

point. The mercury daily runs up to 100 deg., or near that point.

In our district and county convention yesterday, Messrs. Rowberry, Van Cott, and Hills were nominated to fill their old niche, Prest. E. Snow to the Legislative Council, and James Pace Selectman, to be voted for at the August election.

CACTI.

Heber.

July 25, 1875.

At about ten o'clock on the evening of the 23rd, when all people, good and bad, were or ought to be sleeping, a crowd of boys got a couple of anvils and a keg of powder, planted the anvils in front of the meeting-house, threw a rope over the roof, climbed to the belfry, threw the bell rope down outside of the house, and then astonished the happy sleepers with such a system of firing and bell ringing as was never heard before and the sleepy portion of the celebrators hope will never be heard again. It was kept up steadily until sunrise, when a glorious shot told the boys it was time to raise the national colors. Then the volunteer firing gave way to the organized shot gunners, who saluted the town with a squall and discharge simultaneously, followed with music by the martial band on the public square and the string band somewhere—they were all on the square anyhow; remaining there all day from sunrise until very warm weather, the two bands of music entertained us with a variety of pleasing music.

At ten a.m. the people gathered at the meeting-house which was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers all happy and dressed gaily.

After the usual formula of song and prayer, the orator of the day, John Gallagher, gave an opening address, followed by R. Sessions, who spoke of the hardships and privations of the "Mormon Battalion." Other speeches followed, with vocal and instrumental music. The meeting lasted two hours. Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment, and all went home well pleased with the entertainment.

At two p.m. the Sunday school commenced a dance, attended by all the children of the place, which lasted till near sundown, and many happy faces told how well they enjoyed their special part of the 24th.

The racecourse was attended largely and was free to all. Some of the Utah Indians were present. They bet big on their ponies' speed and won several races and lots of dollars. Then, with Indian luck, they lost one race and all their dollars. Their horses were well trained and made part of a good pony race.

A dance at night ended the day of pleasure. Over one hundred couple took an active part in it. Though crowded, it was orderly, for the dancers drank ice water only. The dance closed at twelve and wound up one of the most pleasant days ever known in Heber.

Many thanks to the Committee of Arrangements, Wm. McDonald, G. W. Clyde, J. Lee, Gustave Johnson, Chas. Shelton; and to Marshal of the Day, Thos. Hicker, jr.

JOSEPH HATCH, Reporter.

Woodruff.

July 26, 1875.

On the Twenty fourth the people were awakened at daybreak by the firing of guns.

At ten o'clock parents and children assembled at a bowery, prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose. The children, at half-past ten were formed into line, and, with the martial band at the head, marched through the town and back gain to the bowery, and were seated by the marshal of the day, J. H. Tolman. The proceedings commenced by a song by the choir followed by prayer by the chaplain, Wm. H. Longhurst, a song by the choir, recitations by the Sunday school children, a speech by the orator of the day, W. H. Lee. Guns by the infantry were fired.

A sumptuous dinner was prepared at half-past twelve for the young and the old.

After dinner there was a dance for the children, which closed the exercises of the day. Benediction by Samuel Bryson.

The whole day's proceedings passed off without a jar to mar the happiness of any one; the utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed.

JOHN ALLEN.

Fillmore.

July 24, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Notwithstanding the cloudless sky and burning sun, we have had one of the most enjoyable entertainments, furnished by our Sunday School, ever given in this place. It consisted of songs, recitations, music, and oration, and speeches by Prest. Thos. Callister and John L. Smith, &c. The recitation of Miss Jean Hinkley was the gem of the day.

The long-eared denizens of the sage brush have taken about one-half of the wheat crop of this county, they, the rabbits, being unreasonably fond of the "staff of life," and, owing to the drouth, all kinds of grain crops will be light. Taking the above dark out-look, in connection with the fact that our cattle range has dried up, and blown away, i. e., the small amount left by the imported root-pullers of Texas, with a light crop of hay, and nothing to export, we are forced into home manufacture, or into going without, in all probability the latter.

Our fruit crop is among the things not to be recorded as a failure, as it has never been surpassed in this place.

JUNIOR.

Spanish Fork.

July 25, 1875.

