

to direct radiation if found to be necessary, also any changes that there may be required in the brick flues to properly and successfully install their system. Further, that the attorney of the board be instructed to prepare the contract, and that the president and clerk be authorized to sign same.

#### A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Dooly offered a minority report recommending that the contract be not awarded to Midgley & Sons for the sum of \$5500 for each school, for the reason that a former report of the committee recommended that the contract be awarded to the Hendy & Meyers company for \$3300. The said company guaranteed the successful operation of the plant and agreed not to ask any consideration for their labor until the plant was completed and accepted by the board. The report stated there was no reason for expending \$4000 for the purpose of making an experiment. The additional cost to the board is unnecessary and should not be incurred, and for this reason recommended that the contract be awarded to the Hendy & Meyer company at \$3300 for each building.

Mr. Duke moved as an amendment to the minority report that the name of P. J. Morau be substituted for that of Hendy & Meyer for the Nineteenth Ward, and that the name of Midgley be substituted for Hendy & Meyer for the Twentieth Ward building. Amendment carried, and the minority report as amended was adopted, thus awarding the contract for heating the Nineteenth Ward school to P. J. Moran, and the Twentieth Ward school to Midgley & Son.

Mr. Pike moved to reconsider the report of the committee. Motion lost, and the minority report as amended sustained.

#### TEACHERS APPOINTED.

The committee on teachers reported that there are vacancies in the corps of teachers in the following situations: Primary departments of Sixth school and of Eighteenth school, and intermediate department of the Sixteenth school, and recommended the appointment of the following persons to fill the vacancies. Miss Chadwick, Eighteenth school, at \$60 per month; Miss Ball, Sixth school, at \$75 per month, until the completion of the new building, after which new arrangements will be made; Miss McFall, Sixteenth school, at \$95 per month. Adopted.

The committee asked power to appoint a teacher for North Salt Lake. Granted.

Baldwin moved that the superintendent of schools be authorized to alter the course of study in the high school to conform to changes in text books. Adopted.

Baldwin moved that the committee on school work be empowered to employ terms and the necessary help to distribute the new books. Carried.

Mr. Young moved that the committee on sites and buildings be authorized to enter into a contract for the removal of the surplus dirt from the Lowell school. Carried.

Newman moved that the committee be authorized to rent a school building from the Church authorities of the Eleventh ward. Carried.

Board adjourned for one week.

### THE PLAGUE PROSPECT.

THE situation in relation to cholera is becoming more and more serious owing to the arrival of infected ships at New York. If this source of danger continues, President Harrison intends to take steps that will lead to the prohibition of the landing of emigrants from infected ports.

Professor Virchow, an eminent Frenchman, insists that cholera infection can only be communicated by actual contact, and that it cannot be carried in the air. We do not believe this is correct. This and other epidemic diseases are liable to break out where actual contact with persons or articles exposed to surroundings where cases of the particular malady have occurred has been apparently impossible. This can be said of instances of outbreaks of diphtheria in isolated places in the mountains of this region.

During the last visitation of cholera to Great Britain the idea was general that the infection was carried about at that time in the air. In those days when travel, even between towns, was exceedingly limited for want of facilities, the circumstances connected with the spread of the plague, apart from scientific investigation, seemed to warrant the inference that the infection was conveyed by aerial transit. Numbers of simple experiments were made to test this theory. One of them, applied in a village which was badly infected, is remembered by the writer. A fresh leg of mutton was hoisted on a high pole in one of the sections where the disease was raging. The mutton was only exposed for a few hours, yet when taken down it was positively putrid. This test may not be considered actual proof, but it showed the presence of disease germs of some kind in the atmosphere, and if they could be held there they could certainly be carried about by aerial currents.

The cholera germ is so small that its diminutiveness can hardly be described by comparison. Each of these germs, when it culminates, breaks and two complete cells are the result, and so the production goes on by this rapid process of multiplication. The indescribable smallness of the germs adapts them for conveyance by atmospheric motion. We believe Dr. Cyrus Edson to be right when he says, in his article in the current number of the North American "Review," that "each person infected becomes in turn a centre of infection for others, and the disease would therefore move from country to country like the widening circles in water, were there no travel whatever." If this theory be correct—it seems indisputable—then New York is in imminent danger, aside from any and all precautions that may be taken. A gale from seaward might easily nullify all measures to prevent the introduction of the dreaded disease.

