

ever, by those who are thus afflicted as the people seem to outgrow the affection as is usually the case with the ordinary epidemics of sore eyes, of which this may be one and no more likely to prevail there than elsewhere. The Gila valley is a good country and has a great future before it.

G. C. L.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 27, 1891.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE AT LOGAN.

We have received a copy of the circular of the Brigham Young College at Logan. Many of our subscribers will, no doubt, also receive copies. We condense a few selections from it.

The college was founded by President Brigham Young in 1877, by an endowment of land, consisting of 9642 acres, located south of Logan City. The recent sale of much of this land has made possible an extension of the courses of study and important additions to the library and the apparatus, and has also secured other beneficial changes.

In connection with the college, but in a separate building, a preparatory department will be maintained for the benefit of those not sufficiently advanced to enter the regular courses of study in the college proper. This department corresponds with the fourth and fifth reader grades of the district schools.

There are two courses of study in the college proper: the normal and the collegiate. The normal course extends through two years, and the collegiate course through four years.

The normal course embraces, in addition to the common branches of study, English classics, elocution, vocal music, drawing, methods of primary teaching, rhetoric, physiology, general biology, botany, United States history, elementary algebra, plane geometry, bookkeeping, mental science, and principles and practice of teaching. This is a comprehensive and carefully selected course, upon completion of which the student will be qualified to assume the professional duties of a teacher in the district and other schools of the Territory.

The collegiate course comprises, in addition to most of the studies above enumerated, one year in rhetoric, English literature and Shakespeare; a year in history, a year in higher algebra, with a parallel year in geometry, trigonometry and surveying; one year in physics, or natural philosophy; geology and mental science each occupy half a year; civil government, political economy, astronomy and logic are allotted one term each. Three years of German and three years of Latin complete the studies of the four-year course. The student may pursue either or both of these languages, but one or the other is required.

The collegiate course, it will thus be seen, offers the student the means of acquiring a good general education. If the student has already completed one or more of the studies and can pass or has passed a satisfactory examination in the same, he will be given credit for these and permitted to pursue the other studies.

An important feature of the college instruction is this: The deed of trust

provides that the Gospel of Jesus Christ shall be the basis of college discipline and requires that the students be instructed in the important duties of their various Church callings. There are daily theological class recitations in every department. Students are subject to college regulations in and out of school; the choice of a boarding place is subject to the approval of the President. These and similar regulations offer to parents all that can be expected in the way of protecting their sons and daughters from undesirable influences and associations.

The cost of tuition is only \$2.50 per term in the preparatory and \$6.00 in the college proper. Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. Students frequently form clubs and thus reduce the expense of boarding.

The school year commences on September 7th. Following are the names of the faculty and board of instruction with the chief branches of study assigned to each:

Joshua H. Paul, President, mental science, logic, Latin, principles and practice of teaching; Douglas M. Todd, physics, chemistry, geology, astronomy; William J. Kerr, mathematics; William H. Smart, book-keeping, civil government, United States history; Frank K. Nebeker, general history; Miss May Preston, rhetoric, English literature, German; Prof. W. Fogelberg, vocal and instrumental music; Francis Bannerman, phonography and typewriting; Miss Lucy Hooving, preparatory department.

FLOODS IN SANPETE.

This is another season of floods for Sanpete. The *Manti Sentinel* of this week says:

The greatest flood that has ever been witnessed in the northern part of Sanpete county, was witnessed in Oak Creek canyon, three miles north of Fairview, last Wednesday. An eye witness describes it as follows: A cloud burst in the South Forks, which intersects the main canyon about two miles from the head of the canyon. At the mouth of this fork there were four families living, belonging to the saw mill camp of Ernest Durple. The saw mill camp of Swen O. Nielson was also near by. About 4 p.m. the volume of water came down about seven feet high, rolling rocks and timber ahead of the stream. The men had barely time enough to run into the houses and bring the women and children out, when the flood struck their home, and it was only a moment until houses and all their contents were swept away, leaving most of these poor families with nothing on earth, only what they had on their backs. One lady had just taken off her children's shoes, leaving all, (three in number), barefooted.

As provisions and all were swept away, the entire saw mill crew were taken to the camp of Swen O. Nielson and cared for as best could be done under the circumstances. The women and children were furnished shelter, while a great many of the men were compelled to seek shelter under pine trees, around the camp fires.

Nielson's camp suffered but little. A

wagon loaded with machinery, was tipped over and washed down the stream, losing many valuable articles. The next place was that of Geo. Tucker & Co., which was about one mile down the stream. At this point the drift wood stopped just above the mill. The mill was completely immersed, but with little damage. Two wagons were taken down stream and smashed, and a great deal of lumber and ties carried off. The next point was the saw mill of C. O. Peterson and Nielson, which suffered no loss. Some of the men lost their bedding. One lady at the mill fainted upon seeing the flood and to be carried away.

The flood carried away every board of lumber, amounting to about 35,000 feet, belonging to all the Mill companies in the canyon. The above parties had put a road into this canyon in the early part of the summer at a very heavy expense. This road is damaged badly, it being cut out to a depth of ten feet in places and taking all the bridges, it is now impossible for a wagon to get up or down the canyon. There are hundreds of cords of drift wood piled up in different places. There can be but little doubt as to this being the largest volume of water that has ever come down any of the canyons in this county, it carried with it scores of large saw logs and boulders which will way several tons. It did but little damage in the valley. It is an event which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene.

THE DEADLY MOTOR.

There are several electric motors with their attachments in use in business houses, and perhaps in some others, in this city, and we would once more call attention to their dangerous qualities. The greatest care should be exercised in handling or going near them, for one touch of an exposed wire or other electrical conduit, or generator, will produce the greatest pain, corresponding with the degree of the fluid, the susceptibility of the person and the conditions of dampness prevailing. In case the feet or a foot should rest upon a damp floor and the soles of the shoes should be saturated, or if one hand should touch a "live" wire or other part of the mechanism and the other be in water of any quantity at the time, the current or considerable of it would be diverted from its regular channel and pass through the person. The number of volts required to operate the light mechanism of fans, for instance, might not be sufficient of itself to produce death, but it might do so if the person were suffering from any internal ailment or were naturally weak and possessed of but slight resistance; and under any circumstances the shock that would inevitably be received would be very injurious, perhaps permanently so. The current conveyed by a street car wire would undoubtedly kill the strongest man alive if it passed through his system.

A special dispatch in this morning's *Herald* relates the details of a death occurring from the cause above referred to, in New York City, yesterday evening. In this instance a bartender, Henry Bartel, was instantly killed by