REFORM SCHOOL VISITED

By the Members of the Territorial Legislature.

AN EXCELLENT INSTITUTION.

A Banquet at the Ogden Chamber of Commerce.

As announced in Saturday's NEWS, the visit of the Legislature to the Ogden Reform school was made on that day. This makes the third Territorial institution that the legislators have visited in as many days, and it is good talk to touch it. It will not be because the law-makers have not had ample opportunity for inspecting the workings of the various departments of each institution and the spirit of the same.

The members of both houses now feel that three days' good work has been done and they are ready to treat themselves during the Territorial inspections more intelligently than if they had remained in Salt Lake and judged only by reports from the governing boards.

The Union Pacific extended the courtesies of the road to the chartering of a special car, which was attached to the regular 10:25 train for the north, and which had on board the following legislators and others:

Council—Messrs. Glendenning, Jones, Harries, Morrell and Chaplain Mattheworth.

Representatives—Speaker Ferry, Collins, W. H. Irvine, Lawrence, Allen, Dr. Pike, J. D. Irvine, Attwell, Snow, Barnes, Goss, Montgomery, Hulett, Stimpson, Adams, Cunningham.

Ex-Councilors Abe Hatch and R. G. Wooley; Judge Shurtliff, Prof. Cluff of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, Architect Kletting of the city, Mrs. Parsons, Miss of Provo, Mrs. Tuttle Hogue of Nephi, Miss Ella Clark and Mr. May Ward of Parowan.

Representatives of the NEWS, *Herald* and *Tribune*.

U. on arrival at Ogden the visitors were met on 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 two-story structure, built of red pressed brick and stone, and of a pleasing style of architecture, costing with the fully acres of attached land $75,000. A close inspection of the building was made, Superintendent Alston guiding the party through and giving every opportunity of gleaning 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 of one end of the building and the girls' dormitory at the other, each being 32x45 feet and well ventilated.

On the second floor are two more dormitories, all sleeping apartments, 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 18x20, and the others each 16x40 feet, offices, reception room and parlor and office, which are handsomely furnished, pianos and a school room, the same size as the dormitories, and provided with numerous desks. On the basement are the well equipped kitchen, laundry, wash-room, two plunge baths of 10,000 gallons capacity each, lavatories, dressing, fire and toilet rooms, two cork cells and the sweat box. The last affair, consisting of a long, upright box with tapering 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 tractable.

There are forty females, 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 she is good, her sex is perfect, very good, no one can say that she is very good."

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 inmates are employed in the best finish of the territorial buildings. The inmates sleep on neat iron bedsteads, and in clean bedding which they are trained to take care of themselves.

The inspection over Rushel, the inmates dressed in the uniforms, were drawn up in the school room. Here speeches were made to the boys and girls by Speaker Scoggins, Prof. Cluff of the Brigham Young Academy of 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 pleased with what they had seen and much pleasure was expressed at finding a Territorial institution so well managed and so well meeting the demands in a reformatory.

From the Reform School building, the legislators were taken to the Ogden Opera House which has a seating capacity of 1800, from whence they were driven to the Hotel Hadad where the Chamber of Commerce had prepared for them a banquet. As the guests were then about mortals, to fast their hearts could be reached quicker through their stomachs than by appeals through their finer sensibilities. The latter course proved by far to be the most attractive event of the day and there was no end of the goods which Old Sol had given the Ogden people were doing themselves proud. The great dining room looks on the top floor was properly decorated with flowers. During the banquet Kent's full orchestra discoursed sweet music, and at 8:30 Colonel Harvey opened the speech making by offering an address of welcome to the legislators, President King of the Council responded and was followed by Speaker Scoggins, Representative Ferry and J. N. Kimball, president of the board. Hon. A. Hatch occupied about five minutes.

Handshaking and friendly greetings, serenades in some again and good wishes for the journey were lavishly passed, and at 9:30 the members were at home.

Yesterday (Sunday) several members of the legislature and representatives of the press, left on the R. G. Western for Provo, to inspect the wards of the asylum.

THE TENEMENT BABIES.

STORY OF ONE LITTLE ONE WHO WAS SPARED FOR A TIME.

In New York's Tenements There Are Thousands Who Are Victims of the Greed of Landlordism—Interest Has Yet to Issue Mortgage and Mortgagee.

(Special Correspondence.)

The crushing force of capital in its ficke with labor takes its ultimate effect upon the babies in the tenements. One hundred and fifty thousand children under five years living in the honeycombed homes of New York City! Alas! these little beings, too small to voice a protest, fall the blows which kill. Year by year thousands of pitiling children are offered up a sacrifice to landlordism. The death rate has risen among the infants of this city the figure of 100 per day. This result is, of course, produced by lack of proper sanitation, poor ventilation and the spacing necessary to packing human beings together like cattle.

