

WOLF CHILDREN IN INDIA.

Days Carried Off and Suckled by Wolves --Feroicity of the Children--Imitating the Wolves.

Whether children carried off by wolves, in India, could be suckled and kept alive in a den for any length of time is a question which students of natural history and even practical sportsmen might settle for us once for all, while the documentary evidence in favor of the existence of such wolf-children might exercise the ingenuity of some of our cleverest lawyers. When they have done their work, and not till then, the work of the comparative zoologist will begin. We therefore proceed to put together some of the best authenticated cases of wolf-children, without, however, presuming ourselves to pronounce any opinion, either adverse or favorable.

The following extract is from a letter received from the Rev. Mr. Erhardt, superintendent of the orphanage at Secunder, in reply to his request for information regarding a boy in that institution, who was alleged to have been found living with wolves.

"We have a number of boys here, but I fancy you refer to the one who was brought to us on March 5, 1872. He was found by Hindus, who had gone hunting wolves in the neighborhood of Myspuri. He had been burnt out of the den, and was brought here with the scars of a wolf's teeth on his face. In his habits he was a perfect wild animal in every point of view. He drank like a dog, and liked a bone and raw meat better than anything else. He would never remain with the other boys, but hid away in any dark corner. Clothes he never would wear, but tore them up into shreds. He was only a few months among us, as he got fever and gave up eating. We kept him for a time by artificial means, but eventually he died.

"The other boy found among wolves is about thirteen or fourteen years of age, and has been almost a year here. He has been learned to make sounds, speak he cannot; but he freely expresses his anger and joy; work he will at times, a little, but he likes eating better. His civilization has progressed so far that he has learned to walk, though still will pick up bones and sharpen his teeth on them.

"At the Lucknow madhouse there was an elderly fellow only four years ago, and may be alive now, who had been dug out of a wolf's den by a European doctor--when, I forget, but it must be a good number of years ago. "The facility with which they get along on four feet--hands and feet--is surprising. Before they eat or taste food they smell it, and when they don't like the smell they throw it away."

A remarkable feature in all the stories is that the wolf-children are reported to have communicated much of their natural ferocity and notably untamable disposition to their foster children, and attempts to account for their somewhat unvol-like treatment of them.

Stories of the same kind, and supported by much more business-like witnesses, have appeared in Indian papers during the last fifty years. The most important witness is the late Col. Sleeman, a man of unimpeachable character, one of those truly great men whose names are less known than their works. He has been a commissioner for a long time, and has probably known more of the real life and character of the people of India than any Indian officer.

According to Col. Sleeman, the number of the little victims carried off by wolves to be reared is so great, in some parts of India that people make a living by collecting from the dens of wild animals the gold ornaments with which children in India are always decked out by their parents. It is said even that the people are unwilling to take part in any wholesale destruction of wolves for fear of losing their livelihood.

From a number of cases, more or less fully attested, of wolves taking compassion on a child, and bringing it up together with their own cubs, I select the following:

"A trooper, sent by the native Governor of Chaudour to demand payment of some revenue, was passing along the bank of the river about noon, when he saw a large female wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps and a little boy. The boy went on all fours, and the trooper tried to catch him, he ran as fast as he could, and kept up with the old one. They all entered the den, but were dug out by the people with pickaxes, and the boy was secured. He struggled hard to rush into every hole or den they came near. He became alarmed when he saw a grown up person, but tried to crawl up to him and bite them. He rejected cooked meat with disgust, but delighted in raw flesh and bones, putting them on the ground under his paws, like a dog. They tried to make him speak, but could get nothing from him but an angry growl or bark."

So far the evidence rests on native witnesses, and might be considered as more or less doubtful. But the boy, after having spent a short time with the Rajah of Hainpore, was afterward forwarded to Capt. Nicholletts, the European officer commanding the First Regiment of the Madras Infantry at Sultampur. Capt. Nicholletts made him over to the charge of his servants, and their accounts completely confirm what was stated before. The wolf-child would devour anything, but preferred raw meat. He once ate half a lamb without any effort. He never kept any kind of clothing, and seemed a quilt stuffed with cotton, given him in the cold weather, was torn by him and partly swallowed.

In a letter, dated the 17th and 19th of September, 1850, Capt. Nicholletts informed Col. Sleeman that the boy had died in the latter end of August. He formed no attachment, and seemed to understand little of what was said to him. He was about nine years old when found, and lived about three years afterward. He would run on all fours, but occasionally he walked uprightly. He never spoke, but when he was hungry he pointed to the moon. Only within a few minutes before his death the servants relate that he put his hands to his head, and said "it ached," and asked for water; he drank it, and died.

