AN ALLEGED DYNAMITE PLOT.

The Arrest of two Railroad Men Creates a Sensation.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Thomas Broderick and J. A. Bowles, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and, a man named Wilson, were arrested on a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway train near Aurora this afternoon. They had dynamite in their possession, and are charged with conspiring to destroy the railroad company's property. They are in the county jail under $5,000 bonds.

It is stated that the Burlington company has had a large force of detectives for some time watching the movements of the stikers. It was discovered that dynamite was used in several unsuccessful attempts to wreck trains within the past month. The officers of the road state tonight that positive information was received that today was the day chosen for a grand attack upon the company's property. The officials are reticent regarding their source of information, but the plot is known to them and they admit that besides the definite plan to blow up trains upon the tracks by means of dynamite cartridges that it included the probabilities of an attack upon the depot property and magnificent office buildings here. The officials say that had the danger not been so imminent they would have allowed the conspirators to go on and criminate themselves, but the plot had reached a stage where it was necessary to take decisive steps to prevent a great destruction of property, not to say loss of life.

When the men were arrested one of them took from his pocket a letter and threw it out of the window. The train was stopped and the letter picked up. It is now in the hands of the District Attorney Ewing. He refuses to reveal its contents, but General Manager Stone intimated that it gave important information regarding the plot. All of the men denied positively that they knew anything about the dynamite and disclaimed the ownership of the bundle found on the seat between them. Neither would they tell who they were or where they lived. "I don't know any of those men," said Chairman Hoge to a reporter. "They may be members of the brotherhood, but I don't remember them. If their case is found worthy on investigation we will help them and get them bailed." On Brodcrick's person was found a brotherhood membership card declaring him a member of Pottsville division, No. 90. Broderick and Wilson had just come on from Creston, Ia., where they were closely identified with the strikers. Wilson is supposed to be a striking fireman. General Manager Stone said tonight that it was believed that high officials of the brotherhood were connected with the conspiracy to use dynamite.

A Fair Runaway Captured.

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 6.—Miss Frankie, daughter of 'Squire Linn Whitehead, the wealthy planter, desiring to change her cosy home among the moaning of the pines for college life, yesterday, without the consent of her parents, made the purchase of half a dozen traveling trunks, filling them with silks, lawns, fine muslins, shoes and other ladies' wearing apparal, selected from one of the best stocks of goods in one of the extensive dealers in ladies' dress goods in the city, had the same charged to her father, and directed that her purchases be shipped to her address at one of the leading ladies' seminaries North. The father was duly notified of the purchases made by his fair daughter, who had already boarded a north bound train and was rapidly speeding away to join the Vassars. The father, not being pleased with the extensive purchases at his expense and the loss of the winsome girl, wired for her to be arrested and sent one of the salesmen of the house from which the goods were purchased after her. Mr. Sanderson, the gentleman sent in her pursuit, returned this morning, accompanied by the beautiful Miss Frankie. She was turned over to the kind care and keeping of her father, who has promised that his pet and idol shall be permitted to go to school to her heart's content. She takes her arrest good naturedly, and with blushing smiles asserts that she's bound to have an education.

Three Young Men Murdered.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A *Times* special from Wichita, Kansas, reports the murder on the Red Fork of the Arkansas river in Indian territory of Ed Fraley, H. Halliday, and J. Merwell, all of Springfield, Ill., and all under 20 years of age. A few days ago they missed some money and accused a half-breed Indian named Evans of having stolen it. The day following this Evans was found murdered in his cabin and the three boys had disappeared. Evans' friends supposing the boys had murdered him started in pursuit and coming up with them murdered them in a shanty which they were occupying. No trace of the gang has been discovered.

For Sale

A thorough bread, Polled Angus bull calf, enquire of Judge W. H. Newel or C. Parmele.

tf. WM. GILMOUR.

SCIENTIFIC WEDLOCK.

THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL EFFECTS OF UNWISE MARRIAGES.

