ITH A TURTLE HUNTER.

CATCHING KENTUCKY SNAPPERS TO MAKE FREE LUNCH OF.

no the Unwary Mallard—Scooping Up the Game—Steel Traps, Rifle and Fish-

A wild mallard drake, with a curled tail and four wives, was quietly taking his breakfast in the bosom of his family the other morning among the weeds and willows on the west bank of the Licking river, at the mouth of Bank Lick creek, Kenton county, Ky The coze here is rich in worms, slugs and tender shoots of aquatic vegetation, and for a time the drake swung himself on his axis and wabbled his tail in the air, while his beak was twittering and sucking in the sludge under the river's surface with considerable concentration. It was plain that he had struck a soft snap and knew it.

Once, when he brought his head above water to swallow a slug and cart a little largesse of gentle quacks into his harem, something seemed to take hold of his legs from below. He quacked frantically and beat the water with his wings. Then his wings and his back and his head went under, while his four wives excitedly lifted themsplyes into the air and winged their way into another county.

"Holy smoke! That must be a big fellow," remarked French Henry, as he rowed toward the spot where the ducks had been feeding. Henry is a woodsman of some repute in this latitude, whose attention just now is turned to the turtle harvest. With a sixteen foot this, a couple of No. 2 steel traps, a Flobart rifle, carrying a 32 ball, a long handled stable fork, which he dubbed a "scoop," and half a dozen three inch hooks attached to as many strong sea grass lines, he was out on a turtle hunt.

The river at this point is from twenty to forty yards wide, and lips its way over the bar of clean sand and gravel which time and spring freshets have brought down the creek and anchored here. Almost immediately feathers began to rise from a spot about three yards cut from shore, and the clear water became tinged in that place with a bloody streak. As the skiff drew near to the troubled point we could clearly make out the form of a turtle anchored upon the sand about three feet below the surface, and sheltered from the force of the current by a ledge of limestone. His shell looked about two feet long by a foot and a half in breadth. He held the body of the mallard under him while he tore its neck and breast with his booked jaws, working with the eagerness of a vulture and much the same general action, in his feast upon the warm body of the drake, as that bird displays when greedily tearing a place of carrion of which he expects shortly

"They will plant themselves in the mud on the bottom of the river near shore, those big fellows will," said Henry, "with their heads just peoping out of their shells, and in the course of half an hour the current has dusted them with mud and leaves and bits of drift, until a sunfish can't tell them from a rock to save his soul, and so be floats down that way, with one eye looking out for danger and the | other for grub, and all at once something darts out from that muddy rock and catches the sunfish by the side or the back or the head or the tail. It don't make any difference where it carcies him, so long as it takes in a good mouthful, because that thing that has darted apping turtle's head, and whatever it catches it keeps. Then the turtle tucks the fish under him. just as he has the mallard there, and tears and swallows like a hungry

"He will eat catfish and snakes, and almost anything that lives in water, and once I saw one out in a meadow catching grasshoppers. Straight goods, sure. To see a big turtle on land is enough to make a horse high. This one lifted his head and his tail as high in the air as he could get them, and then, raising himself on the tips of his toes, he struggled along for a few yards, when all at once his attempth gave out and down he came kerplunk. Whenever a grasshopper would alight within reach of his head out would go his beak, and before the hopper knew what hit him it would be his meat. But this ain't catching turtles, is it?"

He placed one of the pea like bullets in the little rifle's breach, and laying the gun to his shoulder sighted along its octagonal barrel. Instead of pointing toward the snapper the gun's muzzle hore on a floating object about the size of a man's thumb which was rapidly approaching us from above. With the report of the gun the object disappeared, and then, grasping the scoop, Henry leaned eagerly over the skiff's side and looked down into the water. In less than a minute the current brought with it the body of a second turtle smaller than the first, which Henry dexterously scooped in as it was being half borne by the current and half propelled by its own dying exertions down the stream. The bullet had crushed its skull while it was swimming, as is the fashion of many inland turtles, with

nothing but the tip of its head above water.

"Now, then, for the duck eater. I want to take him alive, if I can, as there is not much market for dead turtles, the dealers not caring to take the risk of having stock spoil on their hands, when it can be kept in a tank for six months, at almost no expense, if alive. The only way to get him is to catch him in a trap, or a line, or to scoop him out. As he has enough to eat there for a week, the first two plans will hardly work, and while in such deep water as this the scoop is dangerous. I will try it."

Then with an oar Henry turned up the black earth along the river's bank, sending it in a cloud down the current and completely hiding the turtle under its dark mantle.