Another instance happened at Chupra. In March, 1843, a man and his wife went out to cut their crop of wheat. The woman was leading her boy, who had lately recovered from a severe scald on the left knee. While his parents were engaged the child was carried off by a wolf. In 1849 a wolf with three cubs was seen about ten miles from Chupra, followed by a boy. The boy after a fierce resistance was caught, and was recognized by the cultivator's widow by the mark of a scald on the left knee, and three marks of the teeth of an animal on one side of his back. He would eat nothing but

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

In Greenport, L. I., Mrs. Jones put two young children in a cradle with a pet cat, near the fireplace, and went about her work. On returning she saw the cradle had been overturned. One of the children was buried to the chest, and the other was dead of suffocation in the hot embers. The divers, on examining the wreck of the Empire at New Orleans, saw wedged in the freight on deck the bodies of some ten or twelve dead children. The divers were unable to gain admission into the state rooms on account of obstructions by freight. It is believed that the bodies of the children were crushed between thirty and forty. By an explosion at the gas works at Mount Sterling, Ky., two white men and one negro were killed. The bodies were so burnt as to be hardly recognizable. One or two other employees escaped. Two buildings connected with the works were destroyed. Mrs. West, forty years of age, the wife of a well-to-do miller in Elmira, committed suicide by attaching a heavy stone to her person and then jumping into a cistern full of water. The official returns of the Arizona election show that C. C. Bean was elected Delegate to Congress over Stevens, who was supposed to be elected. They both ran as Republicans. Great excitement exists in consequence of the discovery, and the election is to be contested. Near Cumnasville, Ohio, the officers of the American Express Co. found in a stump, wrapped in a cloth and covered with leaves, \$16,000, making with that recovered before from the same place \$37,000. Eight or nine thousand dollars remain to be found or accounted for with this case. It is supposed \$1,200 or \$1,500 were divided among the thieves, and \$1,500 to \$2,000 turned to Mrs. Hackney, wife of one of the robbers. This leaves about \$5,000 which may yet be accounted for or recovered.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States shows the following results: The aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of duty upon the capital, circulation and deposits of national banks and collections made by contract under the act of May 8, 1872, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were \$102,647,746.93, exceeding his estimate by \$2,644,746.93. The report shows the total production of spirits during the fiscal year from materials other than fruit was 68,705,774 gallons. Total production from fruit, 70,688 gallons. Aggregate productions from all sources, 69,572,062 taxable gallons. During the last fiscal year 2,880 fruit distilleries were registered and 2,841 operated; and 709 distilleries, other than fruit, were registered and 665 operated. The receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors were \$9,304,679; the number of brewers aggregated, 2,231. The total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, in all their forms, were \$33,242,873.62, showing, as compared with the previous fiscal year, a decrease of \$1,143,427.47. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, was 1,866,697,408, being in excess of the number on which taxes were collected the previous fiscal year by 79,662,862. The following shows the receipts from all sources other than spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors for 1874: Bank deposits, savings banks capital, bank circulation, \$3,387,100; advances to banks, \$2,100,844; real-estate, \$464,216; articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt, \$764,880. The total receipts from stamps on bank checks, etc., perfume, cosmetics, patent medicines, matches, etc., being the remnants of what were known under the revenue laws originally as documentary and proprietary stamps, were for the last fiscal year \$6,136,844.

Bishop William H. Dene, the colonel in command at the Mountain Meadow massacre, was arrested at Parowan, Utah, for murder in that affair. Dispatches say that his arrest will implicate many officers of high standing in the Mormon church. Joseph Griffin, bookbinder to the Boston Herald, and the oldest printer in Maine, died at Brunswick. It is rumored that King Kofee, of Assantea, has been deposed, and his nephew installed in his place. Sixty members of the Communion have been arrested in Naples. The object of the English Catholic bishops' visit to Rome is to ask from the Pope permission to pursue an independent course in case the British government should seek to restrict their liberty of action. The Presidential election in Nicaragua has engendered much ill-feeling, and serious troubles are threatened. An Arab paper says a force of Egyptian soldiers captured Darfour, Africa, and killed the Sultan. There was an alarming explosion in a chemical factory in St. Denis, France. The building was destroyed, and the railway station near it was badly damaged. Three persons were killed and fifteen injured. Half the windows in the town were broken. A boat belonging to H. M. S. Aurora was run down in the Clyde, and seventeen men were drowned. Dykeman was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Herkimer, N. Y., and sentenced to the State prison for life. He denied his guilt to the last.

