the lead in this and every other species of home industry at which they can be employed. We have asked the sisters to organize themselves into Relief Societies; I again ask the sisters in every ward of the Territory to do so, and get women of good understanding to be your leaders, and then get counsel from men of understanding; and let your fashions proceed from yourselves, and become acquainted with those noble traits of character which belong to your sex. Ever since I knew that my mother was a woman I have loved the sex, and delight in their chastity. The man who abuses, or tries to bring dishonor upon the female sex is a fool, and does not know that his mother and his sister were women. Women are more ready to do and love the right than men are; and if they could have a little guidance, and were encouraged to carry out the instincts of their nature, they would effect a revolution for good in any community a great deal quicker than men can accomplish it. Men have been placed on the earth to bear rule and to lead in every good work, and if they would do their duty to-day in our own government, and then through out the world, they would stop whining about the "Mormons" marrying so many wives, and the ladies would have somebody to protect them and they would not need to flee to the "Mormon" Elders for protection. But outside of this community they are destroying the sex, ruining all they can, and then they boast of their victory. Shall I say that the women are short-sighted, and that they are weak? No, I will say that it is in their nature for guidance, and thus the sterner sex can be led astray and ruined. It is the decree of the Almighty upon them to lean upon man as their superior, and he has abused his privilege as their natural protector and covered them with abuse and dishonor.

I wish the whole people of the United States could hear me now, I would say to them, let every man in the land over eighteen years of age take a wife, and then go to work with your hands and cultivate the earth, or labor at some mechanical business, or some honest trade to provide an honest living for yourselves and those who depend upon you for their subsistence; observing temperance, and loving truth and virtue; then would the women be cared for, be nourished, honored and blest, becoming honorable mothers of a race of men and women, farther advanced in physical and mental perfection than their fathers. This would create a revolution in our country, and would produce results that would be of incalculable good. If they would do this, the Elders of the Church would not be under the necessity of taking so many wives. Will they do this? No, they will not; and there are many who will continue to ruin every virtuous woman they can, buying the virtue of woman with money and deception, and thus the lords of creation proceed from one conquest to another, coasting of their victories, let intervals of tears and death in their pathway; and what have they conquered? A poor, weak, confiding, loving woman. And what have they broken and crushed and destroyed? One of the fairest gems of all God's creation. O man! for shame. If the men of the city of New York alone had done for the last twenty years as the men of this community have done, from two to four hundred thousand fewer men would have perished upwards, whose dishonor and ruin are mercifully covered in the grave, would now be in life and health, moving in the circles of happy homes, prayed for, respected, loved and honored.

Now, ladies, go to and organize yourselves into Relief Societies, and get your husbands to produce you some straw, and commence bonnet and hat making. If every ward would commence and continue this and other industrial pursuits, it would not be long before the females of the wards of our Territory would have stores in their wards, and means sufficient to send and get the articles which they need, that cannot yet be manufactured here and which they may want to distribute. It is an old saying that a woman can throw out of the window with a spoon as fast as a man can throw into the door with a shovel; but a good house-keeper will be saving and economical, and teach her children to be good house-keepers, and how to take care of everything that is put in their charge. I do not wish to go into detail here; I see too much; I know too much of the waste and neglect of our females to feel satisfied with them. In this any more so with the female portion of our community than among the males? No; not at all, but the neglect, the idleness, the waste, and the extravagance of men in our community are ridiculous. They are constantly taught better; they know better; yet, in many instances, the same reckless waste is indulged in by the whole family. If we will learn to be wise and careful, we shall devote all our time in that way that will be of the greatest advantage to us and to our common cause, continually bettering our condition, and becoming more and more competent to do good.

I have tried continually to get this people to pursue a course that will make them self-sustaining, taking care of their poor—the lame, the halt and the blind, lifting the ignorant from where they have no opportunity of observing the ways of the world, and of understanding the common knowledge possessed among the children of men, bringing them together from the four quarters of the world, and making of them an intelligent, virtuous and self-sustaining people. This is a work that is worthy the attention of the Saints. We have gathered thousands together from many nations. By the aid of the Almighty we have raised them out of penury and miserable dependence, and have taught them how to become self-sustaining, useful to themselves and their neighbors, good citizens, and faithful Saints. We are still continuing our labors in gathering the poor from foreign lands, and the people are doing marvels in contributing their means for this purpose; and it is still coming, and we hope to be able to still enlarge our operations for the deliverance of the poor and down-trodden Saints of all nations. We can continue to receive and send mass until July.

Now, sisters, will you commence to pay attention to the raising of silk. There are numbers of sisters in our community who could pay attention to this industry; and teach the children to gather the mulberry leaves and to feed the worms. I wish all those sisters whose hands are not tied with large families to enter into this business with heart and hand in their different wards. Plant the mulberry tree, and raise silk every year, also silk worm eggs. By pursuing this business faithfully, year by year, it will bring a yearly revenue to each ward of thousands of dollars, making the people more and more able to perform works of benevolence and mercy, and to make themselves more and more comfortable in their living. The Kingdom of God is upward and onward, and will so continue until its power and influence extend to the relief of the honest of all nations. It is, for us to look to the welfare of the Kingdom of God; for it alone will sustain us, build us up and save us now and hereafter, and prepare us to enjoy a blessed eternity. May God bless you. Amen.

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## TROUT RAISING.

