

quirling someone else to adjust their disagreements for them. He testified that God had led this people, been with them on land and on the sea; 380 vessels have left the shores of Europe freighted with Latter-day Saints, and each one of them discharged its cargo at the destined port. Such a record is not known of any other people. Asked the blessing of God on the presidency of the Stake, and all the associations and people.

Elder Lund said he believed it to be the duty of the Saints to be happy and reflect happiness in our families and surroundings. We have a good land, far superior at present to the promised land. It at present is not very inviting. The Jews are making quite a move towards the land of Palestine. When they begin to believe in the Savior the Lord will open the way for their return.

The choir sang an anthem and benediction was pronounced by Bishop C. N. Lund.

Conference adjourned for three months to meet in Moroni.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Clerk of conference.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

New York, Aug. 22.—Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Senn, who went to Cuba as chief of the operating staff of the army, has just returned from Porto Rico and is in the city. Speaking of his experience he said:

"In Cuba our army met as its most formidable enemy, one of the most dreaded of all acute infectious diseases—yellow fever. The Cuban invasion was characterized by hasty action, a lack of organization and inadequate preparation on the part of the quartermaster's department for which the medical branch was in no way responsible. In less than two weeks after our army landed in Cuba, yellow fever made its appearance.

In less than two weeks from that time nearly 500 fever cases, most of them yellow fever, impaired the fighting force and seriously taxed the resources of the medical department. Fortunately for the army the type of the disease was mild and the number of deaths was small in comparison with some of the epidemics in the past. It was extremely fortunate that Santiago surrendered at the right time. Our army surely would have met the fate of the Spanish forces, who lost over fifty per cent of their men during the last year from sickness.

"In planning the Porto Rican invasion, General Miles made the proper arrangements for preventing a repetition of this calamity. Thus far, our troops in Porto Rico have escaped yellow fever, but soon after landing, fever cases came into the different hospitals at an alarming rate. After landing at Ponce on August 8, I found at least 250 cases of typhoid fever. In some of the cases it was difficult and almost impossible to make a differential diagnosis between malarial and typhoid fever without the aid of the microscope, a resource which, unfortunately, was not at hand. Following the order of Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon of the army, I investigated for two days all of the fever cases in the hospital for the purpose of locating the origin of the typhoid fever.

"A careful study of all the cases showed that ninety per cent were genuine typhoid fever cases and that the infection in the army was brought directly from the camps occupied in the United States. I am firmly of the opinion that if the American army now in Porto Rico remains there much longer, the loss of life due to sickness will be as great as at Santiago.

"The order to General Wilson to take up the march towards San Juan made it necessary to evacuate the division

hospital. All of the patients were transferred to the Spanish military hospital in Ponce, which caused the temporary overcrowding. The club houses of the city and the school for girls, in charge of sisters of charity, were also offered to the authorities for hospital use and were accepted. I want to make especial mention of the valuable services rendered by Miss Chandler, of your city, who night and day, with untiring energy, administered to the sick and wounded soldiers. All of the officers in the club house became very much attached to Miss Chandler.

"Nostalgia, or homesickness in a large measure, has led to the wretched condition of the soldiers, not only in Cuba, but in Porto Rico also. The post office department has shown serious neglect in forwarding mail. You give a man a letter from home and he feels like fighting. I know as an actual fact that more than 200 letters were sent to me while I have been away from home, but I have received only two of them. Newspapers were in great demand and were eagerly bought and read.

"The war has again demonstrated the great value of the small calibre bullet and has shown that it is a most humane weapon. Contrary to expectations, but few surgical operations were necessary, and our attention was directed entirely to the proper dressing of wounds.

"I want to correct some of the reports which have come from Cuba and Porto Rico as to the feelings of the Spaniards against the Red Cross. The Spaniards never purposely fired at the Red Cross representatives of our country, and if any of those were injured, it was entirely due to the fact that the Red badge of the order could not be easily distinguished at a distance.

