

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, November 29, 1870.

## RAISINS AND SILK.

THE day we think is not far distant when the importation of raisins to this Territory will no longer be necessary. This branch of production is receiving considerable attention in the settlements south of the rim of the Basin, and if persevered in, as no doubt it will be, the time is not far distant when the amount produced will be sufficient to supply the demand of the Territory for this article. Elder Richard Bentley, who recently arrived from St. George, brought us a box of raisins of his manufacture. They were the *Fisher Zagos*, a Hungarian grape which grows to fine perfection in the southern settlements, and which makes an excellent raisin. Had we not been told they were a home production we should not have distinguished them from the best imported varieties. In fact, they are superior to most of the raisins brought into this market, having a thinner skin and smaller seeds. Brother Bentley informs us that these and other kinds of raisins can be produced in the South at as low a price as the foreign varieties can be brought here. He has had experience in the business, and his judgment can be relied on. At present, of course, the supply is not sufficient; but the production is being rapidly increased, and it is not too much to anticipate that ere long all our raisins will come from that region. Already they are in market, he having brought a small quantity last year, and again this year, and as their merits become known, and the public flattered by using them that, though home-manufactured, they are equally good with those brought from the South of Europe, they will gradually take the place of these latter, and the sending of money out of the Territory for this article will be stopped.

The development of every branch of production such as this, is a cause of gratulation to the entire people of these mountains. The production of raisins in the south may not keep a large amount of means in the Territory, when compared with the amount sent out for other articles; but still if that business prove successful, it will stop one leak, and also furnish an article of food in greater abundance to all classes of the population; for the production of raisins at home will undoubtedly lead to their more wide-spread and general use.

The necessity of the people of these mountains turning their attention to the production of articles which will supply their own wants, and which they can successfully export is becoming daily more apparent. The production of cereals has principally occupied the time of the people in the past. Circumstances, however, are gradually forcing us into other branches. The classification of labor among us has long been urged upon the people by leading men; in view of present surroundings their teachings have a practical significance which is perceptible to the dullest mind.

In this connection the communications which appeared in our columns last Friday evening on the subject of silk-raising are noteworthy. Brother Samuel Cornaby gives us interesting information respecting the progress which is being made at Spanish Fork in developing this valuable and remunerative industry. It is true that the amount realized from the sale of eggs may sound trifling. It is only three hundred dollars; but it is money; and if proper steps be taken to carry on the business what can we produce in this Territory, with less difficulty and expense of production and of transportation, to export, for which money can be realized? What has been done in Spanish Fork is but the beginning of what, if properly managed, will become a very fine business, in the management of which, at certain seasons of the year, employment can be given to all the hands that can be found. The example of that settlement in forming a co-operative silk company can be imitated profitably by every settlement in these mountains. It is as the Secretary of that Company, in his communication says: "Here the climate, soil, and everything pertaining to the production of silk is very favorable. The fact is now clearly demonstrated that Utah is eminently a silk producing country." In this county President Young has planted an extensive plantation of mulberry trees, he has also built a large cocoonery, practically and thoroughly demonstrating the fact that this climate is unsurpassed for the production of silk-worms, silk and eggs, and that they can be produced at a large profit. We hope to hear of his example and that of Spanish Fork being followed in other places, until Utah's capabilities in this direction will be developed and be fully recognized.

## SOCIAL LIFE.

AFTER a recital of the instances of depravity and crime in its issue of the day previous, the *New York Standard* in an ably written article, "A Glance at our Social Life," states

"Not in this city only, but in every part of the land, the air is thick with exhalations of murder and of crime as bad as murder. On what hypothesis can we account for this terrible condition of society? There must be some profound reason at the bottom—some fearful evil which is sapping away the foundations of our social structure, and there is not a terrible history in these few words—

"That case of 'serious illness' just reported is only a common (or uncommon) drunk."

