

THE management and control of the various Indian tribes living within the United States is a task of no small difficulty and importance. In fact, it has become one of the most perplexing and harassing branches of the public service, and notwithstanding the vast amount of means expended and the multiplied legislation on this subject, a successful and satisfactory issue has not yet been arrived at; and the correct solution of the Indian problem seems to be very doubtful.

Indian affairs were formerly under the control of the War Department, but about a quarter of a century ago they were transferred to the Department of the Interior. The result of the policy pursued by the latter Department, however, has been so unsatisfactory that a bill was passed in the House of Representatives, on the 11th Inst., for placing Indian affairs again under the War Department. This bill did not pass the Senate before its adjournment, and its passage is very doubtful, as Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, introduced a bill to create a separate department of Indian affairs, with a member of the Cabinet at its head. This bill was designed as a substitute for the House bill above referred to, and embraces, it is said, the main views of the Peace Commissioners, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and the House bill above referred to.

"It contemplates five Indian Territories, and the abolition of the distinction of tribes and bands within each. It provides for four agents and three inspectors for each department. The agents are clothed with the power of magistrates, and the Indians are made competent witnesses. All of the officers are placed under heavy bonds, and speedy punishment is provided for neglect and dereliction. Inspectors are authorized to organize the Indian military, to preserve peace and enable the Indians to become citizens, and to organize the political organization of Territories, and the sending of a delegate to Congress; provides an entire new system of intercourse and trading, and prohibits the whites from trespassing on Indian reservations. The bill also makes half-breed children legal heirs to the property of their white fathers."

This bill of Senator Pomeroy's seems to be the most rational method of dealing with the Indian tribes yet devised, but it will probably be defeated, as it is known that the President elect, as well as Generals Sherman and Sheridan and other leading military men, as well as a considerable portion of the press of the country are strongly in favor of placing Indian affairs completely under the control of the War Department.

At a meeting of the Indian Peace Commissioners, held recently at Chicago, this transfer of Indian Affairs to the War Department was under discussion. The President of the Commission, Hon. N. Taylor, made an important address on the subject, in the course of which he reviewed the matter, under several heads, and urged several seemingly very weighty objections. His first objection was simply on economical grounds, as the transfer he said would necessitate the maintaining of a large standing army in the field, and would permanently increase the expenses of the public service from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000 annually.

Another reason urged by him against this transfer, and one that in our opinion is of far more weight and importance than the one above, is, that while the professed policy of the nation is one of peace, the constant maintenance of a large armed force designed especially to overawe the Indians, would be little less than a declaration of war. On this point he says:

"Our policy toward the Indian tribes is peace, and the proposed transfer is tantamount, in my judgment, to perpetual war. Everybody knows that the presence of troops, with the avowed purpose of regulating affairs by force, the sound of the bugle, the drum, the rifle, the glitter of military insignia and regulation arms, arouse feelings of hostility and breed sentiments of resistance and war even in the most civilized communities. How much more intense and bitter are the feelings of hostility naturally engendered in the bosoms of the free, wild savages, barbarians, and semi-civilized tribes, by the presence of soldiers who they know are sent to force them into submission and keep them so. To their ears the sound of the drum, the rifle, and the bugle, the tramp of cavalry, and the boom of the morning and evening guns are the infallible signs of oppression and war, and the very presence of armed and uniformed soldiers in their haunts and hunting grounds, provokes and inflames the profoundest feelings of hostility and hate."

Mr. Taylor comments upon the results that would be likely to attend the proposed change, in a moral point of view, in the following manner:

"I know no exception to the rule that the presence of military posts in the Indian country is speedily subversive of even the sternest ideas of Indian domestic morals. Female chastity, the abandonment of which, in some tribes, is punished with death, yields to bribery or fear many rights are often disregarded, and shameless concubinage, with its disgusting concomitants, in many instances, spreads its pestiferous stench through camp and lodge. The most loathsome, lingering, and fatal disease, which reaches many generations in their ruinous effects, are spread broadcast, and the seeds of moral and physical decay are planted among these miserable creatures."

He is evidently opposed, totally, to the physical force treatment of the Indians. He says it has been tried and failed. He referred to the Florida war, which lasted for seven years, and cost the nation not less than \$50,000,000, besides many lives, and which failed in accomplishing the object for which it

was inaugurated. There on the little pent-up peninsula of Florida, if 1,500 Seminoles could not be mastered in seven years, he inquires how long it would take to exterminate 300,000—the number at which he estimates the various Indian tribes—when scattered over an area of 300,000 square miles. However, if the extermination policy is to be attempted, he is evidently more in favor of it being done by powder and ball than by a method which has already proved terribly efficacious, namely, spreading amongst them a certain abominable and loathsome class of diseases. On this point he says:

"If you wish to exterminate the race, pursue them with ball and blade—massacre them wholesale, as we have sometimes done, or to make it cheap, call them to a general feast, and feed them on beef infected with wild-boats, but for humanity's sake, save them from the lingering syphilitic poisons so sure to be contracted about military posts."

