

South-Jersey Republican

Orville E. Hoyt, Publisher.

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

Vol. XX, No. 19. Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, May 13, 1882. Five Cents per Copy.

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In Memoriam
GAI
and public service
National's Hero, F.
Bouvier, Comptroller
of the Treasury, who
died at Montpelier,
Vt., May 10, 1882.
His death is a great
loss to the country.
He was a man of
high character and
great ability. His
services to the country
were many and
valuable. He was
a true patriot and
a devoted public
servant. His death
is a great loss to
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New York

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1882.
Secretary Chandler received the following telegram from Engineer Melville: "Found De Long and party dead. Found all papers and books. Continue search for Chipp." MELVILLE.
Lieut. De Long's party was in the first cutter, and were as follows: Lieut. Com. George W. De Long; Dr. J. M. Ambler, surgeon; Jerome J. Colling, Herald correspondent and scientist; William Nindemann, carpenter; Louis Noras, Hans Erickson, or Henry Knock, Adolf Bressler, Carl Gortz, Walter Lee, Neils Iverson, George Boyd, and Alexis Ah-Lom.

Lieut. De Long was born in New York, and received his appointment to the United States Navy from that State. He entered the service on October 1st, 1861, and received his present commission after he had sailed with the Jeanette, having been promoted from the rank of lieutenant on November 1, 1879. He had seen over twelve years of service. In addition to this he had been on shore and other duty for about seven years, and while connected with the Navy had been unemployed only seventeen months out of his twenty years' service. His record at the Navy Department for seamanship is among the best of the United States officers. He sailed from San Francisco for the Arctic regions on July 8, 1879.

Lieut. Chipp, Capt.; Dunbar, ice pilot; Alfred Sweetman, Henry Maxey, Peter Johnson, Edward Star, Shewell and Albert Kaihue, constitute the party in the cutter still missing.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate the other day for the appointment by the chair of an investigating committee of five to inquire whether any money has been raised by contribution or otherwise from parties in interest to promote the passage or defeat of the House bill relating to distilled spirits in special bonded warehouses, and, if so, for what uses the money has been expended; the committee to send for persons and papers, employ a stenographer and report the result of such investigation.

The Democrats are evidently impressed with the responsibility of carrying the next House of Representatives. A dispatch from Washington to the *Courier-Journal* says: "The Democrats are quietly making arrangements for a vigorous contest for the next House of Representatives. Their managers and leaders seem to be looking more closely to campaign funds than heretofore. Some of the wealthiest Democrats in the country have interested themselves in the matter, and several conferences have been held here on the subject. The Board of Control will, it is said, give Democrats generally an opportunity to contribute money for the coming canvass."

The committee appointed by the American Bar Association at its Saratoga meeting last summer to consider the subject of a reorganization of the United States Supreme Court, have finished their work and will, it is understood, make public shortly three separate reports. Four members of the committee, namely, Messrs. Phelps, Courtland Parker, William M. Givarts and Richard T. Merrick, have agreed upon a report which recommends the division of the court into two characters or sections, each to be composed of such justices and to have jurisdiction of such cases as the court in its discretion may assign it on. Certain classes of cases, however, such as those involving Federal questions, shall be heard by not less than seven justices sitting together. No increase in the number of justices is thought necessary. The report is said to be very full and carefully prepared.

Four of the regular annual appropriation bills remain to be reported to the House. They are the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, the Navy, the Deficiency, and the Sundry Civil bills. All are well under way in the hands of sub-committees, and the Sundry Civil bill will probably be reported to the House to-day.

Monumental.

I have heard it said,—could the people of Hammonton perform a more meritorious act than by erecting a monument to the memory of those patriotic men who went from Hammonton into the late war and lost their lives in fighting for liberty, the union, and the abolition of slavery? Should such a sacrifice go unrequited? They helped to suppress that monarchical spirit which sought to deprive us of that liberty which our forefathers had through much blood and suffering bequeathed to us. Should we be unmindful and indifferent to an achievement of such magnitude? Ought we not to show to posterity our high appreciation of such noble and heroic virtue? A monument of this kind would attract the attention of the traveler, be interesting to the visitor and an ornament to the town.
It is hoped the people will be awakened to the subject.

News Items.

The Washington Street Baptist Church at Dover, N. H., was burned Tuesday and in the afternoon a large number of people gathered about the ruins. Suddenly one of walls fell burying five persons. Judge John R. Varney was killed instantly and four others were seriously injured. Judge Varney was Probate Judge and a widely respected citizen.

The Chicago *Tribune* pronounces Reed, of Maine, "the ablest man in the House and the only Republican who has exhibited the first qualities of leadership."

Hon. John Hart Brewer, a few days ago, delivered in the House a strong speech in favor of the bill to better recompense the men engaged in the life-saving service.

