

9th, and 10th Bishops' Wards; Ninth Ward School-house.

Second—4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 14th, and 15th; Court House.

Third—16th, 17th, and 19th; Sixteenth Ward Schoolhouse.

Fourth—18th and 20th; Twentieth Ward School-house.

Fifth—11th, 12th and 13th; City Hall.

The Little Colorado.—We have perused a letter from Brother Danl. H. McAllister, dated at Allen's Camp, on the Little Colorado, to his parents in this City, from which we glean some item of information.

Himself and some others recently visited the timber land for house logs. It is fifty miles from the settlement, but the timber is in great abundance, black and white walnut and oak, from two inches to three feet thick and twenty feet high. In the vicinity of the timber there are profuse growths of hops, wild grapes, yarrow, etc. There had been very heavy rains recently, so much so as to cause the river to swell greatly, which had the effect of carrying away the dam, a great misfortune, nine hundred days' work being thus carried away and undone in a few minutes. This mishap causes the crops to be dependent upon the rains for moisture.

The people settled in the vicinity are anxious that the brethren should make a success of the mission. There is a Mexican living near, who likes the brethren very much and has let them have quite a number of cows to milk.

Mr. James Stinson, assessor and collector, who lives thirty miles south, says if the "Mormons" do not make a success of the settlement of that part of the country nobody else will.

Naturalization.—According to the naturalization law of the United States, as incorporated in the revised statutes of the United States, passed by the Forty-third Congress, of 1873-74, at its first session, declarations of intentions to become citizens of the United States cannot now be legally made before a clerk, but must be done in open court. We herewith append the clause in reference to this matter—

"He shall declare, on oath, before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, two years, at least, prior to his admission, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and, particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject."

The law as it now stands renders the appointment of deputies to take declarations of intentions, etc., useless, declarations made before them not being recognizable by law, and the people should understand this, and make them in open court, as required.

Heretofore parties who have resided in the United States three years next preceding their arrival at the age of twenty-one years have been required, hereabout, to take out and pay for first or declaratory papers. The law does not require this, as such persons, two years after attaining their majority, can obtain final papers by declaring, at the time of obtaining them, that it had been their intention for the two years next preceding to become citizens of the United States, etc.

Treatment of Sunstroke.—Dr. Seymour B. Young hands us the following, regarding the treatment of sunstroke, taken from the *Medical Record* of July 27th—

"When called to a case of sunstroke we usually find the patient nearly or quite unconscious, with stertorous breathing and generally complete muscular relaxation. In this condition he should be taken into the open air, his outer clothing removed, and laid down with the head slightly elevated. Cold water (not ice water) should then be poured freely over all parts of his person until the temperature is reduced to the normal standard 98 deg. F. Where a bath tub is at hand it is preferable. The application of ice to the head is of no benefit, the free use of water at its ordinary temperature accomplishing the abstraction of heat from the patient's

body much more efficiently. When consciousness is restored, drying the body, with moderate friction, should be attended to, and the patient removed to bed and covered with a sheet or light blanket. A mild liquid diet with, if needed, a saline cathartic, will complete the cure in a few days. Stimulants are not generally necessary."

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 7.

Threatening.—It tried hard to storm last evening, and it seems to be like minded this afternoon.

The "Juvenile Instructor."—We are in receipt of No. 15, of the current volume of this valuable paper, which is always a welcome visitor.

Beautiful.—One of those characteristic features of this delightful climate this afternoon—a beautiful dust storm, with a slight sprinkling of rain.

The Election.—The election today has been one of the quietest for years, there having been little or no excitement. We should judge, from appearances, that the vote would be unusually light in this city.

Two Platforms.—Platform of the People.—The constitution and constitutional laws, with the natural result, civil and religious liberty.

Platform of the Opposition—"D-m the Mormons."

His Platform.—A ring gentleman on the stump recently in this city declared that his platform was simply opposition to the "Mormons."

This is something like the Irishman's politics—"If you've got a government, I'm agin it."

