

"Mrs. Schoenfeld, a member of the Relief Society; said society also furnished the burial clothing."

"Who paid for the digging of the grave?"

"My daughter paid \$3 for it and a Mr. Hansen took the dead body to the graveyard."

Thus the story that "we" did this, that and the other thing is proven all hoax. Now what the county did do in this case was to furnish the ground to bury the body in, and what of it? Don't we the citizens pay heavy taxes enough for it to do so, and is it not the citizens who pay county expenses after all? If all the other cases reported in the same column of the generosity and goodness of Mr. B. are as big a fraud and libel as the preceding one, then a public investigation should be made and the falsity of this alleged generosity disclosed.

H. J. WALK,
E. SCHOENFELD,
Committee.

HEARTLESS PARENTS.

HARRISVILLE, Weber Co.,
Utah, Jan. 8, 1895.

Shortly before 8 p. m. this evening, while a number of brethren with two members of the Seventh Day Adventists were conversing on theology, at the residence of Brother Charles Swenson, a slight rupture was heard on the porch. Upon opening the door, to the great surprise of all, a fine, healthy, well dressed baby was found. With the opening of the door a carriage was heard flying off, and at once Brother Hayes, who had a team with him, started out, accompanied by Brother Leander Harris, to overtake the heartless villains who could desert sweet innocence, for it was indeed a sweet looking baby. With the baby was the following note in legible capital letters: "This little girl wants a home. Born Dec. 18th, 1894. Her mother has been informed that Mrs. M. Swenson would care for and like to have a baby. Being unable to care for this one, leave it with you. Please oblige its mother."

About 10 p. m. Mr. Hayes and Harris returned, after driving to Ogden, a distance of five miles, in twenty minutes, but could get no trace of the perpetrators of this fiendish act.

Your correspondent immediately returned home, which is not more than twenty rods distant, and informed Mrs. Later, who said she was just sweeping off the doorstep when she saw a covered buggy dashing by as fast as horse flesh could carry it. If Mr. Hayes had had this clue he thinks he could have found the guilty ones, as after traveling three miles they saw a buggy with jaded horse containing three men who acted rather strangely. Mrs. Later offered to take the prize, but Mrs. Swenson was as proud to be a mother again as though she was in her prime days. The foundling has got a splendid home and guardian.

Yours, P. L.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The annual report of the superintendent of the Reform school at Ogden to the board of trustees for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, is now before us. It consists of a pamphlet of twenty-five

pages, and is printed by the class in printing at the Reform school.

The report shows that the total number enrolled Dec. 31st was thirty-two, of which twenty-four were males and eight were females. The number on leave of absence or on parole during good behavior was fourteen males and six females. During the year there were committed nineteen males and eight females, while the total number committed since the opening of the school, Oct. 31st, 1889, is one hundred and twenty-two males and twenty-five females.

The counties of the Territory are represented in the school as follows: Salt Lake county, 16; Utah, 8; Weber, 5; Summit, 2; Sanpete, 1.

There has been appropriated by the Legislature for plant and maintenance since the opening, \$170,042.92, including the appropriation for the year 1895 of \$7,521.46.

The expenses during the first five months were \$6,063.93, while during the last seven months they reached \$10,218.89. The \$250 per month expenses for the last seven months over the first five is fully accounted for by the amount paid for water, interest, insurance, secretary's salary and permanent improvements.

After describing the buildings and farm of the school, the report says that the record of the school during the past six years clearly indicates that in order to increase the enrollment to a number somewhere near the anticipations of the honorable gentlemen, who were instrumental in establishing the school, some changes must be made in the present statutes relative to commitments. The name should be changed, so that those who receive their education here can do so without the brand of infamy being attached to them when they leave school to face society that seems ready to destroy, rather than to build up character.

I have had much pleasure in visiting the homes of many of the children now in school, when on business to the towns and cities from where they have been sent and find many of them are of good families and all who are now on parole are either honorably employed or attending school. The courts are sometimes imposed upon by boys who are over the age of eighteen, the statute limit, and some of this class have been returned to the courts and sent to the penitentiary, when this fact and their character became known.

Others who have been over age have made good records and on their release are living decent lives.

As long as children are permitted to roam the streets of city and village in idleness, they will form habits of smoking and pilfering, irrespective of parentage and unless restrained by the state, penitentiaries and their kindergarten, jails, police courts and work houses must be extended in capacity to care for this rapidly increasing population.

The foundations of society rests upon the education and training of the youth, and when the parents fail to control their children, it is the duty of the state to provide suitable institutions for the proper bringing up of its wards, where they should be placed under restraint such as a wise parent would exercise in his family long before they have become criminals.

Subjoined to the report is the ideal of Supt. Garard, of the State Industrial school of Colorado, and also a letter written by Hon. Allen O. Myers, concerning the Boys' Industrial school of Ohio.

THE HORTICULTURISTS.

A request having been made by the horticulturists for the publication in the News of the Constitution and By-laws of the Utah State Board of Horticulture, the desire is cheerfully gratified by presenting the documents herewith:

Constitution and by-laws of Utah's State Board of Horticulture, organized October 5th, 1894.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

This association shall be known as Utah's State Board of Horticulture.

Article II.

Its objects shall be the advancement of art and science of horticulture, including the consideration of all profitable interest therein. (The word horticulture as here used shall include and embrace pomology and floriculture.)

Article III.

Its membership shall consist of annual members, paying an annual fee of one dollar; and of honorary members, who shall be persons of distinguished merit in horticulture, and shall be elected to membership by a vote of the society.

Article IV.

Its officers shall consist of a president, a vice-president from each county in the State, a secretary, an assistant secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the society, and hold their terms of office for one year, or until their successors shall be elected and qualified. They shall perform the duties usually devolving upon such officers, and such other duties as the by-laws of the society may prescribe. And such officers shall be (ex-officio) members of the executive committee, consisting of the president, secretary, and treasurer and four other members, who shall be elected and hold their terms of office as the other officers. Said committee shall, under the direction of the society, manage all its affairs and perform such other duties as the by-laws may prescribe.

Article V.

It shall hold annual meetings in the month of October, and a semi-annual meeting in the month of April, at such time and place as the society may direct. The president shall call special meetings upon request of the executive committee or upon the written request of five members. Notice of each meeting shall be given by the secretary by publication in one or more of the daily and semi-weekly papers published in Salt Lake City.

Article VI.

This society shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations of its affairs as it may choose to adopt, not inconsistent with and contrary to this constitution and the purpose thereof.

Article VII.

This constitution may be altered or