The 28th anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into these valleys was celebrated here in a spirited and pleasant manner. At sunrise there was firing of guns, hoisting of flags on the liberty pole and at all the public places in town. The band, led by Wm. H. Davis, serenaded the leading citizens.

At 9 a.m. a grand procession was formed, embracing various organizations, trades, &c., with a grand display of banners bearing appropriate mottoes, and marched through the principal streets to the bowery. The exercises there consisted of singing, prayer, oration by John Moore, Esq., speeches, songs, recitations, &c., in pleasing variety.

In the afternoon there were foot-races, ball playing, &c., for the amusement of the juveniles, and in the evening a display of fireworks, which, being a novelty, was quite an attraction, and highly amusing to the young. The whole proceedings passed off very pleasantly, no accident occurred, nor anything to mar the enjoyment of the public.

The committee of arrangements were Andrew Ferguson, William Creer, William R. Jones, James Hanson, Wm. Robertson, James Miller and John Robertson. Marshal of the day, Fredrick Lewis; assistant marshals, J. W. Thomas and John Beckstrom.

CHARLES MONK, Reporter.

**THE GRAPE CURE.**—The grape treatment has been employed with favorable results by patients suffering from bronchitis and consumption in its pretubercular stages. It is especially practised at Moran, in the Tyrol, whither large numbers of German, Russian and Italian invalids resort to experience its benefits. The patient begins by eating one or two pounds of grapes each day, dividing the quantity into three portions—one of which is taken an hour before breakfast, another before dinner, which occurs between 12 and 1 o'clock, and the third in the afternoon or evening. After two or three days the quantity is increased by half a pound daily until it reaches three or four pounds. This amount often proves sufficient, the patient finding, as a rule, that he gains in weight and strength upon it. Chronic liver complaints, especially when due to excess in wine drinking, are, it is said, notably relieved by this treatment, the potash salts in the fruit supplying the element which the wine loses in the process of manufacture. Hepatic dropsy has also been mitigated in this way. One feature in favor of the "cure" is, that no exclusive diet is prescribed. In fact, the grapes themselves are so nourishing that other food is scarcely needed.—*Ex.*

The London *Lancet* says that no person should sit for more than half an hour. Suppose a fellow is sitting on the sofa with his girl, is he going to be particular to a minute?

An impertinent person, who seems to have taken a deep interest in the late unpleasantness, wants to know what a distinguished visitor is to understand when Brooklyn votes him "the privileges of the city."

WHO ARE LEGAL VOTERS.

Opinion of Attorney-General Snow.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
July 30th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

The question, "Are foreigners who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, but who have not taken the oath of allegiance, entitled to vote at elections in this territory?" is frequently asked me, and I as frequently answer the question in the negative. Within a few days the question has been repeated, and for that reason I have examined the law on this subject, and find the following—

Sec. 5 of the Organic Act of Utah, Utah laws, p. 26, says—

"And be it further enacted that every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; provided, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 2d, 1848."

Utah laws, p. 68, chap. 34, sec. 3, says—

"No person shall be elected or appointed to any territorial, district, county or precinct office unless he shall have been a constant resident therein during at least one year next preceding such election or appointment; neither shall any person be entitled to hold any office of trust or profit in the territory or vote at any election unless he is a free white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and has been a constant resident in the territory during the six months next preceding said election or appointment."

"Sec. 6. No person shall be deemed a resident within the meaning of this act unless he is a taxpayer of this territory."

"Approved Jan. 21, 1859."

Utah laws, p. 8, section 1, says that

"Every woman of the age of 21 years who has resided in this territory six months next preceding any general or special election, born or naturalized in the United States, or who is the wife, widow or the daughter of a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this territory."

"Approved Feb. 12, 1870."

Rev. Stats. of the United States for 1873-1874, p. 330, sec. 1860, says—

"At all subsequent elections, however, in any territory hereafter organized by Congress, as well as at all elections in territories already organized, the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, shall be such as may be prescribed by the legislative assembly of each territory; subject, nevertheless, to the following restriction on the power of the legislative assembly, namely:

"First. The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and by those above that age who have declared on oath before a competent court of record, their intention to become such and have taken an oath to support the constitution and government of the United States."