Another Veteran Departed.—It will be observed, by an obituary notice, in another part of the paper, that Elder Chas. Loveland, in his eightieth year, has gone to his rest. He was one of the pioneers of Utah, and had the reputation of being a man of sterling worth, true to his convictions of right.

Tabernacle Meeting.—Yesterday afternoon Elder Orson Pratt delivered an instructive and lucid discourse on the fulfillment of ancient prophecy, in the inauguration of the great latter-day work of the Lord, and the circumstances attending its establishment and progress thus far. He quoted liberally from the Psalms of David and the Book of Isaiah, showing with remarkable clearness, the verification, in the present generation, of many of their inspired utterances.

Habeas Corpus.—Recently F. M. Cummings was tried, at Grantsville, before Mr. W. C. Rydall, Justice of the Peace, for fighting, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$19.50 and costs, which he refused to hand over. He was consequently turned over to the custody of City Marshal Alma L. Hale, but without a written commitment from the Court. An attorney employed by Cummings obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Chief Justice Schaeffer, which was served on Marshal Hale, and today, the parties being before the Chief Justice, in answer to the writ, Cummings was discharged, on the point of the absence of the written commitment.

The Normal Institute.—The Territorial Normal Institute opened at the University building at 10 a. m. today.

Dr. J. R. Park was elected chairman, and Mr. Young, secretary. The chair delivered a brief address on the nature and objects of the Institute, and Professor Monch then delivered a highly instructive lecture on the "Theory and Practice of Teaching," followed by the customary fifteen minutes of asking and answering of questions upon the principles treated upon.

Professor Davis, of Ogden, not being present, Prof. W. K. Reid delivered a lecture on Reading, with the usual subsequent interrogations and answers upon the subject.

The following were in attendance at the Institute—

Box Elder County—W. H. Jones. Cache County—W. H. Apperley, C. D. W. Fullmore, Ida Tone Cook, Annie Doremus, W. K. Reid.

Davis County—Mary E. Thornley, T. H. Phillips, Charles C. Hyde.

Iron County—Mamie Heywood.

Juab County—Mary E. Ord.

Millard County—Mary M. Callister, Leta Hinckley, Laverna Blackley, Hyrum H. Eldridge.

Salt Lake County.—Anna S. Kimball, Kettie S. Southworth, H. I. Doremus, Sarah A. Price, John H. Kelson, W. H. Rager, Edward Orgill, M. H. Hardie, J. H. Burton, T. F. Howells, Wm. Bradford, Orson Howard, Irene Robinson, Annie Lynch, Eloise Crismon, T. S. Hlyham, Dora Pratt, Hyrum Lemmon, Emma Rumel, Sarah M. White, Ella Dallas, Harry Haines, Wm. L. Ball, Mary E. Taylor, Mary Speirs, Isabel Pugsley, Adda Ridges, Ellen Wanless, Caroline Parry, Elizabeth Parry, Kate A. Miller, Annie McKay, Mary A. Sansome, Josie Groesbeck, Annie Kay, Ada Druce, Josephine Taylor, Sallie C. A. Rodgers, Eliza S. Angell, M. A. E. Watmough, Eva Taylor, Sarah A. Taylor, Maniel Jones, Lizzie Stevenson, L. S. Haywood, George J. Taylor, Sarah Hawkins, Jos. B. Toronto, B. B. Young, T. B. Lewis, Alma D. Rogers, M. E. Randall, K. G. Maeser, F. M. Bishop, Brigham Clayton.

Utah County.—Della Winters, Pauline Brown, Augusta Winters, Louisa J. Daniels, J. B. Walton, Z. S. Taylor, Charles W. Wright, Samuel D. Wood, John Finlayson.

Washington County.—Lucius W. Peck.

Wasatch County.—Willard Carroll, Kezia Carroll.

Weber County.—Lettie Peery, F. F. Mouch, Emma Mortensen, Jessie Penrose, Jennie Thomas, Mattie Brown, Plinia King, A. C. Brown, J. R. Messervy, Nina Carr, Washington Jenkins, Charles Wright, Georgiana Geertson, Arthur Parsons, Amelia M. Frodsham.

