

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTTS BROS., Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSBOUTH HERALD Is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Registered at the postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and Fifth streets.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING: One copy one year in advance, by mail, \$6.00 One copy per month, by carrier, 50 One copy per week, by carrier, 15

Why does the Journal howl so much about the "war tariff"? That tariff was imposed in order to help save and make a Union, and to free and enfranchise the slaves of the South. Until these objects are accomplished let us hear less about the "war tax" and a little more on a fair count and free vote of the colored citizens of the southern states. Call it a war tax if you like, but until the objects of the war have been accomplished let the tax remain.

SENATOR HALE'S post-mortem examination of the remains of President Cleveland's reform policy was very thorough and scientific. The Civil Service Reformers themselves had a wake over the corpse in Newport last August, with Mr. Curtis as the chief mourner. The time has now come to bury the thing out of sight and to write "Here lies" over the mouldering heap of cant. In view of the false pretences and hypocrisy of the Administration "Here lies" will be a most truthful legend.—N. Y. Tribune.

SENATOR BROWN, (Dem.) of Georgia, introduced a resolution the other day in the United States senate for the immediate repeal of all internal taxation. The query is now whether Senator Brown with all the prestige of his high office, does not come nearer voicing the sentiment of his party, and making his party responsible to a certain extent for his unchallenged utterances, than the doings or sayings of a local New York republican club could the republican party. We think Bro. Sherman your inquiry has been fully answered.

FREE TRADE FACTS.

The following from the Philadelphia Ledger, one of the ablest-edited newspapers in the United States, is not only in consonance with what the Herald said a few days ago: "That a reduction of the tariff would increase the surplus," but it contains some good pointed truths that the Herald can not refrain from publishing. What the editor, Mr. Child's has to say of the benefits conferred on labor by the American policy of protection shows how necessary it is for workingmen to fight free trade: "Protection," he says, "has built up industries which would otherwise never have been planted here, and fostered others that could only have had a feeble existence under free trade. I am heartily in favor of protecting everything that we can produce or manufacture here. Free trade in any line would mean its ultimate extinction, so far as production in this country is concerned. No practical business man doubts this. A day or two ago I asked the head of the largest retail clothing house in Philadelphia what effect free trade would have on him. He replied that he would go to Europe at once, establish factories for making his supplies over there and import every suit of clothes that he sold. Now that firm employs hundreds of tailors and hands in Philadelphia, and if it should go abroad for its stock others would have to follow in order to compete with its prices. Even under present conditions the gentleman of whom I speak stated that he goes to Europe twice a year, imports clothing, pays a duty of thirty-five per cent on them, and undersells home products. Two-thirds of the difference in price represents labor. This question of protection appeals therefore, as strongly to the wage earner as to the employer, for if the latter has nothing for a man to do he is not going to hire him and pay him. The doctrinaires seem to be getting more numerous down in Washington, but the sentiment of the country, I am firmly convinced, is against free trade. Tariff reduction as an agency for reducing the surplus would not be a success. On the contrary, it would increase it by many millions. That is so evident that I do not well see how any one can doubt it."

"THE ARTFUL DODGER."

"The message of Governor Hill, of New York, was brief," says "The Omaha Herald." Yes it was so amazingly brief that owing to the pressure on its columns any allusion to the great canal interest or to the overshadowing question of temperance reform legislation was altogether crowded out.—N. Y. Tribune.

FOR SALE—On reasonable terms my residence on the N. W. corner of Elm and 11th streets. Said property consists of 1/2 block with a good story and a half house of six rooms, two wardrobes and one pantry; good well and city water; twenty-seven bearing apple trees, and an abundance of small fruit of all kinds. P. D. BATES.

A TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

Tied Fast to a Tree Within Reach of a Ravenous Bird's Sharp Beak.

