

the Radcliffe young women, on the whole, showed unusual discretion and taste. We doubt if many similar lists can show fewer sins of commission.

IN THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, April 14, 1898.]

Arrivals.—The following named missionaries from Zion arrived in Liverpool April 7, 1898, per American line steamer Waesland:

For the British Mission—William Nisbet, Diamondville, Wyoming; James K. Miller, Salt Lake City.

For the German Mission—Francis Fullenbach, Eureka, Utah.

Appointments.—William Nisbitt and James K. Miller have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Scottish conference.

Change of Addresses.—After May 1, 1898, the address of the headquarters of the Swiss mission will be changed from Archivstrasse 20, to Bubenburg Strasse 3, Kirchenfeld, Bern Switzerland.

The Birmingham conference headquarters has been changed from 42 Roland Road, Handsworth, to 320 Summer Lane, Birmingham.

[Millennial Star, April 21, 1898.]

Arrivals.—The following named missionaries from Zion arrived in Liverpool today, per American line steamer Belgenland: For the British Mission—Lucy Jane Brimhall, Inez Knight, Provo; Robert McKinlay, Teton, Idaho; George Lowe, Butteville, John Farr, Ogden; James F. Turner, West Jordan; William J. Gough, Mill Creek; William R. Gedge, Brighton; Ernest Smith, Smithfield; Joshua Coombs, Fountain Green. For the Scandinavian Mission—Albert H. Bergman, Salt Lake City; L. E. Larsen, W. P. Jensen, Salem, Idaho; Niels L. Andersen, Richfield; Gustaf A. Andersen, East Jordan; Emil Petterburg, Preston, Idaho. For the German Mission—Albert Lockner, Midway. For the Swiss Mission—Daniel B. Richards, Salt Lake City.

With the missionaries were Mrs. Sarah E. Noall, Miss Caroline Smith, Miss Pearl Buckle, Miss Mabel Buckle, Mrs. Martha Morris, Mrs. Myra W. Neal, Mrs. Ann M. Reeve and Mrs. Fredricka Bergman, all of Salt Lake City, who came as visitors.

Sisters Brimhall and Knight are the first lady missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints set apart and given missionary certificates to labor in a foreign land. Sister Harriet M. Nye, wife of the president of the California mission, was the first lady to be thus set apart.

Releases and Appointments.—Elder C. N. Lund, president of the Scandinavian mission, was honorably released to return home at an early date. The important duties in the position which he has held during the past two years, have been ably and faithfully performed by him.

Elder George Christensen, who for some time past has assisted President Lund in the office of the mission, has been appointed to preside over the Scandinavian mission as his successor.

George Whetman has been honorably released from laboring as a traveling Elder in the London conference to return home May 6, 1898.

The following named Elders have been honorably released to return home May 14, 1898: George H. Meadows, of the Birmingham conference; James C. Poulton, of the Liverpool conference; Nathan Hawkes and Frederick Langton, of the London conference; William Stoneman, of the Norwich conference; Elders Hyrum A. Reeve, of the Norwich conference and Raymond McCune, of the London con-

ference have also been honorably released to return home. Before going they intend to visit the continent, and the latter expects to take a trip around the world.

Sisters Lucy Jane Brimhall and Inez Knight have been appointed to labor in the Cheltenham conference; Elder Ernest C. Smith has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Leeds conference; Elders George Lowe and James F. Turner in the London conference; Elders William J. Gough, Joshua Coombs and John Farr in the Nottingham conference; William R. Gedge in the Norwich conference; Robert McKinlay in the Scottish conference.

Change of Addresses.—The headquarters of the Liverpool conference has been removed from 31 Muncaster Road, Preston, to 192 Higher Antley street, Accrington.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Washington, May 4.—Telegraphic orders have been sent to San Francisco to engage nine steamers of the Pacific Mail Co. which could transport without difficulty an army of 10,000 men. Arrangements have also been made to send a supply of coal, if Dewey should ask for it, but it is understood that there are 10,000 tons at Manila at least, and good grounds to believe that the supply is much greater.