"Second. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of holding office to a citizen on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"Third. No officer, soldier, seaman, mariner, or other person in the army or navy or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in any territory, by reason of being on service therein, unless such territory is, and has been for the period of six months, his permanent domicile."

"Fourth. No person belonging to the army or navy shall be elected to or hold any civil office or appointment in any territory."

From the late act of Congress you will perceive that it now depends on the laws of Utah and that,

as our law has not been changed since the act of Congress referred to took effect, such persons can not vote. You will also perceive that colored persons can vote. Most likely our legislature at its next or some subsequent session will amend our law. At any rate we are to look to that body for relief if relief be needed.

Yours truly,  
Z. SNOW.

**Lectures in Glasgow.**—Here is a handbill announcing a series of lectures by Elder David McKenzie, of Utah, in the Hall of the Great Western Cooking Depot, 31 Tron-gate, Glasgow, on Wednesday evenings, as follows—

- Aug. 4—The Mormons; their Rise and Progress.
- " 11—Polygamy in Utah.
- " 18—Universal Apostasy of the Christian Church.
- " 25—Restoration of the Everlasting Gospel.
- Sept. 1—Literal Fulfilment of Prophecy.
- " 8—Divine Mission of Joseph Smith.

## A CARD.

Being asked so often, and by so many, to explain why we are shipping wool to outside markets, while we, as manufacturers, should try to keep the raw material at home and manufacture it, we offer to the public a few reasons why we are paying cash for wool and exporting the surplus to other markets. We should, as manufacturers, place ourselves at the head of the wool market of Utah, and make the acquaintance and gain the confidence of every wool grower in the Territory. To do this the best way, in our own opinion, is to adopt the cash principle, pay the producer its market value for wool in cash on delivery, thus enabling us to select from the clip of the Territory such grades of wool as we may need for home consumption, taking care that home demand is supplied before shipping any away. For some years past, exporters have held manufacturers at their mercy, buying for cash, and shipping away our wool, leaving some of our factories comparatively idle.

Most of the wool being shipped away during the months of June and July of each year, manufacturers are forced to buy their supplies during those months, and to carry it through the balance of the year at a great inconvenience.

We propose to remedy this by establishing a Wool Commission House or Agency, where the manufacturer can obtain his wools as he needs them, and where the producer can realize the best figures for his wool, by not being forced to sell while the markets are dull and depressed.

There is a right and a wrong season for the buyer and the seller, and we should avail ourselves of these circumstances. We propose to buy and pay cash for all the wool offered for sale in this market; and, where parties may so desire, to handle their wools on commission, our facilities being such that we can assure our patrons every facility of markets and freights.

As there is more wool grown in Utah than can at present be used by the factories, who should be the exporters of the surplus? Evidently the manufacturers.

If there are benefits to be derived from the handling of it, who should receive those benefits? Both the producers and manufacturers, because they are aiding in employing citizens and keeping money at home, thus benefitting directly and indirectly, every inhabitant of our Territory.

To be successful, our producer and manufacturer must work together for their mutual welfare; the manufacturer must promptly pay the producer the market price for his material, and the producer must give the manufacturer the preference, when he offers him as high a price for his produce as the exporter does, and offers to pay him the same kind of pay. Under these circumstances, every well-wisher of this country will give home and friends the preference.

We say again, it is time we really understood our situation; it is time we learned to bless ourselves, and in so doing benefit each other and thus direct our trade into proper channels, making money in the operation and building up the industrial enterprises of our Territory.

Wool growers, please do yourselves the justice to not all turn wool merchants and each ship your own wool, thus subjecting yourselves to losses, but combine with the manufacturers and operate through our own agents. We again invite you to sell us your wool for cash on delivery, at its market value, or we will sell it for you on commission, as you may prefer. We have succeeded the present season beyond our expectations, which encourages us to thus address you on this important subject, so important to us, to yourselves, and to the welfare of Utah, and we shall continue to endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of all wool growers in our Territory.

Respectfully,

JAMES DUNN,

Supt. Provo Manufacturing Co.

T. LATIMER,  
GEO. ROMNEY,GEO. H. TAYLOR,  
F. ARMSTRONG.

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