MANUAL INSTRUCTION.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENTAL TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Samething of the Greatest Interest to Parents, Children and Teachers-Model-Ing. Drawing, Curving, Curpentering, Sewing, Cooking, Life., to be Taught.

The form in which the experiment of manual transfer well be tried in the schools board of clumifum. The number of schools in which the cape, mentions be fried in fim-Red to all mids and six femals grammar schools. The sum of \$15,050 has been reproprinted for the new only montionad calculaties this experimental work.

The course is designed to educate what Herbert Spensor calls the physical activities, and not to make corporations, remustrences or cooks. The training will be pained 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 0 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 bands and then each one will be get to work with a piece of plastic clay, which they will be instructed to moid into the form of a sphere. «The next step, which illustrates the whole theory of instruction in drawing by this system, will be the mobiling of the clay into the all pe of a cabe. After the child has been tauged the name of the object model, each side will be travel on a piece of paper with a pearly, and the reports out of the paper, and the child will be shown how the calle can no formed from the purser thus cut. No divoting books will be used, and this mathod wall to pure reducted the child is ne-curs and a drawing the most complicated

TEN BOTH ONABER. When the log real booths of this gende of the present of the first precised les-continuity hep to give the of simple insome and How they in it and now are taught, a plical a seffect of problems of groundtry, and a third and making from drawn work. It the asymptotical term is productible more work is continued by a more advisced

In the fitting rade there is practice in more delicate a languard to bey barra how to make the bast, the bast meter, and the lap jointh with the hollerest jurkplane.

Lathe wouth perchana icling is continued, working during net dools and Jointa reads and the course distinct instruments tanget

in the third grade drawings are made of every things will be but the forthering by the boy. Isimple forms while a modeled for earlymay and the votered to weethe wood. The lap sensi and macr jointowill be tought, and the use of the gange, rip a w, center of and hand

In the second grade working sketches for thep world will be made, in I diswings for may be letter, which will neterward be modcledental carried. The pupil will from how to made take down all our function joints. hathe had grade the work will be com-

of the and the and averaging will be the the the share is nailed or fled.

Freezi fills and pulming taught. Then above the horse's neel; and which is fastened will reflect a some and it is need to less, new-to the collar. Indeed of traces the tongue ing or burger and particular limits accept the former grade; being in the succept and framed parenting, character than a constant the fifth the succept in the former med cats in the succept in the former med cats in the succept in the former frame frame in the fifth grade, and in the former grade measuring and cather a the former grade measuring. and catting taper patterns and ditting. MINISTER TO COCK

racely for instruction in cooking, which is given in the third and second grades. An entirely novel cystem 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 theses. Then the necessity of cocking solid materials in shown, the elements in ghe fool which supply the waste of the body, and the metrilive value of different kinds of foot. After the qualities of the different kinds of fuel have been all asset, the philosophy of boiling will be empounded, and its effect on food. The physical effects of heat are made plain. Then come the general prineiples of balang, reading, being, frying, etc.; the characteristic overheading, the principle of raising bread and thousand and principle of raising bread and thousand and plate, on which are one or two "brodehens"

need the first and the first of produce consists. The presi of cleanli-near in the of all uterals and opporates of "guides."—Kansas Chy Times.

The officers of from on ton and coffee, and per, producted versions, will be explained. The child will also be taught how to purchase the choices part of a powanical, and many other things will in an executed to on intelli-

gent and who some cocking of food. Two factors is week will be devoted to form gend drawings two hours to shopwork, one hour to sowing and one to conline.

The courses in arms determined geography are consists in arms room for the hadruction in manufacturing. In this experimental curricular healogy will no longer be memorized, but will be taught as a rending le in, such a sympathy for animals will be cultivited by histilling an abhorrence of cruelty to Lynte circultures into the mind of the child - Now York Press.

Three Great Needs.