Mating Among Savages—A Law in Brazil. Deterioration of Royal Blood in Europe—Germany's Peril—Physical Culture Should Be Looked After—Results.

It is both interesting and instructive to study the people and races of the earth, as their methods of contracting marriages influence their deterioration or advancement. Among the Esquimaux, who rank very low on the scale of humanity, marriage is a mere matter of convenience. The sentiment of love seems almost unknown. The woman simply needs to be fed, and the man requires some one to make his clothes and to take care of his hut while he is hunting or fishing. The contract is made when the parties are in infancy. The boy's father selects a little girl for his son's wife, and pays her father for her—perhaps a pair of snow shoes or a dozen percussion caps. The two are then considered engaged, and when they become old enough live together. It is at once evident that no attention can here be given to those points which should govern a wise and scientific marriage. The prospective bride and groom are too young, at the time when they are affianced, for any one to know into what sort of representatives of their race they will develop. Perhaps the question of cheapness is the main one. Their method of contracting marriage alliances goes far to show why it is the Esquimaux have remained so long at their present low level.

In various parts of South America there is an ample field to study the effects of judicious alliances. There exists there almost every variety of cross between the native Indians, the resident and indolent Spaniards, and other more active, vigorous and intellectual Europeans. The alliances are hardly formed with a view to the laws of scientific parentage, though they clearly show the working of these when they have been observed, as well as the opposite effect when they have been disregarded. There is a remarkable and self-imposed family law which popularly prevails, we are told, throughout Brazil in relation to matrimony. It is recognized among all the higher classes. The man who is about to marry is required to furnish a certificate from one or more physicians that he is free from diseases of a certain character, and that he is free also from all signs of any of the diseases which are liable to be transmitted to the offspring. Not only that, but the physicians consulted must testify that, as far as they can learn, there exists no reason to believe that the union will be other than in accord with the laws of sanitation.

The ruling families of many of the small European states have their range in marriage selection so restricted by their social code as to furnish noteworthy examples of the disobedience of the laws of scientific wedlock. The consequence is, the members [illegible] are often feeble minded, weak bodied, bigoted and diseased. Francis Galton speaks of the disappearance—largely due to marriage selection—in England of the once famous and thoroughbred looking Norman type. When found now it generally exists, not among celebrities, but in inconspicuous members of aristocratic families—such as undistinguished army officers and the like. He notes, too, the very evident superiority in highbred appearance of the otherwise less noteworthy Austrians over the modern Prussians. Yet the Prussians—well in the world's front as they have placed themselves—are running a race danger in their constant employment in the army of their best men. These are exposed to early death, are often tempted into vice, and are prevented from marrying during the prime of life. The shorter and weaker men, with feebler constitutions, are left at home to raise the families; and thus danger is threatened to the continued superiority of the population.

In many countries the poorer classes marry early and have large families. They are too ignorant to know anything of the scientific laws which should govern marriages and parentage. Not only are they poor and ignorant, but often vicious. Says Greg; "The careless, squalid, unaspiring Irishman multiplies like rabbits; the frugal, farseeing, self respecting Scot, stern in his morality, spiritual in his faith, sagacious and disciplined in intelligence, passes his best years in struggle and celibacy, marries late, and leaves few behind him. Given a land originally peopled by a thousand Saxons and a thousand Celts, and in a dozen generations five-sixths of the population would be Celts; but five-sixths of the property, of the power, of the intellect, would belong to the one-sixth of the Saxons that remained." Says another writer: "It is one of the laws of life that each individual shall to a great extent take the benefits and evils of its own nature, no matter whether these come from ancestors by inheritance or are self produced from habit. A child is entitled a to birth with as few defects of character and constitution as it is possible to give it. Parents are bound by honor and by their own self interest, if they bring children into the world, to do it under such circumstances and conditions that their offspring may live healthy, happy, useful lives. To bring children into the world which will be incapable, criminal, or so diseased that their whole lives will be miserable, is wrong, if not a crime."

