

the dealings of Providence with mankind, it is a fact beyond controversy that the predictions referred to have been made in the nineteenth century, and placed directly before the nations. They were generally outlined by Prophets of old, but Prophets of the present time have given greater detail, and made more specific application, showing inspiration from the same source as the ancient Prophets received it and further information which had been revealed to them upon the subjects under consideration. It also is a fact that these predictions, made by the Elders of the Church for upward of three score years past, in every nation and to every people where the Latter-day Saints have had access, are receiving literal fulfillment.

As the events were foretold and their causes indicated, the way of escape also was pointed out. That way is still open to the world. If it is followed, there will be salvation from the untoward circumstances of the present and the onimous threatenings of the storm. If it is not, then the world must bear the burden of the era of discord which is now ushered in. It is a matter of free agency with man, and each must abide the result of his own choice. When men elect to accept the saving power of the Gospel through obeying its principles, they will have relief. Until then, they will receive the results of other principles which they have espoused.

OUR DRIED FRUIT BUSINESS.

The fruit-dryers of Utah are very much interested in knowing what the prospects are for this article which ordinarily supplies a great many families with otherwise limited or un-reachable comforts.

Dealers and shippers have for years noted the competition to which our local fruit was subjected. It has been pointed out that there was but little uniformity in the style of this product, that there was in fact hardly any or no classification. Then the bulk of it was sun-dried instead of being evaporated and put into suitable sized boxes for easy handling. There has been a lack of brightness, moisture and appearance; sacking has not been as carefully done, either, as it might have been; and all the time for lack of care this Utah crop has been discounted by the better prepared and more attractive looking fruit of California. The product of our western neighbor keeps improving and increasing. This season, owing to the strike, much of her surplus has been dried which otherwise would have been sold as fresh, and not unlikely canning will have been increased for the great delivery month of August and later. This earlier reaching of the market is nearly two months ahead of Utah delivery. So, putting this part with the lack of appearance alluded to, we may not be surprised that we cannot reach the California price in open competition by from one-third to one-half, their larger orchards and special care in manipulation having considerable weight in the matter.

While there are reports of extensive failure of the peach crop in Delaware and Maryland, it is difficult

as yet to determine how far the eastern market may be affected in this way. If as much of a failure (two-thirds) as some represent, it is possible that even Utah fruit may participate in any consequent advance.

Many of the old orchards of this Territory need renewal or more cultivation. Thinning out of a too heavy crop is also a very desirable thing, but this is a duty which amateurs (as most Utah growers are) are very reluctant to do. An increase in the number of associations where such topics could be discussed would be for the general advantage of all learners.

A little time from now there will be more movement in fruit. Both the demand and the supply will be better understood; but it will be a matter of time and caution ere the seller and the buyer will unitedly see eye to eye.

FOR THOSE OUT OF WORK.

Those who are in employment and are earning even small wages have some means of following the advice to provide for themselves a supply of breadstuff this fall; but how they who have no work and nothing but idle time on their hands may follow such a desirable procedure is a problem for which one of the long-time residents of Salt Lake county offers a solution. The gentleman came here in the days of the Pioneers, passing through the experiences from 1847 to the present. He has had to cope with hard times—compared with which these are days of plenty—and he knows how it is; he has been a prosperous farmer for many years, but he has not forgotten his early experiences in Utah; and he thinks that what some of the people had to do for their self-preservation in days gone by, others can do for a similar purpose in the days to come.

He states his plan thus: "To me it appears clear that there is going to be considerable destitution here next winter and spring unless something is done right away to provide against it. We have the opportunity to save a great deal of grain, fruit and potatoes for the use of the poor this season if the poor who were out of work but are able to do something will enlist themselves in their own behalf. Look at our grain fields, where good crops are being harvested. In this county alone there are thousands of bushels of wheat that will be wasted unless there are gleaners in the fields. There is no gleaning done nowadays. Why not have it so the men and boys, and those of the other sex who are able, who have no work could go and glean the wheat fields? Each of them could get enough wheat to feed several persons during the winter. I will name one instance in early days. One lady here, the wife of one of our prominent Pioneers, gathered, with her children, in one season, after harvest, 44 bushels of wheat. Are the men and boys now out of work any better than this Pioneer's wife and family? I think not. I have gleaned myself, and know how it is; and I think that now of all times the wheat that otherwise will be lost should be saved. Why, where there was one head dropped in the old style of cradling, there are three

dropped now. On my farm I believe that not less than five bushels per acre can be gleaned. And as to fruit, the apples, currants, plums, etc., are going to waste for want of somebody to pick them. There will be hundreds of bushels of potatoes go the same way unless something is done. The farmers need help to do their work; but we have not the money to pay for it, though we would be glad to pay in produce. If any who are out of work want to glean, there is my farm, and hundreds of others in this county; there are thousands of acres in Davis county. If any out of work want fruit, they can have it at my place for the picking as long as it lasts. There are farmers all over the county who would be glad to make the same offer. Now is the time to start in and let the unemployed save for themselves the wheat, the apples, plums, and potatoes. Why should we waste all this substance while many people suffer destitution?"

There are some good points in our worthy friend's suggestions. It is an undeniable fact that under ordinary conditions there is enough grain, fruit and vegetables wasted each year to supply many families if it was garnered in season. To carry out his plan of gleaning the wheat fields, gathering the extra fruit, and picking potatoes, there is needed some combination of effort. The unemployed could not go out five, ten or fifteen miles and do the work under present conditions, and return home with their daily burden. But if leading men were to take up the subject, and by a combination of those in the city with those in the country districts arrangements were made whereby those who are willing could know where to go to work and when, and could have some provision for temporary support and for getting the product of their labor shipped to their homes, many needy people might be benefited. It would be a task no honest person would shrink from, for what they get would come by honest toil. The subject may be worth the consideration of practical minds among those situated so as to make the plan effective.

There are many poor people now being supported on charity. They are worthy persons, but cannot get employment, and are being provided for by friends. There is a danger, manifested in some cases already, that being supported without work will lead them to cling to that kind of business as long as sustenance is forthcoming. It is not alone sufficient not to encourage idleness; it should be discouraged. And if the plan suggested, or anything else more feasible, can be operated so that those who need but have no other chance of earning means of sustenance, may be placed in a position to gain their livelihood in whole or in part, the whole community will be benefited.

There is no doubt as to the necessity of something being done to ward off destitution from many worthy families the coming winter and spring. The question is, what shall we do, and when and how? Let each one interested in the welfare of the community ponder over the subject; for whatever is done must be by united action to insure success.