"These 'uncommon drunks' of women are very common indeed. They speak of a depravity worse than anything we could conceive of without such sights daily before our eyes. The same influences which throw women on the streets as common drunkards lead mothers to murder their offspring, parents to discard their children and husbands to forsake their wives. Our homes are not homes in the fullest sense of the term. The old domestic feeling has vanished from our hearthstones. Our social life has been degraded by a personal pride, which leads all classes of people to avoid honest work and seek to appear what they are not. Women are ashamed to brew and bake and boil. Some mothers are ashamed to nourish their own children, and many married women—respectable as the world goes—who appear in Broadway daily and are active in every fashionable dissipation, utterly refuse to be mothers. In these two facts are the secrets of the 'Easy Divorce' movement, and in them is the foundation for half of the crimes which are chronicled in every issue of the newspapers. American women are dragging our social life into the mire. We have no desire to withhold the ballot from them if they want it. But we would rather see them noble wives and mothers than intelligent voters. They must save us from becoming a nomadic people, living in boarding-houses instead of the place called 'home.' They must inspire a love for little children. They must take young men from the streets, and make them happy in the social circle. Home must become the centre of attraction, or crime will increase—especially the crime which is now so frequent. There is a catastrophe awaiting us unless we learn where lies the danger."

The *Standard* closes its article by saying that day by day the evidence accumulates that the police are prompting crime. Where it will end, it says, no living man can tell.

THE Kansas correspondence of the *New York Herald*, furnishes an account of an affray which is probably equal, in human savagery, to any event of the kind that ever occurred, in border life. The affair took place in the early part of the present month. Four drovers, two of them brothers, named Joe and Charley Bigger, the others named Gus Norton and Tom Jackson, were returning from Missouri, where they had been selling cattle, to their homes in Texas. They had camped in the afternoon, two or three hours before sundown, on a small stream in Indian Territory, about forty miles from Lowell, Kas., and after making preparations for supper, sat down to play poker. Very shortly after commencing three professional gamblers, from Fort Scott, en route to Kansas city, whose names were Watrous, Allison and Bradford, came along, and were invited to join in the game. The invitation was accepted, and play commenced between two of the drovers, Joe Bigger and Jackson, and Watrous and Bradford, two of the gamblers. For awhile the drovers were fortunate, but soon the luck changed, and the gamblers were in a fair way to clean out their men; but unfortunately Watrous was detected cheating by Bigger. A row at once commenced, blows were interchanged and pistols drawn; but it was finally agreed that Bigger and Watrous should fight it out on horseback, with bowie knives. They were divested of their coats and shirts, their knives bound to their right hands, and they were set sixty yards apart, with the understanding to ride at each other at the word "go." Watrous was mounted on a large roan horse, Bigger on a strong fiery pony. When the signal was given the combat commenced, but not until the third round was blood drawn, when the horse of Watrous received a slight cut in the flank from Bigger's knife. In the fourth round Bigger drove his knife deep into his adversary's side, the latter inflicting a severe cut on Bigger's animal. Both men and horses were exasperated, and at the fifth round Bigger struck Watrous in the face with his left fist, and inflicted a horrible gash in his thigh with his knife, Watrous in return driving his weapon into Bigger's shoulder. The human and dumb brutes were now becoming weak from loss of blood, and in the sixth round Watrous tried to ride down Bigger's pony, and the latter in trying to avoid the collision was severely wounded in the arm and face; his pony, however, although badly hurt, seized the check of Watrous's animal and tore it in a fearful manner.

