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Hopkin's Experiment.

The inextinguishable hatred with which the people of Arizona regard the Apache Indians was excited by a somewhat singular circumstance. Many years ago a friend of ours named Hopkins, who was an enthusiast upon the subject of music, conceived an idea that the surest way of civilizing the red man would be to bring him under the soothing influences of the divine art. Hopkins concluded that this could best be done by teaching each individual Indian to play upon some instrument. So he bought about sixteen hundred flutes, and started off for Arizona. He settled down among the Apaches, who were much pleased with Hopkins' scheme. So Hopkins began to give music lessons, and in a few weeks he had all those flutes employed, and the silence of the plains was broken by a perfect cyclone of B flats and C naturals. The Indians went into the thing with enthusiasm, but the white people in the neighborhood regarded the uproar with disgust. And that mellodious old ass of a Hopkins used to rush out his sixteen hundred braves upon calm summer evenings, and make them roost along on a fence and practice their scales in unison until the hair of every white man in the neighborhood was screeched up on end. After a while Hopkins educated them up to try to play Auld Lang Syne, and the way those aboriginal performers would slide around among the notes and tear up and down the bars, and improvise extraordinary and appalling variations, would have made even an Italian organ-grinder commit suicide. But Hopkins said he felt encouraged, and so he marched his orchestra into town, one evening, for the purpose of serenading the Mayor. And when those performers had wrestled with that tune about a quarter of an hour, the citizens formed a Vigilance Committee and hung Hopkins, while they shot the orchestra all to atoms and made a bonfire of the flutes. Since that time the Apaches and Arizonians have not been on speaking terms; but they hate each other fiercely. The cause of musical science has not received any attention, since then, from the Apaches.—*Max Adler.*

Johnny's Dreadful Punishment.

Johnnie had been naughty. It's astonishing how naughty 2-year-old babies can be when they try; and Johnnie had tried. His blue eyes didn't look as blue as usual, and his hair wasn't as golden, and instead of a bright smile a cunning—oh! dear, what am I saying?—an ugly pout rested on his pretty little mouth. There he stood in the middle of the floor, baby fists on baby hips, feet very wide apart and sweetest—I mean the mightiest—wee rebel that ever defied mamma. Just think of it only two years old, defying mamma! "Will you be good?" asked mamma, sternly. "No, mamma!" replied Johnnie. Mamma opened her eyes—they were not as blue as Johnnie's—very wide. "You won't?" she said. "No, *ma'am,*" repeated Johnnie. "Then," said she, solemnly, "you must be punished. Go into the store-room and stay in there until you can say "*Yes,* ma'am." Johnnie went, and mamma closed the door, expecting to hear the wished-for "Yes" shouted forth instantly. But, to her great surprise, she heard not a word or cry. "Five minutes passed; utter silence. Ten minutes went by; not the slightest sound; and mamma began to grow impatient—for, after the manner of mammas, she was longing to kiss and forgive her boy. "Oh! the blessed darling," she said to herself, as the twelfth minute stole away; "the punishment is too dreadful for him. How could I have been so hard-hearted? To shut a merry little thing like that in a dark place; a baby, that should never be out of sunshine except when he's asleep; it's too bad." And she flew to open the closet door. "John," as his father calls him, looked up at her, his whole face sparkling with fun. The blue had come back to his eyes and the gold to his hair and the smile to his lips. In his chubby hand he held the last piece of what, just fourteen minutes before, had been a fine, brown, fragrant, fresh-baked loaf of cake. Crumbs covered his face from chin to eyes, his cheeks shone, and sundry crisp fragments clung to his neck and bib. "Good gracious!" said mamma. "Dood take!" said Johnnie.—*Madge Elliott in Baldwin's Monthly.*

Etienne Galdinot, now living in Franklin county, Ohio, was born in 1752, in a Canadian hamlet between the St. Charles and Montmorency rivers, below Quebec. The great battle between the French and English was fought near his father's cabin, and, although then only six years old, he remembers it perfectly. In 1793 he trapped for furs near the Niagara River, and was twice wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane, during the war of 1812.