Another strong objection urged by Mr. Taylor is that the proposed change will be objectionable to the Indians themselves. This he knows from actual consultation with the warriors and chiefs of many tribes, who have, without exception, expressed their repugnance to having the military amongst them. From these conversations with them he is satisfied that if peace is to be promoted and war avoided great respect should be paid to their wishes on this subject.

He also says that in his opinion the troubles during the past season with the Cheyennes and their allies would not have arisen had the necessary appropriations been made to have furnished their supplies of subsistence. He says that Indian tribes, with very rare exceptions, never break the peace without powerful provocation or actual wrong perpetrated against them, and adds:

"Respect their wishes, fulfill our treaty stipulations promptly and faithfully, keep them well fed, and there will be no need of armies among them."

"But violate our pledges; postpone, neglect or refuse the fulfillment of our treaty engagements with them; permit them to go hungry and half-starved, and the presence of armies will not restrain them from war."

The last clause contains, in all probability, the root and foundation of most of the Indian troubles and wars with which the country is ever troubled. The Indians are beyond all question difficult to manage, and none but wise, discreet, humane and strictly conscientious men should ever have anything to do with their affairs. If such men could be found there would be little if any difficulty in having treaties faithfully observed, and in preserving peace. This has been abundantly demonstrated in Utah. In the management of Indian affairs in early settlement of our Territory not the slightest difficulty was experienced, and under Colonel Head, our present Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the troubles which our people have experienced more or less for the last two or three years have been amicably settled, and our Indian affairs at the present time are in a highly satisfactory condition.

Mr. Taylor urges other equally important objections to the proposed change, which our space will not permit us to particularize; but while he is opposed to the management and control of Indian Affairs by the War Department, he is strongly in favor of an independent department on Indian Affairs, believing that to be of as much importance to the peace and welfare of the nation as any other department of the Government.

In concluding his address before the Peace Commission he says:

"Permit me to add, that in the transfer to the War Department of Indian Affairs I can perceive of no good to be accomplished, either to the country or to the Indians, but am entirely convinced that the change would prove greatly injurious to both."

But if you beat me here, gentlemen, as you probably will, seeing that the military outnumber the civilian in the Commission present, I will appeal to Congress and the country, and convince them, if I can, that your proposal is wrong."

#### EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The San Francisco *Call* in a leading article, endeavors to show that the general supposition in regard to the Union Pacific Company having, for some months, graded much more road and laid more track than the Central Pacific Company, is incorrect.

"On the 1st of July," it says, "five and a half months ago—the Central Pacific Company had only one hundred and sixty miles of track laid. Now it has over four hundred and sixty miles of its road completed and in running order. Since the 1st of January last, the Union Pacific Railroad Company has laid only three hundred and fifty-one miles of track; or, in other words, the Atlantic Company took over eleven months to perform the amount of work which was done by the Pacific Company in five and a half."

This is for the past. The position of affairs for the future, it says, is as follows:

"The Central Pacific Company has a clear field before it in the great interior basin lying between the Sierra and Salt Lake. It has one hundred and fifty miles of grading finished, and one hundred and fifty miles more are under contract, the work on which is being pushed forward by the most enterprising and experienced road-builders. The completion of this contract will bring the road to Weber Canyon, unencumbered with snow on any portion of the line. That portion of the road in the Sierras upon which snow has been heaped in, so there is no prospect that the progress of the road will in any way be delayed by snow. Thus for this winter the Company has laid track as rapidly as it ever did, and all the men and ample material of all kinds are on hand with which to lay three hundred miles more track by May next."

The *Call* says that the Union Pacific Company has now to contend with from its starting point, at Omaha, all the way out to the Wasatch Mountains, and the line over which much of its supplies are brought from Chicago to Omaha—the Chi-

cago and Northwestern road—is also frequently blocked by snow in winter. All ready snow has seriously impeded work on the Union Road; just about the time, too, when it is the season for the Wasatch Mountains, approaching by far the most difficult task it has yet encountered."

