

lives we always acknowledge God is our friend. Let us have His Spirit by doing our duty every day.

Counselor Mattie H. Tingey advised the young ladies to be dignified in their deportment toward the opposite sex; to allow no man to take liberties with them, for a man respects the woman who respects herself. Our kisses should be reserved for our husbands, fathers and brothers. She also felt to warn the young against Sabbath breaking. Amusements should be suspended on the Sabbath day. Bind Satan by rising above his temptations; refuse to submit to the shrewdness he spreads in our midst.

Sister M. E. Irvine followed on the subject of Sabbath breaking. No one who considers herself a Latter-day Saint should go on a Sunday excursion. Let us as young ladies refuse to do these things and we will be surprised at the influence our example will carry.

Dr. M. C. Shipp followed on the subject spoken of by the former speakers. The meeting was then brought to a close.

A solo, Unto Thee, O Lord, was sung by Miss Mabel Cooper.

Benediction was pronounced by Sister Maria Holt.

Opening song, The Spirit of God. Prayer by Elder Wm. J. Smith. Singing, Zion stands with hills surrounded.

A recitation was given by Miss Hancock, and a solo followed by Miss Alice Bowring.

Counselor M. Y. Dougall was the first speaker. She called attention to the importance of observing the Word of Wisdom, and how careful parents should be to set the right example before their children; hoped the people would prove the nonesons and daughters that we are expected to be.

President M. A. Freeze says we must learn to keep the Sabbath day holy; we must teach it in our associations. She desired the associations to have sentiments on that subject in their meetings. We should not only attend meetings but we should read the word of God on that day that our minds may be solemnized. She thanked the young ladies for their interest in her, for their fasting and prayers; she felt she would be better for it, and believed they would also receive a blessing.

Counselor Nellie C. Taylor said we have no claim on God's protection when we break His laws. We need His protection every moment of our lives. She urged the young ladies to make their homes pleasant. It is not the costly furniture and carpets, but the hearts of the people that make the home. Learn to do your work with dispatch; always try to be a little ahead of time. Then you will have time to read a little and improve your minds, for you will be kept up with the times.

Sister May B. Talmage thought we should find out from the Lord what is our duty, then do it with all our might. It is not for those alone who stand in prominent places to set a good example, for their influence perhaps goes no farther than that of those whose labors are confined to the home circle, but each one should do her duty, for that is best.

President Joseph H. Felt, of the Y. M. M. I. A., made closing remarks,

exhorting the young ladies to use their power for good.

The congregation then sang the Doxology and benediction was pronounced by Sister Maria Holt.

Conference was adjourned for three months.

MARY A. FREEZE,

President.

LIZZIE S. CARTWRIGHT,

Secy. Y. M. M. I. A., Salt Lake Stake.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.

[Chicago Record.]

It was only the other day, in a rock-hewn tomb down in Southern Mexico, that there was found a bronze and hammered iron sword, bearing on its blade and handle—in rich inlaying of silver—characters of record and representations of life distinctively Assyrian and Grecian. The roughly hammered iron blade showed the crudity of the early days of the iron age, but the exquisite inlaying of silver on the bronze bore testimony to the cunning of the silvermiths who wrought the weapon. To all appearances, and according to the inscription, it was a royal arm, for on its ample hilt it bore in horizontal lines the crowned head of its wearer, while below, in uniform characters on the blade, were apparently the title and name of the sovereign. The sword and scabbard weighed twelve pounds, of which the sword alone represented two-thirds of the total. How a Chaldean sword could find its way into the tomb in Mexico is more than anyone has been able to conjecture.

All over central and southern Mexico there are relics of a departed race whose annals antedate even those of the Aztecs. Antiquarians have endeavored to read their history in the stones of Tula, which was the old Toltec capital, now a place of ruins. Old Tula is now overgrown and half hidden from sight. San Juan Teotihuacan is also famous for its two great earthen pyramids, which stand out on the plain a half mile apart. One of them was dedicated to the sun, the other to the moon. The earth for miles around is filled with small images—caritas—inasmuch that it seems as if these ancient people spent most of their time in making them.

A marvelous story is that which comes from Arizona, where a few months ago some prospectors in the Bradshaw mountains came upon a cliff-dwellers' village in one of the most inaccessible canyons of that range—the largest village of the kind ever discovered. Several of the houses were explored and large quantities of pottery and some instruments, evidently used for cultivating the soil, were found. In one the skeleton of a man not over 4 feet 8 inches in height was discovered. The canyon at this place is half a mile wide and shows evidence of having been cultivated. If this theory proves to be true it will throw more light on the habits of this little-known people. So far as known no other evidence has ever been discovered of cliff-dwellers having cultivated the soil.

An Austrian student, Herr Low, who has been traveling in Central America, has recently obtained and forwarded to the Imperial museum in Vienna twelve large stone slabs bearing footprints in the solid rock. The slabs were taken from the quarry over

Lake Managua, in the territory of Nicaragua. These footprints had been overlaid by eleven different layers of stone, extending to a depth of four meters, and indicating an antiquity for our race quite transcending all conjectures hitherto hazarded. They are about three-quarters of a meter square and are sunk into the stone to the depth of from eight to ten centimeters. The footprints are said to be very conspicuous and seem to be those of three distinct persons, one of whom was a child. To what race or what age they belong no one yet has ventured to guess.

Curious and puzzling as anything brought to light in recent years was some ancient handwork found not long ago in making excavations for a canal connecting lakes Eustis and Dora, in southern Florida. The first excavations revealed the existence of a clearly defined wall lying in a line tending toward the southwest from where it was first struck. The wall was composed of a dark-brown sandstone, very much crumbled in places, but more distinct, more clearly defined and the stone more solid as the digging increased in depth. The wall was evidently the eastern side of an ancient home or fortification. This sand mound was dug into only a few inches, but enough was discovered to warrant the belief that here on the north-western shore of Lake Dora is submerged a city or town or fortification older by centuries than anything yet discovered in this portion of Florida. Small curiously shaped blocks of sandstone, some of them showing traces of fire, pieces of pottery and utensils made of mottled flint were thrown out by the men while working waist deep in water. One spear head of mottled flint, five and a half inches long by one and a quarter inches wide, nicely finished, was taken from the top of the sand mound and about four feet below the water level of the lake.

But in no part of this country, perhaps, have so many valuable "finds" been made as in the territory of New Mexico. All this region seems to have been peopled ages ago by a highly civilized race. On the highest point of the great Petrero de las Vacas of New Mexico are the most remarkable prehistoric relics that have been discovered, being no less than the gods sculptured to stone that were worshipped by the ancients. These are the statues of mountain lions carved from volcanic rock. The images are enclosed in a rude and almost circular stone wall, in a space fifty feet in circumference, three feet in height, with an entrance projected eighteen feet toward the southeast three feet wide. The lions face directly toward the east, are two in number, separated by a space of twelve inches, and are each six feet in length, and each represents a puma, or mountain lion, in the act of crouching for a spring. The heads of these statues are almost entirely destroyed, showing plainly the marks of the pious hammer that sought their overthrow. The legs, bodies and tails of the animals are better preserved, and constitute the remains of the most remarkable stone images set up for pagan worship in the territory of the United States. To these gods the Cocinita Indians of the present day pay homage.