The number of convictions for murder in England has been greater in 1875 than in any preceding year, the exact figures being, since 1870, respectively, 44, 56, 60, and 63. Shooting, wounding and stabbing have also increased, the number of convictions last year having been 897. Crimes against property and pauperism are, however, steadily decreasing.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

On the 8th of November a ... strayed the Hale House at Hot Springs, Arkansas, together with two banking houses and some small shops. Loss, $35,000.... A westward bound passenger train on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad was thrown from the track near Brookfield, Mo., Nov. 9th. A man and an infant were supposed to be fatally injured, and about twenty other passengers slightly injured.

Sandy Richardson, a colored waiter at the Palmer House, Chicago, was killed on the night of Nov. 9th, with an ice hatchet by Mike Scanlan. They had quarreled in regard to politics. Scanlan was arrested....John Vickers, a white man, shot Chapman Lewis, colored, at Cairo, Ill., Nov. 10th, inflicting a wound that will likely prove fatal. They had quarreled about politics. Vickers was arrested ...Julius Borer, in Boston, Mass, hanged himself on the night of Nov. 9th, because he thought Tilden was elected President. ....One hundred thousand people were on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, to witness the closing ceremonies on the 10th of November. It rained and the weather was very discouraging. ....The loss by the recent fire at Hot Springs, Ark., is now placed at $100,000; no insurance.

The total yellow fever interments in Savannah, Nov. 11th, were 63....Nine convicts working on a sand bar near Little Rock, Ark., overpowered the guard, Nov. 10th, and escaped....Judge Westbrook has decided to grant the motion of the defendant in the case of Moulton vs. Beecher, to change venue to a northern county, and Delaware county is to be selected unless good reasons for not doing it are given.

Lewis, the colored man shot by Vickers at Cairo, Ill., died, Nov. 13th ... Cornelius H. Croll, a freight conductor, was shot by a tramp at Shelby, Ohio, Nov. 12th. Three tramps got aboard his train, refusing to pay fare. Mr. Croll took one of their hats. They were all arrested....The President has signed the pardon of Wm. O. Avery, confined in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., for complicity in the whisky frauds....The Marine Bank at St. Paul has suspended. The failure is attributed to mismanagement....A warehouse, twenty cars and about 1,000 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at Savannah on the night of Nov. 13th.

The Alabama Legislature convened Nov. 14th. The Democratic caucus nominated L. W. Cobb for President of the Senate, and N. M. Clements for Speaker of the House....The Medical Secretary at Savannah has declared the yellow fever epidemic at an end, and has notified the absentees that it is safe to return....It is estimated that 7,000,000 votes were cast at the late presidential election—one million more than in 1872.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that there were distributed during the past year 1,520,000 packages of vegetable and field seeds and textiles, including nearly 95,000 vegetable, 372,000 flower, 66,000 wheat, 64,000 of tobacco, and 265 cotton. The seeds were collected from all parts of the world because of their peculiar excellence....The Women's Centennial Executive Committee held a meeting in Philadelphia, Nov. 15th, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie presiding. She announced that it had been agreed to continue the women's organization under the title of "The Womens' Centennial National League," and that a permanent organization be made. The meeting was not harmonious....The Methodist Missionary Committee in annual convention in New York, Nov. 15th, decided upon $500,000 as the limit to be spent on mission work the coming year.... Sanders & Barrett's carriage factory at Oneida, N. Y., was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000, Nov. 15th....John Gerbe's planing mill at Henderson, Minn., was destroyed by fire, Nov. 12th. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,500....Five of the crew of the tug Bennett, in the Straits of Mackinaw, were smothered and scalded to death in a room over the boiler by steam escaping from the safety valve, Nov. 14....The locomotive engineers on the Georgia Railroad struck for higher wages, Nov. 15th, leaving thirteen freight and two passenger trains on the road....The tenth annual session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry convened in Chicago, Nov. 15th, John T. Jones, of Arkansas, in the chair. Delegates were present from nearly every State and Territory, including many ladies.

Youth.

