

sympathetic human eyes, hopeless. But even such a dismal fall is not the worst. Dragged down in that perilous descent are the children who, though they have been born in respectability, find themselves involved in conditions which lead only to a degradation worse than that in which their parents are plunged. Under such circumstances crime, vice and degradation follow with the certainty of a law of nature."

In the report referred to there are given portraits of a number of children gathered from different parts of Great Britain during the past year, and placed in the "homes" for reclamation, if possible. One of these illustrations is that of a face quite familiar to those Utah people who have spent some time at 42 Islington, Liverpool, during the past three years. The little waif is Ernest McCall, a boy six or seven years of age who often came begging for food or money to "42," his home being not a great distance away. He was small for his age, his growth being stunted and his body ill-shapen. He wore no shirt, and his ragged trousers, cast off by some older boy, were held up by strips of cloth, which came over his shoulders, crossing his body both back and front, and tied to the waistband. There was also a remnant of a coat too large for him. Generally he wore an old cloth cap, and sometimes, though not always, he had an old pair of shoes. His dirt-begrimed face and body gave no indication of the remotest acquaintance with soap, and with water only during rainstorms or when the tears, forced from his eyes by hardship and suffering, would stream down his cheeks.

It is stated in the report that this child and an older and crippled sister had fair to be saved from degradation and become respectable. Following is the description given of their former home, and the picture is not overdrawn: "The parents had been prosecuted under a local act for sending the children out systematically to beg in the streets. When the shade in which they dwelt came to be visited, the state of things revealed was enough to awaken not merely indignation but wide-spread alarm. The father and mother, it appeared, were continually drunk. Clad in the filthiest rags and habitually using foul language, they lived on the proceeds of the children's earnings, whom they sent out daily and nightly to exploit the streets. The den that they called home was in a horrible state of filth: a hotbed of dirt and disease. There was absolutely no furniture. The father, mother, two girls (one a baby) and the brother, all slept on dirty and ragged sackings on the floor. There was no food or firing, and no means of washing. The place was encrusted with filth and infested with vermin, and the stench was intolerable. I am informed that the whole house, let out among similar tenants, was in a like condition."

The scene is not a pleasant one to contemplate, and it is hoped our fair Utah will never see its like. The experience of Dr. Barnardo is a lesson, however, to all who have the care of children devolving upon them, for his success in reclaiming little unfortunates from their awful state is strong and unmistakable evidence of the in-

estimable value and lasting effect of correct training upon children in their tender years.

THE MORTALITY IN GREAT CITIES.

Mr. Carter, secretary of the Maryland sanitary commission, has gathered statistics showing the mortality in a number of the largest cities on both continents, as recorded during the first half of the year 1893. According to his figures the greatest number of deaths occur in New Orleans where the death rate is 28.72 for each one thousand inhabitants. Close to this city comes Reims in France with 28.62. Minneapolis has the lowest record, only 9.60, and St. Paul 9.61 deaths for each thousand. The figures stand as follows:

	Popu- lation.	Deaths per 1,000.
London.....	5,849,104	55.695
Paris.....	2,424,704	26.674
New York.....	1,501,739	23.856
Berlin.....	1,669,124	17.181
Chicago.....	1,468,000	18.590
Vienna.....	1,435,931	18.005
Philadelphia.....	1,115,532	12.249
Brooklyn.....	978,394	10.682
St. Louis.....	520,000	4.802
Brussels.....	488,188	4.359
Boston.....	487,897	5.618
Baltimore.....	455,427	4.806
Dublin.....	349,594	4.785
San Francisco.....	330,000	3.006
Cincinnati.....	305,000	3.000
Cleveland.....	290,000	2.588
Buffalo.....	290,000	2.361
Pittsburg.....	235,000	2.922
New Orleans.....	234,000	3.688
Edinburgh.....	267,000	2.572
Milwaukee.....	250,000	2.000
Louisville.....	127,000	1.630
Minneapolis.....	209,000	1.004
Christiana, Norway.....	166,500	1.355
St. Paul.....	155,001	.745
Denver, Colo.....	150,000	.871
Rochester.....	144,834	1.291
Reims, France.....	105,408	1.503

NECESSARY AMUSEMENT.

A certain amount of relaxation and amusement is required for the proper development and care of the human organism. It does not follow from this, however, that sluggishness and giddiness should be allowed to control, for if they were to do so, mental and physical deterioration would be the result. That which calls into action the best energies of the mind, and develops the physical and mental being most beneficially, is the maintenance of a proper equilibrium between flightiness and excessive solemnity, thus securing an active, steady, cheerful, temperate life. If a person be wrapped constantly in sorrow and gloom, or given persistently to frivolity and gaiety, thorough inquiry would reveal the cause to be in an abnormal complexion of the mind. An undue inclination to one side is a source of danger, either from a possible rebound to the other direction, as when a bent spring is suddenly liberated, or from a certainty of being weakened, as a straight spring gradually assumes a curved shape and becomes sluggish and unserviceable by constant bending. In the properly balanced individual the gay and the serious are so harmoniously blended that the extremes of hopelessness despair and vulgar hilarity are never reached.

In a well organized community, recreation and amusement should be provided in legitimate form, especially

for the benefit of the young and inexperienced, lest these should seek therefor in improper or even ruinous channels, as has been instanced by many lamentable examples. The Latter-day Saints should give particular attention to this matter, as it is the province of true religion, which possesses the quality of discrimination between good and evil, to indicate such recreations as are healthful, enlivening and needful to refresh both mind and body. There are many people in the world whose ideas of religious propriety are such that they would not entertain a thought of witnessing a theatrical performance or even of associating in social parties such as are usual in conservative society in this part of the country. That this is restricting Christian conduct to less than its legitimate sphere is evidenced by the fact that these amusements are thereby too often formed into calamitous passage-ways for the young, instead of their being kept under proper control, and instruction being given as to how and when they can be indulged in with propriety and be productive of good.

The Latter-day Saints, however, have received judicious instruction pertaining to matters of recreation, and through the voice of revelation are left without doubt. With an understanding of this principle, agreeable and appropriate recreative and entertaining parties are provided and encouraged among the Saints. By this means any temptation to seek pleasure in outside channels is minimized, because opportunity is given for proper diversion and relaxation from the ordinary toils and austerities of life. Experience has shown that the beneficial tendency of these social gatherings is beyond question. On such occasions as those referred to the world and its jarring and darkened spirit are excluded from the presence of the Saints, who mingle together in that spirit of peace and friendship that is known only where brethren and sisters meet together in sweet and cheerful communion.

Social parties are sometimes considered unnecessary by those who have no particular inclination to participate therein. To take this view of things that are general in their character would be, to say the least, contracted. It might be admissible and proper where only the tastes and necessities of such individuals are concerned, but when anything of a public nature is considered, the interests of all involved should receive attention. In the endeavor to enhance the general good, properly conducted parties serve to bind the people in closer union because of the enjoyable influence which pervades those gatherings.

Such assemblages are appropriate at holiday times or on special occasions and with such frequency as will reasonably remove a liability of people seeking pleasure in other ways. To make them times of "joy and rejoicing, and thanksgiving to the Lord," they must be conducted with a view to the rigid exclusion of everything of an improper character, both in the way of persons and practices, and should be under the supervision of proper authority. In the program there should be no feature that is not in strict harmony with the