

Commissioner Groo in response to an explanatory question from the Governor as to what had been done in the case cited said:

"The case came before me when I was in the United States land office and I rejected the application. The land commissioner at Washington supported the rejection and the case is now on appeal before the secretary of the interior."

Senator Rawlins then explained that upon the question asked he had expressed no opinion. He believed, however, that there was fair ground for contention in that direction. Of course, he apprehended that the land officials would be against it. But the result might be different in a court of justice. The remedy would be for the proper State officials to decide on what course to pursue.

As to the question of legislation from Congress looking towards the cession of all public lands in the State to the State, there was no hope or prospect of that being done. It would be more feasible to get an appropriation for some supposed harbor in Salt Lake. It was doubtful even if a grant of the arid lands could be secured. The representatives of eastern states were generally unfamiliar with conditions in the western states as to the public lands question, and every move made in that direction by the latter was looked upon as a step to steal something.

Commissioner Groo—As I understood Senator Cannon he believed the best thing to do was to work in harmony for the cession of the arid lands—that is, to co-operate with other western states to that end.

Senator Rawlins replied he believed that was the best thing to do under the circumstances.

Representative King believed that there was a fairly good show to get a cession of the arid lands. There was no disguising the fact, however, that the present administration was not favorable to Utah. He had a talk with Speaker Reed and Mr. Lacey, House chairman of the committee on public lands. The latter was of the opinion that the land board of this State was engaged in a sort of steal and that the purpose was to deprive, in the interest of monopoly, poor people from coming into possession of public lands.

Governor Wells—When you see him again, just inform him that the State will sell lands cheaper than the government.

Congressman King further explained that he had personally waited upon Speaker Reed in relation to these matters; that the Speaker was very much opposed to any legislation for either Utah or other parts of the West; that Mr. Reed frankly confessed that he had made a mistake in supporting the admission of some of the Western states; that neither they nor their people were in accord with the East and must abide the consequences. Mr. King further stated as an evidence of the administration's attitude towards Utah, that he went to Secretary Gage and asked him concerning the \$75,000 that had been appropriated for the purchase of a Federal building site, and wanted to know why he did not send an agent to Utah to make the purchase. Secretary Gage replied he considered he had discretionary powers in the premises; that the Dingley bill would not furnish sufficient revenue for the country and that until the government was on a firmer financial basis he would withhold action.

The secretary's attention was called to the fact that the appropriation was passed in precisely the same language as other appropriations but still he refused to act. Representative King then appealed to Speaker Reed and asked if he would recognize him in an

effort to have the secretary positively instructed to proceed with the purchase. Mr. Reed declined with emphasis and the matter dropped. "So" Representative King concluded "whatever we do must be done with the sanction of Speaker Reed. If he is favorable to our action we can succeed; if not we cannot."

At this juncture the board commenced the consideration of routine business and the congressional trio withdrew.

VALUABLE FRUIT BULLETIN.

The State board of horticulture, through its secretary, J. A. Wright, has issued the following bulletin of information for the orchardists of the northern half of the State.

In response to numerous inquiries, the following list of fruits is presented as suitable for the northern horticultural district of Utah, which includes Salt Lake county and all that portion of the State lying north thereof. The varieties are not set down as absolutely best, since out of the abundant good things it would be difficult to say just which ones are "best." The aim is to furnish a guide to the farmer by presenting a list of standard fruits that have proved suitable to this section.

No list short of the entire catalogue could contain all the desirable varieties for family use and home market, since, with reasonable care the choicest fruit of every class may be grown here and the connoisseur may gratify his taste by producing the most tender varieties. It is, therefore, sufficient that a list of fruits for a commercial orchard be given here. In selecting varieties for this purpose the main points to be considered are, hardness of tree, regularity of bearing, longevity of tree, size and color of fruit, firmness in shipping, quality of fruit and keeping quality. In the above points many varieties are lacking, so that the most attractive specimens may be in fact the most unprofitable fruits to grow on a large scale.