The day when true sanitary marriage will become the rule is a long way off. The need must be made more plainly evident. In this country we are developing, from the amalgamation of many strains, a race wholly new to the world. Our immigrants, as they intermarry with those that have preceded them, produce descendants of a quicker and more aggressive mental type than their own, and it is noted by Darwin that the bodies and limbs of these descendants are very noticeably longer than those of their ancestors. During our civil war the uniforms manufactured to fit the average American soldier, including those of foreign descent, though born here, were found, as a rule, to be much too long for foreigners just arrived. When we shall have learned, and learned to apply, the laws of proper selection in marriage our race ought to be second to none in health and physical development, and that means, also, intellectual advancement. A wide step toward the needed reform has been taken by up as a people, for far more than ever before are we interested in physical culture, upon which health so clearly depends. There is a promise that it will yet have the high place in the curriculum of education which it deserves,

Our schools now, on account of the absence of a proper system of physical culture, are constantly sending out into the world young men and young women who, by reason of their infirmities, never ought to marry. And again, our ill ventilated counting rooms and factories are generating an army, the offspring of which must present every phase of bodily imperfection. The remedy for this is physical culture, and the sooner it is recognized by all, and particularly by our educators, the better. Social reformers and philanthropists have here a wide field for cultivation. Let them impress upon our growing youth the importance of healthy bodies, harmoniously developed by proper exercise. Let them also aid them everywhere, as our benevolent institutions here in Boston have done, by providing gymnasiums and grounds for open air sports, and they will well have earned the highest reward for their labors.—Boston Herald.

THE HUMAN VOICE.

What It Is in Which the Soul of the Organ Consists.

The individual peculiarities and delicate expressions of the human voice have been looked upon as almost belonging to the soul, and as, therefore, incapable of reproduction. We recognize people by these slight, but sure, differences in quality, and think that "there is no mistaking that voice." We pay the same tribute to the individuality of each kind of musical instrument, being able to distinguish one from another positively, by the quality of the sound only, after hearing precisely the same musical note struck upon each.

The first question to be answered is, what is the difference in the sounds of different voices and of different musical instruments by which we distinguish them, if it is difference neither in the loudness nor in the pitch of the tone produced? It is the simultaneous sounding of other notes which accompany faintly the note played upon the instrument, not loud enough to be heard, but giving it richness and quality in precisely the same way that a chord makes a richer sound than a single note. These extra notes, sometimes called sympathetic vibrations, are too faint to be separately recognized, but they modify the original note, giving it a richness, quality of "timbre" which differs for every instrument. The piano is richer than the harp, because its strings are surrounded by a case which imparts the vibrations of each string to such of the other strings as are in accord with it, thereby causing those nearest in agreement to accompany every note struck. The proportion of faint notes which accompany the note played is different in different kinds of musical instruments, being affected by the shape of the case, the material, etc.; hence the difference in quality of sound.

In talking, the sounds of the voice are made nearly all in one note, and articulation is simply the effect of rapid and decided variations in the quality or the timbre of the note, as if the instrument which was sounding was rapidly changed from an organ to a violin, a piano, etc., as the different syllables are pronounced. These changes in the musical nature of the mouth are made by using the tongue, palate, lips and teeth to vary its shape and bring out the extra vibrations in the various proportions of different musical instruments from moment to moment. In other words, speech or articulation consists of one tone produced by the voice or vocal chords, and then modified by the various shapes which the mouth can assume so as to possess at will the quality giving properties of any instrument. This inflexibility of the voice is illustrated by the fact that the voice can imitate almost any musical instrument. Many people do not realize that a conversation is carried on in nearly a single tone, with variations in its quality only. When we vary the pitch of the notes produced by the voice, as well as the quality [illegible] we are singing, and when [illegible] we vary the pitch without varying the quality, that is, without pronouncing words, we are "humming" a tune. —Harper's Weekly.

The Jackals of Calcutta.

