

# The Natchitoches Spectator.

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NATCHITOCHEs, LA., AUGUST 18, 1868.

## The Natchitoches Spectator.

**TERMS:**  
The Spectator will be issued every Thursday Morning. Subscription price—\$5 per annum, \$3 for six months, in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square, for the first and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Eight lines, or less, constitute one square.  
Cards occupying the space of one square, \$20 per year.  
Liberal deductions from the above rates made in favor of those who advertise more extensively by the post, or for a shorter period.  
Marriage and Obituary notices exceeding four lines in length, and all others published for the benefit of private parties, will be charged as advertisements.

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All kinds of Arms repaired,  
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for Louisiana north of Red River**

## The Spectator.

**J. M. SCANLAND, EDITOR.  
NATCHITOCHEs:**

**Tuesday August 18, 1868.**

**THOS. MCINTYRE is our duly author-  
ized agent at New Orleans.**

**FOR PRESIDENT:  
HORATIO SEYMOUR,  
of New York.**

**VICE-PRESIDENT:  
F. P. BLAIR,  
Of Missouri.**

**Electors.  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:  
R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.  
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.**

**ALTERNATES:  
JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.  
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.**

**DISTRICT ELECTORS:  
1st Cong. Dist.—A. S. SAMPOLA.  
2nd .. .. M. B. BRADY.  
3rd .. .. A. S. HERRON.  
4th .. .. A. DEBLANC.  
5th .. .. N. W. COLEMAN.**

**ALTERNATES:  
1st Cong. Dist.—T. P. SHERBURNE.  
2nd .. .. G. W. RACE.  
3rd .. .. J. H. KENNARD.  
4th .. .. E. N. CULLUM.  
5th .. .. W. F. BLACKMAN.  
J. H. BRIGHAM.**

A Barbecue was given by the Democratic Club of Ward No. 6, at Mr. Wm. Glover's, last Saturday. The meeting, about 400 people, was ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. M. J. Cunningham, C. F. Dranguet, J. L. Suddath, and Col. W. M. Levy; also, Taylor Holden, colored. A large number of colored persons voluntarily came forward and joined the Club. The greatest earnest and patriotic enthusiasm prevailed, and all expressed their willingness and intention to use their utmost exertions in furtherance of the noble and just cause.

The eclipse of the sun which takes place this morning a few minutes after sunrise will not be visible in North America; yet that fact will not prevent those socially inclined in this loyal and reconstructed section from taking optical observations through inverting glasses, and the oftener, the greater magnifying effect it will have. It is not necessary that the glasses be smoked—plain will do.

A Washington dispatch of the 12th instant announces the death of Thad. Stevens.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in Montgomery, Winn parish, last Saturday, at which about 500 persons were present. Able and patriotic speeches were made by Col. David Pierson and W. H. Jack, Esq., of this place; after which, two colored men addressed their brethren in a plain, logical and forcible manner. Quite a number of colored men joined the Club.

The New Orleans Times says there are mysterious rumors in circulation relative to bargain and intrigue between the Democratic and Radical members of the Legislature: the latter voting for the Lottery License bill, while the former made no strenuous opposition to the passage of the Public Printing Act. The same paper sensibly suggests to the Democratic members that, being forced by fraud into so hopeless a minority, it would be better to withdraw—leaving the whole responsibility and odium upon the Radical party.

New Orleans papers of the 11th inst. notice the arrival at that place of two bales of cotton of this year's crop—one from the old Jeff. Davis plantation, now worked by Mr. Davis's former slaves for the owner, Mr. Joseph Davis, brother to the ex-President, and the other from False River, Pointe Coupee parish.

The Times says:  
The former is from pickings in rainy weather, badly ginned, and would not class better than good ordinary, and is consigned to Messrs. Payne, Huntington & Co.; the latter is well ginned, of good color and fair staple, and would class as strict low middling. It is consigned to Mr. J. Pinckney Smith. These are the first regular receipts from the Mississippi Valley this year. The first regular receipts last year were on the 19th of August; the first in 1866, on the 11th; in 1865, on the 11th, and in 1864, on the 14th. The receipts last year up to September 1 were 19 bales.