Dr. Edson gives some advice in advance of an outbreak in this country. He says:

"Should the cholera come here we must then see to it that all germs are destroyed by heat before taking them into our bodies. It is necessary, too, that the most absolute cleanliness, especially of the hands, be observed and particularly for those who handle food. The germs may easily be found on such things as

straps in cars, balusters on public stairways, door knobs, money and the like. I cannot too strongly state the fact that the chances of infection, were the cholera to break out to any extent, would be almost innumerable and that no amount of precaution, therefore, can be too great.

"Fortunately for us, when we are in health we can resist disease germs, even if they are taken into the system. The care for ourselves during a cholera outbreak is, therefore, merely that care we should properly take at all times. We must take plenty of sleep, a fair amount of exercise, eat very plain food thoroughly cooked, drink water that has been boiled and allowed to cool in bottles on ice, let raw fruit alone, wear light flannels, and in general lead as rational a life as we may."

The dispatches bring information of a suspected case of cholera in Chicago, the victim being a Swedish immigrant. Two doctors who examined her condition before death state that the cholera symptoms were very strong, while another says that it was a case of heart disease.

### DEATHS.

LEVELL.—At Evanston, Wyoming, August 27, Agnes Levell, late of Scotland; aged 61 years.

DUFFIN.—In Salt Lake City, September 7th, 1892, of old age, Abraham Duffin, in the eighty-second year of his age.

RIGBY.—At his residence in Farmers ward September 6, 1892, Seth Rigby, aged 72 years, 4 months and 11 days.

RASMUSSEN.—At Castle Dale, September 4th, of cholera infantum, Caroline C., daughter of Annie O. and Andrew Rasmussen, born October 3rd, 1891. *Bikuben, please copy.*

JOHNSON.—At Ashley, Uintah County, Utah, August 23, 1892, of Bright's disease, Alfred S. Johnson, aged 37 years. Deceased came to Utah in 1855, and for many years resided in St. Charles, Idaho. He was a faithful church member up to the time of his death.

CHATTERTON.—Sept. 1st, at Round Spring Ranch, White Pine County, Nevada (while on a visit there), of inflammation of the bowels, Cora May, youngest daughter of Jacob and Kate Guiver Chatterton; aged 8 years and 9 months. Deceased was born in the Twenty-first ward in this city.

EDWARDS.—At Meadow, Millard Co., Sept. 1st, 1892, of diphtheria, Mrs. Margaret Edwards; aged 32 years, 3 months, and 10 days.

She was the daughter of Abraham and Sarah Greenhaigh, and was born at Meadow, May 21, 1860. She leaves a sickly husband and six children (the eldest not eleven years of age) to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace.

PICKETT.—At Tooele City, Utah, August 21st, Matthew Pickett, aged 68, after a lingering illness of eighteen months. Deceased was born in Carridge, Berkshire England; joined the Church in 1847, and emigrated to Utah in 1862, crossing the ocean on the sailing vessel, "John J. Boyd," and the plains in Captain I. A. Canfield's train. He went direct to Tooele City, where he was ever since resided. He died with full assurance of a glorious resurrection.

*Millennial Star, please copy.*

SWAIN.—July 29, 1892, at 11 p. m., of inflammation of the bowels, John Swain. Deceased was born April 24, 1824, at Coventry, Warwickshire, England; embraced the Gospel February 25, 1859, was ordained a Priest December 25, 1860, and in December of the following year was ordained an Elder. He emigrated to Utah with his family in 1863, settled in Nephi, Juab county; moved in 1865 to Alma (now Monroe, Sevier county), and lived there two years, when the settlement was broken up by the Indians. He then moved to Gunnison, where they lived till the fall of 1868, when he settled in Fayette, and resided in that place till his demise. He died in full faith of the Gospel, leaving a widow, three children, eighteen grandchildren and a large circle of friends to mourn his departure.