Kind friends had warned us, ere we retired to sleep the first night in Calcutta, not to suppose that there was anything the matter if we should hear the cry of the jackals. But for that warning I do not know what our feelings would have been when, awakened from our first sleep by them, we heard a pack pass close to the house. It seemed to us as though the conscience of the whole city had unbarred the portals of hell and put a trumpet in the hand of every liberated fiend. I had presumptuously imagined that familiarity with the concerts of London cats would enable me to sleep through the jackals' efforts.

But though the cat has undeniable power he can never hope to reach the top notes of the jackal. This latter, indeed, lacks the conversational variety of the more domestic animal. He confines himself mainly to one tune, which begins in a semi-apologetic low note, then ascends a little, still with a suspicion of apology and explanation that he did not mean to make quite so much noise but could not help it; and then the flood gates are open, and seeming to say that he does not care he yells with ecstatic abandon. Terrible as a "wandering voice" of the night the jackal appears a poor creature should he be come upon in his own proper person by day. True, his teeth are to be respected, but that is because, like all carrion feeders, his bite is more or less poisonous. He is himself a sneaking coward, useful, however, beyond description. No system of drainage will enable Calcutta to dispense with its natural scavengers, and of these the jackal is among the most efficient. Peering into dark corners and with a nose keen to scent out what has escaped even the crow's bright eye, little as that seems to miss, he fills a special place in the sanitary economy of the city of palaces.—"Turbans and Tails."

Seriousness of Cuban Courtship.

The surveillance of parents over daughters renders the matter of courtship a serious affair in Cuba. Many young men actually become dolorous objects from persistent serenading before so much as civil recognition by the family is granted. But there is undoubtedly a high quality of patience exhibited on the part of the family, as well as by doughty lover. Time after time, at all hours of the night, on returning to my hotel from divers wanderings in the Cuban capital, have I passed these love stricken youths, stationed opposite the homes of their inamoratas in all manner of agonized attitudes, strumming dew muffled notes upon ancient guitars, and lifting their voices in passionate though doleful petitions to the night, the moon, the stars and all the saints, to aid them in reaching the ears and hearts of their adoradas.

All this may seem ridiculous to us, but it is far from that to those who thus pour out their souls upon the night. Nobody pays any attention to it. The parents, who are used to it, simply turn in their beds with thanks to the saints that their doors are massive and the windows are of iron bars. Belated male passengers cast sympathetic glances at the lone troubadours, remembering their own dismal efforts in the past. Even the neighbors keep silence, and not a rock or handy household implement is shot, as from some shadowy catapult, on disturbing mission through the bosky midnight air. For hours of this lugubrious sort of vigil no reward is sought or expected, but if the flutter of a dainty hand or the shimmer of delicate laces is for an instant caught at the balcony of the fair one's alcoba, then is the minstrel lover in an ecstasy of delight.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

Where the Day Ends.

In a German chart, published in 1870 by Dr. Gleuna, a line dividing places keeping Sunday and Monday respectively passes through Behring straits, leaving the Aleutian isles on the east, curves sharply in between the Philippines on the west and Carolines on the east, then curves again sharply, sweeping north of Guinea and leaving the Chatham isles on the west. At all places west of the line it is Monday, while it is Sunday on the east.—Arkansaw Traveler.

ON THE SHORE.

Jesse, O stormy wind, thy wailing!
Cease thy roaring, restless sea!
All night long thy billows beating,
Like strong souls in agony
On the tempest, landward sweeping,
Sailor voices come to me,
And I see a close reefed vessel
Tossing on an angry sea.

Long I watched her in the offing,
Till the night shut down the day
Sleepless watchers still are waiting
For their kindred long away;
Peering through the stormy darkness,
With their weary, anxious eyes,
Watching, waiting, hoping, fearing,
While the waters higher rise.

Cease, O cease, thou roaring ocean!
Hear you not my bitter cry?
O'er my loved your waters rolling,
In your sunless caves they lie.
And my eyes o'erflow with weeping
When I hear those billows moan.
Oh, the hearts that thou hast broken,
Only to their God are known.

