DESERET EVENING NEWS

Published every day, except Sunday, at 4 p. m. Subscription price, by mailers, $10.00 per year, $5.00 per month, 10 cents per week, postpaid or delivered by carrier.

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A HUNTRESS.

That wrinkled witch, the wind,
A-hunting goes today;
I hear her here on the echoes borne
Resounding far away.

I see her streaming hair,
Dusky and thin and long,
Its tresses trail through other pale,
Her chest is cold and strong.

Sometimes she drives the clouds,
A query chase at more,
Full fast they fly across the sky,
All ragged and forlorn.

Or when the thunder rolls
Its terrors overhead,
With shriek and hollo she flies to follow
Those scouts of fear and dread.

In leaping shows of foam
She turns the frightful scene,
Against the rocks like cropped shocks
The billows beat and rain.

The smoke of the snow
She scatters far and wide,
Till deep they rest in the valley's breast,
Or on the mountain's side.

But most she loves to chase
The flying leaves, that fall
Like banners rolled in blood and gold
Before her clarion call.

Away, away, away!
Far over hill and dale,
The flying host is driven and hunted
Before that scary gale.

Oh, wild and reckless witch!
When will your hunting cease?
"While old earth lists my trumpet blasts
Shall shake its sleep and peace!

"Upon the day of God shall dawn,
His endless morning rise,
And the heavens roll like a parching scroll
The storms with wind rise."
—Kate Tarty Cooke in Youth's Companion.

PUNISHING PUPILS.

INTERVIEW ON THE SUBJECT OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

A Brooklyn Principal Talks Freely on the Methods of Whipping—Bodily Punishment Has a Salutary Effect on Some Wayward Children.

A recent circumstance has called up the mere subject of corporal punishment in the public schools. Being desirous of learning whether such punishment existed, and if so to what extent, I called on the principal of school No. 3, Mr. Benjamin Y. Conklin, at his residence. It is distinctly due that person to state that he not only did not seek to evade the questions which were put to him, but that he sought, on the contrary, to give whatever information he could concerning such punishment. He evidently realized that public schools were public property, and as much liable at any time to be called to account. The following questions were asked and answered in the interview:

"Is it true that corporal punishment is inflicted in the public schools?" "It is," was the reply of the principal.

"Is such punishment exceptional, or is it inflicted in all the schools?" "It is inflicted in all the schools."

"Is it inflicted in No. 3, of which, sir, you are the principal?" "It is," he frankly admitted.

"Is such punishment of daily occurrence?" "Hardly. I do just as little of it as I can."

"What does this punishment consist in?" "In the use of the rattan."

"Is a child ever punished about the head?" "Never."

"Has child's ear ever kneaded or knuckle-thumbed?" "Never."

"Are boys ever tried up by the thumbs and whipped?" "Never."

"Has a child ever been punished in your school, No. 3, to the injury of the child?" "Not to my knowledge."

"Has such a complaint ever been made to you?" "I cannot recall it."

"Is a child ever forced to submit to punishment?" "Occasionally."

"Is there still in use now, as formerly, any such instrument as the 'whipping stool,' in which children were strapped and whipped, as in the Washington school, where such instrument of torture was used up to within three or four years ago?" "Not that I know of," said the headmaster.

PLAIN OPINIONS.

"In case a child does resist and refuse to submit to corporal correction, even at your hands, what course, Mr. Conklin, do you then pursue?" "I punish them."

"What are children punished for?" "Disorderly conduct."

"For anything else?" "No."

"Ever punished for being late or repeatedly late, or missing their lessons or repeatedly missing them?" I asked. "No," was the answer.

"Do parents ever request you to punish their children?" "Sometimes."

"Do they ever forbid you to punish them?" "They do."

"Are children punished by you privately or in the presence of witnesses?" "Privately."

"Are girls ever obliged to take corporal correction?" "Never to my knowledge."

"Are the same set of children punished over and over again?" "They are."

"Does not that fact argue against the practical effects of such punishment?" "I think not," said the principal.

"Do boys laugh at it or lay it to heart? Does it harden them into greater obduracy or bend better behavior in them?" "I think the effect is salutary."