He was placed at the foot of the tree, and bound to it in a sitting posture with ropes which surrounded his body and the trunk of the tree. His left arm was bound to his side, not too tightly, so that it should be numb, but still securely, so that it might not be moved. When they had tied him firmly, and fixed his feet, the attendant who had followed Shan-min-yuen approached and uncovered that which he carried, and which Norris now saw to be a rough cage with a white bird of large size inside. One of the priests bent and assisted the man, and together they bound the bird by the chain around its leg. So they left him thus, with the bird at his feet; and Norris gradually returned to life—to exist through these hours which were the most terrible of all—to live through that night, God knows how, and to greet the dawn in the mockery of his soul, and still to wait for the time to come.

Thus it was with him on the morning when Vanscombe and Chin-chin were out for the temple of Confucius, and they were near the gates a dull, leaden stupor descended upon the man who only waited, alone in that courtyard, with the bird chained at his feet, until the last moment of his agony should come. At last it came, for the bird, impelled by hunger, bent down at length and caught the flesh of Norris's toe in his beak, half wondering, perhaps, if this was food to eat. The man's shriek rang through the air, and the bird a second time, and more greedily, bent forward to taste his blood; and as its overlapping beak met in his flesh a last great cry came from him, and again, as was so often the case, the whole world passed away in darkness!

At that moment the temple door opened, and Chin-chin was looked down upon the scene. The strong man's heart filled with agony—a pain, which only the strong heart, such as his, can feel in its fullness, and this agony dwelling in him yet stifled him, for he had now to act; but it burst from him at a later time, when all was over, and then he answered Vanscombe as one who scarcely heard, as one who had passed out of a terrible dream—"I do not know." Now he drove it back, and bounding forward, seized the white bird in his right hand, crushing the life out of it as he tore it from the chain and casting it from him as a dead thing, killed by the grasp of his powerful hand. Then he called aloud to the priests who had followed him, and who now stood against some way behind, cowed by an anger that is seldom known in a man. And he commanded them to undo the bonds and release the poor feet, one of which was dripping blood. They obeyed him silently. He had come to them bearing the command from Shan-min-yuen—"Fermil and give honor to Chin-chin-ya." And for what else should he come but in connection with the prisoner who was now to be unbound? Chin-chin-ya took him in his arms, and thus bearing him, passed out of the court and through the temples until he reached the outer gate, and there he left the priests and went out free; for they had seen his anger, and were afraid—"A Swallow's Wing," by Charles Harned.

Russian Agricultural Implements.

The peasant has very crude agricultural implements. He generally makes them at his own furnace, and gives them finish and polish at his own grindstone. The peasant's grindstone is a huge affair, is turned by one man, while another, sitting up on a frame above it, manipulates the implement. Axes, plowshares, scythes, wagon tires, portions of harness, horseshoes and everything used about a farm or stable are finished on the grindstone. A crude little furnace heated with "peat" or pine chips and the grindstone complete the manufacturing appliances of the peasant. His plow is a simple pole with handles on a dead level with the tongue, which has an offshoot downward, on which the share is nailed or tied.

A plowing scene in Russia, with the rough old frame, the crude, triangular or diamond shaped share and the tiny little furrow made, would be disgusting as well as pitiable to the American farmer's eyes. The draught of the plow comes directly from the high bowled frame, which extends two feet above the horse's neck and which is fastened to the collar. Instead of traces the tongue or shafts do the pulling. The Russian in no walk of life has yet learned the philosophy of direct draught from the collar of the horse. All vehicles are drawn by the shafts and tongues, and these are fastened to the high frame or bow, which in turn is fastened to the collar. There is no such thing as trace straps or chains. Carriages are thus drawn.—St. Petersburg Cor, New York Mail and Express.

A Breakfast in Rotterdam.