—A. E. Porter.

How She Found Him Out.

"I say, old fellow," said Blakely, meeting his friend Harry D. on the street, "I saw you and Edith pass each other yesterday without a sign of recognition. I thought you were engaged?"

"I thought so, too," said Harry with a deep sigh; "but that's off."

"How's that?"

"Well, it's all owing to these infernal fashions some of the women wear now—hat, coat, vest, collar and shirt front, for all the world like those worn by the male sex. They'll make a raid on our pantaloons next."

"I don't quite understand—explain."

"Well, you see, I quietly entered Bob Greenbag's law office about dusk one evening last week, and saw Bob sitting behind a desk with his back toward me. I stealthily approached, gave him a vigorous and familiar slap on the shoulder and cried: 'I have come for you, old man! You must go with me down to Hatchley's. Lot of gay girls will be there—that pretty little blonde you were mashed on in the ballet at the Blank theatre—and I'm going for the plump variety singer—the one I had out to lunch the other night, when we all got a little uproarious, you know. Come, what d'ye say? Is it a go?' and I tilted his hat down over his eyes, and that settled it."

"How settled it? Did Bob give you away to his cousin Edith?"

"Naw. It wasn't Bob at all. It was the charming Edith herself, dressed in a tailor made, masculinish suit; and the Arctic look she gave me as she swept out of the office without a word told me that my matrimonial hopes in that quarter were everlastingly blasted. Well, so long."—Drake's Magazine.

Mme. Ristori's Stage Face.

Another great [illegible] artist who devoted much time to disguising her face was Mme. Ristori, whose singular features allowed her to assume, with extraordinary success, an idealized likeness of the heroic and historical personages whose parts she generally acted. Nothing could exceed the minute care and delicacy with which she worked to make herself strikingly like Mary Stuart, for instance.

Seated in front of a looking glass, with all her boxes of powders and pastes and her brushes systematically arranged on the toilet table, she would literally copy upon her own face all the lines which she saw in a fine picture of Mary Stuart which was placed close by her.

Her most striking "make up," however, was that of Elizabeth. She had purchased at great expense, when in England, several excellent original pictures of Queen Bess, taken at various periods of her life, and also a great number of engravings, and when she played Giacometti's tragedy she had all her pictures with her, and between the acts, with surprising rapidity, painted according to them, so that the spectators saw her grow old from act to act, and in the last scene, in which she died, her reproduction on her own face and figure of the ravages of remorse was quite appalling.—New York Journal.

Some Enormous Salaries.

Some interesting figures in regard to salaries have been elicted in a suit now in progress in Brooklyn against a baking powder company. It was shown that the president of the company draws a salary of $50,000 a year; the vice president, $30,000, and the treasurer, $6,000. The president of a paint and varnish company, who was introduced as an expert in regard to salaries, stated that the superintendent of his company received $50,000 a year, while the yearly business did not exceed $5,000,000. Another witness stated that in companies with which he was acquainted the chief executive officers received from $5,000 to $50,000 a year, while a representative of a kerosene oil company said that he knew one officer of a large corporation who received a salary of $30,000 a year, and two others who received $20,000 each. These figures are enormous and were unknown until the days of trusts and combinations. The explanation is furnished in the testimony of one of the witnesses, who said that the business of the company with which he is connected had been increased until the profits had reached 150 per cent. on the original capital stock.—Baltimore Sun.

For Timing Exposures.

Crookes' radiometer, a remarkable little instrument in which tiny vanes are rotated by the action of light, is being used by French photographers for timing exposures, an equal number of revolutions of the vanes corresponding to the proper time, whatever be the degree of brightness of the light.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Literary Man's Suggestion.

More than forty years ago Bjornstjerna, a literary count of Sweden, suggested that, as both poles must have reached a suitable degree of cooling at the same time, the earth might have been peopled from the north pole with its white races and from the south pole with its colored races.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Successful Combination.