Our thanks are due Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, member of Congress from the 5th District, for a copy of his "intended" speech, in opposition to "arming the Southern Loyalists." The speech was not made in consequence of the bill being referred to a committee—cutting off all debate. Mr. B. thought proper, however, to print his intended speech for the benefit of his constituents.

## Latest News.

**LIVERPOOL, August 6.**—Mr. Davis arrived here last night.

**WASHINGTON, August 6.**—The interview to-day between the President and Col. Deane, of Gov. Warmoth's staff, was pleasant and conciliatory. During the interview the President gave no indications of questioning the legitimacy of Louisiana's present government, and expressed his wish it to be understood that the same course would be followed by the Secretary of War toward Louisiana and Florida that prevails in Tennessee.

That is, in effect, that there are sufficient troops in those States to suppress disorders, and that they would be used for that purpose upon proper application from the State, under direction, however, of United States officers.

**WASHINGTON, August 7.**—The debt statement shows an increase since July 1st of \$13,288,000. The debt bearing coin interest is \$2,088,250,000; that bearing currency interest, \$84,500,000. Debt matured, but not presented, \$18,000,000, including \$250,000 of Texas indemnity bonds. Coin in the treasury, \$83,500,000; currency, \$26,500,000. The Alaska purchase money does not enter this statement.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$424,000.  
Browning, McCulloch, Evarts, Schofield, and Mr. Hunter as Seward's proxy, were in a prolonged cabinet meeting to-day. The revenue commissioner and the matter of troops for Louisiana were considered—results not yet known.

It is stated that the secretary of war, by order of the president, will issue a circular order covering the entire ground of State governors requiring government troops, and this will dispose of all such requests as that of Gov. Warmoth.

Current expenses of the government for July, inclusive of \$51,500,000 of interest, \$47,500,000.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 5.**—Gov. Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination by the Democratic National Convention, in which he says the nomination was unsought and unexpected, but he was caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and he finds himself unable to resist its pressure. The resolutions adopted by the convention accord with his views. He delayed a formal acceptance until the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of setting what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. The congressional party has not only allied itself with the military power which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many of the States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the election soon to take place. Never before has Congress taken a menacing attitude towards electors. Under the influence of Congress, some of the States are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for presidential electors; thereby has the first bold step been taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. Men are admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. They owe their seats to disorder at the South, and that very fact prompts them to keep it in anarchy. In vain the wisest Republicans protested against this policy. There is hardly an able man who helped to build the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against excesses, while many have been driven from the ranks. Personally, the presidential office has no attraction for him. During the war he had given sixteen thousand commissions to officers of the army, and he knew they demanded the Union they fought for. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever held indorses the action of the convention. He does not doubt a triumph, which will bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and give us once more the blessings of wise, economical, and honest government.

**LOUISVILLE, August 10.**—Democratic majority nearly ninety thousand.

**WASHINGTON, August 9.**—General Land Office Commissioner Wilson, with a view of embodying in the next annual report statistics regarding his debt, has addressed circular letters to the Governors of the States, asking the population of the States, aggregate true value of personal and real property, capital invested in manufactures, miles of railroad, character of commercial facilities, number of towns and cities, with population.

Chief Justice Chase, charging United States Grand Jury of Virginia, said in effect, in order to suppress the rebellion it was necessary to create a large public debt, and that the debt must be paid, for under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the nation was pledged to it. This amendment he recognized as valid, and therefore charged the jury to see that the revenue laws which were made to pay the debt were strictly enforced.

**HQs. OF THE ARMY,  
Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, Aug. 10, 1868.**

To Brevet Maj. Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans.

General—The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government, to the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by the United States, as promptly as possible, in any case of insurrection or domestic violence in the State embraced in your military department. You will keep

yourself informed of the condition of affairs in said State, and communicate promptly by telegraph to the War Department, through headquarters of the army, any facts which may make it the duty of the President, under the Constitution and laws, to employ the military force of the United States. You will also maintain such disposition of the troops under your command, that they may be ready to act without delay on receipt of the President's order, stationing them at, or from time to time moving them to, points where you may have reason to apprehend necessity for their use.