A European breakfast is very trying to the temper of Americans who have been accustomed at home to a good, warm steak or chops and hearty food. In the morning, with a splendid appetite caused by change of climate and much exercise in "sight seeing," you enter the breakfast room with a capacity for fully half a pound of good beefsteak, to say nothing of oatmeal, oranges, toast, marmalade, or other luxuries. You sit down to the table and anxiously await the appearance of "breakfast" engaged the night before. At last the servant appears, bringing in a tray, and their is your allowance before you—a cup and saucer, a little cream pitcher containing some blue skim milk, a larger pitcher holding about two cups of coffee, and a plate, on which are two or three "brochets"—i. e., biscuits slightly larger than crumpets. Ah, yes! I forgot to mention the four luscious pieces of cutloaf sugar and the piece of butter about large enough to grease the main spring of a Waterbury watch. There is your breakfast. You eat every crumb, are hungrier than before, and consult a price list. Steak at 25 cents is too much for your allowance, and you rise from the table, sorry you can't digest the plates. Probably no European invention has drawn forth so much American profanity as the breakfast, if we except "guides."—Kansas City Times.

The Slugging of the Future.

One of the newest automatic groups seems well suited to express the progress of aesthetic taste here in Boston. It represents the various actors in a glove fight; the principals in striking postures through the motions of striking blows which fall short of the faces they seem designed to hit, thus cleverly satirizing the weak points of the average sparring match. In opposite corners are a man holding a sponge which he jerks up and down, but never has a chance to use, and a little holder who also goes through similar ineffectual motions. But the most amusing figure of all is a policeman who is perpetually raising his "billy" as if to stop the fight, which seems bound, like Tenyson's brook, to "go on forever."—Boston Post.

"Macbeth" with Five People.

George Wyatt, the Yankee manager, could "do" "Macbeth" with five people. "Just tack them two speeches together, and Macbeth, you go on for Macduff, till you come to the fight, and I'll get out of the wretched time enough to kill you," he said once to an astonished tragedian who took a starring engagement with him at Derby, Conn.—Brooklyn Eagle.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENTAL TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Something of the Greatest Interest to Parents, Children and Teachers—Modeling, Drawing, Carving, Carpentering, Sewing, Cooking, Etc., to be Taught.

The form in which the experiment of manual training will be tried in the schools of New York has at last been decided by the board of education. The number of schools in which the experiment can be tried is limited to six male and six female grammar schools. The sum of \$15,000 has been appropriated for the necessary supplies and salaries of the special teachers who will be engaged in this experimental work.

The course is designed to educate what Herbert Spencer calls the physical activities, and not to make carpenters, seamstresses or cooks. The training will be gained by means of lessons in shopwork for the boys and sewing and cooking for the girls. The work in this course begins in the third grade of the primary school when the boy is 9 years old, and is classed under the head of form and drawing. The little boys and girls will be taught all the elementary forms of drawing in this way. A wooden sphere will be placed in their hands and then each one will be set to work with a piece of plastic clay, which they will be instructed to mold in the form of a sphere. The next step, which illustrates the whole theory of instruction in drawing by this system, will be the molding of the clay into the shape of a cube. After the child has been taught the name of the object molded, each side will be traced on a piece of paper with a pencil, and the squares cut out of the paper, and the child will be shown how the cube can be formed from the paper thus cut. No drawing books will be used, and this method will be pursued until the child is accustomed to drawing the most complicated forms.

THE BOYS' GRADES.

When the boy reaches the eighth grade of the grammar school the first practical lessons in the shop begin. The use of simple instruments like the knife and saw are taught, applications of practical problems of geometry, and cutting and modeling from drawn work. In the seventh and sixth grades this same work is continued in a more advanced form. In the fifth grade there is practice in more difficult modeling, and the boy learns how to make the butt, the butt miter, and the lap joints with the knife and jackplane. In the fourth grade modeling is continued, working drawings of tools and joints made and the use of additional instruments taught—the cross cut, the saw, hammer and nails, and the chisel.

In the third grade drawings are made of everything which is to be fashioned by the boy. Simple forms will be modeled for carving, and then carved from the wood. The lap scarf and miter joints will be taught, and the use of the gauge, rip saw, centerbit and hand screws. In the second grade working sketches for shop work will be made, and drawings for simple forms, which will afterward be modeled and carved. The pupil will learn how to match the dovetail and mortise joints.