"Have you ever heard of a principal in the public schools of Brooklyn whose method of punishment is to tell boys to pick up a pin and then slash their sacks tight as they bend over?" "I have not."

"What would you think of such a degraded and degrading form of correction indeed? Would you not despise the chief that practiced it?" "I would, most certainly," replied the principal.

STRIPS OF TORMENTORS.

"Is not fear in your judgment an ignoble motive to foster in a child as a principle of action, and can any good and lasting benefits ever be produced by such methods?" "Fear is ignoble," said Mr. Conklin, "and so is bad behavior. There are some people who live in the skin and can only be appealed to through the senses."

"And you think you are the person authorized to do it?" "I do."

"Suppose there some children were grown up men and still behaving just as badly, would you strike them?" "Certainly not." "Pray, why not?" "Because they are old enough to take care of themselves." "And might thrash you inside, Mr. Conklin?" I added. "But, as a matter of fact, they are still behaving badly, with only this exception, that they are, by all odds, behaving worse than they did when children; by so much as age heads accountability. You dare not strike those same boys as men, but you do dare to strike them as little, soft boned baby boys, because they are serious and in your power and cannot serve back. Is not that the only real defense?" "I don't think so," replied the principal.

"Do you justify or condone such punishment?" "I condemn it utterly."

"Now, Mr. Conklin, let me pose you as the principal of this school a little more closely. What, discreetly, is the punishing power conferred upon you as principal of this school?" "It is discretionary with my self."

"Do you derive your right to punish children corporally from any law, and if so what law?" "There is no law, I think, that provides for such punishment by a school principal," said the principal.

"What, then, do you derive it from? Custom?" "Yes, simply from custom."

"Suppose a civil action was brought against you for assault by the parents or guardians of a child, what valid defense would you interpose?" "The courts have more than once sustained reasonable punishment, where it was clearly shown to be necessary."

"Suppose a child with heart disease, head trouble, inflammation or a hundred kindred disorders dropped dead, fainted, fell in fits or weak into convulsions after the rattan, what do you think the parents of such child would tell you for?" "I have not considered that question."

"Would you want your own child to a school of any kind where corporal punishment was inflicted by class teachers who are in some instances admittedly both incompetent and irresponsible?" "I would not."

"Are not the most successful teachers invariably those who govern their classes by personally attaching their scholars to them through kind and courteous treatment?" "Invariably," said the principal. "That school is best governed that is least governed. I often send children home to be punished, and I often ask how it they do not feel ashamed to put me in a position where I am obliged to punish them. I am heartily tired of it. But what shall take its place?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Keeping Them from the Trap.

A gentleman living in a suburban town near New York not long ago found himself much annoyed by a family of mice who lived behind walls of his room, and had cut a door through for their own use. Not only did their scampering about and their gnawing disturb his sleep, but they nibbled holes in his clothes, made free with his provisions, visited the canary in its cage and ate up its seed, and in many ways made themselves disagreeable.

At last he bethought him of a trap, which he at once procured and placed near the mouse door. The first night he caught a mouse, the second another, and so it went on till he had disposed of five of the enemy. Then several days passed without his catching any, though he still heard them frolicking within the walls.

Reexamining the mouse door in his baseboard, and to his surprise found it tightly closed. Being curious about this he pulled the filling out—with difficulty, for it was put in to stay—and found it to consist of bits of plaster and other rubbish. He left the hole open, but the next night it was again filled up. He repeated his cleaning out, and again it was closed.

Five times in this way did he undo the work of the poor little mouse mamma, who undoubtedly filled it up to prevent her little ones from venturing through what had proved a fatal gate for so many. At last the poor creature, seeing that her efforts to protect her children were in vain, decided to remove them from temptation, and they were heard no more.—Youth's Companion.

Preserving the Teeth.

People with limited incomes who would feel unable to meet the expense necessarily attached to extensive restorative operations on long neglected teeth should be religiously faithful in having them examined by the dentist at stated intervals, varying according to teeth structure of different persons, and if small cavities appear, have them filled without delay. Faithful home care must supplement this attention, as perfect cleanliness is the best known preventive of dental trouble. The fact is undeniable that defective teeth are in great measure due to neglect, and usually much harm has resulted before it is realized that an examination would return any other than an a clean bill of health; therefore valuable teeth are frequently needlessly lost or require to be very largely filled.

