

ly heartbroken sobs; our journey of 15 miles to Bentovia to the food of those curious and mostly scoffing spectators who from nearly every window presented a scene much like a group-chromo hung on the wall for show; lastly our filing into the railroad station and the 33 voices hallowing that town with the sacred strains to the delight of that motley crowd, assembled to see the "Normans" as they call us.

Being after dark when arriving in Jackson, it was not until we began to head towards our meeting that the people were aware of another L. D. S. conference; judging from our sparse audience, his did not serve to fully advertise our meetings.

We were promptly interviewed by reporters, who gave us a very full and fair write-up. The same courteous treatment was, throughout this conference, accorded us as at our last, and we were privileged to perfect the object of our convention. Besides the many and timely counsels given, our Mississippi conference was organized after the order of the European mission. Jackson was chosen as headquarters, with instructions that the president or one of his counselors be always thereabouts.

All the Elders bore a faithful testimony and expressed their determination to labor in the light and in the manner God may indicate. Though manifest to all, from prevailing oneness, that greater persecution would follow their labors, experiences of the past assured them that if come they must they would only redown ultimately to the glory of God by spurring us to more earnest labors and turning more eyes upon us.

And this is our testimony, that God is with us in this work; that finally it will achieve the universal supremacy as God has predestinated it should.

THOS. R. CONDIE,

President Mississippi Conference.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Elder W. S. Fisher of Coalville, who departed for a mission to the Florida and Georgia conference on Nov. 9, 1895, has returned home again after a pleasant experience as a Gospel messenger. He reports the conference as being in a thriving condition.

Elder G. F. Harding of Brigham City was in Salt Lake today having returned home a few days go from a mission to Southern California whither he went May 23rd, 1896. The last nine months he was president of the conference which he says is very prosperous. Just now the people of Southern California are feeling the terrific effects of the drouth.

Elder J. H. Wheeler, of Murray, returned on Wednesday, August 3rd, from a mission to the Southern States. Elder Wheeler left here for his field of labor on May 16, 1896, and has been engaged in the North Alabama conference, which he reports in a very prospering condition and constantly improving.

Elder Phares Dunyon, of Tooele, was a caller at the "News" Friday, having returned during the day from a mission to Kansas. His headquarters were at St. John, that state, where is a permanent and active branch of the Church. Elder Dunyon left home on July 24th, 1896, and says he enjoyed good health and spirits during his entire absence from home. He is nevertheless glad to be back once more with his friends and kindred. He anticipates teaching school in Tooele the coming year.

Elder James L. Nelson, who for the past nine months has been a missionary

companion of Elder Dunyon, also returned home Friday. He left Utah January 9th, 1896, and for fifteen months labored in Arkansas, when he was transferred to St. John, Kansas. He comes home in the best of health, thankful for the experience he has had.

Elder Theodore T. Burton of Farmers ward has returned home from a mission to the Eastern States conference, whither he went June 2, 1896. His labors were confined principally within the boundaries of New York, though he did some work in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. During the last year he was president of the Cohocton conference and reports the same in a prosperous condition.

Elder E. T. Burton, likewise of Farmers ward, has returned from an Eastern States mission. He also left home on June 2, 1896, and for the first eleven months labored in Pennsylvania, the next five in Brooklyn and the remainder of the time in western New York. He comes home in good health and spirits.

Elder George B. Moore of Payson, Utah, called at the "News" office Monday on his return from a mission to Mississippi and Louisiana, where he has been laboring for the last three years. Elder Moore left home July 27, 1895. The condition of the mission, he says, is very good—much better than for some time past. Elder Moore says his health was the very best while he was away and had not been sick a single day. He arrived in Salt Lake this afternoon and will go home this evening.

IN THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, July 28.]