"Don't be afraid, he is not lost, as I have

his bearings. You see when the water was

clear he could see every motion I made, and had I tried to scoop him out then he would be off before you could say 'Bof' but now"—

Henry leaped out of the skiff and into the cold water, which washed his thighs. With the long handle held firmly in both hands he raked the bar with the teeth of the scoop until they touched something which his practiced touch told him was the game. With a sudden shoct forward he lifted the obstruction, and then putting all his strength into his arms he cast it from the scoon's teeth

obstruction, and then putting all his strength into his arms he cast it from the scoop's teeth, ending it in a clean flight of a dozen feet out the water high and dry on the sandy more. It was the snapper, with its jaws tightly closed on the wing of the dead duck. When taken aboard, and thrown on the bottom of the boat with several of its congehers, it made no effort to escape or to finish its breakfast, but remained quiet, with the g in its mouth and its sharp little eyes

The jaws of the steel traps were now sprung and fixed in that position, and after being fastened to one end of a ten foot length of quarter inch hemp rope, the other end of which was fixed to a peg driven deeply into the river bank, the traps were baited with minnows and sunk in likely looking holes among the submerged willows. The fish-hooks were baited in the same manner, and their lines tied to stout willow branches, after which the boat was secured, and with nothing but the scoop, Henry set off on a tramp up the creek.—Newport (Ky.) Cor. New York Sun.

PLANT SHADE TREES.

IMPROVING NEW YORK'S SANITARY CONDITION AT SMALL EXPENSE.

The Intimate Connection Betweer Shade and Good Bealth During the Hot Season - A Physician's Happy Thought.
One Who Cares for Trees.

There has been a happy thought brewing in the mind of a very learned as well as very kind hearted resident of New York, whose name is Dr Stephen Smith. The thought has been brewing for the last ten years and is one that deserver to be told, because if it must told and a large number of citizens of New York are not made to see the beauty and wisdom of it and lend human support

and aid it can never become more than a thought, and then more would be the pity It is well known to those unfortunate people who are obliged to remain in town all summer what suffering is caused by the exceeding heat, but the degree of heat borne by the well to do and those who have spacious rooms and bouses that allow of a full sweep of air, such as there may be, is nothing compared with that boiling, melting, burning beat that has to be endured by the dwellers in tenement houses and the poor districts of the city. It was when Dr. Smith was on the board of health, and had more than ordinary facility for making investigations of the evils, and distress, and misery, and mortality that accrue from the heat and lack of air in the summer that the thought came to him what a benefit would be gained to the dwellers all over New York if the city was planted with trees. He became so interested in the idea chat he made a thorough study of it, and viewel it from every side in order to test its practicability. One means to which he had

recourse to test his theory was to take the temperature of the pavement in town on a hot summer's day. It was 130 degs. Fahrenheit. He then went to Central park and took the temperature of the atmosphere underneath the trees. It was 60 degs, and 70 degs. Fahrenheit, according to the denseness of the foliage. It is a well known fact that the temperature in a forest or even under a clump of trees is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than in the open country. The instinct of animals is to go under the snade of trees when the sun's rays are too heating. Men gladly avail themselves of the same privilege, knowing the benefits to be received. As a result of Dr. Smith's investiga-

tion he says in this regard: "Forests and even single trees have a marked influence upon the surrounding temperature, especially during the summer, and they evidently tend to equalize temperature, prevent extremes both in summer and winter. Hence they become of immense value as sanitary agencies in preserving equality of climatic conditions. Whoever has walked in the streets of New York on a hot summer day, protected from the direct rays of a midday sun by his umbrella, has found the reflected heat of the pavement intolerable. If for a moment he passed into the dense shade of a tree he at once experienced a marked sense of relief."

Trees exhale constantly large --moisture into the air, and this is a constant process of cooling the air. Dr. Smith also says in his board of health report: "The influence of trees, heavily leaved, in a district where there is no other vegetation, in moderating and equalizing the temperature cannot be overestimated. They are also of immense value owing to their power to destroy mria, and to absorb the poi sonous elements of gaseous compounds, while they emit the oxygen. The conclusion from the foregoing facts is inevitable that one of the great and pressing sanitary wants of New York city is an ample supply of trees. It is evident that the shade trees of proper kinds, and suitably arranged, supply the conditions necessary to counteract the evils of excessive

Trees would add much also to the beauty of the city, but that is a minor question for consideration. They would bring shade and moisture, and reduce the fearful blaze from the sun's rays, and that would mean the preservation of human life and some alight respite from the hand of discase.