In event of extraction, and so far as relates to the back or molar teeth, appearances may not prove so much a matter for consideration, but their loss certainly bears a close relation to the general health; as when a tooth or teeth are removed from one jaw the opposing teeth have nothing to occlude with, the food cannot be perfectly masticated and is necessarily taken into the stomach improperly prepared for action upon it of the digestive fluids, thus preventing necessary nutrition.—B. C. Cornwell, D. D. S., in Philadelphia Press.

Street Railways and Literature.

It is curious but undeniable that the horse car, the elevated train, do affect the philosophy, the literature and even the manners of the day. Books are printed with special reference to the needs of a railway journey. Titles are arranged to catch the eye of the traveler as he hurries by on an elevated station. Writers are trained to present their subjects in a way that will arrest the attention of a man who has only a minute to spare. How one should conduct himself toward another is always being discussed in reference to those who sit beside one in a car or who jostle each other at the ticket office. One's neighbor in a ride down town sets one to philosophizing on social needs and distinctions, as the best of reviews is incapable of doing. Men are forced to study men, and so forget what solitude and nature have taught those other men to have gone before and given us our creeds.—Harper's Bazar.

Only One Objection.

General Meigs is generally held responsible for that monstrous architectural edifice, the pension bureau, which he is said to have designed. A fine engineer does not necessarily make a fine architect. Once upon a time, so the story goes, General Meigs took General Phil Sheridan to see this pension building for the first time, and after due inspection General Meigs asked Sheridan what he thought of it. "Well, Meigs," replied the latter, "there's only one objection as far as I can see."

"What's that?"

"I'm told the blamed thing is fireproof."—Kate Field's Washington.

Progress in Candle Making.

Wonderful progress has been made during the last few years in the art of making candles; those which are now in common use in better class houses being of a composition wholly unknown to the last generation. The article used almost universally by the poorer classes remains, however, much the same as it ever was. For certain purposes the old fashioned dips are not superseded. In the first place they are cheap, and in the second they are not liable to gutter, which renders them most appropriate when the candle is to be carried about. London Tit-Bits.

A TRIBUTE TO GREATNESS.

A Locomotive Engineer Tells of a Remarkable Experience He Once Had.

"Speaking of snowplows," said the old timer as he dropped into the Amsden corner, "speaking of snowplows reminds me of a cold spell we had while I was on the Mexican Central."

"What! Cold in Mexico?" asked the gang.

"Yes, cold—c-o-l-d. Why, you fellers don't know what cold is. When one of them Chinooks comes up from Yucatan it starts the bark on the trees of Mexico, I tell you.

"The time I'm telling you about I were deadheadin south on Tim Fagan's train, when the Chinook come up. The cars were hett by stoves and the greasier funkiest kept a roarin fire, but the stovepipe were a half inch deep in white frost in spite of him. I had a buffalo overcoat and a pint flask of native brandy, made from red peppers, but I never come so near freezing up in my natural life.

"There was a young married couple sittin right in front of me, and I noticed the groom a shiverin. Finally he set her to kiss him, and she started to do it, when some one opened the door and froze the kiss right on her lips. Yes, gentlemen, that pesky critter sat there frozen as stiff as an order to cent pay, with her dusky face puckered up just like a boy smokin his first cigarette. That were the ashiest sight I ever see," said the old villain, wiping a tear from his eye.

"The engine seemed to go awful slow and jerky like, and I thought perhaps Tim was getting out of wood, so I went ahead. The fireman was leanin agin the boiler head frozen stiff, and Tim had pulled the engine over to stop and then got chilled through. I noticed that the engine was white with ice.

"I couldn't imagine what kept her agoin until I thought a minute, she was runnin by vacuum. The condensation was so quick that a vacuum was formed and it was suckin the pistons back and forth.

