

intelligence exhibited by their pupils. Besides these two ladies, there is a gentleman teacher for manual training, and is principal. The school sometimes contains as many as 150 pupils, which is about one-third of the children of school age on this reservation. A little to the east of the school building is the boarding house and dormitory. Here a white matron presides with Indian girl assistants, and due attention is given to health, comfort, order and cleanliness. The cooking department is under the direction of a white housekeeper, who is assisted by several Indian girls. A short distance to the north of the school is the laundry, where the work is being done by Indian boys and girls under the direction of a white expert. Everywhere, order and cleanliness prevail. The predominating idea seems to be to teach by example and object lessons as much or more than by precept. Immediately to the west of the school house is situated the teachers' residence. This is a large building containing, besides the private rooms of the teachers, a kitchen, dining room, parlor, superintendent's room and amusement room, all large, airy and well lighted rooms, and conveniently arranged. These buildings are all situated inside of a neatly fenced square, ten acres in extent, the same size as one of our Salt Lake City blocks, planted with shade trees, lawns, etc. The results so far obtained are not at all commensurate with the means expended and the apparent painstaking efforts of their self-sacrificing teachers; still they are encouraging. In those studies that appeal to the emotion and imagination, most progress seems to be made. Thus in drawing and painting these children invariably excel, whereas in the more intellectual studies, such as mathematics, language, etc., they are woefully deficient. We saw some drawings made by Indian boys that would be a credit to most of our city boys of similar age. We also saw a collar made of variously colored beads, by one of the Indian girls, of purely native design and style of workmanship, which, in its way, was an artistic gem.

The question of the possible opening of the reservation was discussed with those in charge, and the impression prevails that an arrangement will be arrived at by which the western half of the present reserve will be ceded to the United States government. This will embrace some excellent farming land in the upper Du Chesne river valley. But most of the large bodies of cultivable land are on that portion of the reserve which the Indians wish to retain. If the arrangement is made as indicated, there will be much disappointment among the home-seekers of this State.

FRUIT GROWING.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
Nov. 6, 1898.

Your article of November 5th about fruit raising is very much to the point, especially when we consider the thousands of dollars sent yearly to California, Oregon and Michigan for fruit, money that could easily be kept here. But as we have no system about our fruit raising, neither in regard to the planting of the right kind of trees in

the right kind of soil, nor the selection of proper localities for different varieties and no system in marketing what little fruit we do raise, we have either a glut on the market or a famine. It is more or less discouraging, especially when the want of capital to plant and skill to take care of young orchards is added to the list of difficulties. At the same time, that fruit raising can be made highly remunerative here, we have only to witness the effects of Mr. John Boyce of Granite; Ferdinand Hinze and Jacob Jensen of Big Cottonwood; James Young, J. King and Mr. Debenham of East Mill Creek; Mr. Longson of Pleasant View; Mr. Stivel and James Russel of Upper Mill Creek Hollow, and Bishop Bennion of North Jordan. These and many others scattered through Salt Lake county and through the State prove that a high grade of success is possible in fruit culture, where brains, capital and energy are combined. All the hench from Camp Douglas to the Point of the Mountain could be one continuous orchard, supplying all the wants of Salt Lake City and much more for exportation.

The great trouble is the people do not know what to plant. As a general thing the upper benches are especially adapted for stone fruits, such as peaches, cherries, plums, etc. The lower lands are best suited for apples and pears, though these will grow on the upper lands nearly as well, if they can get water enough. Next is the question of varieties of fruit and how to take care of it. There is where I believe the main work of the county fruit tree inspector should come in by going around in the different wards and precincts, holding meetings with the people, telling them in simple language what their locality is best adapted for, and what varieties would be the most profitable to plant. It costs just as much care and trouble to raise a bushel of scion apples, worth 40 cents a bushel, or a bushel of winter Pearmain, worth 60 cents, as it does to raise a bushel of Ben Davis, worth a dollar, or a bushel of vine sap, worth \$1.25, or a bushel of Roman beauty, worth \$2. The same with pears. Bartlett, Keiffer and Winter Nellie are the best, but all localities are not adapted for them. In small fruits it does not cost any more to raise a quart of Jessies or Hood River strawberries, worth from 15c to 20c a quart, than it does to raise a quart of Mougrele, worth from 3c to 6c a quart. So it is all through the list.

As for taking care of the fruit, when car loads of nursery stock badly infected with disease in its worst form can be imported to Utah and distributed broadcast over the State without let or hindrance, scattering disease and ruin, the law or the inspection must be woefully deficient. In regard to spraying, three points are necessary: First, the spray must be strong enough to accomplish its purpose and not so strong that it injures the foliage or fruit.

Second, it must be applied so it wets the tree, fruit and leaves all over, but not so that it washes or runs.

Third, it must be applied at the proper time. This last is especially essential. The simplest mind can understand that when a worm is

hatched and has bored its way into an apple or pear, it is protected, and all the spraying possible will neither kill it, nor cause it to crawl out and commit suicide by eating poison. Therefore this last point is the most important of all and it is there where nearly all fail.

From two years' work as deputy inspector, I am fully convinced that the last blossom should scarcely show signs of wilting before the first spray should be on the tree, and also that London purple should be discarded and only Paris green used.

Respectfully,
JOHN P. SORENSEN.

PERSONAL VIEWS.

The Associated Press has sent out expressions of personal views obtained from prominent individuals, as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Chairman W.D. Bynum of the national committee of the gold standard democracy made the following statement:

"It is too early for the round money Democrats to decide upon a course of action for the future. We shall have to await developments. While the policy of the government so far as the standard is involved has been settled, the details of a sound financial system yet remains to be accepted.

"The present defenseless condition of the treasury must be remedied before we can hope for lasting prosperity, and this will be a difficult task, as some radical changes will be necessary. A reunion of the forces of the Democratic party can only be had on the platform of the Indianapolis convention, as the Chicago platform was a radical departure from the cherished principles of the party, and those who continue to adhere to it will find themselves swallowed up by the Populists.

"I am sure our efforts have materially contributed to the result. No one will question but that our speakers were a potent factor on the stump. The splendid campaign of General Palmer and Buckner, and the speeches of Secretary Carlisle, Governor Flower, Col. Irish, Col. Fellows, Mr. Humphrey and others had great influence with Republicans as well as Democrats. I shall call the executive committee together at an early date, but not immediately as I have been closely confined to the work for five months and shall take a little recreation first.

The positions of the chairman of the national committee was new to me, but the support I received from other members and prominent Democrats throughout the country was of great assistance and relieved me of much responsibility and labor attached to the position. While all connected with our organization are entitled to great credit, the important services of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Hewitt merit special commendation."

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Garret A. Hobart has received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams, including one from Senator Quay saying:

"Now that the agony is over, I desire to recall your promise that I shall always be entitled to the floor. I congratulate you. McKinley's troubles are only beginning. This is purely a victory of the honest voters."

HELENA, Nov. 5.—Discussing the