The Archduke Charles Ferdinand died in Vienna. The Catholic king died at thirty-three years of age at Cagliari. Three Bridges, Hunterdon county, N. J., Mr. William Velt ascended to the roof of the Dutch Reformed church, and while moving along the peak he fell. The pitch of the roof being steep he was unable to save himself, and fell to the ground, sixty-five feet, turning over in the air and striking his head. His skull was crushed and his neck broken. The liabilities of Roche & Co., the lumber dealers in Quebec, which it is said, amount to \$250,000. Several firms of Ottawa and the Bank of Montreal are interested. The board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers give notice that they are now prepared to receive beneficiaries into either branch, near Augusta, Me.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Central Asylum, at Dayton, Ohio; or Southern Branch, Hampton, Va. A suicide in New York left this note behind him: "To those who find my body: My name is August Verrier. Being satisfied that this life has nothing more to offer to me here, I have done this act. You may take my body for cremation. A. V."

A fire in Brooklyn, Pa., destroyed property valued at \$250,000. Every building upon the main street was burned. Father Jacquemet, a Roman Catholic priest, of Baltimore, has renounced Catholicism and joined the Presbyterian church. Judge Barnard, of New York, fined a man \$4,200 for kicking and maiming a boy. He said he regretted he could not make it \$25,000. Six mercantile failures were reported in New York on one day. The banditti of the Southwest have added child stealing to their other crimes, the children being detained until a large ransom is paid for their release. Two miners at Lawrence, Ohio, were instantly killed by a boiler explosion at the Maple Grove mine. The trot for a purse of \$5,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon at San Francisco, was won by Fullerton in three straight heats. Time, 2:04, 2:22, and 2:14. Occident and Sam Purdy were his competitors. The Arcadian club of New York, at a reception held at Dr. Hayes, announced an earnest wish that the Congress of the United States should promptly and liberally equip an expedition to the North Pole, and intrust its command to Dr. Hayes, as the true master of

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The situation. The official vote for Governor in Massachusetts is as follows: William Gaston, Dem., 96,376; Thomas Talbot, Rep., 893,441. Gaston's majority, 7,065.

The death of James Kelly and wife, their son James, five years of age, and an aged woman named Mary Whelan, in New York, it was shown at the inquest, was caused by the use of a hot drink to help them. The cause had its origin in the wood shed, and was kindled by a four-year-old boy who wished to warm himself. A bill will be introduced in the next United States Congress asking the government to aid the Southern Pacific railroad by guaranteeing the payment of the interest of a forty-year five per cent. gold-interest-bearing bond to the amount of \$70,000,000. The four leading States in the Orange movement are Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois, having 1,994, 1,968, 1,929 and 1,489 organizations respectively. The Virginia State board of canvassers have given Goda, Conservative, of the Second Congressional District, a certificate of election by 131 majority. There is much sickness in Mobile. The small-pox is raging among the negroes particularly, though some whites have been attacked. The Marine Hospital, the City Hospital, and the Sisters' Hospital are full of patients, and many deaths occur. A terrible storm occurred in Tusculum, Ala., destroying one-third of the residences, killing twelve persons, and injuring many others. The tornado came from the southwest passing northeast. In Montevelo twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed, two persons killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded.

A Remarkable Adventure. A son of Dr. W. H. Eldridge, of Boston, suddenly disappeared and was not heard from for five weeks. The boy says that on the evening of October 19, as he was leaving the apothecary store on Banker Hill street, where he was employed, he was approached by a man, who informed him that a fire was raging in the vicinity of Chelsea bridge, and asked him to go down and see it. Arriving at the bridge no fire was to be seen, and when just on the point of returning he was seized around the neck by a man, who choked him until he became unconscious. A fire was raging in the water thirteen hours he was rescued by a brig bound for Greenland, and as he did not care to visit that country he was placed on board an English steamer, the name of which he does not remember, bound for Liverpool. He improved the first opportunity to return home in the steamer Smyrna.

From the Earth. M. Gautier, in his recent work on chemistry, estimates that there are annually extracted from the bowels of the earth, and consumed, 134,000,000 tons of coal, containing, on an average, seventy-five per cent. of carbon, or 100,000,000 tons of carbon being, therefore, annually transformed into 356,000,000 tons of carbonic acid; and assuming, as a moderate calculation, that the remaining cases of combustion--wood, oils, etc.--represent the fifth of the preceding quantity, it follows that manufactures, navigation and domestic economy pour into the atmosphere the prodigious quantity of 427,000,000 tons of carbonic acid a year. In the volcanic regions of the globe carbonic acid escapes from craters and fissures in actual torrents, producing a mass of gas ten times greater than the preceding.

Investment with Positive Return.

No financial securities yet offered in the market have become so readily and generally popular as the first mortgage premium bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York, and there exists many patent reasons for this marked preference. In the first place the bonds are placed at the attainable price of one hundred dollars, and are secured beyond cozenage; further, the holder of each bond participates in every dollar of the interest, and is not a mere nominal principal and interest. The premiums range as high as \$100,000 for a single bond. The next Premium drawing will be held on the 7th inst. at Sunway Hall, New York. The character of the gentleman who have the management of this great enterprise in hand, is of itself ample assurance that the plan will be carried through to successful consummation, and that the interests of the bondholders will be most faithfully guarded.

