

Spain. The revenue they must raise yearly for Spain, and for which they get no benefit whatever except the name of a national protection and aegis of a flag, is \$16,000,000. They have no self-government of any kind. From captain general down to tide waiter at the docks, the official positions are held by Spaniards. I venture to say not a single native Cuban holds an office or receives public emolument. In addition to the \$16,000,000 sent annually to Spain, Cuba has to pay the salaries of all the Spanish horde fastened upon her."

During this same interview he was asked as to the annexation of Cuba by the United States and whether the native planters, the wealthier classes, favored it. His reply at this time, inasmuch as he quotes it in his book, is probably his opinion today. Here is what he said: "Yes, I am told the planters are anxious for annexation, but I do not think we want Cuba as an appendage of the United States. I would not favor annexation. In spite of the drains upon her, Cuba is enormously rich in resources, and is a large consumer of our products, on which at present the heaviest Spanish duties rest. What I would favor would be a reciprocity treaty with Spain as to Cuba, so that we might send our goods there instead of forcing the Cubans to buy of England, France and Germany. We could do the island much more good by trading with her on an equal basis than we ever can by annexing her. Cuba to some extent is under our eye. We would probably never let any other nation than Spain own the island, but so long as Spain does own it she is welcome to it, if she will only let us sell our goods on equal or better terms than the Cubans can get them for elsewhere."

These statements of the senator were made ten years ago. He probably has a much different idea as to Spain today, for he would be the last man to sanction any ill treatment of Americans or others by a foreign nation. Still he thoroughly appreciates the advantages of American trade with Cuba, and should the present administration do anything in favor of Cuban independence its action will be probably followed by such trade relations as will be of decided advantage to the United States.

Frank G. Carpenter

FORESTRY SUGGESTIONS.

SALT LAKE CITY,

March, 2nd, 1897.

Time to trim trees is now, when you have time, and when you need the wood. Let not the time pass and wait for spring, when everything will want doing. Let those that have orchards go to them today, and look at the trees. See how many limbs that tree can spare, to produce better fruit. Then begin to cut them out, and when spring comes, that much will be done. The old orchards where trees are too thick should be cut out, or dug up. Put in their place, pear, plum, peach, or cherry trees, or some tree or shrub that does not take up as much room as the old apple tree did.

I would not advise the cutting down an old orchard until you have a new one under way. I would rather graft or bud, for it takes a long time to grow a tree. No orchard should be set out closer than

thirty feet. Every tree should be cultivated each year, as much so as a stock of corn is.

We are losing thousands of dollars annually that we should have for dried fruit, cider and apples, for winter, and the mining camps. Thousands of dollars' worth of apples coming from the East were sold in Salt Lake City this last winter; what is the excuse? The farmer says, "mine had worms in them," "so did mine," says his neighbor. Another says "I would clean mine out, but there is no use. I have a careless neighbor, he will not do anything." Now do you not think that there is a pair of you that are careless—no, lazy is the word?

By all means let us have fruit. I hope that the Governor and Legislature will appoint a board of directors for the D. A. and M. society that will get up a fair for this fall. Let the men thus appointed be men that will look to the interest of the State. Give premiums to the agricultural, foresters, dairy and creamery products, and let us have the cow that gives the most milk, and cream. Let us have big premiums on the butter and cheese. In fact everything of home products should receive attention. Let not the incoming directors hunt around to give a bedstead to some one who wants to get married.

I do not believe that it is right to foster infant industries. They might with equal propriety offer a premium to some one to get a divorce. Let's have no nonsense but let us have a fair, one for the good of the people of Utah. The present grounds, the Tenth Ward square, are getting too small, and the State is holding for the society the grounds at the white bridge over the Jordan where there has been some money spent. I believe if the right thing was done, an arrangement could be made whereby the present building could be turned over to the city school district for a high school. The building could be changed a little, and with but little cost be made into a high school, with plenty of room to build on to, when ever necessary. The present building is not what is wanted for fair grounds, but with the money realized from the present building, there could be a number of others put up on the old race ground and arranged so it would be large enough for all time. The grand stand could be made large enough to hold many thousands of people. In front, the cattle show could take place. The present sheds could be used to build stables with on the old ground, as stables, and not sheds are wanted on fair grounds. I am not in favor of spending another dollar on the present grounds, but would hold this next fair there. By this change the society will not loose much, and the State and city will be blessed with something so much needed—genuine high school grounds.

Let us return to the tree. These grounds could be planted in trees wherever those that were planted have died. The spring is upon us, and now is the time to get ready to improve the time, also, let every farmer look around his place and see where he can plant some trees. He can plant some along the water ditches, some around the field, and can find a place where now the sage brush and willows grow. After that he will find some place on his land that he can spare an acre this year, and

another next year to start a forest on. There is nothing that you can bequeath your children that they will appreciate more than the tree—nothing that will pay better than a walnut grove, or some other hard wood.

By putting fruit trees around the farm you will get two crops, one of apples and the other of fence posts, and if it is around our pasture it shades the cow.

I now come to the conclusion that the individual will do all he can to improve his place with trees. What about the settlements? Where are the leading men there? Will they continue to hunt political office, or will they return to their flocks and help beautify these wards? If those who have been bitten by the political snake have got well, it is well and good; if not they had best resign and let some one else build up Zion. In going through the settlement one can see, some of the public squares just as they were when the Indians turned them over to the whites. What nice people these fellows would be to send down to build up the center stake of Zion!

We have a state road that begins at Franklins on the north and runs through about forty cities and settlements, most of the distance on gravelly ground, to St. George, a distance of three hundred miles. This road could be made the longest, and finest drive in the world. The prisoners, of the State, those who are trustees, could be worked on this road to an advantage. They could do the grading, the bridge and culvert building. Setting out the trees that the neighboring settlements would furnish in the season, thereof. It will cost the State no more to work the prisoners on the road than it does to keep them in idleness. The county prisoners, and city prisoners could be worked in the same way, from each settlement. A greater work would be accomplished.

Many of the farmers living along the great State street would be glad to plant trees so as to enhance the value of their places. Salt Lake county could make the beginning by planting this year trees as far south as Murray. I have no doubt but that the people owning land on either side of the road would be glad to do all they could to assist, then what a beautiful drive Salt Lake City would have! It would enhance the value of land en route, help the city, and set an example for the future.

H. J. FAUST.

IN THE QUAKER STATE.

EMPORIUM, Cameron County Pennsylvania, February 24th, 1897.—Cameron county, in which we have been assigned to labor, is in the northern part of the old Quaker state and adjoining McKean county, wherein dwelt Colonel Thomas L. Kane who is so famous in the history of our people. His grave is about forty miles from here. This part of the country was at one time very heavily timbered but that is being fast taken out in lumber and a great deal is also rafted down the river in round timbers every spring, while high waters last.

Emporium is the county seat of Cameron county, and has a population of about three thousand people, is beautifully situated in the northern part of the county at the forks of the Sinnemahoning branch of the Susquehanna river. There are three rail-roads coming into the town; one of them passing on