

nett, of this city who went back to France in order to bring his sister to America. On March 6th last she became the wife of a jovial Welsh widower who has resided here for many years, by the name of Thomas Price. Mrs. Price speaks but very little English, and that brokenly, and her liege lord speaks not a word of French. How the courting was done is a mystery. Whenever any conversation of any consequence is to be carried on, an interpreter is brought into requisition. To add to the peculiar interest which surrounds this pair, Mrs. Price has commenced suit against her brother, James Bounett, for the recovery of \$680, the allegation set forth in her complaint being that when she left la belle France, she entrusted to his care 3400 francs in French money, the equivalent of \$680, which amount he promised to secure for her in American money when they arrived in New York, but which he failed to do then and which he has since failed to do.

Arguments were made on the demurrer yesterday in the case of J. W. N. Whitecotton vs. the National Bank of Commerce, wherein plaintiff claims he is entitled to double the amount of interest he paid on several notes, on the ground that he was charged usury, contrary to the U. S. statute in relation to national banks. Numerous authorities were cited by the attorneys on either side. The case was taken under advisement by Justice Wedgwood.

Bishop George Halliday was surprised on Thursday by a number of his flock and presented with a comfortable easy chair.

Frank G. Carpenter, the famous newspaper correspondent, lectures at the B. Y. academy tonight under the auspices of the Polysophical society.

On Monday next, Captain W. Anderson's attorneys will argue a motion in the district court to have the attachment of Anderson's trunks for a board bill dissolved. It is claimed that the trunks contain much needed wearing apparel and family trinkets which are of no special value to others than members of the family and cannot be legally attached.

### INTERMOUNTAIN CONFERENCE.

Two or three months ago the City Council spent a good deal of time discussing the advisability of holding a sanitary convention in this city at an early date, based on the belief that prevails throughout the country that diseases of an epidemical character are liable to sweep the country during the summer of 1893 and that proper precautions against them should be taken forthwith. Salt Lake was the first city of importance in the West to advocate a general cleaning up and to all appearances will be the last to move. The sanitary conference scheme so far as representation from cities of over 10,000 population, west of the Missouri river is concerned has fallen flat though Health Commissioner Beatty is still in erecting himself in the matter.

The idea of holding a Territorial sanitary conference is now being quietly agitated in case the inter-

mountain gathering fails as expected. Such a convention has just been brought to a close in San Francisco and a state organization effected with the following officers: President, Dr. H. S. Orme of Los Angeles; first vice-president, Dr. W. H. Mays, San Francisco; second vice-president, Dr. M. Regensberger, San Francisco; secretary, Dr. Winslow Anderson, San Francisco.

Dr. Winslow Anderson is a Utah boy whose early life was spent at Springville and was the adopted son of Dr. Winslow, deceased, to whom belongs the distinction of being the only person whose body was regularly cremated in Salt Lake. The event took place in deference to the doctor's wishes, often expressed during his life time, in the interior of the block back of the Theater, and is remembered by many old residents to this day.

Many of Utah's sons have won fame and fortune in the arts and sciences but none, perhaps, have done so over greater obstacles than Dr. Anderson. He was one of the most indefatigable and persevering students imaginable, and from poverty and obscurity he has risen to the proud position he occupies today, with one of the largest practices of which any San Francisco physician can boast, and his utterances and writings attract attention among the medical men of the country.

The proceedings of the San Francisco convention are full of interest to the public. A synopsis of them is given by the *Chronicle* of that city as follows: In his opening address Dr. Ruggless made a few remarks upon the subject of cholera. He said the pestilence was now dormant, but it will take all medical skill possible to prevent its breaking out.

Papers on various phases of the general subject of epidemics, and particularly cholera, were read, the first one being on the "Relative Merits of Quarantine and Cleanliness," by Dr. J. R. Lalue of Sacramento. In the course of this paper Dr. Lalue referred particularly to a land quarantine, but he said the greatest safety lay in the rigid adherence of individuals to the strict rules of cleanliness and sanitation. A perfect land quarantine, he thought, would be so difficult of application as to be almost impracticable, except at an enormous expense. Pure water, pure surroundings and pure air are essential to the development of the highest physical life, and during an epidemic of cholera they become much more important.

Dr. Geo. C. Macdonald of Sausalito followed with a paper on "Cholera—Its Cause and prevention." In this address Dr. Macdonald dealt with the practical subject of the cholera germ, and he gave a few statistics in connection with its life under certain conditions which are of interest. According to Dr. Macdonald the germ will live one month in butter and like substance, and about one day in cheese and curds. In boiled milk it will live indefinitely, provided the infection takes place after the milk is boiled. If before, the germ will live until the milk is boiled or until it starts to ferment. In white wine the germs will live five minutes and in red wine ten minutes. Cold coffee will support them for two hours, imitation coffee, with chicory, five hours, cold weak tea nine days, strong tea one hour and

cocoa for an indefinite period. Spring water will hold live germs for from five to eight days, well water from one to six days and sterilized water about three months. Sea water will kill them in four days.

Dr. McDonald also gave some rules to observe in preserving cleanliness. These, he advises, should be printed on slips in various languages and distributed.

Dr. Cluness of Sacramento read an instructing paper, "Will the Cholera Reach America this Season?" which prospect he thought was imminent. Following him Dr. S. S. Herrick of this city read a paper on "The Disposal of City Refuse." The method he recommended was cremation, and a description of various furnaces formed the burden of his paper.

In the evening the session was opened by Dr. C. W. Nutting, who read Dr. Kober's paper on "Etiology, Distribution and Prevention of Land and Sea Cases." Dr. W. F. McNutt then said a few words upon "Hygiene," and Dr. H. S. Orme of Los Angeles read "A Few Sanitary Suggestions in Regard to Cholera, etc."

The paper of the evening, however, was presented by Dr. Winslow Anderson. It was "Milk; Its Adulteration and Relation to Infectious Diseases." His paper included not only milk, but butter, cheese, bread, coffee, tea and even the familiar beer came in for a close analysis. Dr. Anderson has given the matter a great deal of study, and his paper was an account of his researches in the local food and liquid supply. He said that if the butter, milk, water and food inspection was more thoroughly attended to in the city it would reduce the death rate at least 20 per cent.

Dr. J. H. McLean of Alameda read a paper on "Municipal Sanitation in California," which was made up in a great part of statistical matter, to some of which exception was taken by his auditors. In one case, when the reader had quoted the death-rate of San Jose as being twenty-three in the thousand, a hot-headed physician from San Jose insisted that it be out to ten or fifteen in the thousand.

F. A. Niff, D. V. S., read the last paper of the session. It was entitled "Veterinary Surgery and Its Relation to the Public Health." He spoke of the prevention of diseases by caring for the food-giving animals.

The various papers read at the session were discussed until a late hour.

MR. SMALLEY is quoted as saying that no American minister in London, who has cared to be such other than in name, has managed to live on much less than \$30,000 a year. Deducting that sum from the ministerial salary of \$17,500 a year, it will be apparent that the mission to the court of St. James is an undesirable post for a pro man. The British ambassador to the United States has \$30,000 a year and an official residence; to France, \$45,000; to Austria, \$40,000; to Turkey, \$40,000; to Russia, \$39,000; to Germany, \$37,500; to Italy, \$35,000; to Spain, \$27,500, and so on, rating much higher in every case than our diplomatic agents are paid. And yet, there are but few in the land, rich or poor, high or low, so "unpatriotic" as to refuse one of these places when it is offered.