In the first grade the work will be completed, and the child carpenter will be able to make a dovetail box from the measurements and drawings. The average age of the boys at this time is about 14 years. The girls will have instruction in drawing, and also in molding and construction, in addition to sewing and cooking. In the third grade of the primary department, when the girl is in her ninth year, sewing is begun: Threading of the needle, use of the thimble and overhanding will be the first actual work.

In the second grade there will be taught sewing, hemming, seam sewing, and overcasting; in the first grade, sewing, back stitching, plain fells and bias fells. In the eighth grade of the grammar school boys and girls will be reviewed and French fells and gathering taught. They will follow instruction in button, holes, sewing on buttons and patching in the seventh grade; hemming, bone stitching and flannel patching, darning socks, tears and cuts in the sixth grade; tuckings, gussets in the fifth grade, and in the fourth grade measuring and cutting paper patterns and fitting.

LEARNING TO COOK.

The girl will now be 12 1/2 years old and ready for instruction in cooking, which is given in the third and second grades. An entirely novel system will be pursued in this course. The philosophy of each step will be first taught before there is any practice in the actual cooking.

First, there will be an explanation of the physiological action of the human body which necessitates the use of food, the waste and repair of tissues. Then the necessity of cooking solid materials is shown, the elements in the food which supply the waste of the body, and the nutritive value of different kinds of food. After the qualities of the different kinds of fuel have been discussed, the philosophy of boiling will be expounded, and its effect on food. The physical effects of heat are made plain. Then come the general principles of baking, roasting, boiling, frying, etc.; the chemical effects of overheating, the principle of raising bread and biscuits and the chemical effects of yeast. The selection, use and preservation of utensils will next engage the attention, and instruction in regard to avoidable causes of dyspepsia will be given. There is the discrimination between wholesome and unwholesome to be used in purchasing food. The necessity and manner of killing germs in food will be taught. It will be shown why milk and certain cooked foods sour and ferment, and why cold and ice, salt and other things produce certain effects. The need of cleanliness in use of all utensils and apparatus of cooking is impressed. The effects of iron on tea and coffee, and the dangerous effect of acids and fats on copper, producing vertigo, will be explained. The child will also be taught how to purchase the choicest parts of a poor animal, and many other things which are essential to an intelligent and wholesome cooking of food.

Two hours a week will be devoted to form and drawing, two hours to shopwork, one hour to sewing and one to cooking. The courses in arithmetic and geography are compressed to make room for the instruction in manual training. In this experimental curriculum history will no longer be memorized, but will be taught as a reading lesson, and a sympathy for animals will be cultivated by instilling an abhorrence of cruelty to brute creatures into the mind of the child.—New York Press.

Three Great Needs.

"Brethren," said the good pastor of a suburban church recently, after writing five minutes for late comers to take their seats before beginning his sermon, "there are three things this congregation needs: First, a spirit of deeper consecration to the cause of religion; second, more promptness in reaching the house of worship; third, a reliable and certain remedy for squeaking boots."

A MAN OF WEALTH.

A New Yorker's Deal with an Old Oysterman—Somehow Surprised.

While the wealthiest oyster dealers are reckoned to be those in Baltimore, there are hundreds who have lived all their lives on the little islands in the dreary waste of waters, who own real estate of considerable value, and who can count their cash by thousands. Many of these people are illiterate and without the first rudiments of refinement, who can be seen in spawning time barefooted, and clad in blue shirt and tattered straw hat, working energetically. Yet some of them own six and eight boats, beside neat and cozy cottages comfortably furnished, and who can sign their names to \$10,000 or \$20,000 checks and have a snug bank account. An anecdote will close this article and illustrate the truth of the aphorism that appearances are deceitful. One of these oystermen, native and to the manner born, lived on land adjoining a small tract belonging to a New York man. The oysterman had often expressed a desire to absorb that tract. One day the gentleman from New York paid a visit to that section of country, and was informed of the oysterman's desire. Now, this gentleman was unacquainted with the manners and customs of these unsophisticated but hospitable people. Dressed in the height of fashion, he sought out the oysterman. He found him with nothing on but his trousers, rolled to his knees, an old blue shirt, with no hat and his hair unkempt. He was scrubbing out his canoe.