In the seventh round the shock of the combatants was so great that Bigger's pony was thrown, his rider under him; but both regained themselves. Watrous was very weak from the wound in his thigh, and his horse was bleeding to death from the wound in his neck, but both men and horses received additional wounds, Watrous being struck in the thigh, Bigger in the side. In the eighth and final round both horses fell with the concussion; but Bigger, streaming with gore from back, arms and side, extricated himself, and pounced upon Watrous, too weak to rise, and stabbed him to the heart. Bradford, one of the remaining gamblers, seeing the fate of his friend, fired at Bigger, and he fell dead on the corpse of his antagonist. A free fight then commenced between the remaining drovers and the other two gamblers; during which one of the latter, Bradford, was killed, and two of the former, Norton and Bigger severely but not fatally wounded.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

**Political Difficulties in Alabama—A Governor and Treasurer refuse to resign in favor of their successors!**

**A BALLOON, WITH TWO PASSENGERS FROM PARIS, LANDS IN NORWAY!**

**Discovery of Rich Gold Diggings in Mexico!**

**A GREAT DECISIVE BATTLE IMMINENT!**

## ALABAMA.

Political Difficulties.

MONTGOMERY.—A conflict has arisen between the Governor and the Treasurer, Smith and Bingham. Governor and Treasurer, refuse to give up their offices to their successors and have obtained troops from the commanding officer here to protect them. Both branches of the legislature were in session to-day. The Senate adjourned without taking action, but the House appointed a committee to investigate by what authority troops are quartered, in time of peace, at the capital. An indignation meeting will be held to-night.

## INDIANA.

Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS.—An old citizen, living near Madison, Ind., was found murdered in his house yesterday. It is supposed he was killed on Friday. He was a bachelor, living alone.

## WASHINGTON.

Report of Revenue Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The report of the commissioner of Internal Revenue, Delano, will be made public to-morrow. It is a longer report than last year, and contains some important recommendations with regard to the tax on tobacco. It does not, contrary to report, recommend any change in the whisky tax. On the latter point the report says the experience of the past year has served to strengthen the commissioner's opinion as to the impolicy of changing the law taxing spirits, and induces me to repeat the recommendation of my last annual report, that the rate of tax and manner of collection be not changed. The reports of revenue from this source for 1870 are \$55,581,509, 18, already withdrawn \$4,500,000 of my estimate. My anticipation is almost realized, and without time and experience it seems to be unwise and inexpedient to change the law in any essential feature. With regard to the enforcement of this and other portions of the law the commissioner says there is no insurmountable difficulty, with regard to the proper qualifications of the revenue officers, for ability and integrity is what is most essential to secure the prompt and certain collection of the taxes, and the employment of spies and informers and the policy of paying them merita condemnation; if ever they were useful they are, in his opinion, no longer necessary, and he thinks service can be improved by discontinuing such aids. The officers now termed detectives should be continued in the service under the designation of assistant supervisors. The total yearly production of spirits is 72,425,353 gallons, and there is no reason to believe that there will be any falling off for the coming year. The plan of surveying distilleries on the basis of a forty-eight hour fermenting period for sweet mash has been fully carried out, and the results have been highly beneficial and advantageous to the government. The commissioner says the reduction of spirits from fruit is likely to be largely increased for the current year, owing to excessive fruit crops grown in many parts of the U. S., and because the act of July has relieved manufacturers from many of the requirements applicable to grain distillation, which, when applied to fruits, were found to be burdensome. The quantity of spirits in bond in July 1869, was 16,885,166 gallons; the quantity entered in bond during June ending June 30th, 1870, was 71,337,069 gallons; withdrawn from bond during the last period is 76,389,897; remaining in bond July 1st, 1870 was 11,682,463.

With regard to tobacco the report says the receipts continue to be satisfactory, there being an increase of \$7,920,000 over the preceding year. This increase of nearly eight millions has not been spasmodic, but there has been a regular monthly increase. The present law imposes two rates of tax on manufactured tobacco, one of sixteen and the other of thirty-two cents a pound. It seems to have been the intention, says the Commissioner, to apply the former rate only in exceptional cases, while the general rate was to be double the amount; but in practice it is found that what was to have been occasional and only exceptional has come to be too nearly the only and prevailing rate on tobacco manufactured and sold as smoking tobacco, while much that is intended and used for chewing is sold also under the lesser rate. There is but one remedy for the frauds perpetrated under this head, and that is to make the tax on all descriptions of tobacco uniform. Less of irregularity would then exist under a tax of thirty-two cents per pound than under the present rates. There seems to be no good reason why there should be different rates of taxation on articles of equal price and value simply because one is used for smoking and the other is used for chewing. Why not reverse the rule and place the largest tax upon smoking tobacco and the lesser upon chewing, with a uniform tax of thirty-two cents per pound on all manufactured tobacco? The revenue can be collected with much greater facility than at present. Manufacturers would be at liberty to adopt any mode of manipulating the