Youth, like everything else, must be cherished, not squandered; and, if we waste it in idle frivolous dissipations, age will come before years. The faster we travel the sooner will we get to the end of our journey. Enjoy youth in every reasonable way whilst you have it, but always remember that every time you overdraw on it you are contracting a debt which must be repaid with heavy interest in the future. Retain your youth as long as you can, neglecting nothing which will assist you in doing so, but scorning everything which is false or deceitful. And when old age comes—as come it will, despite all your efforts to the contrary—accept the inevitable gracefully, and do not attempt to disguise nor to disown it."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Spanish emigrants and refugees have been ordered to quit Portugal ....A Calcutta dispatch says the district of Backergunge, in India, has been desolated by a cyclone. One thousand of the natives' houses were destroyed. The town of Dowlutkan was submerged by waves, and 5,000 persons are believed to have perished. The government has sent relief to that section.

It is reported from Belgrade that the Servian government has received instructions to send back to Russia immediately all the Russian officers who have not resigned their commissions in the Russian army....Intelligence comes from Constantinople that the Turkish forces in the neighborhood of Erzeroum will shortly number 120,000 men. A camp will be established at Schumla for the corps now stationed at Nisch, and 150,000 men of Dervisch Pasha's army. Battalions from Yeniu, Damascus and Aleppo pass through Constantinople daily enroute for Schimla. The fleet of Turkish iron clads is being divided into four squadrons, one of which will remain in the Bosphorus, two cruise in the Mediterranean, and the other in the Black Sea. In the meantime Russia also is making warlike preparations. One report is that Russia has chartered seventy steamers in Black Sea ports for the transportation of troops.

The third million Turkish pounds of new paper currency is about to be issued....Russia has given large orders to Berlin houses for military exports. ....The Russian Consul-General at Belgrade has informed General Tchernayeff that the Czar forbids his return to Russia....The London *Times* considers that England's only course is to proceed with the conference and not consider anything as changed by the recent manifestations in Russia. In this course she can only rely on the good wishes of all the Powers, not due of which will refuse to aid in this work of securing the peace of Europe. The *Times* thinks, however, that the possible obstinacy of the Porte is the real danger.

A telegram from Constantinople says all the Powers are stated to be in accord respecting the conference, which is expected to commence its sitting at the end of November. The Porte has made some objection, but its adhesion appears certain, England having made urgent representations to that end. The favorable reply of Austria to the English conference proposal has been dispatched to London....A letter from St. Petersburg summarizes the reforms Russia intends to demand of the Porte, as follows: The disarmament of the entire population of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, without distinction of creed; the abolition of irregular troops; the transfer to Asia of Circassians settled in Europe; the language of the country to be introduced into the public offices and the tribunals; a native Christian to be appointed Governor by the Porte in each province, and the appointment of a permanent commission of supervisors composed of Consuls of the Great Powers.... Advices from the Russian frontier announce that freight trafic on the railway lines from the Polish frontier southward has been stopped, the roads being required for the transportation of military stores. Large hospitals are being established, and all the physicians in South Russia have been invited to enter the army. All the railway companies in Russia have been ordered to place their lines at the absolute disposal of the government.... Considerable trouble is reported in Cuba between the Spanish troops and the Cubans.

The First Daily Paper.

The British journal entitled to this description was *The Daily Courant*, commenced on the 11th of March, 1702, by "E. Mallet, against the Ditch at Fleet Bridge," a site, we presume, very near that of the present *Times* office. It was a single page of two columns, and professed solely to give foreign news, the editor or publisher further assuring his readers that he would not take upon himself to give any comments of his own, supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves." The *Daily Courant* very soon passed into the hands of Samuel Buckley, "at the sign of the Dolphin in Little Britain"—a publisher of some literary attainments, who afterward became the printer of the *Spectator*, and pursued on the whole a useful and respectable career. As a curious trait of the practices of the government of George I., we have Buckley entered in a list of persons laid before a Secretary of State (1724), as "Buckley, Amescorner, the worthy printer of the *Gazette*—well-affected," *i. e.*, well-affected to the Hanover succession, a point of immense consequence at that epoch. The *Daily Courant* was in 1735 absorbed in the *Daily Gazetteer.*—*History of British Journalism.*

The population of Peru is 2,720,735. This is said to show a large decrease, which is attributed to earthquakes, diseases, civil war, and brandy, especially the latter.

