

Commission, who shall cause the same to be canvassed, and shall certify the result of the vote for or against the Constitution, to the President of the United States in the manner required by the Enabling Act; and said Commission shall issue certificates of election to the persons elected to said offices severally, and shall make and file with the secretary of the Territory an abstract, certified to by them, of the number of votes cast for each person for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

Sec. 14. This Constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection, to a vote of the qualified electors of the proposed State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1895. At the said election the ballot shall be in the following form:

For the Constitution. Yes. No.

As a heading to each of said ballots there shall be printed on each ballot the following instructions to voters:

All persons desiring to vote for the Constitution must erase the word "No."

All persons desiring to vote against the Constitution must erase the word "Yes."

Then there are provisions as to how challenges are heard and decided, how the votes shall be canvassed, books and lists compared, poll lists and registry books certified to and the new and interesting departure of having the ballot boxes with ballots therein promptly returned to the county court after election. Especial attention is directed to fraud, falsifying of returns, interfering with voters, bribes and intimidations, crimes and punishments, compensation of judges, rules governing polling places, peace officers, etc.

There are three oaths as follows, Territorial for revised registry list, State for new registry list of electors qualified to vote on the adoption of the Constitution and for State officers and the last for female electors:

TERRITORIAL OATH FOR REVISED REGISTRY LIST.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
County of.....

I,being duly sworn (or affirmed) depose and say, that I am over twenty-one years of age; that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last past, and in this precinct for one month immediately preceding the date hereof; and that I am a native born (or naturalized, as the case may be) citizen of the United States; and that my full name is; that I am years of age; that my place of business is; that I am (single or) married man; that the name of my lawful wife is; and that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and will especially obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend Section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend Section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes, approved March 22nd, 1882," in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise, any other person to commit any of said crimes.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of.....1895.

Deputy Registration Officer for..... Precinct.

Persons qualified to vote for Territorial officers must take this oath (if they have not already done so) before being registered.

(File with County Clerk.)

STATE.

OATH FOR NEW REGISTRY LIST OF ELECTORS QUALIFIED TO VOTE ON ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION AND FOR STATE OFFICERS.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
County of.....

.....being duly sworn, on oath says: "I am a male citizen of the United States, and on the 5th day of November, 1895, will be over 21 years of age; that I am now a resident of the Territory of Utah, and have resided therein continuously since the 6th day of November, 1894."

I reside at No. street, City.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of.....1895.

Deputy Registration Officer for..... Precinct.

Persons voting for State officers and for or against Constitution, take this oath, if they have not done so already.

(File with county clerk.)

CONSTITUTIONAL.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
County of..... Precinct.

....., on oath swears (or affirms) that at the next election will be of the age of twenty-one (21) years and upwards, and will have been a citizen of the United States for ninety (90) days, and have resided in the Territory of Utah one (1) year, in the county of four (4) months, and in precinct sixty (60) days.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of....., 1895.

Registration officer for..... precinct, county, Utah.

It is suggested that the registrars should enroll all female electors in the "Blue Book" in alphabetical order, on separate pages, so as to be readily distinguished, and in all instances the first name should be signed in full.

File with county clerk.

ARMY WORM AND LADYBUG.

The ravages of the army worm in the interior valleys of the state and along the middle San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers are being decidedly felt in the local market, says the San Francisco Call.

For some years its work has been more or less apparent, but the growers were able to handle the worm by ordinary means. They have appeared in such numbers of late in certain sections as to cause much loss.

At S. Levy & Co.'s, the commission firm, they received a shipment of tomatoes some days ago, and the lot was so filled with the worms as to be valueless. They were set aside to note the effect, and it was not long before the whole inside of the vegetables were eaten entirely out, leaving only the shell.

The worm, which is about an inch and a half long, is a voracious feeder and makes short work of anything it that the local market is almost entirely supplied from gardens in San Mateo county, which seem to have so far escaped.

Mr. Giannini of L. Scatena & Co., who are among the largest handlers of interior vegetables and fruits, said that

as a result of the worm's attack the tomato market was very stiff, good uninjured shipments being very scarce. The ordinary plan of digging trenches and burning the pests is useless when they appear in any considerable numbers, as they rapidly fill up the ditch and continue their march.

Many of the farmers are adopting the plan that has worked so successfully at the Italian-Swiss colony north of this city, where a combination of wheat, arsenic and molasses makes a preparation that the worms devour with avidity.

A. Levy of A. Levy & Co., one of the large firms, has remarked the scarcity resulting from the worm and also spoke of the effect that the ladybug was producing.

To the common ordinary red bug, as well as the green speckled one, imported to destroy the scale, is laid much of the damage to garden corn, apricots and peaches.

Mr. Minaker, of Minaker & Wellbank, in discussing the matter, said that there was no doubt that the damage from the ladybug, contrary to general opinion as to their harmlessness, was the cause of the loss of hundreds of dollars. While the ordinary worm found on corn is satisfied to eat away a few kernels, it is claimed that the ladybugs will flock on the new ears and eat away the young silk, and as each thread represents a kernel the result is the killing of from one-quarter to three-quarters of the ear.

Numerous ears were shown that were literally covered with bugs. One grower, near Newark, says that he lost one patch of corn valued at over \$400 from the bugs alone. Their work was also shown on apricots, where they had bored into the fruit fully a quarter of an inch.

As they also destroy the scale that infect apricots, apples and other fruit it is supposed it is their search for this insect that causes the damage in these particular cases. The ladybugs also attack. The damage to the bean crop is correspondingly great, so much so attack beans, eating away the blossoms, this being very noticeable around Niles and Alvarado, and also at Sebastopol.

While many of the fruits and vegetables are not overly plentiful, the quantity of peaches coming into the market is remarkable, the receipts yesterday morning being equal to over 20,000 baskets. Of these the canneries took probably 1,000 baskets, while the balance were placed to good advantage with the retail stores and peddlers. It is quite probable that the canneries will soon be running to their full capacity.

At McDonough & Runyon's, who deal largely in the valley products, as well as at Immel & Co.'s, H. Heckman's and other places, the army worm's damages were commented upon, but it was thought that the recently devised means of extermination would soon do away with the trouble.

DEATH WAS SUDDEN.

Coasting accidents and fatalities are not common in the summer-time, but there was one recorded in this city Saturday morning which is shocking and lamentable in the extreme.

There are two victims. Both are