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A SAVING TO FRUIT GROWERS.

UTAH is a fruit-growing region, made so by the blessing of Providence and the determined industry of the "Mormon" people under wise direction. Until the coming of the pest which has been so common here, the orchards of our state were a source of great wealth. It is to be fervently hoped that the pest will be swept away and that Utah will again stand in the front rank among the best fruit producing portions of the Union.

How to dispose of fruit to the best advantage is one of the questions that interest a great many of our readers. Dried fruit has decreased very much in price of late years, and with our meagre facilities of preparing it for the market, it pays the producer but poorly. The changes taking place in our climate, make the old method of sun-drying precarious and unsatisfactory. The recent rains followed by extreme cold, quite uncommon at this season, have spoiled hundreds of bushels of fruit exposed in the open air for drying. The changes of temperature make sun-dried fruit unwholesome and, consequently, less valuable in the market.

Anything which will aid in this matter will be a boon to thousands. We notice that a new Fruit Dryer has been introduced into California, which appears to be very successful. It is called the "Waller's." A model of this apparatus will be on exhibition at the coming Territorial Fair, and the thing itself will be set up at Mr. H. B. Clawson's premises next April. It is designed for neighbor hood rather than single fruit growers, and appears to be the very thing needed in Utah, as it will materially cheapen the process of drying. The following description of the apparatus is from the Los Angeles Star, which strongly endorses it as a success among the fruit growers of that section:

"The machine itself is about 12 feet high by 18 feet in length. To the left in the enclosure is a furnace, the heat of which can be regulated at pleasure, while the rest of the machine is occupied by a large wheel, in which is inserted moveable trays, which, when the wheel is turned, adjust themselves so that the fruit cannot fall out, and each tray is loaded with a door, from which the fruit is put in or taken out. A boy 15 years old can handle one of the largest kind with ease. Two thermometers are placed inside, and the heat is so regulated that there is very little difference between the upper and lower portions of the apparatus. At the top and bottom insure a perfect system of draughts, which regulate the currents of hot air. It is very perfect, and the sample of fruit shown there were dried by the machine were beautiful, and the fruit looked rich and toothsome, and was free from the usual shriveled appearance."

BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN.

The horrors of the pestilence beyond description. New York, 13.—The Times' Washington special says: Two of the physicians and one of the nurses who have been sent from Washington to the assistance of the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis, have returned, having been attacked by the fever. The Association because they never had the fever. Dr. Pease, one of the physicians who returned, states that the horrors of the pestilence are beyond description. The wealthy have almost entirely fled from Memphis, leaving the poor to shift for themselves, and to the horrors of the pestilence are added those of a condition approaching famine.

The provisions store are all closed, and the only way to obtain supplies from them is to break them open, which is sometimes done. Even the drug stores are all closed except those which are difficult to get into, and even when medical assistance has been had and prescriptions written.

The banks are open but one hour a day. The money market is established by the Howard Association, are besieged by throngs of negroes, many of whom come in from the surrounding country to get the pestilence in order to get free provisions.

No whites are seen on the streets except with their coats and doctors' baggies, with an occasional horse conveying the remains of some victim of the pestilence. At night the streets here and there are lit with the baleful gleam of death fires that burn in front of each house that contains corpses, not of each house either, for many a victim dies alone after a winter's unattended, and there is no one to put out the customary signals. Persons taken sick on the streets crawl into unoccupied tenements and their corpses are afterwards discovered by the smell of their decomposing flesh. Many are found dead in the public parks or on the streets. Corpses accumulate for want of an adequate burial force, and trenches are then dug, in which the bodies are deposited side by side, and one row on top of another.

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THE Chicago Tribune, a paper that cannot be credited with any favor towards the "Mormons," has this in relation to the recent refusal of Judge Schaeffer to naturalize a woman alien, of good character, who had lived eleven years in the United States, simply because she was a plural wife:

"As much as we desire to see this particular phase of Mormonism, and its most offensive one, brought into disrepute, we do not believe that the decision of Judge Schaeffer is founded in good law or in common sense."