Just back of Fort Cavite is a dock with abundant apparatus for ordinary ship repairs. The principal problem, therefore, is to send enough men to garrison the city and it is believed that the 10,000 well equipped American troops will be sufficient for this purpose. The present plan is to take all the national guard from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, and the far western states generally. To these troops will be added probably a regiment of regular infantry, another of cavalry and possibly the Texas Rangers or one of the new volunteer regiments now being organized. The command will probably be given to Major General Merriam, in which case he will be made a major general of volunteers.

While these plans have all been made in outline they will be held in abeyance entirely until Dewey's report comes, so that it may be determined what will be necessary to do to hold the Philippines as a base of supplies for future operations in the East Indies.

Washington, May 4.—The government has obtained possession either by purchase or charter of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Pekin, now at San Francisco, and she will be put in condition to sail by the 15th at the latest with coal, stores and troops for Manila.

San Francisco, May 4.—The steamship City of Pekin, referred to in Washington dispatches as being chartered to take troops to Manila is now enroute from Hongkong and Yokohama, and due here on the 7th inst. She is owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship company and is one of the largest vessels in Pacific waters. She was built at Chester, Pa., in 1874; is 428 feet long, 48 feet beam, 27 feet depth of hold. She has a cargo capacity of 4,500 tons and can easily accommodate 2,000 troops.

The City of Pekin is not noted as a swift vessel, but could probably average 14 knots an hour across the Pacific. The Pacific Mail officials here say they have received no notice of the proposed charter.

Tacoma, Wash., May 4.—The steamship Columbus from the Orient brings Hongkong advices to April 16.

During the week previous to that date cases of bubonic plague in Hongkong had increased rapidly and the colonial government was considering

various measures for preventing a spread of the malady.

The Hongkong government has instituted a medical inspection of Chinese coming from Macao to Canton, where both the plague and smallpox are also prevalent.

Chicago, Ills., May 4.—Dr. John B. Hamilton, former surgeon general of the marine hospital service of the United States, in an address given at the Physicians' Club, maintained that the danger from yellow fever in Cuba is much exaggerated. The paper was in regard to camp hygiene, with special reference to the present war, and accepted theories of the heat conditions in Cuba.

Dr. Hamilton began with a brief summary of his past experience in sanitary camps of various kinds. At the time of the civil war, he said, little thought was given to the matter, provided there was plenty of water and a hillside on which to pitch the tents. He acquired considerable experience during the war and later. In 1882 and 1883 he had charge of the big yellow fever camps in Texas and Louisiana. The camp near Jacksonville he built in five days and there worked out the system which he advocates for use in the present war. He described the camp in Jacksonville and stated that the basis of the whole system was the twice a day inspection. In 1892 he built the cholera camp at Sandy Hook, the first of its kind. He stated positively that the nurses and attendants never ran any danger from diseases like cholera and yellow fever in these open air camps.

The danger to our soldiers, he said, was not half as great as the people believe. He had no hesitation in saying that Cuba was naturally as healthful a country as any in the tropics. He then enumerated the places where yellow fever was first propagated; the infected wharves and lastly the upper end of the bay of Havana. This, he said, was the principal cause of all the trouble. In this part of the bay the water is stagnant and filthy and breeds disease. On the banks is established the military hospital. Instead of taking the sick up on the hills they are put in this infected building. Was it any wonder, he asked, that the fever could not be controlled?

A consideration of the geographical conditions in Cuba showed that the hills back of Matanzas are twelve to fifteen hundred feet high and back of Havana they are eight or nine hundred. By making the camps on these hills, the speaker said, the danger would be greatly reduced. There is no other seacoast city where it would be so easy to keep troops, provided the system of regular and careful inspection be maintained. The stagnant portion of the bay of Havana could be purified by a canal from the Almendarez river, and after a period of proper household sanitation, in the city, Havana would become as healthful as any city in the tropics.

He calls attention to the fact that England had given a lesson in sanitation at Jamaica. At one time Kingston was as subject to yellow fever as Havana but now cases seldom occur.

The carelessness of the government he said was the principal cause of all the yellow fever danger. Not half the necessary precautions were taken at the wharves where the danger was greatest.

In conclusion Dr. Hamilton said that there had been reason enough for war with Spain before the present crisis. Any country which would carelessly allow such a disease-breeding center to affect the ships of the world, without any effort to improve the conditions, deserved nothing better than the most severe and summary punishment.