Morgan County.—George M. Browning.

The "Forlorn Hope."—There was a gathering of so-called "liberals" in front of the Wasatch Hotel building, on Saturday night, but the crowd was somewhat diminutive. As our reporter approached, Col. Maxwell was trying to say something about the "progress of the liberal cause," whose advancement he summed up very felicitously by calling it the "forlorn hope," about the only true sentiment of the speech. He was highly exercised over a report of the Alta "liberal" meeting, published in the Herald, which he characterized as false. He comforted himself, however, with stating that he considered abuse from the "Mormon" press as complimentary. Seeing he got so angry about that report everybody could see how true that was. Henceforth he was going to hold the publishers of animadversions upon himself personally responsible, whereas we suppose the reportorial and editorial fraternity felt to shrink, figuratively speaking, into their boots, inspired with a tremulous fear of this powerful genus homo. One of the richest announcements of the evening was that made by this speaker when he asserted that himself and colleagues of the Alta meeting went to bed sober. This statement was greeted with yells, tinged with derision, from his own side, as much as to say, that's too transparent, or that's impossible, or something of that sort; or you'll have to get Geo. L. Woods to swear to that, as he did to something similar before.

Seeing that everybody who tells the truth about George R. is going to be squelched, we may as well say that he is about the best, most high-toned and gentlemanly person of the party with which he is identified. It pains us much to be unable to say more for the party of the "forlorn hope."

R. N. Baskin was the next speaker, he giving about the same mixture that he deals out on every similar occasion, which is becoming rather stale. He talked a good deal about the social institutions of the "Mormons," denouncing them furiously. Coming from that source especially, such denunciations are decidedly rich, amusingly so, in view of a little circumstance or two. He pitched into the "Mormon" religion, winding off by saying that nobody wanted to injure any people because of their religion, "as long as it was a religion." He then wanted to state what wasn't religion, or shouldn't be. Only think of it—this individual as an authority on religion; well, there's no use of cautioning anybody to be careful in receiving him in that capacity. He showed what kind of religion he was attached to when he uttered the stale prediction that "Mormonism" would ultimately have to give way before the point of the bayonet. As on all other points he is in error in relation to this, for

"Mormonism" isn't a system that gives way, but the "liberals" do, being a "forlorn hope."

After R. N. Baskin, came J. B. McKean, alias the "white souled," otherwise "eminent jurist." (In support of the latter title see decisions of the Supreme Court of the U.S., in the Engelbrecht and other suits.) On stepping forward he immediately commenced to air his elocution. His speech was decidedly "high toned," as he shouted at the top of his voice. He asked why it was at that gathering, where there were democrats and republicans, nobody had said they were for Hayes for President, or Tilden for President. He did not seem to know that Monday's election was not for President of the United States, and that it was not presumable that either of the two illustrious men he named were eligible for sheriff, recorder, etc., of this county. He spoke of all "puttee poleetics" being sunk here in a combined opposition to a "theocracy." The speech was very loud, and yet it had a little sound about it that was very striking. Perhaps the bitterness and melancholy superinduced by disappointment had something to do with the effect. This person undertook a remarkably gigantic task, the demolition of the "Mormon" system of religion. It is needless to say anything about the amount he has accomplished in that direction, he being a "forlorn hope," very "forlorn."

Mr. E. C. Brearly made some remarks, getting them off in the style of a man who is imbued with the idea that he is decidedly witty, showing there was one person, at any rate, who appreciated those jokes.

Mr. Lawrence followed, bringing to mind the time when he used to bear testimony to the truth of "Mormonism." Now if a man knows anything to be true he never can know it to be otherwise than true, and if he says he knows a thing to be true and then says he knows it to be untrue, when did he tell that which is true?

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War were in attendance this morning before the House committee on military affairs in reference to the Senate bill now before that committee for the increase of the cavalry regiments for operations against the Sioux. The General favored the bill, and explained that his opinion was the present force could whip the Indians if the latter kept together, but in case they separated the soldiers would be compelled to do the same, and there might be danger. He then detailed the strength of the army and the present situation of the various regiments. In answer to an inquiry whether the troops could be spared from the south to reinforce the army in the Indian country, Sherman said, "I am compelled to answer that they cannot be spared, because those who are intrusted with the power, judge that their presence there is necessary, and that decision is to me sacred and final and governs me."