The thickest armor plate for vessels yet produced has just been rolled in Sheffield by Messrs. John Brown & Co. It is twenty-four inches thick.

FARM, ORCHARD AND HOUSEHOLD.

Over One Million Milch Cows.

In the dairy show opened yesterday at the Agricultural Hall, a novel and interesting addition is made to the agricultural exhibitions periodically claiming metropolitain attention. The dairy farmers constitute an important section of the community, the returns showing that in England alone there were 1,000,000 milch cows, of which number it was calculated 1,200,000 were in the hands of 50,000 persons. The value of the milk produced by these cows, putting the price at sixpence per imperial gallon, and estimating that each cow yields 400 gallons a year, would amount to 12,000,000 sterling.—*London Echo, Oct. 25.*

Cooked Feed for Hens.

A writer states in the *Poultry Standard* that people would better understand this matter if they considered for a moment a hen to be, as she is, a small steam engine with an egg-laying attachment, and that there must be a constant supply of feed and pure water to keep the engine and its attachment up to it work. In addition to keeping before hens that have complete liberty a constant supply of pure water, summer and winter, I have found during the cool and cold weather of fall, winter and spring, a dough composed as follows, fed one day and then intermitted for two days to produce excellent results:

To three gallons of boiling water add one-half an ounce of common salt, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and four ounces of lard. Stir the mixture until the pepper has imparted considerable of its strength to the water. Meantime the salt will have been dissolved and the lard melted. Then, while yet boiling hot, stir in a meal made of oats and corn ground together in equal proportions, until a thick mush is formed. Before feeding, taste to see that you have not an overdose neither of salt nor pepper, and to prevent the hens being imposed upon with a mixture not fit to be eaten, nor so hot with pepper that you could not swallow it.

Wastes on the Farm.

The greatest of wastes on the farm, is in the not using of our brains; the greatest because at the bottom of all other wastes. A little thinking often saves much labor. After accomplishing almost any piece of work, the most of us can look back and see how we could have improved on it, if we had but thought. As we review our crops of this year, we see how they could have been easily increased, had we only thought. The ditch we dug through our meadow was not done in the most economical way. We dug too deeply at first, and did not allow for the settling of the land. Hence a waste of labor. We omitted buying an implement that would have saved nearly its cost in this one year's use, until we had spent much in trying to accomplish our work without it. Here was another waste. We carry a water-pipe too near the surface to save the expense of digging a trench of a safe depth, and the winter's frosts necessitates a replacement of the pipe and additional digging. Certainly a waste here. We allowed the weeds to grow on one piece of land, not thinking to what proportions they would grow by the time the crops were too far advanced to admit the hoe. A waste here which might have been obviated. And so on, wastes, little and big, everywhere, all arising from not thinking sufficiently—wastes, because not necessary and easily obviated. We omit the ordinary wastes from neglect, from laziness, from want of appreciation of cleanliness and thoroughness—the wastes from our stock, from our manure heap, from our household. Verily, a little thought will save to the farmer much, and the saving through this means, even on a small farm, will represent the interest on a considerable capital. The wastes arising from ignorance can very readily be diminished, and are in a large part inexcusable; those arising from careless ness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer, as well as the business man, must use business principles to secure the largest success, and the one should be as careful of the outgoes as the other. —*Scientific Farmer.*

The Alpha and Omega of Engines.

A crowd of people were standing around the Corliss engine, in Machinery Hall, at the Centennial, the other day, watching and admiring it, when a man stepped from among them and took from his pocket a tin box, and opening it took out what appeared to be an exceedingly diminutive alcohol lamp, and, placing it on the corner of the platform, lighted it. Then it began to buzz something as a humming-bird might if only small enough, and, upon close examination, it was found to be a perfect steam engine in full motion, having for its foundation a twenty-five cent gold piece. It was composed of gold, silver and platinum, the fly-wheel being three-fourths of an inch in diameter, the stroke one-fourth of an inch, and its full weight seven grains. A magnifying glass had to be used to see it distinctly.

Mrs. Susan T. Converse, of Massachusetts, received the highest award at the Centennial for a "hygienic garment" for the underdress of women and children, called the "Emancipation Suit," invented and patented by her.