"When we got in we couldn't blow the headlight out—the flame was frozen—Tim cut it out with a hatchet and gave it to the master mechanic for a paper weight.

"Gentlemen," said the past president. "Gentlemen, this is our annual election. I do not know the name of the distinguished artist who has addressed us, but I move that all rules be suspended and that he be overwhelmingly elected by acclamation as president of this club. Is it a vote? Carried. Limburger, will please take the chair—and—and treat!"—Locomotive Engineer.

Cost of Alligator Leather.

Alligator leather is becoming dearer nowadays, on account of the increasing rarity of the animals. Good hides are worth ten dollars each. The teeth are of an excellent quality of ivory, from which trinkets are carved. Of late there has arrived a fashion of making the skin of the feet, with the claws attached, into pocketbooks and hand satchels. The leather has the great advantage of being absolutely waterproof.

From glands in the lower jaw musk is obtained. It is not of a very good quality, but it serves as a basis for cheap perfumes. Oil obtained from the fat is supposed to have medicinal qualities. Hundreds of thousands of years ago there were crocodiles which measured as much as fifty feet in length, but there are no such giants in these days.—Washington Star.

Why Giants Are Giants.

Dr. Cunningham, of Dublin, concludes that nearly all the giants of whom any records have been kept come into the class of "mountain giants." This stature is the result of a morbid growth, which may affect only the hands and feet and molar jaw, and may include the entire body, soft parts as well as bones. Magrath, the Irish giant, was a victim of this hypertrophy, though Dr. Cunningham declares that instead of his being 8 feet 4 inches in height, a study of his skeleton in Trinity college shows that he was in all flesh-hood no more than 7 feet 2½ or 3 inches high, though there are records of people who have shot up to 8 feet 4½ inches.—English Mechanic.

No Two Thumbs Alike.

The Chinese have long been aware that the impressions of no two thumbs, even of the same individual, are alike, and impressions of every criminal's thumbs are taken by the police and numbered for reference. He may disguise himself as he will, make up as he can; but a comparison of the impressions of his thumbs with that in the police archives settles the identity of an old offender beyond doubt.—Chambers' Journal.

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No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and points West ..... 6:30 p.m.
No. 6—For Provo, Nephi and points West ..... 9:00 a.m.
No. 8—For Ogden ..... 7:00 a.m.
No. 10—For Ogden and points north ..... 6:30 p.m.
No. 12—For Ogden and points north ..... 12:15 p.m.
No. 14—For Ogden and points north ..... 10:30 a.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.
No. 1—From Denver, Colorado, Grand Junction, Green River and points East ..... 12:01 p.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and points West ..... 10:30 a.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Nephi and points West ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 7—From Ogden ..... 12:01 p.m.
No. 9—From Ogden and points north ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 11—From Ogden and points north ..... 10:30 a.m.
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From Park City and intermediate points ..... 7:25 a.m.
From Evanston and Provo ..... 3:15 p.m.

DEPART.
For all eastern points ..... 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Portland, San Francisco and Lower Valley ..... 10:30 a.m.
For Logan, Park City and Park Junction ..... 5:30 p.m.
For all Eastern points and San Pedro ..... 6:00 p.m.
For Park City and Kimball ..... 7:30 a.m.
For Logan ..... 6:00 p.m.
For Midvale and intermediate points ..... 6:00 p.m.
For Provo and Provo ..... 1:45 p.m.
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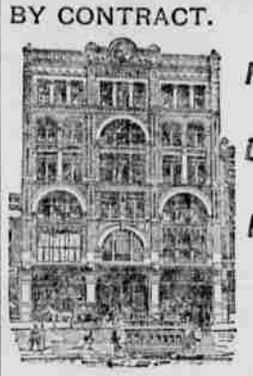

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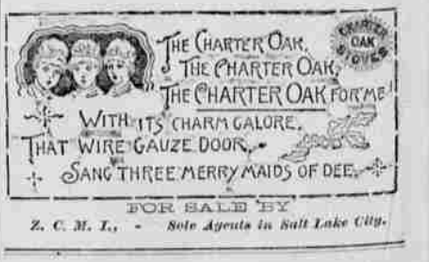

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