The list herewith is made up after consultation with growers and shippers throughout northern Utah and is based upon actual experience:

APPLES.

Jonathan, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Rome Beauty, Rhode Island Greening, White Winter Pearmain.

PEARS.

Bartlett, Seckel, Sheldon, Howell, Anjou, Easter Winter Nells.

CHERRIES.

Sour—Early Richmond, English Marcella, May Duke, Late Duke.
Sweet—Napoleon, Black Republican, Windsor.

PRUNES.

German, Italian, Hungarian.

PEACHES.

Alexander, Hale, Amella, Foster, Grix Champion, Elberta, Wheatland, Brett, Cooper, Muir, Orange Cling, Lemon Cling.

APRICOTS.

Royal, Moor Park.

GRAPES.

Hardy—Concord, Worden, Agawam, Moore's Early, Niagara.
Foreign—Black Prince, Black Hamburg, Flame Tokay, Black Morocco, Muscat of Alexandria, Sultan.

SMALL FRUITS.

In the berry fruits, the principal demand being for home market and family use, the range of choice is more extensive. Persons contemplating planting may usually obtain from neighbors plants and vines of suitable varieties that have been well tested.

In addition to the above fruits there are new candidates for public favor,

many of which are quite promising, as, for instance, the Gano apple, the Rose-pear, Giant prune and numerous fruit novelties that will undoubtedly prove of great merit.

Other lists might be made, since there is great diversity of taste in the selection of fruits, but the above is probably as near the general average of the profitable producing orchards as could be compiled. Trees of the above varieties planted in number sufficient to produce carload lots (not less than 100 trees of a kind) will undoubtedly prove satisfactory if well cared for.

Any special information desired will be cheerfully furnished upon application.
J. A. WRIGHT,
Secretary Utah State Board of Horticulture.

Ogden, Utah, Nov. 20, 1897.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

"Who murmurs at his lot today?
Who scorns his native fruit and bloom?"

Or sighs for dainties far away,
Besides the bounteous board of home.

—Whittier.

MENU, THANKSGIVING, NOV. 25.

BREAKFAST.

Grapes.
Farina and Cream.
Cornbeef Hash. Poached Eggs.
Johnny-cake.
Coffee.

DINNER.

Oyster Cocktails.
Spanish Olives. Salted Almonds.
Cream of Barley Soup. Celery.
Lobster a la Newberg.
Potato Balls, with Cream Sauce.
Roast Turkey, Oyster Stuffing.
Cranberry Jelly.
Browned Sweet Potatoes.
Mashed White Potatoes.
Onions, with White Sauce.
Cabbage Salad.
Roquefort Cheese. Wafers.
Mince Pie, Pumpkin Pie.
Frozen Plum Pudding.
Cider.

Butternuts, Apples, Home-made Candies
Black Coffee.

LATE TEA.

Turkey Sandwiches.
Cranberry Sauce.
Cider, Doughnuts.
Tea.

Just 276 years ago was it that in the gray dawn of Thursday morning Oct. 24, the great guns crowning the hill-top overlooking Massachusetts Bay thundered forth the salutes that proclaimed a day of thanksgiving and feasting. This in gratitude for the bounteous harvest just finished. Although the flying centuries have brought many changes since then, and the little colony has grown into a great nation, spreading from shore to shore of a vast continent, and although the descendants of the Puritans have cut loose from most of the customs and observations of their ancestors, they have still the grace to retain that grand old Puritan institution—Thanksgiving. While the celebration of the day varies somewhat with locality, this, however, holds true—that in almost every American family this, more made a day for the reunion of families and near friends. Not alone is it now that—

"The gray-haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored,"

but the same story is repeated in every state from Maine to California and from the Southern shores to Alaska. And everywhere is his the house-mother's opportunity to show her skill in setting forth an oblation