

ally suddenly appeared—the reinforcement from Mount Pleasant. Close behind them came the infantry from Merrill, twenty-five miles distant. The brave fellows had ran on foot almost the whole of the way to relieve us. You can be sure it was a relief to us, too. The Indians quickly retired to the cedars and the danger was past.

"With our new force the Indians found it prudent to leave the vicinity. Our loss had been one man killed and one wounded, four horses killed, and about twenty-five driven off in the morning; very few of the latter were ever recovered. But the Indians did not get off so easily. We afterwards learned that their loss was very severe; so severe, in fact, that they did not want to try another battle with the whitemen. The Thistle Valley fight was the last of any importance in the Black Hawk Indian war, and the savages were glad to sue for peace soon afterward."

As stated, there were numbers who, during this war, went down to their death in their country's cause—defending the settlers' homes—and a grateful people do not, on such an occasion as Decoration Day, fail to recall to memory the heroic sacrifice they made.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, May 28th, 1893, Elder Angus M. Cannon, President of the Stake, presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed.

Prayer was offered by Elder W. C. Dunbar.

The choir sang:

We here approach Thy table, Lord,
At Thy command, through chosen men.

The Priesthood of the Seventeenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF

then arose and said: I want to say to all my friends who are assembled here today that I am not able to address you in this public capacity, but I wanted to come and see you and take the Sacrament, and for this blessing I feel very thankful. I also wish to say that the prayers of the Saints of God have been heard in my behalf and I have been restored by the power of God to be again with you. These are blessings of great value to us, and I hope the day will come when I may be able to express myself to the Latter-day Saints upon these things. Today I will sit and listen to the brethren who will address us. God bless you all. Amen.

President George Q. Cannon occupied the remainder of the time in addressing the Saints.

The choir sang an anthem, and The benediction was pronounced by Elder John Morgan.

PEOPLE at the World's Fair can hardly ever tell the Japanese and Javanese apart, and to have the nationality pronounced by some one doesn't help matters much unless he speaks with unusual distinctness.

In Woman's Sphere.

By One of the Sex.

The Lives We Live.

SHALL OUR GIRLS SEEK AN AIM IN LIFE?

Do you know, mothers, that there is a rapidly growing feeling among our girls to learn some sort of a trade or business, thus rendering themselves self-supporting, as well as giving them something to live for? Well this is a natural consequence of our changed conditions. In years gone by, every girl knew that she would have chances to marry and settle down. Our young men, too, in those times, married earlier and oftener, and the girls had barely time enough to learn how to keep house, before they were engaged, and then married. How few old maids there were in Utah in those old days! As few old maids as there were old bachelors! Now, owing to two causes, our young bachelors of twenty-five and more are getting very numerous, while there is a perfect army of young women verging on to old maidenhood, and there seems to be small chance of seeing the half of them married. I would like to see some sort of a census of these girls, taken now and taken again in five years.

There are some very serious thoughts connected with this matter. It may satisfy women of the world to say that a single woman can do as good work in the world as a married one, and that the world is as well off for her being in it as if she were married and the mother of children. But that sort of argument will not satisfy the Latter-day Saint. We all know what can be said on this matter, and so I will turn to that other part of this most interesting subject, and ask what is best for us as mothers to do concerning this matter of our daughters learning some sort of trade or profession. There are things to be said on both sides of the question. The girl who spends all her girlhood in regular trade work, is illy fitted to become a wife and mother if she has a suitable chance to do so. The art and science of housekeeping is not a thing that can be picked up in a day, and the greater art of home-making is still more difficult of acquirement.

Now, the question arises, shall a girl be given liberty to spend all her girlhood in learning a trade, or shall she spend that time in studying housekeeping and home-making, and when the time of likelihood for marriage is past, take up her trade? These are two questions that cannot be determined without some care. From some observation and experience, I am of the impression that with good judgment, a girl's mental education can be carried on through very young girlhood alongside with instructions and experience in housekeeping. Also, when a decision is made as to the capability of the girl in question, her studies can be all turned in one direction, specialized as it is termed, and when she is twenty one, she can have acquired a pretty good education, have prepared herself to be a good wife and mother, and can have secured a trade or profession as well. But this cannot be done if a mother is selfish, and insists on the girl tending a cross baby all the hours of the day when she is out of school, or if she insists that the girl shall do all the housework on the plea that she is old

enough and the mother wants to save the money to spend in house furnishing. There should be a complete and thorough understanding between father and mother and daughter, and one must not forget that a girl has some rights in this matter which no parent can well disregard. A girl has her whole life to live and the mother has no more right to dwarf her status than she would have to do the same for the son.

DISEASES OF INFANTS.

It is not intended in these few papers to enter into any elaborate treatise as to the nature and causes of diseases, or to take up all the disorders and diseases that attack infants; but the most common complaints of infancy, and the manner in which to apply home remedies with the most marked symptoms attendant on those common complaints will be here pointed out, with a few simple preventatives of sickness. The most common is certainly the trouble incident upon teething. And again, the most common complaint of teething is diarrhoea. In this paper let us not enter into any special domain of this period, but let us talk awhile on the habits of infants before and during the teething period. There is no question that the irritation set up in the system by the cutting of a tooth gives rise to more or less internal disorders of the system. This may be a matter of hours, days, or even of months. Sometimes a slight fever for a few hours, or a cough, or again a little looseness of the bowels, or a running at the ears, or a boil, and any or all of these disorders may be intensified, and become terrible illnesses; these are among the results of this period in infants. In the first place, as sensible mothers, let us ask what gives rise to any of these troubles, and afterwards we will consider each in detail.

To begin with, a child who has been regularly fed and with proper food, will have no trouble of over a few hours' standing. That is a bold assertion, but it is as true as it is bold. I would be willing to stake all the money and reputation I ever had, that a child nursed once in three hours at first and after with only four meals a day of suitable food, given regularly, with plenty of fresh air to breathe night and day (I mean fresh air, not cold air,) such a child cannot have the terribly swollen gums with accompanying soreness and pain, could not possibly have more than a few hours' disturbance of bowels or stomach. In such a child, if allowed to have too rich food, or if raised by hand and its milk made sweet with cane sugar, boils or running at ears or kindred blood troubles might show themselves; but the sufferer will not be very sick even then. A baby with a cough or croup, with a boil or earache, with any sort of sores in fact, shows that the food given is too rich in carbons. This may be caused by candy, white bread and butter, sugared drinks or food, or meats, gravies, and in fact anything which contains carbon in great quantities. No baby should ever know the taste of meat, sugar, candy, or white bread. Mush is not good for baby either. Brown bread, after six months of age, with a very little butter or honey, or broken in hot water and then milk poured over it, is all the food any child wants or needs. I know foolish mothers who carry round teething children every hour of the day, the babies in pain and with red, swollen gums and irritable