We believe this will be the view entertained by most people possessed of a sound mind. Marriage does not enter into the question of naturalization. Neither Judge nor attorney has any right to ask an applicant whether he or she is married or single. The course pursued in relation to supposed "Mormon" aliens seeking to become citizens, is foreign to the genius and policy of our government, which makes no discrimination in religious affairs, and interposes no barriers of prejudice or sectionalism in the way of the candidate for the rights and privileges of naturalization.

We hear of still further departures in the Third District Court, from the strict and narrow way of law and justice, in relation to this matter. The attorney who is making himself so officious in his impudent interpositions, not content with asking men whether or not they have more wives than one, questions them in regard to their belief in polygamy. Now the most strenuous opponents of the "Mormon" system of marriage declare their perfect willingness to allow the [Mormons] to believe just what they please on this subject. This is extremely generous on their part, seeing that a man's faith is scarcely a matter under his own control, much less of theirs. But it is argued by them that it is only the practice of that portion of our creed relating to matrimony that the law may touch, belief or disbelief being placed beyond the jurisdiction of judges or courts by the Constitution. Why then should an officer of the Court be permitted to ask questions in regard to a man's belief, refusing to proceed unless his improper and irrelevant queries are answered? A judge who performs his duty faithfully, according to the tenor of his oath, would call an attorney to order who so far allowed his religious, or rather irreligious bigotry to run away with his sense of decency and propriety, and would protect an applicant for citizenship from such arrogance and impudence.

Our position on the Constitutional provision forbidding any law "respecting an establishment of religion," is that it relates to the practice of religious precept and doctrine. A law permitting or forbidding a person to believe or disbelieve any religious tenet would be simply absurd. Laws cannot control the action of the mind. If religious liberty means anything at all it means freedom of action.

"Faith without works is dead," and legislation might be as well passed to restrain a corpse as to regulate lifeless, actionless belief. That marriage is a question of religion the history of the world, ancient and modern, abundantly proves. Plural marriage comes under its jurisdiction equally with monogamy? It is not a crime per se. Its expediency and adaptability to the age is an open question. It is essentially an establishment of religion, and legislation for or against it is barred by the supreme law of the land.

But apart from this view of the subject, it is certain that courts have nothing to do with matters of faith. If it be claimed that there is a statute—constitutional or unconstitutional—against the practice of polygamy, no one will surely have the hardihood to assert that there is a law forbidding any person to believe that polygamy is right. The attorney, then, who tries to prevent an alien from swearing allegiance to the United States and thus adding to the strength of the nation, and the judge who sustains him in his unlawful and impolitic course, are both outside the limits of the law, are acting in violation of their oaths of office, and are only deserving of denunciation and contempt.

THE DESERT MUSEUM.

We are pleased to learn that the Desert Museum is likely to be placed in a much more favorable position than it has yet occupied. This morning it was transferred to President John Taylor, as Trustee-in-Trust for the Church, and its removal to much better and more commodious quarters is in contemplation.

The labors of Elder John W. Young, with a view to the establishment of an institution in which the chief products and natural peculiarities of Utah could be seen at a glance, deserve high commendation and ought to be appreciated by the public. He has expended about \$30,000 in forming a nucleus around which can be gathered objects that will constitute a true representation of Utah's accomplishments and capabilities, besides the time and thought and care bestowed upon the enterprise. Already a fine collection of curiosities, native and foreign, has been made, and when it is exhibited in a suitable building, with proper classification, better light and more harmonious surroundings, its extent and variety will be better understood and its usefulness better appreciated.

No whites are seen on the streets except with their coats and doctors' baggies, with an occasional horse conveying the remains of some victim of the pestilence. At night the streets here and there are lit with the baleful gleam of death fires that burn in front of each house that contains corpses, not of each house either, for many a victim dies alone after a winter's unattended, and there is no one to put out the