Ferry—You do not, however, say it is your judgment?

Sherman—It is hardly right to ask a soldier for his opinion behind his duty. We ought not to form an opinion. The strength of Crook's and Ferry's command is about 2,500 men each.

Williams—Are you not impressed with the idea that the Indians are breaking up?

Sherman—I think they are scattering now. Crook and Terry are both extremely careful, prudent and cautious men, and will not attack the Indians in position until they can give them a tremendous whipping.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Times this morning states that Commodore Vanderbilt is dying, and cannot live till noon. His son, W. H. Vanderbilt, was summoned to his bedside by telegraph, and is now there. He passed the night with him, which is the first time since his father's illness.

A special correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the foreign ambassadors have interfered and entered a protest against the present conduct of the campaign in Serbia. Several have given warning to the Sublime Porte that, unless the present system of enlisting

volunteers as crusaders against Christians is stopped, European military intervention is inevitable. As a consequence the Porte has ordered no more volunteers to be enlisted against the Servians.

Another correspondent says Abdul Ahmed will not accept the throne unless it is shown that the Sultan's malady is incurable; and, on the other hand, his suggestion of the regency has not yet been acceded to.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Commodore Vanderbilt had rallied considerably, and his physician stated that no immediate danger was anticipated.

The Tribune's St. Louis special dispatch to the Republican from Leavenworth, Kansas, says, there was instituted, to-day, in the United States District Court, a suit for \$10,751,284 against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, for using fraudulent vouchers. Ex-Senator Carpenter is among those engaged to prosecute the company.

WASHINGTON, 4.—General Banning will present, to-morrow, a unanimous report of the military committee on the headstone contract. The committee find that ex-Secretary Belknap usurped control of the contract, taking it away from the quartermaster general, and that he did not give it to the lowest bidder. The evidence shows that Belknap retained the bids for two months and a half before he made the award, which he divided among four sets of bidders, who were not on an equality in prices, and that three of the four were bought out by Bridger, to whom he allowed more money than to the lowest bidder. Modifications were subsequently made on the terms of the contract favorable to Bridger. The committee arrive at the following conclusions: That the award was a disregard of official duty and prejudice to the interest of the government; that the alterations in the terms of the contract were an abuse of official power on the part of the Secretary of War, and finally, that as the contract is now in the hands of honest persons for completion under transfer made at the instance of the quartermaster general, the committee do not deem it necessary to offer any resolutions for the consideration of the House, either in regard to the ex-Secretary of War or the annulment of the contract.

The following bills were passed in the Senate to-day: the House bill to reduce the area of the military reservation at Fort Laramie; the House bill to amend sec. 10 of the Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1876, in regard to the accounts and bonds of Indian agents.

The House committee on Judiciary, to-day, agreed to report, through Representative Lord, the following joint resolution originally introduced by Representative Blaine, but amended by the committee:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that the following be proposed to the several States of the United States as an amendment to the constitution, namely: Article 16th—No State shall make a law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no money shall be raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools or derived from any public funds therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any funds so raised or lands so used be divided among any religious sect or denomination. This article shall not vest, enlarge or diminish the legislative power in Congress."

The President has nominated Almon M. Clapp, of New York, to be public printer; Alfred Jones, of California, to be register of the land office at Los Angeles, Calif.; Lewis H. Carpenter, of New York, to be agent of the Indians at the Crow Agency, Montana; Wm. L. Wheeler to be agent of the White River Agency, Colorado; G. A. Weller, of Dakota, to be register of the land office at Yankton, Dakota.

St. Louis, 4.—Bouce Younger, one of the notorious Younger family, and Hobbs Kerry, arrested recently on suspicion of being concerned in the mail robberies, have been taken to Sedalia, where it is expected they will give evidence that will convict the mail robbers that are infesting Missouri.