The California papers seem to dwell considerably upon the difficulties to be encountered in the Wasatch Mountains. They have thought that it would be impossible for the Union Pacific Company to continue working after the commencement of the Winter. If this Winter had been as severe as our Winters in these mountains usually are, this view would undoubtedly have been correct; but the weather thus far has been remarkably mild. Work has not been suspended on the track, and at the latest accounts the Eastern Company was pushing its work rapidly ahead. It is claimed that upwards of one thousand miles of track have been laid from Omaha. Last April there were only five hundred and twenty miles of this completed. The calculation of the Company last Spring was, we believe, to lay five hundred miles of track by next April. Should the weather continue favorable, there is every probability of this being done with ease.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

#### By Telegraph.

#### GENERAL.

St. Louis, 29.—General Sherman has received dispatches from Gen. Hazen, at Fort Cobb, and from Gen. Sheridan, of the same date. Hazen says that since Custer's fight he has had no trouble in distinguishing between friendly and hostile bands. He pronounces all the Cheyennes and Arapahoes unfriendly and hostile; the Kiowas are divided; the Comanches are all, or nearly all, friendly; the Apaches, Kechies, Caddoes, Wichitaws, and their affiliated bands, are clustered around Fort Cobb, claiming protection from the Government. The hostile have separated from the friendly tribes, and the general order to the head of the North Fork of Red River, near the mouth of the Sweetwater. The number of bandits reported is the principal chief. The Kiowas are reported as not having gone with the hostile camp. Gen. Sherman, however, regards Cantata, Bull and Bear as the most treacherous of the plains Indians, and he believes that no lasting peace can be had while they are at large; he has therefore given orders to kill them, or, if captured, to imprison them at Fort Gibson.

San Francisco, 29.—The Customs officers have seized a quantity of opium valued at \$40,000, for violation of the revenue laws; the drug was brought from China by the *Great Republic*, and an attempt was made to smuggle it through.

Charles Walcott Brooks, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, started overland for Boston to-day.

Captain Emmerson, of the ship *Kingston*, died on the voyage from Bombay; he was a native of Bucksport, Maine.

Washington, 29.—The *Intelligencer* editorially tells the people of Virginia that the question of negro suffrage has passed beyond their control, and advises them to make early and distinct recognition of this fact and to act accordingly.

The Executive Mansion is the scene of unusual gaiety to-night, three or four hundred children are being entertained by the juveniles of the house.

Chicago, 29.—A fire occurred yesterday in a five-story building, at Franklin street, the upper portion of which was used as a boarding house. Two young men, brothers, named Wallace and Louis Clark, leaped from the fifth story window to the pavement, killing both.

Several other persons leaped from the windows of the lower stories, one lady injured her spine very seriously.

Senator Morton has replied to Greeley's letter addressed to him, concluding as follows: "the facts, our bond holders understand perfectly well that whatever may be law on the question, the bonds, or any considerable part of them, cannot be paid in coin while the currency remains depreciated, and it is folly to talk about paying the bonds in gold, if the government cannot procure gold enough to write to redeem the greenbacks. The redemption of the notes and the return to specie payment are a necessary condition to the redemption of the bonds in gold; and they look much more to the return to specie payments and the establishment of our finances on a solid basis than to the mere form of a contract as to how they should be paid. Gold payments should begin with the debt that is due, which is in currency, and not by shaving the bonds that will not be due for fourteen years. The currency lies at the foundation of the whole financial structure, and if it be unsound, the structure above must be injurious. When it becomes a question of convertible into gold, the national debt may be funded, but the nation will carry the burden with ever-increasing ease till its final discharge shall come."

A party at Jackson, Pa., last Thursday, while going to some entertainment, endeavored to cross a pond on the ice, thick ice having been cut from it when the ice broke, letting the sleigh through; thirty people are reported drowned, only the driver escaping.

It is said that General Grant has received a letter advising, as a peace measure, the appointment of Jeff. Davis as Secretary of War.

John Fogarty brutally murdered his wife yesterday, beating her in a frightful manner.

Wm. Saladin, a German barber, on Archer Avenue, committed suicide yesterday.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, "Evart secured assent to the question discussed—the release of political prisoners, including those at the Dry Tortugas."

Constantinople, 29.—A circular from the Sublime Porte, just issued, confirms the report of the Sultan's refusal to participate in the projected conference, if the Cretan question is to be discussed.

London, 29.—The *Standard* says that the Russian Government has refused to use the Russian flag for sea purposes, whatever the flag of the vessel may be.

It is reported that a collision between a band of dashing Greeks and the Turkish forces in the Turkish province of Albania. The Greeks were victorious.