The combination formed by Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett is the most successful known in the history of the stage. The gross receipts of the season just closed were $600,000. Of this $400,000 profit was divided between the two "stars."—Harper's Bazar.

No Laughing Matter.

Sheridan, the great English wit, said of a noted scion of the British aristocracy: "A joke is no laughable matter in his hands." This remark will apply to a good many individuals fond of making use of other people's witticisms.—Chicago Herald.

The Hidden Rock.

There has been a long search for a sunken rock in the Red sea upon which two British steamers foundered. It has at last been found. It is a very small coral patch with only fifteen feet of water over it.—New York Sun.

Elizabeth Mallet established in London in 1702 the first daily newspaper printed in the world.

In 1773 Elizabeth Timothy printed and edited a newspaper in Charleston, S. C.

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Malignant Sore Throat is very prevalent among the people of India.

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SOMETHING OF INTEREST.

To The People of Cass and Adjoining Counties.

I desire to say a few words to the people at large in regard the breeding of horses. Having myself, for the last 35 years been engaged in that business, believing that I am competent to give a fair, unbiased opinion of the best breeders. I drove the stallion, Little Breeches, who took the 1st premium at the first fair ever held in Des Moines, Ia. I also owned and bred the stallion, Cap Walker, who was the first horse to take a premium in Cass county and have always been handling horses for breeding purposes. I have handled and bred Printers, Morgans, Copper Bottoms, Bashaws, Hambletonians, Clydesdales, Normons and others. I have bought and brought to Cass county, a large number of horses even before the B. & M. R. R. had a rail here and among them were a Printer Stallion, a Copper Bottom Stallion, four Norman Stallions, four Clydesdale Stallions and others and have bred all these horses at different times. I have been on the horse market for 20 years and am by this time, certainly competent to know what horse or breed of horses will bring the most money in this or any other market and which are the most valuable to stock raisers my opinion is that the Clydesdale and Norman are worth more money to the breeders and it is based upon this fact, that a three year old Norman or Clydesdale draft horse is worth and can be sold in market for $140 to $200 and the smaller horses at the same age will not possibly bring over $75.

I have said this much for the benefit of breeders and in explanation, and I further desire to say that we have now at our stables in Plattsmouth two Clydesdale and one Norman horses good clean big breeders, and with more to follow, both for sale and breeding purposes.

W. D. JONES,

Plattsmouth, Neb., May 14th, 1888.

Collision Between Trains.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 7.—A wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad near Nanticoke this morning between two passenger trains. One of the firemen in jumping was seriously bruised about the body; the others escaped without injury. The passengers on both trains were badly frightened and shaken up. Some thirty of them are slightly injured, though none fatally. The accident was due to the blunder of a train dispatcher.

Coats Killed by Lightning.

EL PASO, Tex., July 5.—Last night El Paso and vicinity was visited by a thunderstorm, which in the amount of electricity discharged has never been equaled in this section. The lightning did damage in various places in the bottom addition just beyond the International Smelter. A flash of lightning struck a cottonwood tree, under which a flock of goats had taken shelter. Fifty two of them were killed. The tree itself showed but slight traces of having been struck.

Dynamite on the Track.

CRESTON, Ia., July 7.—A dynamite cartridge exploded under the front trucks of passenger train No. 6, about a mile east of the Creston yards, at 11:30 causing a loud report and a perceptible shock to the engine. An examination showed that a piece of the truck flange had been blown off, but the engine was not so disabled but that it could proceed with the train. The cartridge had been securely fastened to the rail. No clue has been discovered as to the conspirators.

—Mr. D. A. Maltby, of Omaha, organizer of the order of Modern Workmen of America, is in the city in the interests of the order. This order although only a few years in existence, is becoming very popular, and especially in Illinois and some of the western states. Thirty-nine names have already been secured in Plattsmouth with numerous promises. The order has, it is claimed, many advantages over other secret ones, and it is thought by all the present members that its career will be a prosperous one.

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am now prepared to do all kinds of repairing of farm and other machinery, as there is a good lathe in my shop.

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