THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL EFFECTS OF UNWISE MARRIAGES.

CIENTIFIC WEDLOCK.

Among Savages-A Law in Brazil. rioration of Royal Blood in Eue-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 but while he is hunting or fishing. The contract is made when the parties are in in-fancy. 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 judi-cious 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 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 are often feeble minded, weak bodied, bigoted and diseased. Francis Galton speaks of the disappenrance-largely due to marriage selectionin 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 pack pass close to the house. It seemed to Prussians-well in the world's front as they have placed themselves-are runemployment 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 coninued superiority of the population.

In many countries the poorer classes marry early and have large families. They are too norant to know anything of the scientific rentage. 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 sntitled 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 rale 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 de-

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 offfactories 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.

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 dividuality. of musical instrument, being able to distinguish one from another positively, by the quality of the sound only, after hearing pre-cisely the same musical note struck upon

The first question to be answered is, what is the difference in the sounds of dif-ferent voices and of different musical instruments by which we distin-guish 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 plane is richer than the barp, 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 pro-portion 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, we are sing-ing, and when 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

us as though the conscience of the whole city had unbarred the portals of hell and put a ning a race danger in their constant 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' efforta.

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 inte 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

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. Gleuns, 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.

DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

THE DAILY HERA

DERELICTS WHICH DRIFT AT THE WILL OF WIND AND CURRENT.

Travels of an Abandoned Vessel--Danger of Striking a Water Logged Wreck-The Great Raft-A Whistling Buoy Adrift. The Superstitious Sallor.

A derelict is anything that has been for-saken or abandoned, and, as applied to the sea, it is a vessel that has been abandoned by her crew and left floating on the ocean. Derelicts are much more plentiful than a casual observer would imagine. Besides vessels sunk near the coast in sufficiently shallow water to make their protruding masts dangerous to passing ships, there were, on an average, seventeen floating derelicts in the North Atlantic reported to the hydrographic office for each month of the year 1886. A larger number of them was sighted in the late fall, winter and early spring than during the other seasons of the year, no doubt because there were then more dangerous storms on the ocean. Some of these derelicts drift around month after month, at the will of the wind and current, and are reported time after time by passing vessels. The most interesting wreck that has been

reported for some years is doubtless that of the derelict schooner Twenty-one Friends. She was abandoned on March 24, 1885 about one hundred and seventy-five miles east of Cape Henry. Being lumber laden, she con-tinued to float. Her masts were carried away close to the deck, so that there was but little surface exposed to the wind, and her progress was almost entirely due to the current of the Gulf Stream. Her track across the Atlantic was directly in the route of the European steamers, by whom she was sighted many times, and whose captains doubtless grew to regard her as worse than twenty-one enemies! The last report received placed her about seventy miles north of Cape Ortegal, Spair, on Dec. 4, 1885. She was probably towed into some port by the Bay of Biscay fishermen, who must have regarded her as a rich find. During her long cruise she covered some 3,300 miles, which made an average of about 425 miles of progress each month. A number of similar cases could be given where derelicts have been reported month after month in the

highways of commerce. Fogs and icebergs are encountered only at a particular period of the year, and within certain limits of the ocean, but derelicts are liable to be met anywhere and at any time. A ship striking one of these water logged wrecks would be apt to sustain about as much damage as if she ran upon a rock. An inhospitable coast is known at night by its lights, the presence of icebergs by the chill of the water in the vicinity; but during darkness or fogs there is nothing to indicate the presence of a derelict.

Sometimes, when it is found necessary to abandon a vessel, the captain is thoughtful enough to set her on fire. Sometimes, if the sea be smooth and the weather favorable, a captain, on meeting one of these derelicts, will lower a boat and send some of his crew to fire her, but this is also a rare occurrence. Reports are occasionally received of ships being injured by striking wrecks, and no doubt some of those that have left port, and never been heard from afterward, have been lost in just this way.

Perhaps the most novel dereliet on record tempted to tow round from the Canadian attempt failed, the towing steamer broke out of it every year. great mass of logs was left to float about directly in the path of vessels coming into New York. Fortunately, the raft was speedily broken up and the logs were scattered, and no serious casualty is known to have occurred from collisions with them.