London, 29.—The emigrant ship, *Starry Banner*, bound for New York, was today lost in a gale on December 21, 704 miles west of the coast of Ireland; forty-two people, saved on rafts, have arrived at Boulogne, France. The Captain, crew and the rest of the passengers, were rescued by a French steamer, the *Albatross*. Major Henry Jay, late of the American army, was a passenger in the ill-fated vessel, and was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of his fellow passengers. A careful investigation of the marine authorities fails to show any record of any vessel of the above name, which deepens the hope that further advices may bring news of a less startling character in relation to the *Banner*.

London, 29.—The report of the founder of the emigrant ship, *Starry Banner*, is a hoax, although published by the entire press of London to-day. The original dispatch announced the safe arrival of several of the passengers at Boulogne, but a telegram from that city, in answer to an inquiry for full particulars, conveys the assurance that there have been no such arrivals as reported.

Madrid, 29.—General Canliero has been ordered to take troops to the provinces of Seville and Gofra to prevent any trouble; the country, however, is entirely tranquil.

The government has contracted a loan with Erlanger.

Paris, 29.—The legal tribunals have forbidden the use of the title of *Moniteur* by the new official organ.

Florence, 29.—Garibaldi has written a letter, formally declining a commission in the Greek army, which had been tendered him by the Grecian government, in view of the threatened war.

London, 29.—The *Morning Post* to-day, publishes a correspondence between J. G. Bennett, Jr., and Mr. Ashbury of London, looking to an ocean yacht race between the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*. In its comments, the *Post* prefers the Azores track, as one much better adapted to test the sea-going qualities of the vessels, and the seamanship of their masters, than the regular trans-Atlantic route. The writer exhorts the owners of British schooner yachts to join in the race, and says the *Starry Banner* will participate.

London, Canada, 29.—The sleeping car attached to the night mail train from Niagara, ran off the track at Eastwood, this morning, and rolled down an embankment eighteen feet. The car contained eighteen persons, twelve of whom were more or less injured, it is feared fatally.

Havana, 29.—The Spanish officials confirm the statement that the insurgents had prepared food with strychnine, that the Spanish troops might partake.

Washington, 29.—News from Crete has been received by letter, dated Nov. 24. On the 18th, the engaged in a transportation of munitions of war, just landed at Sphakia, the Cretans were suddenly attacked by numerous Turkish forces, and an obstinate encounter ensued, continuing the entire day. The Cretans succeeded in saving nearly all their munitions. The Turkish losses are estimated at a hundred and fifty men; the Cretans lost three warriors and carried away sixty-seven wounded.

New York, 30.—The *Herald's* Havana special says that Valmaseda, with twenty-two hundred troops, left Miguele on Monday, marching in a southerly direction; fighting probably commenced on Wednesday.

#### SERICULTURE—THE MULBERRY CULTURE.

BY LOUIS A. BENTLAND.

#### THE MULBERRY.

#### III.

Second, by layers. The propagation of the mulberry by layers is generally used in Italy, but sparingly in France. Nevertheless, such are the advantages to be derived by that process that I earnestly advise the friends of the great silk cause to introduce it practically into our Territory. Among these advantages I will mention that of perpetuating the best varieties, and of obtaining mulberry trees by layers, you must cut the tree only a few inches from the ground. And when they are strong enough to feed a dozen of fine shoots, cut, in the fall and after the loss of their leaves, all those shoots so that you shall have four or five buds to every one. Then keep upon their heads earth enough to cover them fully, one foot at least. The earth thus accumulated, must be friable and kept with sufficient moisture. Next spring you will see all the buds left on the shoots peeping out from that heap of earth; and every one of these buds will become a mulberry, ready to be planted in the nursery in the following year, perfectly provided with roots and able, after being separated from its parent, to live by itself.

To perform the separation of the layers, you must pull down the hill with much care in order to preserve as many roots as possible; then sever your layers from the main branch, in cutting this plant between two sprigs. When you shall plant the young trees in the nursery, you must leave them in the main branch, the only portion of wood which sticks proximately to the young tree.

There are various other modes for getting layers from the mulberry. Here is one which can supply a larger quantity of them, but less vigorous than by the process above described: Instead of cutting the shoots of the tree designed to supply the layers, lay them horizontally on the ground, and keep them down with some hooks; then cover the laid branches with a light coat of earth, and increase its height in proportion as the spreading, caused by the laid branches, will require. And yet you must not raise the hill beyond four or five inches deep. That process will give you many young trees, but they will not be near so vigorous as those the main branch retains a vertical direction. When a mulberry has produced layers, its head should be left uncovered, in order that it may supply new shoots, which, the following year, can undergo the same operation for layers.