"Preshren" and the good poster of a suburbon claim is recently, after waiting five min to the annual live case, "Show are three." this stance rough on roeds: First, as will of de par consecution to the emps of re-13 and record, more promptness in tracking surroug engages at wi the home of worship; third, a reliable and Conn.--Brothlyn Caple. cer ain remedy for equenking boots "

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 numbed, 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 large size inside. One of the priests bent and of New York hand had been decided by the | essisted the man, and together they bound the through these hours which were the most terrible of all-to live through that night, God Imows how, and to greet the dawn in the states perial teachers who will be engaged in | 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-wa set out for the temple of Confucius; and as they were near ing 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, impeiled by hunger, bent down at length and cought the flesh of Norris' toe in his beak, half wondering, perhaps, if this was food to eat. The man's shricks rose through the air, and the bird a second time, and more greedily, beat forward to taste his blood; and as its verlapping 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

At that moment the temple door opened, and Chin-chin-wa 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 stilled 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 territhe dream-"I do not know." Now he drove is 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 custing it from him as a dead thing, killed by the grasp of his powerful hand. Then he miled aloud to the priests who had followed him, and who now stood against some way behind, cowed by an anger that is seldo.a known in a man. And he commanded them to undo the boads and release the poor first, one of which was dripping blood. They obeyed him silently. He had come to them bearing the command from Shan-min-yuen-"Fermit and give honor to Chin-chin-wa." And for what che should be come but in connection with the prisoner who was now to be unbound? Chin-chin-wa took him in -the crace, the saw, handner and nada, 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 noth his anger, and were afraid.—"A Swallow's Wing," by Charles Hannen.

Russian Agricultural Implements.

The pensant has very crude agricultural a dements. He generally makes them at own furnace and gives them finish and wish at his own grind tone. The peasant's . Inditione is a huge affair, is turned by one non, while another, sitting up on a frame above it, manapalates the implement. Are to make a develor box from the measure-ments and deadings. The average ago of the layest the direction is directly cars.

The river base imprecion is drawing, and the interest of the primary department, which the manufacturing appliances of the primary department, when the plant is a simple pole with the primary department, when the plant is a simple pole with builts on a dead level with the tongue, which haven of shoot downward, on which

instance in the first areas in a series of the series of t A trienn farmer's eyes. The draught or Farmed hills and the granteer school weight of the plow comes directly from the home and thus falls and he reviewed and high bowed hame, which extends two feet hame or how, which in turn is fastened to the collar. There is no such thing as trace straps The girl will now be 12 1-2 years old and or chains. Carriages are thus drawn.—St. Petersburg Cor. New York Mail and Express.

A Brenkfast in Rotterdam.

 Λ European breakfast is very trying to the temper of Americans who have been nocomed at home to a good, warm steak or s and hearty food. In the morning, h a splendid appetite caused by change of climate and much exercise in "sight seeing," you enter the breakinst room with a capacity for fully half a pound of good beefsteak, to lay nothing of ontmeal, oranges, toasts, panealas, 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 the chamical calculate years.

The race loss to mental the results of utensils will next cape to the attention, and instruction in will be given. There is the disconnection of a Waterbury watch. There is your breakarisans on between whole the and unwholesource to be to be the part to give a food. The

The Slugging of the Future. One of the newest automatic groups seems well called to express the progress of asthetic taste here in Boston. It represents the variour actors in a glove fight; the principals in ring costume going through the motions of stelling blows which fall short of the faces they seem designed to hit, thus cleverly saddining the weak points of the average garing match. In opposite corners are a and helding a sponge which he jerks up and down, but never has a chance to use, and a bot le holder who also goes through inniar ineffectual motions. But the most surraing figure of all is a policeman who is perpetually raising his "billy" as if about to stoo the fight, which scenar bound, like Tennysoria brook, to "go on forever."-Boston

"Mucheth" with Five People.

George Wyait, the Yankee manager, could "do" "Macketh" with five people. "Just thek them two speeches together, and, Macby you go on for Macdust, till you come to the fight, and I'll get out of the witches time enough to kill you," he said to to an associated tragedian who took s sturring engages at with him at Derby,

A MOHAMMEDAN MOB.

ADVENTURES OF AMERICAN SAILORS AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

How They Escaped with Their Lives from the Egyptians Some Days Before the Bombardment by the Vessels of the English Fleet.

While lying at anchor off Alexandria dursaw to be a rough cage with a white bird of | ing the few days previous to the bembardment of that city by the vessels of the the glish fleet under command of Admiral fleybird by the chain around its leg. So they mour, several of our party who had never left him thus, with the bird at his feet; and seen the sights about the place decided to go seen the sights about the place decided to go Norris gradually returned to life-to exist ashore, hire a carriage, and do the town as thoroughly as the summer's heat and an afternoon would permit.