A word on the subject of bouys which have gone adrift may not be amiss. While mos's buoys are small and insignificant, a few are large and heavy, and might do considerable damage to a ship if run into at full speed. There is a small number of lighted, whistling buoys at im-portant points on our coast. These are of mammoth size, and act as beacens, and, at the same time, they give warning by the noise they make. The whistle is automatic, and is sounded twenty or thirty times a min-ute by action of the sea. There is a chamber into which gas is forced, and it is lighted by means of a lens lantern at the top of the bouy. Of course the gas must be replenished at regular intervals.

One of these enormous buoys was driven from its moorings off Cape Hatteras, in December, 1885, and, after taking an involuntary journey of about twelve hundred miles, it was, on the 25th of the following May, captured and towed into Bermuda by an English steamer. It was in good condition, but evidences of its long trip were found in the large barnacles adhering to it. When it started on this cruise the gas was soon ex-hausted, causing the light to become extin-guished, but doubtless the whistle continued to pipe lustily with every rise and fall of the

Imagine the dismay of some superstitious mariner whose ears should be greeted by a half dozen violent whoops in the small hours of the night, when he comfortably believed that no object was within miles of the ship.

-Lieut, E. B. Underwood, U. S. N.

A Bank Clerk's Punishment. A new method of punishing dishanest bank clerks is now being tried in a certain institution of that kind in New York. Some time ago a clerk's accounts were investigated and he was found to be several thousand dollars short. To remove and prosecute the man would have been troublesome and apt to hurt the reputation of the bank, so they have made him stay, as if nothing had happened, but have placed him in such a position that he can take no more, and informed his fellow clerks of the defalcation. He is avoided by the insiders, and his position is about as disagreeable as can well be imagined. Constantly under surveillance, he will work out in time the amount he has taken, and will then be discharged.-Philadelphia Times,

A Subject for a Museum.

A news item states that "an umbrella has been made in Glasgow for a king in East Africa measuring twenty-one feet in diameter." The dimensions of the umbrella are not given, but we should think it would have to be pretty bulky to cover a king twenty-one feet in diameter. A king so corpulent could make more money by traveling in this country with a 10-cent show than to remain on a throne at home.-Norristown Herald.

It Takes Brains to Win.

Sporting Goods Dealer-Yes, my advertised reductions are in good faith. I'm selling standard baseballs to boys at five cents

Friend (in the same line)-Great Scott! You'll be bankrupt, "No I won't! I'm getting rich. You see

I'm a silent partner in the firm of Painter & Glazier, dealers in window glass, etc."-Lincoin Journal.

PARAGRAPHS OF INTEREST.

A railroad will soon be built from Gibraltar to communicate with the rest of Spain. The new passport system in the Alsace-Lorraine districts is said to be very annoying

The secretary of the London Electric company reports that the stokers struck and stopped the lights because "a gratuitous meal of roast beef was served cold instead of

At Hamilton, Ont., a man who borrowed an umbrella and did not return it has just been sentenced to jail for one year. A timely warning to the wise is sufficient

The last French rifle, as described, has a ball so small that a soldier can carry 220 rounds, shoots with a new smokeless powder, and its bullet pierces a brick wall eight inches thick at 500 yards.

A disobedient schoolgirl at Portsmouth, Va., was made by her teacher to stand in one spot without moving for a long time. The strain made her sick, and she is now said

Some hen's eggs that were accidentally covered up by some men plowing at Petauma, Cal., last summer, were hatched by the heat of the sun upon the earth and the noise made by the chicks led to their discov-The first volume of the correspondence of

Peter the Great, edited by Count Tolstoi, has been published. There will be ten very large volumes, containing upward of 20.000 letters, which have been gathered from archives all

The Holmden farm, near Pithole, Pa., for which, in the days of the oil craze, the Garden City Petroleum comm paid \$1,500,000, was sold a few days ago for taxes amounting to less than \$100.

The lumber from which the gallows was constructed on which John Brown was executed is owned by a resident of Harper's Ferry, who is waiting for some relic hunter to come and take it off his hands. The modest sum of \$1,500 is asked for it.

Recently at a Moscow sunset the rays of the sun were intercepted by a cloud, and through some peculiar property in the atmosphere the entire city was colored a vivid purple hue. This strange effect lasted for

The back of a gold watch, with a crown and the letter N engraved upon it, was recently returned to Dent & Co., of London, and they identified it as the back of a watch which the Empress Eugenie had given to her son, the Prince Eugene, in 1878. The relic was sold to a gentleman in the African diamond mines by a Zulu.