The New Yorker looked surprised, and concluded he was the victim of a joke. The salutations of the day were exchanged and the question of the sale of the land brought up. "I say, stranger, air you the man who owns that air land jinin' my patch?" "I am that person," replied the gentleman in a dignified manner. "And you want to git clear of it?" "I have concluded to dispose of it if I can secure a satisfactory price."

"Say, stranger, what's your lowest figure" way down, now?" "If I were to give you the lowest figures, it means cash. Do you think we can deal?" "It means cash, eh? Way down figures; give 'em to me. We'll see about the cash." "Well, undoubtedly, you know about its value—say \$500." "That's the lowest, eh?" reflectively. "Say, stranger, jest wait till I git my coat an' hat, an' I'll bind the bargain." The gentleman looked at his customer in surprise, while the friend who accompanied him, and told this story, could scarcely repress his risibilities. He climbed into the wicker, rode into town, had his necessary papers executed, got a friend to write his check for \$500, and went to the bank and drew the money, and as he handed it to the nonplussed gentleman, he remarked with a broad grin: "You thought I was a foolin', but jest come down this air way agin an' I'll gin you a check for your hull dirty city of New York." And he was off with a wave of the hand.—Philadelphia North American.

Human Hyenas in Arizona.

"The Apache Hyena is a human hyena. He is an Ishmaelite, whose hand is raised against every living object, whether it be man or beast. He delights to kill. He is a fiend in human shape. He can no more be civilized than a tiger. Of the two, I believe him to be the more bloodthirsty." The speaker was Mr. M. A. Smith, the delegate from Arizona territory. "We have numerous other Indians among us," Mr. Smith continued, "who live in peace with the whites. The Yumas and Papagos are susceptible to civilizing influences. The children go to school, while the elders till the soil and make an honest effort to support themselves. Not so the Apache. From the time he is so high (holding his hand a foot from the ground) he will bite, and steal and murder if he can. "There are 5,000 of them on the San Carlos reservation. The government feeds and clothes them. For some unexplained reason it furnishes them with arms and ammunition also, although their food is provided for them. Notwithstanding this care, when they can steal away from the reservation they will kill every white man they meet. "Speaking of this reminds me that a part of the Apache religion is the atonement for murder by blood. If an Apache is killed his nearest relations must immediately kill a white man, or else he is doomed to suffer eternal torment. It makes no difference if the kinship be ten degrees removed, or if he is obliged to travel a month before meeting his victim, the obligation is quite the same. "Their religion, too, prevents them from committing a murder in the dark. If a dozen Apaches should discover you sleeping by your campfire at night they would not attack you until the sun came up. They believe if they kill a man at night their souls will live in eternal darkness. Knowing this, many of our people travel by night during the prevalence of Indian troubles in the territory."—Chicago Journal.

Costly Halls in New York Houses.

The entrance hall is the biggest, the most imposing, the costliest and by long odds the handsomest apartment in a modern New York house of the first rank. New Yorkers of wealth and taste have entirely abandoned the straight hall of the narrow block house, where the stairs go straight up and the narrow passage to the back parlor and basement stairs go straight back. Instead they have made the hall the central feature of the establishment, to which, if necessary, everything else is subordinated. The new type of hall is elaborate in its architectural features, richly antique in its furnishings, and if the mistress of the establishment has any taste whatever for large decorative effects it is upon the hall that she lavishes them. The hall, indeed, is so much of a hobby that people build new houses in order to have halls. It is not an unknown thing to give up the whole first floor to the hall, putting the parlor on the second floor. Whether the hall be big or little, its furnishing is a thing to which its mistress is giving much attention nowadays. To be quite perfect it should be done up in old oak and have "settles" standing about in room of chairs. It should have a big oak table, a smaller one to hold the silver salver on which a guest's card is taken to the lady of the house, and its floor should be of oak, polished till it shines. The hall is of quite as much consequence as the drawing rooms.—Cor. Albany Express.