As we drove up from the landing there seemed to be a much larger crowd than usual in the streets and much more excitement than we expected. An employe of one of the stores at which we had been accustomed to deal, in fact the house to which we were consigned, seeing our party, came running toward our carriage to tell us that something of an unusually serious character was about to happen, and that there was already fighting in a neighboring street; that large numbers of soldiers had recently come in from the country; that the best, and, in fact, the only wise thing for us to do was to return to our vessel. As there was always some sort of a street row going on we thanked him for his kindness, told him that thus far American had been comparatively free from complications, and that as we had come ashore to see the things of interest we thought that we would keep on, particularly as our road lay outside of the city, where we would be beyond the troubles that

caused such great excitement. After looking at Pompey's Pillar and one or two other places of more or less interest, all of which are well described in the complete guide to Alexandria and its surroundings, we drove out to the Khedive's garden. where we intended to pass the remaining portion of our stay ashore. We found quite a number of officers, both American and English, out at the garden, all in uniform, which latterly they had been obliged to wear whenever they came ashore, to guard against the insults daily offered to foreigners, and here for the first time we had a comparatively clear account of the troubles which terminated in the horrible butchery already going on in the city. Later in the day several men in the party at the Khedive's gardens that beautiful summer afternoon, fell victims of the mob. We decided that the best thing now to be done was to jump into our curriages, and, by taking the shortest route, endeavor to reach the landing, where we hoped to find our boats.

Our carriage was fortunately not able to leave until the party of English officers had started, and as we drew near the town it was quite evident that we were in for something very serious, and the aspect was anything but pleasing as the other carriages passed into the crowd of yelling and gesticulating demons, through which they vainly strove to force their way, only to have their occupants dragged from their seats and butchered in cold blood. The few who escaped found refuge in a grand house close by, where they remained until after nightfall. As we drew up we were told by a man, evidently interested in our well being, to alight at once and follow him. This time discretion came to our aid, and, jumping out of our carriage, we can after our new found in the man defect. He does not be a final in the man district. The car not in the second of the district our new found. friend up a side street, and, after making a | civilized than all or. Of the two, I take turn or two, found ourselves at the side entrance of the building in which was the store of our business friend already alluded to, the doors and windows of which were already substantial to the from Arizona territory.

*We have numerous other ladians can be ready carefully barriended. A few poundings on the door resulted in a head being cautiously put out of a window up stairs, and after its owner was assured that the party below was of a friendly disposition is was withdrawn. In a few moments the barricades were removed and the door opened just far enough for us to squazze through in single file. After the party had passed in the house the door was again carofully secured. and not a moment too soon, as a crowd of yelling, hooting, turbaned Egyptians cause along carrying knives, firearms cluid and weapons of all sorts, who, had they can be sight of us, would have made entremely show work of it, as "Death to the forei mers!" "Kill them! kill them!" were the cries again and again repeated.

As the excitement became wilder and the erowd more unmanageable, our unpleasant situation was all the more serious, for should it become known that we were in the neighborhood our lives would not be worth the toss of a penny. Great was our relief to see a regiment of troops march into the square, and to know that even if they could not accomplish much toward breaking up the mob, they probably would prevent our house being broken into, as one of the members of the firm was related to an officer of the regiment. Our only plan now was to wait until a comparatively quiet time; then, watching our opportunity, send our guides cut to communicate our predicament to this officer, and ask his assistance. The guide at first declared he would not go, as should be be discovered leaving a barricaded house suspicion would at once be fastened upon him as being connected with a place in which there was something that the mob was not allowed to get hold of, and that his life would pay the forfeit. It was not until threats and supplications had been supplemented by bribes that he consented to be lowered to the ground from one of the back windows into the yard, from which he was to pass through a doorway in the wall, through a vacant house in the adjoining lot, and so on by another street

to the square. It was long after dark when we heard him return. He told us that the officer and three trustworthy men would be on hand as soon as they could be procured and the street sufficiently cleared for them to pass. We were directed to change our clothing for such native garments as we could find, so that our passing through the streets would create no additional disturbance, and we were to pass from the house by the rear entrance to another street than that on which our house was situated, where we would find the carriages waiting. It was after 11 o'clock before we heard the signal agreed upon to inform us that it was time to start, when, donning our mufti, we were soon in the carriages, and under escort of our guard passed without trouble or adventure to the custom house. Here we were in another trouble, as most stringent orders had been given not to allow any boats to approach the landing, and it began to look as if we should have to remain in our unpleasant situation the remainder of the night; but seeing our boat pulling toward the landing, and assuring the customs officials that we were not English, at the same time adding a liberal bestowal of that "open sesame" which accomplishes so much in that sunny land, we were soon affort, after having passed through about as much of an auventure as one can experience and live to tell the tale, - New York Times

Hostess (to guest)-Will you make a fourth hand as whist, hir. Demley? Dumley (graciosaly)-Certainly, my dear Mrs. Holson, with pleasure. Anything to pass away the time.—The Epoch, A MAN OF WEALTH.

