

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

his labors as a missionary in the Southern Illinois conference, over which he presided. That conference embraces St. Louis, and Elder Candland reports the work in it, and especially in that city, where he spent the last few months, in an excellent condition. The press of St. Louis has treated the Elders with great fairness of late. Elder Candland left Utah January 18, 1896.

Elder H. T. Robertson, of Spanish Fork, also called at the "News" office on Saturday afternoon. He left Utah April 11, 1896, and returned June 4th. He labored in the Eastern and Northern missions.

Elders Enoch N. and Joseph R. Naegele, of Toquerville, Utah, were callers at the "News" office Tuesday, having returned Monday from the Swiss and German mission. Whither they went October 12, 1895. They enjoyed good health and spirits while absent from home and report good progress in their work.

Elder Geo. B. Williams of Mill Creek reached this city on the 4th inst. on his return from a mission to the Southern States on which he took his departure March 21, 1896. He labored in Tennessee and North Carolina. He enjoyed his labors, had good health, and left the work in the states named in a very flourishing condition.

Elder F. D. Hughes, of the Eleventh ward returned home Monday from a mission to Birmingham, England. He is looking and feeling well physically, though his home coming is a sad one, his wife, Annie Swenson Hughes, and his mother having both died during his absence. Elder Hughes left home March 30, 1896, and labored in the Birmingham conference all of the time.

Elder John Hirst, of Pleasant Grove, called on the "News" Monday afternoon on his return from a mission to Great Britain. Elder Hirst left home April 19, 1896, and for the first fifteen months labored as a missionary in Ireland, where he says much prejudice is being allayed and the Mormon people are becoming better known and understood. The remaining part of his time Elder Hirst spent in the Leeds conference, England, where there is a flourishing branch of the Church and the Elders are much encouraged in their labors. Elder Hirst enjoyed himself very much while away, had good health and is pleased to be home again.

Elders J. W. Dangerfield of the Eleventh ward, this city, and Abinadi Olsen, of Castle Dale, Emery county, were callers at the "News" office, having just returned from a mission to the Samoan Islands. Elder Dangerfield left home on the 2nd of January, 1896, Elder Olsen following two days later. Elder Dangerfield labored on the Upolu Island, and Elder Olsen the first year put in his time on the Tatuila Island and afterwards joined Elder Dangerfield. Both report the mission in a flourishing condition, with a very encouraging outlook for the future. At present there are twenty-six Elders in the Samoan mission and two sisters. The brethren returned on the steamship Moana. When within 275 miles of San Francisco a large amount of cotton batting took fire, causing consternation among the 400 passengers. Extra steam was put on to reach, if possible, a place of safety. The seamen worked for eight hours combatting the flames and finally succeeded in controlling them.

Edward L. Chapman succumbed to an operation for appendicitis at Grand Junction, Colo., Sunday afternoon. Mr. Chapman was superintendent of the Grand Junction electric light plant.

New York, June 2.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Spain is fast drifting to a forced paper currency.

The run upon the bank of Spain has assumed such proportions that people form in long lines hours before the offices open in Madrid and the provincial branches.

The bank gives small notes in exchange for one thousand or five hundred peseta notes only; exchange for silver pesetas or dollars, the twenty-five, fifty or one hundred peseta notes.

The government has vainly tried to stop the run by prohibiting the exporting of silver, promising to coin millions of pesetas daily, which it cannot do until it increases the machinery of the mint.

Every retail store, market and tobacco stall rejects the notes, and the money changers charge 5 per cent discount.

The bank of Spain has \$20,000,000 in silver to meet the \$260,000,000 in notes in circulation.

Tax collections were much slower this spring than heretofore and the new taxes are expected to produce so little that the government has decided to raise money by negotiating a foreign loan in France, pledging the principal monopolies, the ministers of war, of marine and of the colonies having declared that it is absolutely necessary to have \$27,000,000 monthly.

New York, June 3.—Two cases of yellow fever developed on board the Lamport and Bolt steamer Garrick on her voyage from Southampton ports which terminated here today.