While improvements in tenement house construction would be of financial advantage to the landlord in his dens comparatively little toward the bettering of existing conditions. Every dollar wrung from the struggling tenants has been gripped so firmly that finger and thumb can be seen in the silver. In this necessarily philanthropic hole some few word to save the babies, to relieve the tenement sufferers, and to ameliorate the conditions under which the incoming citizens in New York exist. Chief among the agencies of the King's Daughters. This society has formed a corps in the district of what are known as friendly visitors. The task of these women is to instruct tired mothers how to take care of the baby, the economic use of money and a multitude of details in the life of a housewife of which the poor are ignorant. In congress are the procedures of the mission of the enterprise that they expect to be easy with progress. Whether these efforts succeed or not they are of incalculable benefit to the babies.

Another benevolent society which has saved the lives of thousands of infants is St. John's Guild. The excursions given by this benevolent society have done more than any other agency to keep down the death rate among infants. It is recognized by physicians that no factor is so potent in the cause of children's sickness as sea air. Every summer there is a corps of physicians and nurses make a thorough canvass of the tenement houses of New York and so provide for the sick. Incidentally they confirmed the mission for the babies' excursions. It was a red letter day for the lives of thousands when they commenced during the summer to run from 700 to 1,000 sick babies in their mothers' arms early in the morning awaiting the excursion boat. Some of the cases effected by these excursions are the most pitiful. But wonderful solace their visits caused to battled and sore eyes a mother has seen many an infant back to health and vigor.

On one of these mornings in August last when the heat and humidity together caused strong men to wilt, when horses fell in the streets as if struck down with a fatal blow, when the sun shone as if it would melt everything in its path, there were about 1,000 mothers with their babies were on board. The captain was about to give the order to throw off the lines when a young woman carrying in her arms a baby came down the pier. He fired and watch was the woman that she staggered as she ran. It had cost all the way from Harlem. The dispensary doctor had told her that medicine would not help her little baby and that her only hope of saving its life lay in taking it where the sea air could be breathed.

At last, with a gasp of relief, she staggered upon the gangplank and fell upon her knees. Her heart fluttered like a caged bird. Stamina of purpose had sustained her in her struggle and upon the pallid face of the baby in her arms. The baby's face was white and shrunken. There were dark circles under its eyes. Two doctors stood at the gangplank. It was their duty to see that no cases of contagious disease were brought on board the boat—such as scarlet fever or whooping cough—which might endanger the health of the other babies. One of the doctors leaned on the gangplank beside the kneeling mother and placed his ear fearlessly upon the fragile wreck of the baby. Its heavy breathing and coughing strongly the voice of the child that he could scarcely feel the rise and fall. Another doctor tried to open the jaws of the infant with a spoon, but they were clinched together like a vise. The doctor looked up at the waiting captain, who was vainly trying to pucker his lips into a whistle, and said:

"I suppose you do not want to add to pneumonia exercises. This baby will be dead in an hour."

The mother tried to speak, but the words died away in her throat. Just then a breath of wind from the ocean swept over the pier. It raised the hair on the doctor's head and caressed the cheek of the baby. So strong was the salt air that it raised the baby to gasp. The doctor pumped some brandy and water into the open mouth. A faint flush stole into the white cheek, the cradle trembled and slowly opened. "All aboard!" said the captain, and away sailed the boat toward the salt sea. When the excursion boat was in midstream on its return at night an Italian was heard out over the wave and shouted, "How's the Harlem is? Family the answer come back—yes, she's all right!" The doctors say they can save her!" The life of the mother had saved the baby a journey into a few minutes. DAVID JAMES.

Some Texas railway employees have petitioned the state railway commissioners against the averaging reductions in freight rates, urging that any material reduction means corresponding reduction in their wages. It is stated that the petition was gotten up by the railway managers, who compelled their men to sign it.

In everything but politics and religion always have your hand upon the top rail of the fence, ready to jump over on the winning side.

When a congregation got to quarreling about their preacher and the police are obliged to rush in to quell a fight, it looks as if some members of that church ought to try and be converted over again at the revival meeting this winter.

A NEW ELK CHURCH

Auditorium Seats and Sunday School Rooms Concentrated Arrangement.

(Copyrighted, 1891, by American Press Association.)