The Life of the House-Fly.

The commonest insect on our continent is the housefly. Most unfortunate, and yet how little we know its life history! Everybody is familiar with its habits in the adult state, when it buzzes noisily around sleeping and living rooms, wherever it can penetrate, and torments the most patient spirit with its restlessly unwelcome, unbidden presence. Yet ask where it was born and bred, and what sort of a life it had prior to its appearance on the scene, full-grown and equipped as a two-winged and six-legged bandit and skirmisher, and the answer will probably amount, in the sum of its information, to a cipher. It is only very lately that naturalists have learned its mode of growth. Therefore common folks are excusable for ignorance of its complete career.

In the *American Naturalist*, M. A. S. Packard, Jr., gives an account of his investigations into the subject, which were pursued two summers ago. This observer placed a housefly in a glass bottle, where she was secure and yet visible; and in fourteen hours noted that she had deposited 120 eggs. These were long, slender, and cylindrical, and a little smaller at one end than the other. They were laid in irregular heaps on the bottom of the bottle, and, just forty-eight hours after, a number of them had hatched, and the young maggots were crawling around in quest of something to eat. Again, the observer placed some fresh horse manure at an open window in the sun, and added new masses from time to time during several weeks. This, being suited to their needs, attracted numbers of flies, which deposited their eggs in the cracks and crevices of or on the surface, and thus their young were under the eye of the naturalist in all stages of their development.

The shell of the egg is so dense that the changes of the embryo are hid from view, but in twenty-four hours the young maggot was ready to come out. Those hatched in confinement were four or five hours later, and the young were smaller. When one day old, the maggots went through the process of molting; and when two days or two days and a half old, repeated the process. After the second molting they lived three or four days and then passed into the pupa or chrysalis state. In this dormant condition they slept for from five to seven days, and then, pushing off the end of the pupa-case, emerged in the form of a housefly, ready to course through the air and alight on some human nose, to tickle it intolerably with their fast playing feet, or to dip into some dish of enticing sweets and suck their fill of it.

"When free from its prison," says Mr. Packard, "the fly walks, or rather runs, nervously about, as it laboring under a good deal of mental excitement, and quite dazed by the new world of life and light about it; for, as a maggot, it was blind, deaf, and dumb. Now its wings are soft, small, baggy, and half their final size. The fluid that fills them soon, however, dries up, the skin of the fly attains the colors of maturity, and it flies off with a buzz of contentment and high-heartedness born of its mercurial temperament. That the fly not only throws off, in its buzz, songs of the affections, lovesdittles, but also may vary its notes accordingly as it is elevated or depressed in sports concerning more trivial and less absorbing matters, we are assured by Sir John Lubbock, who says that the sounds of insects do not merely serve to bring the sexes together; they are not merely 'lovesongs,' but also serve, like any true language, to express the feelings."

The life of a housefly born in August is generally closed in from four to six weeks, and is cut off by the frost or by the attacks of fungus plants. A few probably survive until the ensuing summer, and these serve to perpetuate the species. The housefly of America is supposed to be identical with the housefly of Europe.

A Sharp Boy.

A story is told of Governor Chittenden, who was one of the early Governors of Vermont. He was quite an extensive farmer, and in those days to be a Governor did not generally interfere with the incumbent's ordinary vocation. He had two sons. One of them was a boy of bright intellect, and the other decidedly dull. The old gentleman thought that nature had done enough for the youngest, and that he would make his way in the world without more than a common school education, but that the elder one would need all the aid of a liberal education to make up the natural deficiency, and he was accordingly sent to college, while his brother was kept on the farm. It happened one spring that among the fruit of the Governor's herd was a very stupid calf. It would not suck or drink, and no amount of effort on the part of the father, son, or "hired man" could induce him to take his sustenance. After repeated trials the good man's patience gave out, and he said to his son:

"Freeman, what on earth will we do with this stupid fool?"

"I don't know, father," was the ready response, "unless you send him to college with Martin."

Virginia farmers are putting in an unusually large wheat crop.

Fair Hair and Blue Eyes in Germany.