raw material, or any process of manufacturing if they deem necessary, without being questioned by the Government. There would be less irregularity in the practical operations of the tax on all classes of consumers, while the receipts of the Treasury would be increased by at least \$4,500,000. The honest and larger portion of the tobacco trade are nominally in favor of a uniform rate of tax on all kinds of manufactured tobacco; and while a portion of the trade favor a tax of 16 cents, a large majority are indifferent as to the rate, whether it be 16 or 32 cents per pound, provided the tax is uniform, thoroughly collected, and the manufacturer left free to manipulate his product as he pleases. He recommends, to correct these evils, that the law be so amended as to allow no goods entered for export in bonded warehouses to be withdrawn therefrom for consumption upon payment of the tax until twelve months from the time they were so bonded. The commissioner points out the defects, ambiguities and contradictions of the law of July 14th, 1870, caused by the hurry of the closing of the session. He says that it is believed to have been the intention to retain all the taxes imposed upon the sales of distilled spirits and malt liquors by the act of July 20th, 1868; yet section two of the act of July 14th, 1870, nevertheless repeals the tax upon the sales of malt liquors.

With regard to the two and a half per cent tax on compound interest and dividends of railroads, bank, and insurance companies, he says that it is believed to have been the intention of Congress to continue the five per cent. tax until Aug. 1870, and after that to substitute a tax of 2 per cent; but owing to the peculiar language of the statute no tax can be withheld from coupons falling due during the last five months of 1870; the amount involved in this question is very little less than six millions. The decision of the circuit court of Pennsylvania, that no tax can be withheld from this source for the first seven months of 1870 has been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. The right to withhold the tax from the sale of government bonds during that time is also on the point in this case. Report says that the public resolutions, No. 75, approved July 13, 1870, relieved insurance companies from certain taxes, but an act passed next day restored them in language so plain as to operate as a repeal of the section. The commissioner mentions that the repeal of the stamp tax on receipts serves practically as a repeal of the tax upon demand and sight drafts and bank checks. A person gives the bank a receipt in lieu of a check, which the bank uses as a voucher. This practice is increasing and seems likely to be general and the present law provides no remedy. The repeal of the special tax on apothecaries takes effect in May next and, as yet, they have to pay after that a special tax if they use liquors in prescriptions, as their taxes are really increased. The defects mentioned in the law are but a few of those discovered. The commissioner estimates an annual revenue of \$111,418,000 from internal taxation after the law of last July is entirely in force. He recommends an abolition of the stamp tax on prepared mustard and justice. No reference is made to income tax. The commissioner suggests the expediency of Congress making a provision for the final disposition, at an early day, of all lands which have been acquired and are now owned by the U. S. under the direct tax laws.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## PRUSSIA.

War credit granted.

BERLIN.—Parliament has granted the extraordinary war credit demanded by the Government by one hundred and seventy-eight yeas to nine nays. The opposition came from the Socialist and Democratic members. Del Bruck announced the ratification, by the Federal Council, of the party for the union of the kingdom of Wurtemberg with the confederation. He stated that the adhesion of Bavaria would be considered on Wednesday.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

King William and staff move to Meaux—Battle imminent.