Reports indicate that the peach crop in this State was not injured by the late frost to any extent. The peach trees in South Jersey are reported to be all right. Some orchards in Cumberland county are to all appearances, in excellent bearing condition, the trees being full of blossoms. The same will hold good in Morris county so far as heard from.—Ex.

The Court House in Pittsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. Loss about \$200,000. Most of the records and the library were saved. While getting out the records in the Jury Commissioner's office Harry McDermott, a grandson of Jury Commissioner Hogan, was killed by falling glass. A number of firemen were injured, but not seriously, by falling debris.

It is suggested by a Boston journal that flowers be abandoned on Decoration Day, and that only small flags be used for soldiers' graves. The soldiers fought for the flag, and it is a fitting emblem for the decoration of their graves. It is often very difficult, and expensive to obtain flowers, and the suggestion is meeting with favor in various localities.

The new Ohio Sunday Liquor law was observed in Cincinnati on Sunday, and a peace which that city has not known on a Sabbath for many years existed in all its precincts. On Saturday one of the liquor dealers who violated the law a week ago Sunday was convicted and sentenced to \$100 fine and thirty days imprisonment. He was released on bail pending an appeal, but the moral effect of the sentence was strong, and the predominance of the law is apparently assured for the present. It will be interesting to observe its political effect at the next election. It is believed that the law will be fully sustained so long as it is enforced in its purity and with thoroughness.

As expected, President Arthur on Saturday afternoon issued the order remitting the continued portion of the sentence upon General Fitz-John Porter. The Attorney-General and President agreed that there was no power to rescind the action of the Court Martial which sentenced General Porter but that that sentence which forbade his holding office being a continued penalty might be remitted.

A woman applicant for a position in the Interior Department sent her card to Secretary Teller on Monday with this inscription upon it: "Name, Mrs. Blank; nature of business, employment at once or starvation. I have lived on air for seventeen years; can any one do more?"

The advocates of the Sunday closing law in Ohio have won their first victory in the courts. A saloon keeper in Cleveland, arrested for violating the law, based his defence on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The judge before whom the case was being tried overruled this plea. In his decision he says that the Legislature has the power to regulate the sale of almost any commodity, and, above all, the sale of an article that produces so many evil consequences as liquor does.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen have made a complete and radical back-down on the railroad question. Like the fickle female in the play "protesting she would no'er consent—consented." After sending several howling delegations to this city last Winter, to oppose certain acts granting privileges to the railroads to make such extensions and improvements as their growing business required, which they denounced as tyrannical and outrageous attacks upon the rights of Jersey City, these excited aldermen have now recovered their equanimity. The simple truth of the matter was that the companies only asked privileges which it was perfectly right and proper for them to ask, and which it was perfectly right and proper for the city to grant. Ninety-nine hundredths of the excitement over the Legislation of last Winter, was manufactured by designing demagogues, and was mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing."—*State Gazette* [Trenton].

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has rapidly spread all over this country, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—*Ohio Farmer*.

It is well known that the most virulent diseases, small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., are contagious. If you have sickness of this sort in your house, the use of Phenol Sodique as a disinfectant will preserve the health of the rest of the family.—For sale by druggists and general storekeepers. See adv.

For tremulousness, wakefulness, dizziness, and lack of energy, a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to day I feel better than for three years past."

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

The Customs officials Tuesday seized three old books in the New York Post Office, addressed to a person in Cincinnati. They were opened, partly by accident, and were found to contain a large amount of valuable jewelry, which was hidden in the middle of the books. Among the articles were a beautiful coral necklace, valuable mosaics and a locket adorned with turquoise. Scattered among gold bracelets were pearls of considerable value. The value of the seizure had not been appraised yesterday. The books were old ones, of little value, such as may be picked up at any book-stall. Holes had been cut in the middle of these volumes and in these holes the jewelry had been concealed. There was nothing in the outward appearance of the packages to excite suspicion.

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

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ARE THE
BEST SEEDS
Are entirely the product of our own farms, and are unsurpassed by any other seed for purity and reliability. Buist's Garden Almanac, containing 150 pages of information, will be mailed on receipt of 3c. stamp.
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THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY:

PHENOL SODIQUE

Proprietors, LANC & BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. It is an invaluable remedy in DISEASES and AFFECTIONS OF ANIMALS and POULTRY: destroy lice and other VERMIN. Applied by washing with their nose and mouth with a solution of the strength of one part Phenol Sodique to eight parts of water. A solution of the strength is also recommended, given internally, for the cure of other DISEASES OF CHICKENS and all kinds of HURTS, GALLS, and other AFFECTIONS OF ANIMALS, such as Ulcers, Erysipelas, Gout, Scald, and other Diseases, Scalds, etc. For all kinds of HURTS and GALLS, etc. For all kinds of HURTS and GALLS, etc. For all kinds of HURTS and GALLS, etc.