"The following touching incident for example, shows that the Spaniards are in sympathy with the work of the Red Cross organization. While a company of infantry was charging a hill at Guanica, a volunteer who had rushed 100 yards ahead of the line was suddenly prostrated by the heat. A Spanish officer near by ran to him and picked him up and carried him to our line amid the cheers of our troops."

Colonel Senn is enthusiastic about Porto Rico and declares the island to be worth its weight in gold.

"It is a beautiful country, a combination of Italy and Switzerland, and its resources are incalculable.

"What is now needed in Porto Rico is American civilization with its 'little red school house.' It will take at least 50 years to bring the natives of Porto Rico and Cuba to such a state of civilization that they can govern themselves. I think the best plan for the United States would be to establish a colonial government in the new colonies, somewhat upon the plan by which England governs India. I am of the opinion that even in Cuba, military occupation of the United States will be necessary for a long time."

"OLD GLORY" AFLOAT.

Honolulu, Aug. 12, via Steamer Belgic, via San Francisco, Aug. 22.—Precisely at eight minutes to 12 o'clock today the Hawaiian flag descended from the flagstaffs on all the government buildings, and exactly at five minutes to the same hour, the Stars and Stripes floated on the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The ceremony of today was a most impressive one. To hear the strains of "Hawaiian Pono" for the last time as a national anthem, to hear the bugle blow taps as the Hawaiian ensign sank

from its position, and to notice the emotion of many who had been born under it and had lived their lives under it, was solemn. But then came the bugle call for raising Old Glory, and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner broke forth as that banner was unfurled to the breeze. Then the cheers broke forth, and eyes which had been dim for a few moments, became bright and lightened up when the Stars and Stripes blew out.

The picture presented in and around the executive building was most striking. In the grounds and around all the approaches were crowds of onlookers of every section of a varied nationality. Notably remarkable was the number of Hawaiians. Within the grounds the military and naval display was fine. Hawaiian troops, United States marines, the mounted patrol, the police and the citizens' guard, presented a splendid appearance, while the platform for the exercises and the verandas of the executive building were gay with brilliant summer dresses, dancing feathers and ribbons and the brightest faces that Honolulu possesses. The uniforms of staff and naval officers added brightness to the scene.

A line of these stalwart, well dressed men stretched across the first step from the veranda and made a distinctive mark in the massive grouping, which was in itself worthy of special notice. The weather was fortunately propitious. The breeze came down Nuuanu valley pleasantly, and made the noble flags stream out in all their beauty.

The ceremonies began with the departure of the First regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii from the drill shed at ten minutes to 11 this morning. The parade was headed by a detachment of twenty-six policemen under command of Capt. Kanae, and Lieut. Warren. Then came the Hawaiian band and the drum corps.

The regiment marched to the boat landing to escort the troops from the Philadelphia and Mohican, which were already drawn up on shore. The United States forces were in command of Lieut. Commander Stevens, and consisted of one company of marines and two of bluejackets from the Philadelphia, a company of bluejackets from the Mohican and an artillery detachment of two guns and twenty-four men. The naval detachment was headed by the flagship's band.

Several hundred of the citizens' guard preceded the troops up the main avenue and took a station on the left of the stand. The police deployed on either side of the right of the platform, and the Philadelphia's band on the left. The First battalion of the Hawaiian regiment occupied the immediate left of the stand and the Second battalion was on the right. The naval forces were stretched across the avenue in double files, the marines being in front.

On the right of the main steps were the halyards from which the big Hawaiian flag at the top of the main tower floated in the breeze. The detail in charge of these halyards and the hauling down of the Hawaiian flag were Corporal H. F. Kilboy and Privates O. Winkler and A. "Spillner" of Company F. The detail of men in charge of the raising of the American flag was in command of J. Ward, coxswain of the admiral's barge. The flag itself was in charge of G. H. Platt, gunner's mate of the Philadelphia, and R. Winters, boatswain's mate of the Mohican. These are the men who actually raised the Stars and Stripes over Hawaii. The flag used for the occasion was the largest size used in the navy, specially made at Mare Island for the purpose.

As soon as President Dole and his