The wonder is that such a felicitous thought as the planting of trees in this city fid not occur to some one long ago, and has not been carried into affect. Charitably minded people are constantly trying to find a new method of helping their fellow beings. This is an object that would be far more oraiseworthy than starting a hospital, and does not mean a tax on any one citizen unless it would be a tax to keep in preservation the precious boon in the shape of a shade tree. What if these great green bits of nature were distributed in the neighborhood of the Five Points, or any of the quarters where tenement houses are as numerous! With what added comfort the children could play in the street! It would be possible for them to have the benefit of the little air there was stirring instead of being shut up in their two roomed homes in order to be out of the sun.

The degree of crowding in the tenement house districts of New York is greater than any other city in the civilized world-a fact that is owing much to the small compass of land on which the city is situated. The mortality is of course very great in these dis-tricts, but if it could be decreased even in the smallest degree by the planting of trees. such a result would certainly be worth the effort. A curious map was made by Dr. Smith while he was pursuing the investiga tion of the tenement house system, and it shows to an appalling degree the increase of the death rate during the heat of the sum mer. June 20 is reckoned as the beginning of the hot weather. With the rise in the temperature, indicated by a brilliant scarlet mark on the map, rises also, in close prox imity to it, a heavy black mark showing the havor death is making. A cloudy day, the black mark descends; a thunder shower takes place, the same effect is produced. All these variations go to show that the smallest atmospheric changes as well as other contin-

There is at least one man in New York who exercises his best endeavor to keep the few remaining trees in order. He is a man of leisure. Much of his time is spent in exploring different parts of the city for the purpose of discovering where there are trees.

They have become to him as interesting as human beings, and if he finds that any of them are badly treated—that the pavement has been brought in too close contact with their roots or that they ought to be inclosed in order to keep them out of the reach of mischievous boys—he takes the number of the house before which he has seen such a tree and finds the name of the owner in the directory, then goes home and writes a postal card to him, and calls his attention to the circumstances. In this way he has been the means of preserving many of the old landmarks of New York -- New York

gencies make a difference in the death rate.

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessert spoonful of turpentine has been well

When stung by a bee or a wasp make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth.

SOME EXPENSIVE LUXURIES.

Costlicat Articles in America—Furniture
Jewelry, Books and Pictures.

I have come across a curious paper compiled by some of those cranks with a passion for figures and statistics and is meant to show how tremendous is the luxury of this city. He begins by saying that Mr. H. G. Marquand has the costliest piano in the world. Steinway made the works and the case—painted by Alma Tadema—was done in London, the whole costing \$46,000. This stands in Mr. Marquand's famous music room, one of the most luxurious and beautiful chambers in this country. He also has the costliest billiard table in this country, having paid for it in round numbers \$25,000, and everything in the house is on a scale to harmonize with these expensive bits of furniture.

The costliest dinner service ever made was done in this city by Tiffany. Mr. Mackey brought with him from his mines \$75,000 worth of bullion, and this the jewelers made up into a service, asking \$120,000 for the work, making the cost of it in all \$195,000, and no sovereign in Europe eats from such a gorgeous plate. Yet, strange to say, Mackey is as simple as possible in his manner. The costliest string of pearls in this country be-longs to Mrs. Louis Hamersley, and was the one she wore on her neck one night last winter when a thief put his hand in the carriage window and tried to snatch them, succeeding only in breaking the string and scattering the pearls, which were all recovered with the exception of one. He had heard of their price, doubtless-\$51,000-and made a sudden grasp at fortune. Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt wears a solitaire diamond ring which cost \$48,000, while Mrs. Cornelius has just purchased for \$125,000 the fittings of one room. The late Mrs. Mary Morgan paid \$250,000 for a diamond necklace, and Mrs. Hicks-Lord has one equally as valuable.

The most expensive picture in this country is Meissonier's "1807," which hangs in the Metropolitan museum, presented by Henry Hilton, who paid \$66,500 for it. It has been estimated that this sum would more than cover the entire canvas with \$20 gold pieces. The most expensive book of its size in New York is the 1600 edition of "Shakspeare's Samets," of which but two copies exist, one in the British museum, and the other owned by the publishers Dodd & Mead. They paid \$5,000 for it, which in weight is about \$480 an ounce. In the Lenox library is a perfect copy of the Mazarine or Gattenberg Bible, the first book printed with movable types. It is worth \$25,000, and nothing better has been done since. Crayton Ives has an imperfect copy for which he paid \$15,000. J. W. Bouton, the book dealer, sold a Bible the other day for \$10,000. It was originally in three volumes, but by "Grayerism"—the insertion of wood cuts, manuscript, engravings and etchings—it has expanded to sixty imperial falic volumes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Experience of a Vegetarian

