

wait until the epidemic is upon us or until our efforts are anticipated by some other city."

DR. WILCOX

said: "We should grasp time by the forelock and do good work before the plague has an opportunity to strike us. Steps should be taken at once to protect those who may become victims of the disease and to care for those who have come in contact with the infection. A good deal might be said in regard to the method or methods that shall be adopted. Arrangement for the establishment of disinfecting bureaus throughout the various wards of the city ought undoubtedly to be made and plans made to quarantine depots, and a hundred little details attended to which we cannot afford to neglect. My idea is that the health commissioner should be authorized to issue a pamphlet clearly outlining the nature of the disease—I mean cholera, for that is the one that threatens us most—the course of treatment from the care of the patient to the disinfection of the house, bedding and unattacked members of the family. Everything should be at hand early in the season. The city should take hold of the matter and immediately secure large quantities of disinfecting materials which can be distributed when needed, because it will be very difficult to obtain these in case cholera strikes the country.

"Yes, I am in favor of the conference and think it should be held soon, so that the representatives can get back to their respective cities and make recommendations in time to get to work at once."

DR. HASBROUCK.

"A sanitary convention would be a good thing for Salt Lake. It would advertise us as but very few other things can. In case of a possible cholera scourge, cleanliness will be our only weapon. I believe in good sanitary precautions being taken. The history of cholera is that cleanliness alone will blot it out. It will come in as it has always done under the most stringently enforced quarantine laws. Let the city be cleaned up and kept clean and the death rate will be reduced and cholera will find but few victims among us in case it comes here. I believe almost religiously in the free use of printers' ink, and a sanitary convention held in Salt Lake will be the means of stirring up the people and getting them to clean up, which I reiterate is the great essential."

DR. BENEDICT

when asked to give his opinion on the conference said: "I believe a general interchange of ideas will be a good thing."

"What is your opinion, Doctor, as to whether cholera will invade the United States next season, and if so is it likely to reach the Rocky Mountains?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, sir; cholera will involve, I believe, the whole of the eastern part of the United States next summer, but it will not come here. It cannot thrive here. It has nothing to feed upon in these high altitudes. Early Mormon emigration has proven that amply. Cholera, in the early fifties, raged along the Missouri bottoms and spread among the Mormon pioneers, but it disap-

peared gradually as the higher elevations were reached and finally was blotted out completely and that, too, without the use of any disinfectants. The conference can do no harm and it might do some good. I think, however, it should not be restricted to the health officers of cities alone. Its range should be made as wide as possible so that a full and free expression might follow and the best results thus be secured. I think, too, that in the matter of representation the Council, Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's association will find it to their advantage to consult with medical societies, not alone of this city, but elsewhere as well.

DR. PINKERTON.

"In reply to your queries in regard to the advisability of holding the conference here, I will say that all that is necessary to convince us that something should be done is to take a walk up one of our back alleys into the interior of our business blocks. After that argument or comment will not be needed. As to whether or not cholera will flourish here I only want to say that should it strike here in midsummer when the thermometer is 102 and 103 degrees, I should be fearful of the result, for I believe it would rage fearfully. Put me down in favor of the conference.

DR. MEACHAM

was present when Dr. Pinkerton expressed himself and added: "The City Council to a man is in favor of the proposition. I am glad of it for it means that the scheme will be successful. Aid will come from the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's association and the various medical societies. I think May is the month to hold it."

"Yes, about the middle of May," interjected Dr. Pinkerton, "that is early enough."

"Like Dr. Pinkerton," continued Dr. Meacham, "I am not certain that cholera will not find root here, and in the event that it breaks out in the East the rush this way over the two railways passing through our Territory will be tremendous, and the germs of the disease are bound to find some place in which to take root and thrive. Let us have the conference; the expense will be but small when compared with the good which will follow."

NOTES.

It is reported that a Wall street pool divided up \$1,400,000 profits last week. Of course somebody else had to lose correspondingly, but that don't count.

A CHICAGO paper shows that \$30,000,000 for municipal and school purposes passed through the city treasurer's hands last year and none of it has been specifically accounted for. Chicago is bound to lead by some means.

THE CHICAGO News almanac for 1893 is out, and a hasty perusal shows it to be up to the standard of that excellent publication in the past years. It is a model of convenience, a repository of ready information indispensable to the journalist, the man of affairs and those who must keep posted.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the eminent semi-African, it is said objects to any

other term than "negro" being applied to his race. Apropos of this the New York Sun recalls one cold night during the civil war when Frederick Douglass got out of a train at Jersey City. He wore a big shawl on top of his overcoat, and a New-York reporter, seeing the dark skin and towering form of the traveler, stopped him with the question: "Indian?" "No!" shouted Douglass, "Nigger!"

TUCSON, ARIZONA, is in a fair way to establish its claim as the oldest city in the United States, notwithstanding the assertion of the text books on geography and history that the honor belongs to St. Augustine, Florida, which was founded by Melendez, in 1565. Tucson places the date of its founding in the year 1552—thirteen years prior to the settlement of St. Augustine. This fact was ascertained from an old manuscript deposited in the archives of the ancient church of San Xavier Del Bac, ten miles below Tucson. This recently discovered record was taken from its ancient resting place, and is now on file with the government librarian at Washington. At the date of the first arrival of the Spaniards Tucson was an Indian village, and was known among the natives by its present appellation.

AN INDUSTRY is now established in this city that does considerable credit to those interested. Not only will they be benefited by the operation, but the whole body politic will share in the boon, and surely protection from impurities in drinking water is a boon. We refer to a manufactory opened up in this city for the production of a very useful household article in the shape of a double metal filter for the purification of drinking water. The operation is very simple yet quite effective. The method devised is to allow the water to be strained through a system of sponges in one cylinder, hence being conveyed by its own density to the other cylinder, it is passed through an eighteen inch bed of filtering material consisting of alternate layers of charcoal and sand, when the result is a sparkling, clear, purified beverage. This is something to be commended if it can accomplish all that is promised; something of the kind is sadly needed.

JUST WHEN everybody was beginning to indulge in congratulations over the prospect of friendly relations between capital and labor, comes news of uneasiness in railway circles over rumors of an impending strike which will be the greatest ever known. It is stated that all the railway brotherhoods will enter the contest, thus bringing into the position of strikers upwards of 100,000 men. The issues immediately involved are neither hours of work nor wages. It is claimed that the life of the various organizations among railway employees is placed at stake by the combination of the prominent railroad corporations throughout the country to compel all employees to renounce their allegiance to established labor unions. This policy was to be gradually enforced, so as not to provoke general hostility from the men, but the various brotherhoods propose to fight it from the outset. The date named for the inauguration of the colossal strike is during the progress of the World's Fair.