There is now filed with a will in litigation in Monroe county, Ga., a silver dollar that was issued in 1775, and has been in possession of the same family for more than 100 years. It is one of thirteen dollars that were paid to a Revolutionary soldier when discharged from the Continental army.

A Chinese lantern tied to a kite that was poised in midair caused a sensation among the negroes of Augusta, Ga., a few nights ago, The uncanny light dancing in the heavens terrified them, and their cries and prayers are said to have been woful to hear. One old woman prophesied that it was a warning to them all to repent,

Something that pays better than a gold mine is a large ledge of mica located just west of Moscow, Idaho. It was discovered a few years ago by an Indian, who sold it for a was that of the great raft which it was at- trific to W. A. Woody. The ledge was next purchased by a Chicago firm, who paid coast to New York some months ago. The \$125,000 for it, and have since taken a fortune

A great parrot show is to be held at Turin this summer. Prizes are to be given for the polly who can use the most phrases and for the oldest parrot. It is sald that a polly who has seen 80 years will be present. It is related that Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, had a parrot in his vestibule, who, upon seeing a stranger, would cry out, "What do you want with my master?' And when a reply was given he would respond: "Don't talk too much,"

Girls Clad as Mummies.

It seems curious that a fresh and all alive young creature should be clad in cloth copied exactly from the wrappings of the Egyptian dead. This fabric is a novelty of the sensor and will be used extensively for summe gowns, being light, cool and new in color. don't suppose that this reproduction of mummy habiliments will make it rest at all heavily on the fair forms of our girls, although I have seen one case in which the wearer certainly realized the source of the material. She had fashioned it into a house robe to exactly resemble the original Egyptian garment, with its curious trappings and bands. It was an idea worthy of the spectral Bernhardt, although it originated with a merry enough Fifth avenue maiden. As the result was a shapely sort of costume, such as plenty of women are ready to adopt, I shall not be surprised if, when touched up by

Thrift and Frugality,

A lawyer living in a town near Waterbury, Conn., states a fact which well illustrates the thrift and frugality which characterize many of the old families which have not been touched by modern extravagance and love of display. In that town three es-tates have been settled within a few months aggregating property to the amount of \$700,000, and yet he says if all the household furniture of those three families had been sold at the best possible price, the amount received for it would not have amounted at the outside to \$300. It is too often the habit now to have thousand dollar furnishings for PLATTSMOUTH, hundred dollar estates .- Waterbury Amer-

Pasteur's Rabbit Destroyer a Failure. The South Australian Register, to hand by the latest mail, contains an account of some experiments at Sydney with M. Pasteur's microbes of chicken cholera. A number of rabbits were inoculated with the microbes on a Saturday morning and placed under close supervision in isolated boxes; but on Monday the rabbits had not shown the slightest traces of the disease, which, according to M. Pasteur, should prove fatal in about twenty-four hours. The experiments were not regarded as final. Microbes may be strengthened by cultivation, but that will be a matter of time.-Chicago Tribune.

Believed to Be a Witch.

In the narrow valley where the Amazon takes its rise among the Peruvian Andes, a woman was recently burned to death because the populace believed her to be a witch. The town of Pataz, which has thus distinguished itself, lies on a well traveled valley road, is big enough to figure on the maps and in the gazetteers, and from the mountains on the west the intelligent citizens must be almost able to see the railroad that has straggled into the neighboring valley north of them. As the stone age of human existence, however, still holds sway in some parts of the world, it is probably a little too early to expect that witches will everywhere take a back seat. - New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Plattsmouth Herald

Is enjoying a Boom in both its

DAILY AND WEEKLY

EDITIONS.

Year 1888 The

Will be one during which the subjects 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

and Social Transactions

of this year and would keep apace with the times should

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Daily or Weekly Herald.

Now while we have the subject before the people we will venture to speak of our

shall not be surprised if, when touched up by the skillful fingers of the modern costumer, the spectacle of apparently vivified mummies in our streets becomes general.—New York Sun.

Which is first-class in all respects and from which our job printers are turning out much satisfactory work.

NEBRASKA.