Mr. McCrone has always been a very hard worker, and in the field would outwork any of his dimerons laborers, who were food eaters and troubled with a frequent desire for drine. — gratify which not only re-

of relaxation as well. He never feels the need of water or other liquids as a beverage, but uses a generous supply of milk in his diet. His general diet consists of oatmeal and milk, Graham bread crackers, vegetable soups, potatoes, corn and other common vegetables, and also considerable fruit of various kinds. His use of drinking water, he thinks, will not average over a quart a year, fruit supplying a great deal of the moisture necessary for the body.

As regards the relish of food it is a well known fact that a more discriminating taste is acquired by entire abstinence from meat, and if this be doubted, a trial of a few weeks, even two weeks, will convince the most skeptical that it is not owing to a keener appetite consequent upon the stoppage of the habitual hearty diet, but that meat really does blunt the taste-and such a trial will injure no one. Mr. McCrone thinks three weeks a fair trial, and believes that any one at the end of that time will admit that he feels better and derives more enjoyment from the food he eats, and if continued, will be better in every way for it. He cites the healthier condition of the lower classes in foreign countries, who are unable from their small wages to obtain meat; while those of better means, in the cities principally, live upon animal food and are as a rule of more feeble constitution and in no way so well equipped for life's battle. Consequently the recruiting supply of the armies of those countries is drawn largely from the poorer classes, who have more endurance and are better fighters than their city cousins. They transmit stronger constitutions to their offspring, and are longer lived, and practically free from the pains and ills which humanity is commonly afflicted with. The history of various ancient nations furnishes strong arguments in favor of his doctrine in their rise, strength, progress and decadence.—Spring-field Republican.

The Captive Prairie Dogs.

"When I was a little boy my father moved from Hoosierdom over upon a broad and blooming prairie in Illinois," said a man to a reporter. "One time my father trapped four or five prairie dogs. I don't know how he managed it; I've forgotten that. I think they must have been young and foolish, like baby rats, which ventured where their paand ma would never go. My father brought them home, and we children hugged our-selves in delight as we fancied them as pretty pets, like squirrels or white rabbits. A cage was quickly fitted up, the captives were placed in it and surrounded by all the dainties which we fancied could tempt them to forget their captivity. Our parents kept us away from the cage, as the little strangers regarded us with a terror which they did not attempt to conceal. But we went to place more food before them the next morning. more food before them the next morning.

The food previously provided had not been touched. The little prisoners sat wearily on their haunches in the dark extremity of their cell. Childish curiosity was repressed till the second morning, when the cage was again visited. The captives sat in the same position, and no morsel of the varied bill of fare with which we had designed to tempt them had been touched. The water was undiminished in the bowl.

"Another day passed, the third morning came, and we ran out to see our pets. The sight that met our eyes I shall never forget. In their hunger and despair the poor captives had eaten their own feet. The bloody stumps were a sad and sickening reproof to our cruelty in depriving the children of the prairie of their wild, sweet liberty. We felt it, children as we were, and silently, almost in tears, we opened the prison door and slipped away to give the captives opportunity to escape. But it was too late. With their feet gnawed off up almost to their little bodies, they could scarcely more than drag themselves out and creep away into the grass, where they soon after died."—Chicago Herald.

The thistle at antipodes seems to attain a most vigorous growth. Its root penetrates to a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, and this root, even when cut into small pieces, retains vitality, each root producing a new plant.—Chicago Herald.

FRANCE'S EDUCATION.

IN SOME PARTICULARS FAR AHEAD OF THAT AMERICA.

The French System of Practical Instruction—The Aim of the Government—Art Education—Technical Schools—The Paris Primary Schools.

General education in France is "fully as thorough and gratuitous as that of the United States, and in some particulars far ahead of it, mainly so in the system of practical education.

primary schools, the intermediate schools, drawing and art schools, all have the same manifest and outspoken tendency of raising the growing population into a people of skilled and well educated workmen who, by their superior training and intellectual out-fitting, will be better able to fight misery and poverty than at any period of the world before. All the instruction, tools, books, stationery—to the very poor even food and clothing—are given free of charge, so that school becomes an abode of pleasure and a dispenser of comforts to the poor children whose parents are not able to provide them with any of these blessings."