Arrivals—The following named missionaries from Zion arrived in Liverpool, per steamship Rhyndland, July 28, 1896. For the British mission—Attewall Wootton, Midway, Utah; Chester F. Campbell and Lettie Dewey Campbell, Fairview, Wyo.; Simon Hibbard, West Jordan; Elias Davies, Mendon. For the Scandinavian mission—Martin Jenson, Redmond; John J. Peterson, Salt Lake City; Gus Johnson, Mill Creek. For the German mission—Charles E. Musig, Sterling, and Arthur J. Done, Payson. Sister Maria Austin of Lehi, Utah, was also with the company on a visit to join her husband who is laboring in the London conference.

Appointments—Elder Attewall Wootton has been appointed to the Liverpool conference to assist in the editorial department of the Millennial Star.

Elder Simon Hibbard has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the London conference.

Elder Elias Davies has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Welsh conference.

Elder Chester F. Campbell has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference, he is accompanied by his wife, Sister Lettie Dewey Campbell, who has been appointed to labor as a lady missionary in the same conference.

TWO WOUNDED UTAHNS.

The San Francisco Chronicle which came to hand last night contained a lengthy copyrighted New York Sun cable from Cavite via Hongkong, giving a detailed account of the fight between the Americans and Spaniards, wherein the former were surprised by the enemy during the progress of a terrific night storm. The gallant and able resistance of the Americans and the splendid part played by the Utah bat-

tery organizations have already been referred to in the regular dispatches, but there are some interesting details told in the Sun cable that have not been published heretofore. For instance the important announcement is made that Lieutenant Gibbs, company A; Private J. G. Winkler, company B, are among the wounded. A colored private named Edgar Zachary, also attributed to the Utah artillery, and is classed among the wounded. But his company is G, and Utah has but two A and B, in the Philippines. There is no description of Captain Gibbs's wound, though it is known to be not serious. A New York Herald and a London Times dispatch says that Private Winkler's wound is in the left arm. The Sun special gives the following additional particulars of the battle:

On the morning of July 29th the American troops moved forward and occupied an old insurgent trench, from which the Philippines were withdrawn at the request of Gen. Greene. The First Colorado regiment and four guns of the Utah battery occupied the trench, which was later found to be untenable. The Americans then advanced a hundred yards and threw up a line of breastworks, 250 yards long, extending from the Manila road to the beach. An old Capuchin chapel was in the center of the line. The guns from each battery were posted on each side of the chapel, which is on a high bank raised about 750 yards from the Spanish breastworks in front of Malate.

The Americans were not disturbed by the Spaniards while building their breastworks. There was, however, some desultory firing, which was without result. The First Nebraska regiment relieved the First Colorado on July 30th, and work on the trench continued that day and night without interruption. There was some firing at the Nebraskans, but no damage was done.

On Sunday the Tenth Pennsylvania went into the trench. The two battalions were commanded by Major Cuthbertson. Col. Harkins was sick. Four companies were posted in the trench, two on the Manila road as supports and two under Major Bierer as reserves at the field hospitals in the rear of the insurgent trench. The breastworks were finished that day without interference by the Spaniards.

At 10 o'clock at night heavy firing began all along the Spanish lines. Our men replied vigorously. The firing of our troops was very good. Volleys of the Utah artillery did excellent work. The Spanish firing was surprisingly accurate. The enemy had the range pat, and made first-class practice. A perfect hailstorm of bullets burst all about the American line. Soon pickets that had been posted on our right and front came back and reported that the Spaniards were attempting to turn our right flank. The trench did not extend beyond the road. The ground there was fairly open, but there was some small bamboo and acacia scrub and some high grass. The Spaniards maintained a terrific fire. The Pennsylvanians got excited and began to fire irregularly and their volleys lost effect.

The Spaniards in advance got far enough on our right to have a cross-fire on the Americans. Our ammunition now began to run low and a courier was sent to General Greene for reinforcements and ammunition.

Meantime the Utah battery pounded away coolly as veterans. The Pennsylvanians held on as best they could. Companies K and B moved from the road up to our right, and the reserves of companies D and E were brought across an open field and sent beyond the right end of the American trench. These companies suffered most of the loss while crossing an open field near the American line, between our trench