THE RETURN.

Spring has come back again, divinely fair,
And trees are budding 'neath the violet
shades,
And sweet odors through the blossomy air,
And yellow-throats, elusive butterflies
fill here and there;
And hark! the bluebirds, climbing heaven-
ward, sing,
And it is spring, spring, spring!
Watching the grass grow green, that know
droptown
And then in other springs I had forgot;
The skies indicate, I live anew;
And from my beating heart drops all re-
gret,
While life pulses through;
For hark! the bluebirds, climbing heaven-
ward, sing,
And it is spring, spring, spring!

An Educated Woman.

"And you are really not ashamed of
me, father?"

"Never, my daughter."

It was the tear-stained face that
Molly lifted, but all other signs of grief
had disappeared, in the surprise with
which she heard this assertion.

"Well, I can't understand it at all
father."

"Then don't try. Dinner is waiting
for us now; we'll talk more about it
another time."

Molly Bennett, with a score of other
girls and half as many boys, made up
the senior class in the Wellfield high
school.

After four years of school life
together, the time for graduation was
near. Mathematics, Greek and kin-
dred subjects had faded into present
nothingness before the much discussed
questions of class name and badge and
colors. These were at last decided
upon and peace for a time anticipated,
when the class was one morning
thrown into a greater commotion than
ever before by the assignment of the
"honors."

There had been little doubt during
the last year as to who should have
the valedictory, but beyond that the
claimants for honors included nearly
every member of the class. As the
number of essays to be given out was
limited to six, there remained, as a
mathematical necessity, at least twen-
ty-five disappointed boys and girls
to talk the matter over. Everybody
had heard such talk; there was a great
deal of it, and some tears; truth com-
pels me to add that not a few ungrac-
ious remarks were made about all
parties concerned. The teachers came
in for a portion; they had marked by
favoritism and not justice; but that
was too old a topic to be long inter-
esting, and the school board was given
a turn.

"Minnie James, Principal's pet of
class must have an essay; and
Alice Smith, 'because her father don't
like the high school any too well, you
know.'"

"Fred Dashiell! good thing to live
in a fine house and come to school on
a bicycle!"

"Fred always makes a recitation,
though," said Garry Long, one of the
younger girls.

"Because he is a first class guesser,"
responded the first speaker.

"Guessing is knowing, if one guesses
right," laughed Garry.

Each holder of a fortunate ticket in
these appointments was warmly dis-
cussed, and the others who had failed
of honor were almost without exception,
in somebody's opinion, very badly
treated and ought to "make a fuss"
about it.

Molly Bennett had a kind heart, a
pleasant face and overflowing good
spirits. If ability as a scholar was
not remarkable, so that although she
studied more hours and with hearty
good will, she constantly failed to
record as brilliant results as many less
diligent students. Molly knew per-
fectly well that she was not a great
scholar, but sometimes she was a
modest toward, of honor really earned,
seemed to claim that reward for the
diligent workers, and not for the
lucky holders of high numbers. So it
came to pass that all through the latter
part of her course in the high school
Molly had cherished a fluttering little
hope that her name would receive
honorable mention, with the right to
be represented by an essay at gradua-
tion. In girlhood's dreamy fashion
she had sometimes pictured this day
of her first triumph, her own success
and her father's consequent pride.

But now it was all over; one would
have thought that great disgrace had
fallen upon Molly as she walked rap-

idly home from school and into the
house. The sober flushed face told of
something unusual, and at her father's
question, "Headache, Molly?" she
sank into a chair and cried heartily.

"Oh, no! I am not sick at all; but I
have lost it and I studied so hard; and
you both expected me to get it," said
Molly.

Just what their daughter had lost
and in what case hope they were to
be disappointed was not quite clear.
Boys are given to talking largely of
their plans, "when I graduate, you
know," and "if I get the valedictory,"
but a healthy girl nature is less lavish
of its confidence. For this reason
further explanation was necessary be-
fore Molly's distress was understood
by her parents.

Their hearty assurance that they
were well pleased with the results of
her high school course, did much to
mitigate the sharpness of disappoint-
ment, but the pain was too genuine
for an instant cure.

"It seems to me I'm a failure," in-
sisted Molly.

"And to me that you are a success,"
said her father, "you have been faithful
and persevering; we have felt that
uniformly you have done your honest
best."

"Then you must think I am an
awful dunder," said Molly, mournfully.

"I can't hear my daughter slandering
in my presence," was the reply, "so I
shall run away to my work before you
shall call for any more names."

The next morning the school discus-
sion was vigorously renewed.

Maudie Kirkland had the floor: "My
father says it was a fraud, and he is
going to have something done about it."