Through the kindness of Dr. Bernhisel we have been furnished with the following:

At Richland, on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, an individual whose general appearance and manner of life reminds us of the quaint character of Daniel Boone of Kentucky, is systematically and successfully engaged in raising trout. Nine months ago he commenced by impounding in the largest and deepest of a line of half a dozen boxes, graduated in size, and separated by gratings, through which the water of a brook was made to course its way, a few trout caught from the neighboring streams. He then built a low, rough house, about 10x15 feet in size, well lighted and perfectly tight, to render it warm in winter and cool in summer, and laid out the bottom in gravel beds of different degrees of fineness, protected at the sides by boards three or four inches high. Over these beds the water was allowed to flow, to the depth of a couple of inches, in an almost imperceptible current, admitted through a screen at one end and departing in the same manner at the other; yet both openings were arranged so as to exclude the winter's cold and summer's heat. At the spawning season the eggs were gathered from the large tank first mentioned, and spread upon the finest of the gravel beds, and here allowed quietly to remain during the few days necessary for hatching. The egg is about the size of a pea, and seems like a liquid pearl, with the merest black speck in the center. This speck rapidly grows, and assumes the form of the infant fish, which soon bursts its sack and moves in the water, a thing of life and incipient beauty. The sack adheres to the young trout, furnishing nourishment to develop its strength, until at length it is enabled to roam at will, and find its food for itself. Gradually leaving the quiet bed of sand and shallow water that saw its birth, the little fellow seeks the shining pebbles, and finally dives off into a deeper compartment; an event which qualifies him, in the mind of his guardian, for a transfer to the smallest of the tanks outside, in the full light of the heavens. At intervals of a few weeks the young trout are taken out with a dep net and promoted from one tank to another, till at last he reaches one out of which he is fit to be taken to tickle the palate of an epicure. To guard against the fury of the flood or the frenzy of the famished, each of these boxes or tanks is provided with a cover which can be locked at pleasure. The few that in the outset were fished from the brooks have multiplied till now their numbers can be counted by millions. Among them are some specimens that are wonderful curiosities in their way; one with two heads and one body; another with two bodies and but one tail. This last specimen darts gaily about, with the heads at an angle of about 22 degrees from a direct line, the tail making a steady lateral movement; and all without the slightest apparent difficulty.

The trout are all fed once a day, the young ones on loppered milk and hard-boiled eggs grated fine, and the older ones on raw beef and liver, by turns, chopped to the consistency of minced-meat for pies. Those of the ripest age, who have learned to trust their faithful attendant, will come at his call and freely feed from his fingers. He generally gratifies their appetites so long as they continue to shoot out of their element and turn their somersaults beneath his friendly hand.

## FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE AT BRIGHTON NURSERY, 16th WARD, 1 Block West of Union Square.

G. B. WALLACE, Proprietor.

APPLE TREES.

One, Two and Three years old from the bud.

## PEAR TREES.

One and Two years old from the bud, worked on their own stock.

Also PLUM, APRICOT and PEACH TREES, which I will sell CHEAP for GRAIN, PRODUCE, STOCK, WOOD, LUMBER, &c.

N. B. For a LIVE FENCE I have HONEY LOCUSTS ready for transplanting, which make one of the best fences, grow fast and never sprout from the roots, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Also 2m

## JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCKSMITH,

At the Sign of the

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

Has always on hand Guns, Pistols and ammunition for Sale on Reasonable Terms. Repairs done on the shortest notice.

A Good Supply of Harness, Saddles and Bridles always on hand. Repairs neatly executed. RUSKINSON'S PREMIUM WHIPS on hand, and Repairs done on the Premises.

Stock and Produce taken in Exchange for the Highest Market Price when desired.

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## THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Cairns.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1868.

ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. & MRS. G. B. WALDRON

First Appearance of Mrs. GEO. B. WALDRON!

Will be presented, the celebrated Indian National Drama, in 3 Acts, entitled

NICK OF THE WOODS.

Mr. G. B. WALDRON.

Jibbenalnosay, Bloody Nathan, Nick of the Woods, The Avenger, Reginald Ashburne, Spirit of the Waters, Richard Braxley, Mr. J. S. Lindsay, Capt. Hoarling Ralph Stackpole, Mr. J. M. Hardie, Col. Tom Bruce, Mr. D. McKenzie, Big Tom Bruce, Mr. G. Teasdale, Young Tom Bruce, Mr. J. E. Evans, Little Tom Bruce, Master Rudgar Clawson, Abel Doe, Mr. E. D. Crowther, Roland Forrester, Mr. J. Graham, First Emigrant, Mr. J. J. Lindsay, Wenonah (the Blue Vulture), Mr. A. M. Keith, Piankeshaw (Indian), Mr. R. B. Keith, Tianska (Indian), Mr. R. Matthews, Nebematah (Indian), Mr. N. Gray, Telle Doe, Mrs. G. B. WALDRON, Edith Forrester, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. M. G. Clawson, Phoebe Bruce, Miss Lizzie Platt, Nellie Bruce, Miss Foreman, Emigrants, Indians, Settlers &c.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

SLASHER & CRASHER

Benjamin Blowhard, Mr. D. McKenzie, Sampson Slasher, Mr. P. Margate, Christopher Crasher, Mr. J. J. Graham, Lieut. Brown, Mr. R. B. Keith, Dinah Blowhard, Mrs. M. G. Clawson, Ned, Miss Alexander

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

TO ARRIVE!

AT

WALKER BRO'S

IN A

FEW DAYS.

THREE MULE TRAINS!

Loaded with a

FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

STAPLE GOODS!

TO BE

Sold off Cheap!

WALKER BRO'S.

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GONE EAST!

CRONYN & PERRIS,

ANNOUNCE THE DEPARTURE OF

Mr. Perris

FOR THE EAST,

Where he will remain for some length of time

to attend to

COMMISSION PURCHASING

AND FORWARDING!

We will continue to receive orders for

Merchandise and Machinery

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

All purchases delivered at the TERMS of the RAILROAD or Freightage when so may be desired.

Cronyn & Perris.

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