Third, by cuttings. The propagation of the mulberry tree by cuttings would be exceedingly advantageous, and the only one I should advise, if it were as feasible and easy as by sowing the seed. To obtain strong cuttings, you must cut off from a mulberry, of which the variety is good, young shoots, before the vegetation has started. Then plant your cuttings in a light and damp soil, and they should be sheltered if much exposed to the sun's rays.

The planting, according to the soil and climate, must vary from ten to

twenty inches deep. In a moist soil and cool climate they must not be planted so deep, because the first roots are formed at the base of the cuttings, and this formation of roots cannot take place on a deep soil, should you place them beyond the depth where that extremity must receive the gifts of the atmospheric influence. In warm climates, on the contrary, if the soil specially is but a little moist, it is expedient to bury them deep in order to prevent the drying of the shoots. Nature will act in warm climates at twenty inches deep, as it acts in cool climates and moist soils, at the depth of ten inches. The planter's sagacity must upon that point be the best guide.

Branches which are destined to start roots must be yearly shoots, and it is essential that their length be regulated by the depth of the planting, whatever may be that depth, from four to five inches at least must remain out of the ground, that is four or five buds. The small shoots, provided that they are perfectly ripe, are preferable; the probability of success lies in an inverted ratio of the cutting's size. It is inexpedient to cut off the external ends; that cut produces a too great depredation of the sap, and with it the setting. To prevent that, you must burn the end with a hot iron, as soon as it is cut. That precaution, which seems so trifling, is an essential condition to success. In order to dispense with that operation, impracticable upon a large scale, it is better not to cut the end.

If the cuttings were not dry when planted, every one will soon give an external token of life; the buds will swell and bloom. But, until the cuttings are provided with roots, the leaves will appear yellowish-green, and they will increase but little. The buds only of those having fairly taken root will present the natural color of the leaf, and they will form a shoot whose growth will be perceptible. Then the planter must suppress, very carefully, the upper buds of the shoot until a single one is left. That suppression must be performed two or three times, at an interval of ten or twelve days, beginning at the uppermost; however, you must preserve the bud which presents the finest and most healthful appearance. As soon as the vegetation of the cuttings will leave no doubt as to the formation of roots, see the ground frequently to facilitate the spread and growth of the roots. Keep the soil moist by irrigation during summer, and especially in the spring, before the formation of the roots. Yet, too much moisture would be injurious on naturally damp soils, as a too frequent irrigation will rot the bark of the cutting, and prevent its growth.

A large quantity of cuttings can be planted on a very small piece of ground. In the space of 10 to 12 rods, about a thousand cuttings can be planted, placing them at four or five inches apart. Such space is sufficient the first year. On the following year they must be carefully pulled out, in order, if possible, to preserve all the roots; and then they are planted in a nursery. In three years they will be as large as the mulberry trees, proceeding from seed, in four or five years.

#### A FIRST CLASS NURSERY.

In order to form a first-class nursery, several conditions are indispensable: a rich soil, the selection of the species and the height of the trees. Your readers being sufficiently acquainted with my meaning of a rich soil, I will only treat here on the selection of the species and the height of the trees.

To obtain first class mulberry trees it is desirable that the practice of making plantations with layers or with cuttings should become general in Utah. The trees proceeding from these two processes are better adapted than any other to form first class nurseries, especially if the layers and cuttings arise from good varieties. In the meantime, I will discourse on the formation of nurseries with seedlings, the methods for planting and training being, moreover, exactly the same, and differing only as to the different disposition of the roots. But good, common sense must guide the planter in setting the roots in order.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### THEATRE!

Lessee and Manager—H. B. Clawson & J. T. O'Neil.

Re-engagement of the distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA WETZLA.

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The Favorite Tragedian.

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#### This Evening,

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In a programme embracing a rich variety of

SONGS, DANCES,

And Acts of Negro Minstrelsy.

For Programme see Papers and "Outlook."

The programme will commence with Geo. W. Barlow's beautiful Drama in 4 Acts, entitled,

#### MATHILDE.

Madame Scheller

Herbert Adams, an Artist.

DOORS OPEN at 6 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the matter of GILBERT WEBB, Bankrupt.

Order made by said Court, in the matter of Gilbert Webb, a Bankrupt, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1886, a hearing will be had upon the petition of said Bankrupt heretofore filed in said Court, praying for his discharge from all his debts and liabilities, provable under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 3, 1877, and for a certificate thereof, before said Court, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Supreme Court Rooms in the city of Salt Lake, in said District of Utah, at which time and place any creditor of said Bankrupt, or any other person in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Salt Lake City, December 20th, 1886.

W. L. PERRY, Clerk of said Court in Bankruptcy.

THOMAS MARSHALL, Petitioner's Atty.

31d-6t

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