The remainder of the instructions consist of extracts from the Constitution and laws of the United States, indicating the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be lawfully employed to suppress insurrection against the government of any State. The document is signed "By command of Gen Grant."

**E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.**  
It is understood that Col. Deane was assured this morning by the President and Secretary of War that these instructions, a copy of which was furnished him, were intended and expected to satisfactorily cover the ground lately presented by the Legislature and Executive of Louisiana. Authorities quoted in the order to Buchanan, Constitution, article 4 section 4; act approved Feb. 23, 1779; sections 1 and 3 of the act of March 3, 1807.

**BOSTON, August 10.**—Butler bruised seriously by a fall from his carriage.

**WASHINGTON, August 11.**—Montana voted on the 30th. Democratic majority 1700. Several counties unheard from.

**NEW ORLEANS, August 10.**—In support of Warmoth's assertion, that 150 murders have been committed in the last month and a half in this State, yesterday's Republican contains two columns of extracts from and references to letters in Warmoth's possession, detailing outrages in the country parishes, from March last to date. These extracts do not show that either the civil or military authorities or freedmen's bureau took cognizance of these affairs.

**NEW ORLEANS, August 11.**—The Militia bill, giving the Governor the discretionary power to accept, arm and commission officers and volunteers of militia companies, finally passed both Houses yesterday. The bill empowers the Governor to call out and disperse the militia at his pleasure.

We are under obligations to Capt. Dowty, of the fine steamer Annie Wagley, for a file of late papers.

**W. F. McLearn, Esq.,** has disposed of the Louisiana Intelligencer, published at Monroe, La., to Messrs. Morey & Ennemoser.

**IMPORTANT BUREAU ORDER.**—Gen. Buchanan issued the following on the 5th instant:

Frequent applications having been made to these headquarters from planters, who have received supplies under the provisions of circulars Nos. 1 and 5, current series, to be relieved from the requirements of their bonds—as provided for in said circulars—the assistant commissioner concludes that some of the agents of this bureau have not properly explained the provisions of those circulars. It is also thought that some planters—assisted perhaps in some cases by agents of the bureau—desire to evade their obligations by shipping their crops to other merchants than those designated as factors of the bureau in orders No. 14, current series.

Planters and agents are distinctly informed that no deviation from the requirements of their bond will be allowed, and that their entire crops must be shipped to the factors designated in orders No. 14, aforesaid.

Any agent assisting or attempting to assist a planter or other party to evade his obligations in this matter—or who, suspecting that a planter is attempting to evade them, does not take all proper measures in his power to prevent the same, will be summarily dismissed.

A very worthy old freedman is beginning to understand the working of the 'Loyal Leagues,' and gives his opinion as follows:

"I tell you, de League and de darkies just remind me of when ole mass'r and me used to put up fattenin' hogs. I'd take some corn and scatter it along, an' as soon as de dogs would taste it dey'd follow right along, pickin' up de grains, and neber lookin' ahead, and de fastin' dey know'd dey was in de pen and de gap up, and dare dey staid till we knock 'em on de head."

The following elections take place this year:  
September 1—Tennessee.  
September 8—California.  
September 14—Maine.  
October 6—Nebraska.  
October 13—Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa.  
October 22—West Virginia.  
November 3—New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada and Massachusetts.

It is stated that Brigham Young is looking about for some smart young man to whom he may marry his first installment of thirty-six daughters.

Ex-President Pierce writes that New Hampshire will go for Seymour.

Judge Black says Seymour will carry Pennsylvania by 25,000 majority.

## Gov. Warmoth's letter.

**State of La., Executive Dep't.  
N. O., August 1, 1868.**

To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:  
"SIR—I have the honor to forward to you, by Lieut. Col. F. Deane, of my staff, the joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of this State, on the 1st day of August, 1868.