A New Yorker's Deal with an Old Oysterman-Somewhat Surprised.

While the wealthiest ovster dealers are reckoned to be those in Baltimore, there are bundreds 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 come of them own six and eight bont; be ide near and conj cottages comfortably furnished, as 4 who can sign their names to \$10,000 or \$20,000 checkwand have a snug balanco left. An ancedete will close this article and filustrate the truth of the uphorism that appearances are deceivful. One of these systemion, narryeend 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 poid a visit to that section of country, and was informed of the oysterman's desire. Now, this gendeman was unrequainted with the manners and customs of these unsophisticated but hospitable people. Dressel in the height of fashion, he sought out the oysterman. If found him with nothing on but his trouvers, rolled to his knees, an old blue shirt, with its hat and his hair unkempt. He was scrubbing out his cance.

he New Yorker locke I surprised, and concluded he was the victim of a joke. The substitutions 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 gentless a

"And you want to git elear of it?" "I have concluded to dispose of it if I can secure a satisfactory price." "Say, stranger, what's your lowest figurway down, now."

"If I were to give you the lowest figures, it means each. Do you think we can deal? "It terms canh, chi Way down figures; give 'em to me. We'll see about the cash." "We'll, undoubtedly, you know about its value-say \$550." "Thac's the lowest, the reflectively.

"Say, stranger, whar you from?" "New York city." "New York city," he repeated? "Won't

take no less? "That's a fair figure, in fact, a sacrifice,"
"'ay, strain er, Jo' wait thi I git my coat

an' hat, an' I'll bind the baryain." 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 agon, rode into town, had the necess papers excepted, got a friend to write his cheek 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-fooling but jist come down this air way agin an' Til gin you a check for your half durn city of New York." And he was off with a wave of the hand,-Philiple phia North American.

Human Hyams in Arizona. "The Asacho Indian is a human hyens, He is an Inhanciale, whose hand is can e

soil and made an honest effort to buyens themselves. Not so the Apache. Fr : time he is so bigh (holding his herd e to are after record) he will blic, and stell e are recolor if he can. r or mion. The government foods and

o, although their food in provided for en. Joseph their food in provided for en. Joseph their food in provided for Laws, from the reservation they will of the Apacher II leads the account of for any 'revittod. If an Apache is talk this in yest relations must introducely kill a white man, or the he is decaded to suffer

te nut remout. It makes no difference if La frinchia to ten degrees recoved, es rehe is abligned to travel a mouth before men-"Their religion, too, provents them from

eommitting a murder in the dark. If a down Apaches should discover you sleeping by your compfice at night they would not at ack you until the sun came up. They believe it they kill a man at night their souls will walk in eternal darkages. Knowing this, many of our people travel by night during the prevalence of Iralian troubles in the carntory."— Chiengo Journal.

Costly Halls in New York Houses. The entraged hall is the biggest, the most imposing, the costlicat 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 sheadened the straight half of the narrow block house where the stairs go straight up and the narrow passage to the back parker and basement staling ostrolght 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 half is elaborate in its carbitectural features, rically antique in its furnishings, and if the mistress of the establishment has any testo whatever for large decorative effects it is upon the hall that she lavishes them. The hall, indeed, is so much of a hobby that peoplo 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 and thing to which its mistressis giving much attention nowadays. To be quite perfect it should be done up in old oak and have "cottles" 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 flow 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-tenth of the heathen of the world. It has 22 missions, 451 American and 2,000 native laborers preaching at 950 stations in 25 different languages. They support 325 churches, with 28,043 members, In 93 high schools, universities and colleges they have 5,941 picked pupils of both sexes, and 41,151 pupils in the common schools. Its

of Christian literature.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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With the same thanker as bight the merchant of national interest and Importance will be strongly agitated and the election of a President will take place. The people of . Cass County who would like to learn of

Political, Commercial

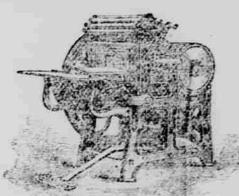
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