For a long time the ideal of a German, more particularly a German lady, was that she had blue eyes and fair hair. The Germans themselves have frequently protested against this sweeping assertion, and a careful examination of a German regiment or of a German school would have sufficed to show the strong admixture of black hair and brown eyes. But anthropologists went on asserting the brown race to be found in what they called their own fatherland, till at last the public insisted on having the matter settled by a regular census.

Government assented, and on a certain day every school in Prussia had to make a return of the black and blue and brown color of the children's eyes. Many of the pupils came home on that day telling their parents, with a mysterious air, that their eyes and hair and skin had been examined at school. Some of the parents thought it an undue interference with their rights, but the thing was done, and angry protests against what the Government commands or allows to be done are of little avail in Germany. After a short time the results of this anthropological commission have been published, and they are at all events, curious, though, perhaps, not of much scientific value.

The number of persons examined in Prussia amounted to 4,127,766. Out of that number 49,924 were under 14 years of age. With regard to color of their eyes 43.97 per cent. with dark blue, 34.31 per centum brown eyes. With regard to the color of the hair 72 per centum had blonde, 27 per centum brown and 1.21 per centum black hair. With regard to the color of the skin Prussia has only 0.35 per centum of brunette complexion. In Bavaria the brunette complexion claims 15 per centum, the black hair 5 per centum, the brown hair 41 per centum, the fair hair 54 per centum, and it is argued from this that the darker complexion in Germany came from the South—rather a bold generalization, if one considers the mixture of tribes in Germany even at so late a time as the invasion of the barbarians into the Roman Empire.

The report contains a number of curious observations, for instance, that nearly one-third of the Jewish school children are fair, which would certainly not be the impression left upon a casual spectator by the ordinary run of the Jewish population.—*London Times.*

In Jerusalem.

It was a terrible sight. Underneath the wall by Zion Gate dwell, in low stone huts and burrows, a considerable number of lepers, who form a horrid community by themselves. These poor creatures, with bodless feet and fingerless hands, came out of their dens and assailed us with piteous cries for charity. What could be done? It was impossible to give to all. The little we threw them they fought for, and the unsuccessful followed us with whetted eagerness. We could do nothing but flee, and we climbed the wall and ran down it, leaving Demetrius behind as a rear guard. I should have had more pity for them if they had not exhibited so much maliciousness. They knew their power, and brought all their loathsomeness after us, thinking that we would be forced to buy their retreat. Two hideous old women followed us a long distance, and when they became convinced that further howling and whining would be fruitless, they suddenly changed tone and cursed us with healthful vigor; having cursed us, they hobbled home to roost.

Electric Light.

It is asserted in Paris that the electric light is a hundred times less expensive than oil, and fifty times cheaper than gas. The results have been obtained chiefly from two machines—the first giving a light equal to 1050 carcel burners, that consume forty grammes of oil per hour, and the second equal to 392 similar burners.

A few weeks ago a three horse power German machine was employed to light the luggage department of the Paris Great Northern Railway station. This room or hall measures 20,000 cubic feet, and is generally illuminated by twenty-five gas burners. The new electric light was placed at a distance of ten metres from the ground, and gave a light of a peculiar soft character, which rendered the use of globes quite unnecessary. The company intend illuminating the vast car house, containing 300,000 cubic metres of space, where the trains arrive, by the same process. Lights will be placed at the four summits of a rectangle, so there will be no shade or dark corner in the whole edifice.

STUFFING FOR TURKEYS AND CHICKENS.—A handful of soaked bread squeezed dry, two eggs, a little finely chopped parsley, dessertspoonful of ground ginger, a pinch of salt, a small bit of butter or beef dripping. Chickens or turkeys seasoned with ground ginger and salt have a very delicate and rich flavor.

A suit has been brought to eject the Swiss colony that settled on the Cumberland Mountains in Grundy county, Tenn., on the ground that the party who sold the land had no legal right to it.

Advertising Rates

The Highest Monument in the World.

The case that the people of this city desire to have published ... [illegible] ... Washington Monument ... [illegible] ... Eiffel Tower ... [illegible] ... Cologne Cathedral ... [illegible] ... Pyramid ... [illegible] ... Trinity Church