I also enclose with it a petition from a number of the prominent and influential citizens of North Louisiana setting forth the horrible outrages that are daily being perpetrated in that portion of the State, together with a letter from the Hon. G. W. Hudspeth, attorney for the eighth judicial district, showing the state of affairs that exists there also.

I send other letters and papers, showing clearly that in many of the parishes there exists no protection for the citizens in the courts, and that men are shot down in the roads, and in their homes, and elsewhere, without a question being asked or any steps taken to bring the offenders to justice.

The judge of the fourth district refuses to go to the parish of Franklin unless a force is sent with him to protect him from violence, and he is not obnoxious on personal or political grounds, for in politics he is opposed to the new Constitution. He is a life long citizen of the State.

The sheriff of the parish of Franklin, a Democrat, has resigned, confessing his inability to make any arrest or discharge the duties of his office on account of the condition of affairs there.

Prominent Union men in the parish of Caddo, write me that their homes are beset by desperadoes, and that their lives and property have thus far been saved from destruction only by armed men, who volunteer to guard them, as you will see by the letter of Mr. Hudspeth, district attorney for the eighth district.

Men, women and children have recently been murdered in the parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men, who remain thus far unpunished and unmolested.

The enclosed newspaper, a Democratic journal published in Madison parish, shows clearly the condition of affairs there in corroboration of the statements contained in the petitions of Judge Crawford, Judge Wylie and other gentlemen of North Louisiana.

From the very best information, Mr. President, I have no doubt that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half. Startling as this statement is, letters of the most reliable character confirm it.

There seems to be a settled determination on the part of those men who adhere to the rebellion to either kill or drive away the Union white men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored people into voting as they shall dictate.

There is a secret organization throughout the State known as the 'K. W. C.', the full details of which, questions, oaths, etc. Col. Deane will explain to you. It is founded for the purpose of placing and keeping the colored people in a condition of inferiority, and, with a view to this end, contemplates and designs the precipitation of a conflict between the two races. Many prominent citizens of the State are leaders in it; its members are sworn under oaths of the most binding character to carry out all the purposes of the organization at all costs, hazards and sacrifices, and their leaders may adopt.

It has now transpired that the mob which threatened the Legislature some weeks since were only prevented from enacting the scenes of 30th July, 1866, by the presence of the United States troops.

It was the deliberate intention of this second organization to assassinate the lieutenant governor and speaker of the House of Representatives for having denied questions preliminary to the organization of the General Assembly in a manner obnoxious to them.

There are military organizations on foot in this city, under the auspices of this secret organization. They drill openly on our streets at nights, or in the halls easy to be seen. In short, I fully believe that there is meditated a bloody revolution, the certain fruit of which will be, under the present excited state of mind, one political party armed to support the government against the other.

The presence of United States troops, in my judgment, is necessary to prevent this. The organization of militia is of very questionable expediency, inasmuch as it would be long continued if not hopeless confusion, disaster and ruin to the State.

I wish to avoid this, if possible, and respectfully request your excellency to put two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry, together with a battery, under the command of some officer, with orders to cooperate with me in suppressing disorder and violence, arresting criminals, and protect the officers of the law in trying them.

The breaking up of all secret political organizations, and a few examples of condign punishment of offenders, will secure peace in the State as soon as the great excitement attending the present political campaign is over.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**H. C. WARMOTH,  
Governor of Louisiana.**

When they employ a colored porter in Savannah, the only stipulation is that he shall not run for Congress.

## EFFECT OF PAPER MONEY ON LABORING MEN AND TAX-PAYERS.

The following are plain figures, which every day-laborer and every tax-payer can understand. A "Laboring Man" writes the following to the Bangor (Me.) Democrat:

"For four days' work in 1859 I could buy a barrel of excellent flour. For an equally good barrel now I have to work eight days.

"For one day's work in 1859 I could buy five pounds of tea. For same day's work I can now buy but two pounds.

"For one day's work then I could buy thirty pounds of sugar. For a day's work now I can get but fifteen pounds.