France spends \$00,000,000f, a year to give its growing generation intellectual advancement. In addition to this the ministers of war and of commerce contribute large sums for special schools, and Paris spends for municipal schools \$0,000,000f,, which is five times more money than was spent for this purpose in the time of the empire. Mr. Schoenhof says "the school systems of other mations may be as complete in their educational facilities."

tions may be as complete in their educational facilities, but nowhere excepting in Switzerland and America is free instruction so systematically carried out as in France. * * * Nowhere are industrial education and art education made, so to appear an organic part of the whole system of public instruction." It begins with manual training, and with it is combined object teaching.

AIM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

This seems to be the aim of the government.

General education at first, and in time special instruction.

"I. To conston the child to know the tools, to understand their use and to amuse him as much as possible with sketchings, outlinings, modeling and hand work. 2. To assist in the creation of apprentice schools in industrial centers to the end of giving to the pupils who follow the instruction dexterity in the use of the hand and other corresponding knowledge to prepare them for entering the Ecole des Arts et Metiers en manufacturing establishments. 3. To contribute to the expense of tools and machinery used in the superior primary and other schools preparior in technical schools. 4. To rais for the of admission to the Ecole des Arts et Metiers on des Arts et Metiers onder canciency given by these seconder.

by the greater on the large of the connected of the superior local schools in the support of specially determined industries of the district. 6. To bring the principal schools to the highest degree of technical and scientific perfection by adding new courses of complementary exercises of special application, and to support and encourage as much as possible industrial societies who maintain special public courses in the different industrial centers of the coun-

Americans who favor an art education as necessary for workmen had to combat old ideas and time honored prejudices. Once, so long as cloth was thick or warm, or a house, as William Morris has it, was a "comfortable hutch," that sufficed. But as manufactures have increased, our "infantile productive powers" turning out more goods than we could conveniently use, we want a market for them. The Minnesota or Iowa man is satisfied, indifferent to the color, design, form, finish of the wares he makes or buys, yet the Mexican or Brazilian may feel disinclined to wear the goods we manufacture simply because they do not suit his taste as to "color, design, form, finish." As Mr. Schoenhof aptly puts it:

Schoenhof aptly puts it:

"Many an article superior in wearing quality, and consequently of higher intrinsic value, is rejected in competition with an inferior one, more pleasing to the eye, however, in virtue of higher skill and taste employed in its ornamentation, coloring, shaping. The particular manufacturer in the United States who ignores this fact and is obstinate stands the chance of ruin."

In Paris there are from fifty to seventyfive studios of designers for industrial art, and at their heads are designers of skill, with full knowledge of art industry or the adaptiveness of certain forms and ornamentations to materials. To these studios come the manufacturers who purchase ideas.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

All technical schools in France are under the supervision of the minister of commerce. The highest of these is the Ecole des Arts et Metiers. There are others at Aix, Angers and Chalons-sur-Marne. In the workshops are turned out competent foremen and supermendents. The work in these schools, it is believed, will be better in the future, because the rising generation of Frenchmen, under that newer system, which teaches the child how to work earlier with his hands, will have more time for theoretical study.

Special schools for trades are singular to France, as the Ecole Municipale Profession-elle d'Ameublement, where pupils are taught to design and make artistic furniture. In theoretical studies the pupils are taught French, history, language, arithmetic, geometry, technology, history of industrial drawing, sketching, modeling and molding. Professional instruction consists of cabinet making, wood carving, turning, joiner work and upholstery. Instruction is free, and pupils are fed during school hours. The teachers are practical workmen. Somewhat similar in character is a school where carriage building is taught, and the Ecole d'Horlogerie, which gives education to those who work to become skilled watchmakers. With similar ends, many schools are now in the formation process in France for the making of mathematical, optical, telegraphic and surgical instruments. In Lyons there is a weaving school (Ecole de Tissage). In Paris, as a center of population, there are 280 primary schools for boys, 275 for girls, and the pupils number 200,000. The divisions are three—kindergarten schools, primary schools and superior primary schools (ecoles

primaires et superieures).

Of the 285 primary schools in Paris ninety have workshops for the working of wood and iron, and in time workshops will be the constant adjunct. Everywhere in all the departments of France are to be found these schools, not elementary alone, but where the highest branches of technical art are taught. Take, for instance, the apprentice school of decorative art applied to industry in Paris. "The object of this school is to give special instruction to special trades of an artistic nature—ceramic, glass, enameling, sculpturing and carving in wood, marble and ivory, metal casting (copper, bronze, iron), chasing, textile designing and decorative painting, furniture and artistic woodwork, modeling in clay and wax from plaster or from life, The instruction from this school is gratuitous, and all are admitted after having passed an examination in written papers or an examination and a submitted drawing."—New York Times.

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