Fireman Wilhelm Collins died of the fever May 12 and was buried at Victoria. At Bahia, May 17, Hanson, a seaman, was taken ill and on the arrival of the vessel here he was sent to Swinburne Island. Captain Black of the steamer Hogarth, who was left in the hospital at Santos ill of yellow fever, died on May 7, according to the report brought by the Garrick.

Aberdeen, S. D., June 3.—The most terrific windstorm in the history of this place struck about 1 o'clock this morning. Many windows and minor buildings were wrecked. The Northwestern railroad coal sheds were totally demolished.

Great damage was done in the surrounding country.

Cape Haitien, June 3.—The report that a revolution has broken out in Santo Domingo is confirmed, the supposed Cuban expedition from here being really the departure of the Dominican revolutionists.

San Francisco, June 3.—Captain Richard W. Young of the Utah light artillery has been ordered to organize the two batteries under him into a battalion. This will carry with it the advancement of the captain to major, and promotions will follow all along the line. Lieut. Gibbs will become captain of battery and other lieutenants will draw lot for advancement.

Washington, June 3.—Acting Asst. Surgeon G. H. Penrose, who is assigned to duty with the Utah battery, has been assigned to the staff of Brig. Gen. Anderson.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, June 2.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—No direct news has been received here today from Santiago de Cuba, except a reiteration of the reports of the dreadful destitution of the inhabitants there. It is said that now even the officials are unable to procure a normal supply of food.

Washington, June 3.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Justice—Charles O. Whittemore of Utah, attorney for the district of Utah.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—[Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—Hobson and the hero crew of the Merrimac were saved in the following manner:

Unable after the sinking of their vessel to make their way back through the storm of shot and shell they rowed into the harbor to the Spanish flagship and were taken on board unharmed.

The Spanish admiral, under a flag of truce, on Friday sent word to the American admiral that he offered to exchange the prisoners, adding that in the meanwhile Hobson and his party would be treated with the greatest kindness.

Washington, June 4.—The only Hobson in the list of officers in the naval register, is Richmond P. Hobson, a naval constructor, who is a lieutenant of the junior grade. He was appointed an assistant naval constructor in 1891. He entered the navy from Alabama.

New York, June 4.—Special dispatches from Cape Haitien and Port au Prince state that reports from Santiago indicate that the Merrimac was sent into Santiago harbor by Admiral Sampson for the purpose of closing the port and exploding the contact mines in the narrow channel.

Port au Prince, June 4, 8:30 a. m.—[Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press.]—Further news received here from Santiago de Cuba, confirms the reports that the bombardment of that place began at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. After the action the Spaniards blew up with dynamite the sunken collier Merrimac and have since been at work clearing the channel so as to in all probability admit Admiral Cervera's fleet to put out to sea should the Cadiz squadron under Admiral Camara arrive in Cuban waters to relieve the blockaded ships.

Madrid, June 4.—The version of the sinking of the Merrimac, which has reached the minister of marine here, Captain Aunon, from Santiago, is as follows:

"A Spanish vessel in front of Santiago has sunk an American auxiliary cruiser. All the members of the crew of the latter have been imprisoned. The rest of the enemy's squadron immediately retired.

The Spanish version also says: "Two ironclads were seriously damaged during the engagement. The Spaniards describe the affair as a brilliant Spanish victory."

It is also announced here that the Spanish government has received further dispatches regarding the alleged victory of the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba, but that they will not be published until they have been conveyed to the queen regent. In the meanwhile the report has been circulated that the Spaniards have captured numerous Americans.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, June 2, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—[Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—An hour before sunset tonight as dark rain clouds, lying low over the coast line, foreboded the usual tropical storm, and the united fleet of America lay off the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, flanked by a little flotilla of dispatch boats, Rear Admiral Sampson signalled the torpedo boat Porter to run alongside the flagship.

The nature of the admiral's orders were soon known, for the Porter rushed alongside the newspaper dis-