"For a day's work in 1859 I could buy eight pounds of tobacco. For a day's work now I can buy but three pounds.

"For a day's work in 1859 I could buy fifteen pounds of coffee. For a day's work now I can buy but five pounds.

"For one month's work in 1859 I could clothe myself and family for one year. To do the same now I am obliged to work two months and a half.

I might thus go through the whole list of articles that a laboring man and his family consume. The fact is, that we are permitted to enjoy but one half of the fruits of our labor; the other half goes to the public Treasury.

Is it not time for me and my fellow-laborers to look around us, ascertain the cause of this robbery of labor, and apply the remedy?"

"I never shot a bird in my life," said a friend to an Irishman, who replied, "I never shot anything in the shape of a bird, but a squirrel, which I killed with a stone, when it fell into the river and was drowned."

The total eclipse of the sun, August 18, 1868, will be of greater duration than any eclipse for the next two centuries. While the sun is almost at the greatest distance from the earth, the moon is nearest the earth, and the moon's shadow will pass near the earth's equator—all circumstances which increase the duration of the total eclipse in or extent of the earth's surface. The total eclipse will commence a little past sunrise at Aden (Red Sea), passes during the forenoon through India, and ends in the evening in New Guinea. The longest duration of the total eclipse will be six minutes and fifty seconds—a duration greater than it has been for more than a thousand years back.

Most of the European governments have resolved to send scientific expeditions to India, etc., for the observation of this rare phenomenon. The English expedition left England some time ago; the French expedition is sent to Cochinchina, and Malacca, and will be aided by several vessels of the French navy; the Austrian expedition will go to Aden. The Parliament of the North German Union voted \$16,000 for an expedition, and even the almost bankrupt papal government will send an expedition to India with the renowned Father Sechi. Whether the United States will be represented is not known.

Grant's "Western tour" is a great success—as a funeral march. He goes into a town, and goes out of it without as much demonstration about it, as is ordinarily needed over the march of a company of gypsies through a city. He is the dearest beat that ever yet got his name before a people for any office.

250,000 pages of foolscap were covered by members of Congress in speeches during the late session.

The family of Gen. Grant consists of himself and Mrs. Grant; Frederick, a youth of 18, now a Cadet at West Point; Ulysses, Jr., aged about 15; Nellie, an only daughter; and Jesse, the baby, who is named after the General's father.

The first house in San Francisco, Cal., was built in 1840.

The Jefferson, (Texas,) Times is informed that 27,000 bales of cotton were shipped from that place from December 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868.

A THIN DRESS.—An exchange in an article on 'Good Advice,' advises young men to wrap themselves up in virtue. Many of them would freeze to death, even in this hot weather, if they had no other covering.

New Orleans, August 11, 1868	
COTTON—Ordinary	24@25c @ lb
Good Ordinary	27c @
Low middling	28c @
Middling nominal	29c @
Strict Middling	30c @
MONEY—Gold	146 1/2 @ 47
Silver	136 @ 137
Mexican dollars	149 to 149 1/2 c.
State Treasury notes	37c discount
City Treasury notes	32 3/4 @ dia.
Levee State Bonds	\$ dollar, 52 1/2 c.

SUGAR—Prime	13 1/2 @ lb
White	16 1/2 @
MOLASSES, Cuba	60 1/2 @ gallon
Flour, choice extra	\$14 25 per bbl.
Trifle extra	10
Double extra	9 25
Superfine	8 50 @
COFFEE, Choice Rio	21 1/2 @ lb
CORN—New York	10 1/2 @ lb
POTATOES	7 1/2 @ bushel
OATS	6 25 @ bushel
HAY	8 25 @ ton
POULTRY, Mess.	18 1/2 @ per lb.
LARD	18 1/2 @ per lb.
BACON—Clear sides	17 1/2 @ lb.
Breakfast Bacon	18 1/2 @
Ribbed sides	16 1/2 @
Shoulders	15 1/2 @
HAMS (smoke cured)	24 1/2 @
INDIA RUBBER	7 1/2 @
BALD TOPS	10 @