LONDON.—There is no truth in the report that an attempt had been made on the life of King William, but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered; the affair is kept quiet; no particulars have transpired. It is reported that the King and staff had returned from Versailles to Meaux. No trains are allowed to run on the railroads between the rivers Seine and Loire, except for the transportation of troops and war material. The siege train used at Thionville is on the way to Montmédy.

Lafere is burned. The reports of German successes in the battles around Amiens are confirmed by a despatch from King William, which, however, gives no particulars.

LONDON, 27.—A great battle is imminent if not already in progress between Chateau Don and Montargis. At last accounts from the army of the Loire the French were buoyant and confident of the result. The German right occupied Montargis and is still threatening the French in the forest of Corrothie. Frederick Charles' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery.

LONDON, 28.—The evening papers contain a rumor that an attempt has been made by the Bavarian soldiers to shoot the King of Prussia.

The publication of correspondence from the seat of war by the German newspapers is prohibited. The *Gaulois* calls Gambetta the "tyrant of Tours."

LONDON, 28.—A cabinet meeting was held here, at which it was agreed that Prince Gortschakoff's last dispatch should not be considered as removing the question of Russia's demand from the sphere of diplomacy.

The Queen continues opposed to war with Russia. Granville demands the presence of France at the conference on the Eastern question. If this is insisted on no conference can be held until peace is declared.

The Sublime Porte is dissatisfied with the delay of the allies in endorsing its proposals to assume the offensive against Russia.

## AUSTRIA.

Preparations for War.

VIENNA.—The cabinet is not unfavorable to a conference of the powers, in

principle, but presses the settlement of preliminary questions. The Sultan and Grand Vizier show no alarm at the situation, counting on a peaceful solution. The British government has bought all the gunpowder in the market. It has advanced to twenty-three pounds sterling per ton. Immense supplies of munitions of war have arrived at the Russian ports in the Black Sea.

## NORWAY.

A balloon travels a long distance.

CHRISTIANIA.—A balloon from Paris, on the 15th, descended here with two passengers and a number of carrier pigeons and dispatches.

## NEW MEXICO.

New Placer Gold Field.

SANTA FE, 28.—A special correspondent of the *New Mexican*, of this city, says, the people of Chihuahua, Mexico, are greatly excited over a new discovery of placer gold, about seventy five miles from this city. Don Pedro Gonzales, the discoverer, with three other men, washed out twenty-three ounces of gold in nine hours. The parcels found are round and plump, varying from the size of a grain of wheat to that of a hazel nut. One nugget weighed an ounce.

## Special Notices.

MRS. GRACE, East side of Court-house block, 14th Ward, is prepared to FURNISH SEVERAL GENTLEMEN WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND LODGINGS.

WANTED!—Dried Apples and Peaches peeled and unpeeled, at the 19th Ward Co-operative; also 250 Bushels Potatoes. d8 1m

Great Excitement is caused by Carl C. Amussen selling his New Stock, consisting of the most excellent quality of Watches and Jewelry, at very Low Prices. Give Bro. Amussen a call at his new Jewelry Store, East Temple Street. d8 5m

THE AMERICAN CLOCK CO. are Sole Agents for the best Clocks in the country. The goods are for sale at Z. C. M. L. See advt. d8 1

ARMY, NAVY, Theatrical, Church, Masonic and Society Goods manufactured and imported by Horstmann Bros. & Allien, 504 Broadway, New York. See advt. d8 1

GILT PAPER HANGINGS are manufactured by F. R. Beck & Co., 208 and 208 1/2 Street, New York. See advt. d8 1

PURCHASERS of Millinery and Straw Goods see the advt. of Webster Brothers, 78 Lake Street, Chicago, Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers. d8 1

THE FIRM of Phillip Wadsworth & Co., 34 and 37 Lake Street, Chicago, is strictly reliable. They are Jobbers in Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. See advt. d8 1

THE ORIENTAL POWDER CO. manufactures all kinds of Gunpowder, Shot and other munitions. Office 327 N. Second Street, St. Louis, Putnam Purley, General Agent west of the Mississippi River. See advt. d8 57 1m