Church buildings are changed back in plan and arrangement until a few years ago because of the influence of ecclesiastical architecture. It is difficult to get away from old models. In England and on the Continent we get that Norman chancel which is given in some measure effect to the cathedral. While nothing can be more beautiful more satisfactory or better suited to the requirements of the Catholic service, we encounter in some modified form in the requirements of the Protestant service that that which belongs to the cathedral. The influence of Protestant architecture is not greatly felt in England. The growing tendency of Americans is back from a cathedral arrangement, and we are beginning to be influenced by precedent in our first, the more local Art in Protestant architecture. The arrangement of a well lighted, comfortable auditorium, of a good acoustic for speaking and singing, and at the same time preserve some of the characteristics of religious architecture, is the end we seek, we may expect will not have with our people.

The plan here given is of a church arranged that the main audience room and the Sunday school room may be separated. This plan is worked out with the idea that there should be no communication between the two, because of the noise that would be made.

FRONT ELEVATION.

It is only to devise a building which room which is not necessary as possible for that purpose, also an auditorium room for the school, will meet all of the conditions necessary to hearing and seeing. The connection between the two is accomplished with a purpose of seeing an ideal Sunday school room and an ideal audience room in an ideal way. It is the function of those concerned to find out whether or not this has been accomplished.

The pulpit or desk is in the corner of the audience room, so that it can be seen from the Sunday school room. This is the best possible position for the pulpit in the audience room, and it is also the one from which it is in the most perfect relation to the Sunday school room and hence to the audience room as well. Now we come to the Sunday school room. The difficulty in an arrangement of this kind has always been that the Sunday school room is not well lighted, and for the reason that the room is not well ventilated. Nothing goes on in the Sunday school room may be heard in the audience room, or vice versa, when the doors are closed. This can be avoided by the use of double doors which Amy Hannah calls "doors in the doorway." If the doors are made to be moved, there is no difficulty in the matter. If preferred, the doors may be raised into pocket pulleys. It is necessary that the doors should be formed in one piece and be thickness of lumber. There are various ways of doing this, as any mechanic will understand. It may be necessary to have a door of such construction with proper arrangement, opening and shutting, or by means of two mitered transom sashes of each side, one of which may be fixed and the other hung. In some cases it may be well to have a single sash of proper width, size or in the form of a door, or a convenient transom, or some other arrangement. If this latter is a sash heavy enough and with enough size to need no line it appears to be a part of the architecture of the church and not a mere arrangement of light, fixed doors.

The audience room sash raises from the bottom of the pulpit. The doors of the room are hung so that they will open in the room and not out. The Sunday school room sash closes in the same way by stops. The audience room sash and ceiling should be of this hard, air tight as non-thick, properly applied to decorative forms. The wood work on the walls should be set out and built back from the wall, the wall in one side should be built of brick. In case of its being a frame structure, as shown in this plan, it would be another detail to be considered.

An arrangement of this kind makes the acoustic properties of any room as nearly perfect as possible. A room so made by a brick wall, which is plastered directly upon the brick work, or which is plastered on lath, is about the worst possible arrangement with reference to acoustics. The hardness and smoothness qualities of brick or plaster are unfavorable to hearing. If the wall could be filled with cotton wool it would be yet better than nothing, especially if the cotton were suspended a short distance from the wall.

The sides of the Sunday school room are arranged so that each class has the best possible accommodation for its work. The pupils generally sit facing the teacher, who is near to all of them. The general plan of both audience and Sunday school room practically means an arrangement of people in circles. Circumstances are shown in connection with the Sunday school room.

FLOOR PLAN.

While the building is shown in wood and for a so-called wood church, the idea is plastic and may be made to conform for a brick or another structure and any material of which a church may be built. The plan will vary according to the material of which the structure is built.

LEON H. GOSS.

An old painting owned in Philadelphia shows, it is claimed, that the first man to wear tissue shoes in America was Christopher Columbus, that in fact he landed in them.

The men or women who exercise their energies as household dictators are altogether disagreeable specimens of humanity, but unhappy are not uncommon.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dicking himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, overanxiety about what is set before him when he is there—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a healthful world kill him—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools—August Flower the Remedy.

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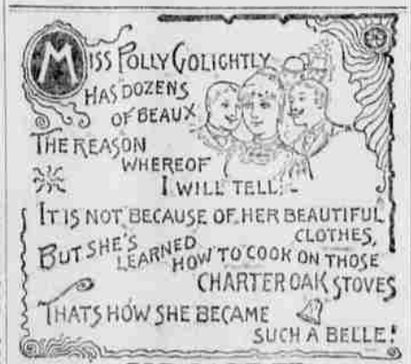

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