

Upon arrival at Ogden the visitors were met at the depot by the board of trustees of the Reform School and were at once taken to the school. The latter is a fine-looking four-story structure, 75x150 feet, of finished brick and stone, and of a pleasing style of architecture, costing with the fifty acres of attached land \$75,000. A close inspection of the building was made, Superintendent Albion guiding the party through and giving every opportunity of presenting the institution in its practical appearance.

On the top of the fourth floor are placed the water tanks necessary to supply the institution. On the third floor is the boys' dormitory at one end of the building and the girls' dormitory at the other, each being 30x45 feet and well ventilated.

On the second floor are two more dormitories, officers' quarters, including the superintendent's apartments. On the first floor are separate dining-rooms for the officers, the boys and the girls, the latter room being 15x20, and the others each 30x45 feet, closets, reception room and parlor and offices, which are handsomely furnished, pantries and a school room, the same size as the dormitories, and provided with convenient desks. In the basement are the well equipped kitchen, laundry, wash-room, two plunge bath of 10,000 gallons capacity each, larders, store-rooms, fire and boiler rooms, two dark cells and the sweat box. The last affair, consisting of a long, upright box with breathing holes in the top, was of much interest to the visitors. When a young "refractory" has been in there for an hour or two he is very meek and humble.

There are forty inmates, thirty-three boys and seven girls. One of the officers remarked that one bad girl created more trouble than fifteen boys, which would apparently prove the saying regarding the former that

"When they are good, they are very, very good, But when they bad they're horrid!"

Work has already begun to the east of the building for an annex two stories high, to be of brick and stone, and to cost \$25,000. Everything about the school is neatly kept and many of the legislators considered it the best finished of the territorial buildings. The inmates sleep on neat iron bedsteads, and in clean bedding which they are required to take care of themselves.

The inspection once finished, the inmates dressed in the uniforms, were drawn up in the school room. Here speeches were made to the boys and girls, by Speaker Seegmiller, Prof. Cluff of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and Representative E. P. Ferry.

The talk was of a cheering nature and the inmates were urged not to lose hope because they were incarcerated there, but to live in hope and to strive earnestly to better their lives so that when the time came for their release they might become useful members of society.

Col. Ferry's speech moved the children to tears.

All seemed pleasant with what they had seen and much pleasure was expressed at finding a Territorial institution so well managed and so well meeting the demands as a reformatory.

From the Reform School heights, the legislators were taken to the Ogden

Opera House which has a seating capacity of 1800, from whence they were driven to the Reed Hotel where the Chamber of Commerce had prepared for them a banquet. As the law-makers were like other mortals, in that their hearts could be reached quicker through their stomachs than by appeals transmitted through tympanic membranes, this latter event proved by far to be the most attractive event of the day and there was not one of the guests who did not feel that the Ogden people were doing themselves proud. The great dining room located on the top floor was properly decorated with flowers. During the banquet Kent's full orchestra discoursed sweet music, and at 4:30 Colonel Harvey opened the speech making by delivering an address of welcome to the legislators, President King of the Council responded and was followed by Speaker Seegmiller, Representative Ferry and J. N. Kimball, president of the board. Hon. A. Hatch occupied about five minutes.

Handshaking and friendly greetings, invitations to come again and good wishes for the journey were hurriedly passed, and at 7:30 the members were at home.

A WORD TO OUR POLITICIANS.

It is well not to be too hasty. It is also advisable not to be too partisan. In the discussion of political matters, we notice that some of our late People's Party members are as extreme and rash as the most radical black Republican or the deepest died-in-the-wool Democrat. We have been raked over the coals by persons of both parties, some claiming that the DESERET NEWS was a Democratic organ, others that it was a Republican organ. At the same time we have been asked by a number of our readers to define which party we favored, because they could not tell for the life of them which way the NEWS leaned.

We claim the liberty to criticize any measure, whether it comes from Republican or Democratic sources, to support that which seems to us for the best good of the community, and to oppose anything which appears to be to its detriment. And this, not because it is Republican or Democratic, or because our opinion on it will offend or gratify either party.

In the discussion of the two bills affecting Utah now before Congress, we have endeavored to be fair and impartial, and have given space to expressions from both Republicans and Democrats. And we have cast no reflections upon the motives of either.

We will say here, we do not believe that personal ambition, greed for office, or any ulterior motives prompted the originators of the Faulkner bill, as charged by "Liberals" and Republicans. Neither do we regard the Teller bill as a "trick" as charged by some Democrats. We do not wish to consider either measure in such a light, or rather absence of light, but to take them on their face and scan carefully their respective features.

It is a good thing to be able to see good in a political opponent if it is there, and it is not right to declare, on general principles, that anything which emanates from the other party must necessarily be bad. But, how-

ever this may be to partisans blind to the value of everything but that which comes from their own ranks, we must not be counted in with either side, for we intend to take measures on their merits and not on the flat of a party.

And if we give place to the views of one party, let the other side be a little patient and they shall be heard also. Rome was not built in a day, and it takes time to accomplish anything, great or small. Let us be fair, reasonable, and not in too much of a rush, and let us look at things as they are, with a view to the welfare of all rather than the triumph of one party or the downfall of another.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A Suggestion About Voting.

Allow me to make you a suggestion in regard to registration of votes in Utah. I am not used to write for newspapers, but you might speak of the subject I wish to draw your attention to if you think it worth. In Switzerland, at least in the town of Berne, where I was born and where I lived until I came here, all voters are registered, but further, they receive an elector's card, which they have to present at the polls before they can deposit their votes. It seems but fair that when you get registered you ought to receive some kind of a paper for you to keep, the same as when you paid a debt you are entitled to a receipt for the money. I think this subject would be worth the attention of the legislature.

A. R.

Funeral of Fanny Y. Thatcher.

The funeral services over the remains of Sister Fanny Y. Thatcher were held at the residence of the deceased on east South Temple street, commencing shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, the Bishopric of the Eighteenth ward presiding.

The opening prayer was offered by President Seymour B. Young.

Consoling remarks were made by President George Q. Cannon and Bishop Orson F. Whitney abounding in glowing tributes to the worth of and the many sweet qualities possessed by the deceased.

After the closing prayer by President Angus M. Cannon, the casket, loaded with flowers, was borne away to its last resting-place, followed by a large cortege of relatives and friends.

The business of exporting apples from this country to Europe, though of comparatively recent growth, is yearly becoming more important. Up to July 1st steamers from American ports had carried to the United Kingdom about 700,000 barrels of apples since the season began. Reports from Liverpool to exporters here are to the effect that the demand there is greater than the supply, and is increasing constantly as the merits of the American apple become fully appreciated.

City of Mexico, Jan. 12. — Silas Iturbide, nephew of the late Emperor Iturbide, has died. He was one of the most prominent civil engineers in this country.