

tendance. The general and local authorities were presented and unanimously sustained. The reports of the Bishops of the various wards showed a spirit of improvement among the people.

After the meeting on Monday afternoon, Apostles Lyman and Cannon, in company with the Stake presidency and others, went to Meadow Ward and assembled with the Saints.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, meeting convened at Kanosh Ward, for the purpose of electing a Bishop, which was done by unanimous consent. Brother Jesse Hopkinson was the choice of the people.

At 2 o'clock a meeting was called of all the members of the ward. Brother Jesse Hopkinson was sustained as Bishop and Brother C. P. Christiansen as First and James Gardner as Second Counselor.

At 4 o'clock we left for Fillmore, and at 2 o'clock on Wednesday held a meeting at Deseret, when Vorgie Kelly was presented as First Counselor to Bishop Jos. S. Black. Brother Kelly was unanimously sustained.

Some important questions were answered by Apostle F. M. Lyman upon the duties and callings of Presidents of Stakes, High Councilors, Bishops and other officers of the Priesthood.

Meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

C. ANDERSON,
Stake Clerk.

INFLUENZA IN PARIS.

Since this is the word *a la mode*, let us call the epidemic "de grippe" which prevails to some extent at the present time in Paris by the name of influenza. It was reported that a certain number of employes of the administration of the postal service as well as some of those of the telegraphic corps had been seized with an illness similar to the one that the employes of the Magazins du Louvre have experienced. Upon the request of the Prefect of Police, the doctors Bronardel, dean of the medical faculty, and Proust, professeur d'hygiene a la faculte, both members of the conseil d'hygiene, have responded and visited the Magazins du Louvre for the purpose of investigating upon the spot the epidemic which the personnel of this establishment were said to be under the infection of. Dr. Proust has given to the Parisian press the following information upon this subject:

"The result of our inquest has been that the ordinary indispositions contracted each year at the commencement of winter, more especially at excessive periods of rain, has been but little exceeded until about eight days since.

"The personnel of the magazines du Louvre reaches the figures of nearly 3000 persons. The number of employes marked as absent on account of sickness, or indisposition, was daily upon an average 120. Yesterday it reached 300. About the middle of the week it exceeded 650.

"M. Bronardel and myself examined at the infirmary some thirty patients, and interrogated a certain number of employes, who, having recovered, had resumed their labors. These are the symptoms that we have ascertained by them and that all have without exception experienced.

"This malady presents certain peculiarities, and is above all remarkable in this sense of being distinguished by its mildness, its short duration and the absence of any serious throat complications.

"It is characterized at the first appearance by a violent headache, intense pain in the back and extreme lassitude.

"Habitually the grippe that was formerly known lasted from six to eight days, while in the case which now concerns us the patient can resume his labors at the end of two or three days. One noticeable fact is the absence of congestion of the respiratory organs. The headache, however, has always been alleviated advantageously by antipyrine, and convalescence is often established after two or three days of repose.

"Neither the water nor the alimmentation, said the eminent specialist, plays any role in the propagation of this affection, and as in all the epidemics of grippe, we are compelled to seek the cause in an atmospheric influence or modification. Thus in Russia it has been stated that the appearance of the "grippe" had taken place at a time when the thermometer had varied twenty degrees in a space of time relatively short. These phenomena are rather frequent in the extreme north. The situation is reversed when the mercury falls. This is the case at the present time when the epidemic which spread through St. Petersburg abruptly diminished at the same time that the temperature abated.

"Desirous of giving accurate information upon the epidemic which actually rages in different Russian cities, I have made a request through the minister of foreign affairs, to our ambassador at St. Petersburg, to transmit a series of information drawn from the investigations of the Russian Society of Hygiene. Here is the note that I have just received from this society:

"The epidemic which reigns at St. Petersburg, also at Moscow, as well as at Sebastopol, is called influenza. It had already appeared in 1847. It has the character of a grippe, and is at the same time gastric, cerebral and muscular.

"It is attributed to the frequent changes of temperature. It is not contagious.

"The duration of the malady does not exceed eight days. The fever rises to 40 degrees, and leaves a great depression. There are not any fatal cases.

"Then *en resume* continued Doctor Proust, the epidemic which rages at St. Petersburg is the grippe and not the *dengue*; as it has been wrongly stated. The epidemic, of Paris is an epidemic of grippe very attenuated and very

benign. It is probable that if the weather should become cold it would disappear promptly.

It has been rumored that the influenza had been brought to the magazines du Louvre by a bale of *tapis d'Orient*. "This hypothesis," said Dr. Proust, is completely erroneous. The administration of the Louvre does not receive these carpets from the Orient directly, but, instead, from the London docks, where they remain sometimes two or three years after their arrival from the Orient. Besides, several months have elapsed since the Louvre received any shipment of this nature. Here is now the text of the report addressed by MM. Bronardel and Proust to the prefect of police pertaining to the subject of the infection which has been experienced by the employes of the Louvre:

"Monsieur de Prefet de Police:

"The 10th of December, at 10 o'clock a.m., we have repaired to the Magazins du Louvre for the purpose of investigating the nature and gravity of the epidemic that we were notified of.

"We have been led to form the following conclusions, which seem to us to give an exact idea of the actual state of things.

1st. The epidemic which has stricken the employes of the grand magazines du Louvre is the grippe in a mild form, for the maximum duration of this malady it appears never to have exceeded four days, and on the other hand, has not given place to any complications.

2nd. The epidemic seems to have commenced on November 26. The ordinary average of absentees is daily 120 out of 3000 employes. From November 26 the number of absentees has gradually increased by attaining the figures of 515, 560 and 670 on December 8, 9 and 10.

But it is proper to add that the number of *rentants*, which was 130 at the first-mentioned date, appeared to augment from day to day.

3. We have searched for the possible cause of this epidemic. Our researches have not yet reached any precise results.

4. This epidemic is not of a nature to cause any inquietude whatever. It does not require any preventive measure or special prophylactic.

(Signed)

BRONARDEL,
PROUST.

[Translated from a Paris journal by GEORGE HAMLIN.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 26, 1889.

THE GILMOR SHOOTING CASE.

And now Charles Gilmor, the "North Point terror," has killed a man. Something of the kind has been anticipated by the people, from the broils in which Gilmor has been engaged.

The name of the man killed is Joseph Walkey, about 22 years of age. He was engaged as a sheepherder by Mr. Bergen DeMott, who lives near Gilmor's. The latter says that he did the shooting in self-defense.