Cures of All Kinds of Catarrh.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back portions of the throat), that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of \$500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. The two medicines, with instrument, for \$2 by druggists.

A SPECIMEN OF THROATERS.

CORTLAND, Ill., April 28, 1873. Dr. Pierce--It is with pleasure I make this statement to you that after taking medicine for twenty years for the Catarrh, I cured your Catarrh Remedy and effected a cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

STILL FURTHER TESTIMONY.

MENSA, C. C. & CO., Feb. 28, 1873. Gents--In testimony of the great value of the Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water for those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will say that I have been troubled for a long time with this dreadful disease, and which has terminated in the loss of my lower limbs. I have suffered for six years with this disease, and have tried every remedy, but without success. I have been confined to my bed for three years, gradually losing strength, and finally the use of my limbs, and I have been unable to walk for a long time. I have been advised to try your Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water, and I have done so, and I feel that I have been cured. I have been able to walk for a long time, and I feel that I have been cured. I have been able to walk for a long time, and I feel that I have been cured. I have been able to walk for a long time, and I feel that I have been cured.

EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER CAN RECEIVE, FREE, A COPY OF THE BEST CULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY BY ADDRESSING MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, 78 DUREC ST. NEW YORK.

Two hundred head of sheep were stolen off farms in the vicinity of Bayuryn, Ohio, in a single week.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA. A Boys' and Girls' Magazine of Entertaining Stories, Travels, Music, Games, Puzzles, and other useful and attractive features. Yearly, \$1.00, with a desirable premium; single copies 10 cents. Mailed free. Do not fail to send for a copy. Address: J. B. Demorest, 17 West 14th St., New York.

If you have been wearing paper collars and have not tried the Elmwood, we would advise you to do so at once. They fit splendidly. All the edges are folded, so other neckwear and paper collars will not soil as easily as others. Com.

The Prettiest Woman in New York, Miss K. A well known and beautiful complexion, was once a sailor, rough-skinned girl, charged at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagen's Mergal, and in a few days her complexion was as fine as a rose. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, blotches, pimples, etc., and makes one fairer than young girls. It is a perfect skin preserver, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.

Dammed by Fat Prate. Jas. Hookman, clergyman of New York, was recently badly bitten by a horse, and was severely injured by the animal. The proprietor asked him for a certificate, he replied that he "considered it a remarkable article, but it wouldn't answer for him to endorse a remedy in print, as he didn't know it, and he didn't kick him as the horse did. The world knows that for Rheumatism, Bruises, Swellings, Sprains, Fractures, Inflammation, Lameness or other ailments, there is no better remedy than the one that Hookman used. It is a perfect skin preserver, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.

The Markets.

NEW YORK. Beef cattle--Prime to Extra (Shorthorn), 20 1/2; Common to good, 17 1/2 to 19 1/2; Milch cows, 10 to 12; Hogs--Live, 6 1/2 to 7; Flour--No. 1, 4 1/2 to 5; No. 2, 4 to 4 1/2; No. 3, 3 1/2 to 4; No. 4, 3 to 3 1/2; No. 5, 2 1/2 to 3; No. 6, 2 to 2 1/2; No. 7, 1 1/2 to 2; No. 8, 1 to 1 1/2; No. 9, 1/2 to 1; No. 10, 1/2 to 1; No. 11, 1/2 to 1; No. 12, 1/2 to 1; No. 13, 1/2 to 1; No. 14, 1/2 to 1; No. 15, 1/2 to 1; No. 16, 1/2 to 1; No. 17, 1/2 to 1; No. 18, 1/2 to 1; No. 19, 1/2 to 1; No. 20, 1/2 to 1; No. 21, 1/2 to 1; No. 22, 1/2 to 1; No. 23, 1/2 to 1; No. 24, 1/2 to 1; No. 25, 1/2 to 1; No. 26, 1/2 to 1; No. 27, 1/2 to 1; No. 28, 1/2 to 1; No. 29, 1/2 to 1; No. 30, 1/2 to 1; No. 31, 1/2 to 1; No. 32, 1/2 to 1; No. 33, 1/2 to 1; No. 34, 1/2 to 1; No. 35, 1/2 to 1; No. 36, 1/2 to 1; No. 37, 1/2 to 1; No. 38, 1/2 to 1; No. 39, 1/2 to 1; No. 40, 1/2 to 1; No. 41, 1/2 to 1; No. 42, 1/2 to 1; No. 43, 1/2 to 1; No. 44, 1/2 to 1; No. 45, 1/2 to 1; No. 46, 1/2 to 1; No. 47, 1/2 to 1; No. 48, 1/2 to 1; 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