American Missionary Work.

The American board is responsible for the Christianization of one-fourth of the heathen of the world. It has 22 missions, 401 American and 2,033 native laborers preaching at 990 stations in 25 different languages. They support 325 churches, with 28,042 members. In 98 high schools, universities and colleges they have 5,941 picked pupils of both sexes, and 41,151 pupils in the common schools. Its mission presses send out annually 18,650,000 pages of Christian literature.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

JULIUS PEPPERBERG,

MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN THE Choicest Brands of Cigars, including our Flor de Pepperberg and 'Euds FULL LINE OF TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES always in stock. Nov. 26, 1885.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment guarantees a cure for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, premature old age, Paralysis, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Sterility, Rheumatism, and over-exertion of the will, and all other ailments. Each box contains one month's treatment, \$1.00 a box (six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price).

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES a cure in any case. With each order received for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by J. J. Warrick sole agent, Plattsmouth, Neb.

The standard remedy for liver complaint is West's Liver Pills; they never disappoint you. 30 pills 25c. At Warrick's drug store.

—Dr. Black's Rheumatic Cure has cured more cases of Rheumatism in the last ten years in this city and county than any and all other medicines put together. For sale by Smith & Black.

—Use Dr. Black's Rheumatic Cure and throw away your cane and crutches. For sale by Smith & Black.

Best Preparation Ever Produced For Coughs, Hoarseness, Weak Lungs, Whooping Cough, Hay, Hacking Coughs of long standing, and all Bronchial and Lung Affections. Try it. Warranted to Cure Consumption in its Earlier Stages. RAIL-ROAD Absolute Dominion over Pain—PAIN EXPELLER Will Cure Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Frost Bites, Wounds, etc., in less time than any other medicine on earth. Guaranteed to Cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Warranted by your druggist, 25c, 50c, and \$1. For \$1 we will send largest size of either Cure, express prepaid. Address: Rail-Road Remedy Co., Box 372, Lincoln, Neb. Trade supplied by Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

—Use Dr. Black's Rheumatic Cure if you don't do you any good come in and we will give you your money back. For sale by Smith & Black.

\$500 Reward. We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or constiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John O. Well & Co., 853 W. Madison St. Chicago, Ill. Sold by W. J. Warrick.

BOSTON MEAT MARKET,

Oliver & Range, Proprietors.

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, POULTRY

We keep constantly on hand the finest and freshest line of meats in the city. Meats of all kinds in their season.

SUGAR CURED MEATS, HAMS, BACON, LARD, SAUSAGE AND MINCE MEAT.

And everything to suit the demand our trade. Give us a trial.

OLIVER & RANGE,

South Side Main Street, Between Fifth and Sixth.

Law, Real Estate & Insurance

—OFFICES OF—

WINDHAM & DAVIES.

Mercantile Law and Real Estate Litigation a specialty. Collections made in all parts of the State through competent attorneys. Persons desiring the best of FIRE INSURANCE can get it by applying at this office, either in the old Phoenix, of Hartford, Aetna, of Hartford, Queen, of Liverpool, Niagara, Western, Traders of Chicago. No better companies can be found anywhere, and the rates are as low as can be had in any reliable company.

FARM - INSURANCE

A SPECIALTY.

We have an exceedingly large list of Realty for sale, both improved and unimproved, including some of the most desirable residence property in the city. If property is wanted either within the old town site or in any of the additions to the city, it can be had through this office. Persons having property for sale or exchange will consult their best interests by listing the same with us.

Lots in "South Park"

The loveliest residence locality in the city can be purchased at this office for \$150, in payments of one-third down, balance in one and two years; or \$25 down, balance in monthly payments. Anyone desiring to visit this locality, whether they have in view the purchase of a lot or not, by calling at our office will be driven to the Park free of expense. Remember the place,

OVER BANK OF CASS COUNTY

WINDHAM & DAVIES.