DEALERS in Hats read the advt. of Raymond & Torwecce, manufacturers, 37 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo. d8 1

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS," etc., therefore if you want Music or any kind of a musical instrument, send to B. Miller & Weber, St. Louis, Mo., who are prepared to supply all demands, and who have a uniform price for their goods. See advt. d8 1

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c., can be had at wholesale or retail, from B. A. Hickman & Co., 301 and 305 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo. See advt. d8 1

Those who want to purchase Hardware and Cutlery for this market, read the advertisement of Haywood, Cartledge & Honore, 41 Lake Street, Chicago, Importers in that line. d8 1

H. P. MERRILL, 30 Lake Street, is ready and willing to supply the Utah market with Queensware, Glassware, etc. See advt. d8 2m

## THE CELEBRATED COOKING STOVES!



## SUPERIOR

For Wood. They are really what their name indicates, SUPERIOR to any other Stove in the market, and for Economy, Durability, Convenience & Dispatch Are Unequaled!

## KANSAS, ALASKA AND IMPROVED AMERICAN

For Coal. Which for Neatness of Design, Thoroughness of Construction, Capacity of Oven, Economy in the Use of Fuel and Uniformity of Operation, place them as the best stoves in the market.

They have been constructed specially for the use of our Western Bituminous Coal (for which all stoves of Eastern manufacture are so ill adapted). Enlarged Flues insure a perfect draft; the plates that line the fire chamber are unusually heavy, and combine certain peculiarities in their construction, which give these Stoves superior results over all others in the consumption of its smoke, thus saving a large percentage of fuel.

## Bridge, Beach &amp; Co., ST. LOUIS.

Are the first Stoves ever made West of the Mississippi River.

Deal in Metals!

NOTICE!

TELEGRAPH OFFICES are now open at Dry Creek, Salt Lake County, and at Lead and Pleasant Grove, Utah County.

A. MILTON MUSSEY, Superintendent.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHANGE OF TIME: Doors open at Seven. To commence at half-past.

## GLORIOUS ATTRACTION!

WEDNESDAY EVE, Nov. 30, 1870, Will be presented the Favorite Melo-Drama, in Three Acts, entitled, THE

## GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW!

Valadimir, the Mysterious Monk, Marie Nevel, the Gunmaker of Moscow, Olga, Duke of Tula, Count Conrad Demanhoff, Paul Bledwack, Savotens, Count Usual, Espalio, Alario Oren, Chamberlain, Ivan, Michelson, Soldier, Roselind, Gladia Nevel, Zenobia, Hilda. Valadimir, the Mysterious Monk, Marie Nevel, the Gunmaker of Moscow, Olga, Duke of Tula, Count Conrad Demanhoff, Paul Bledwack, Savotens, Count Usual, Espalio, Alario Oren, Chamberlain, Ivan, Michelson, Soldier, Roselind, Gladia Nevel, Zenobia, Hilda. Valadimir, the Mysterious Monk, Marie Nevel, the Gunmaker of Moscow, Olga, Duke of Tula, Count Conrad Demanhoff, Paul Bledwack, Savotens, Count Usual, Espalio, Alario Oren, Chamberlain, Ivan, Michelson, Soldier, Roselind, Gladia Nevel, Zenobia, Hilda.

To conclude with the Roaring Farce, entitled THE

## ARTFUL DODGER!

Demosthenes Dodge, Susan Smidge, Other characters by the Company.

BOX OFFICE open for the Sale of Tickets on the Day of Performance at 11 o'clock.

In active preparation the Great Nautical and Sensational Drama, entitled

## THE LOST SHIP!

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

## MR. AND MISS COULDOCK,

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KEEPS constantly on hand and for sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, Choice Imported

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instruments, Strings, etc., a Chick-

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SALE ROOMS: 303 & 305 N. Third Street,

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