A poorly concealed smile went
round, for Maudie was noted as an
utter dunder.

"Going to seek the valedictory for
you Maudie?" asked somebody.

"My father and mother are perfectly
satisfied," said Molly.

"So are grapes," said Laura Sherman.
"Of course they say so now," sug-
gested some one else. "Why haven't
they told you before?"

Molly hadn't thought of that, why
not, indeed! She put the question to
her father the same evening. For an-
swer he opened his desk and handed
her something which made her heart
beat and her eyes fill.

It was a case containing a pretty
watch and chain in fulfillment of
promise dependent upon her suc-
cessful completion of the high school
course.

"Notice the bill, Molly," said her
father.

It was a month old, and pretty clear
proof that honors and essays and high
per cents had not been her father's
and understanding of "successful."

Graduation day came and went.
There was the usual round of exercise
and thirty-one boys and girls were
added to the ever-widening tide of
humanity which seeks success in the
world's great ways.

Molly's father thought a great deal
about his daughter and her future after
the affair of the class hours. He was
not satisfied that she seemed to con-
sider her education completed by the
framing and hanging of her diploma
on the wall of her room. Had he fol-
lowed a very particular fashion, he
would have put all the blame on the
schools and berated the whole system
as barren of all good results. "Oh,
yes," he would have said, "all very
fine these public schools; great, costly
buildings, crowds of teachers, courses
of study that sound well, but I'd like
to see some practical results."

Something of this sort, Mr. Danforth,
one of his neighbors, had often said to
him, and now that Molly was through
with the schools, the opportunity was
taken for another attack. Greatly to
Mr. Danforth's surprise, he found Mr.
Bennett "of the same opinion still."

"Wholly unreasonable," he said, "to
expect a thorough knowledge of any
subject in a girl of eighteen. She has
learned a few fundamental principles
and memorized certain facts; these
will serve as an outline which she
must fill in from the world of books
and nature and society. I do not look
for anything more."

"After twelve years at school,"
groaned Mr. Danforth.

Looking at his daughter's education
in the schools by the light of common
sense, Mr. Bennett arrived at certain
correct conclusions. It was impossible
in the many subjects to which atten-
tion had been given that anything but
the merest outline could have been
acquired.

He did not ridicule Molly's igno-
rance or indulge in ill-founded remarks
about the teaching she had received.

Not although some chance question-
ings frequently revealed an utter in-
ability to apply some very common
place attainment of the school-room.
To prove if this were so, her father
never failed to bring up the same sub-
ject a second time, and the interest
thus awakened often developed much
profitable thought on both sides.

About this time, Mr. Bennett bought
a tract of poor, unpromising land.
"Bad investment," said his croaking
neighbor.

"So you said of Molly's schooling,"
was the good-natured reply.

A double development of resources
began. On the farm, one ragged stretch
of hilly pasture land proved the de-
posit of a valuable building stone, and
in many months went by, a produc-
tive quarry was being worked. Molly
had always "stood well" in geology;
there was an object-lesson in the grand
science which made her bring out her
text book and compare its pages with
the beautiful stone leaves upon which
God had written the earth's story long
ago. In their ricks and rambles about
the quarry, father and daughter grew
well acquainted, and the next winter's
evenings found them enjoying many
of the best books on geology and min-
eralogy.

Railroads and lumber yards made
heavy demands upon another portion
of the land which was heavily wooded.
Mr. Bennett's presence was required
almost every day, and Molly was fre-
quently his companion. Such treas-
ures of plant and animal life as were
unlocked to her eager mind! The
variety and beauty of the trees, their
modes of growth and the delicate per-
fection of their blossoms; that was a great
chapter in botany. Another scarcely
more exquisite was opened in the
multitudes of tender, beautiful things
which grow in the shaded woodlands
where the sunlight steals timidly and
the dreamy music of the wind is the
only sound. The botanical society in
the town received one very enthusias-
tic new member, and the contents of
Molly's specimen box always called
out exclamations of delight. "Such
perfect beauties! Where do you find
everything?"

Then the birds. It was an old say-
ing with Molly that their notes all
sounded just alike to her; but a year
after her graduation she would have
resented such a remark about her
feathered friends with much the same
wrath which a young mother displays
when all babies are said to "look just
alike." She learned the aristocratic
hues of the black-bird family and
knew their rich, well assured notes;
rostering old bobolink was her friend,
and the evening wren and the warbler
were too well learned to be mistaken.

In this delightful science her father
had been her constant companion,
reviving the knowledge and pleasures
of his own boyhood days.

All this time it never occurred to
Molly to be surprised by her own de-
light in books which had before proved
fruitless and uninteresting. In the writ-
ings of the great thinkers who had
been able to get behind nature and
interpret her secret love for others,
she found constant confirmation of
that which she could herself observe,
with the added advantage of superior
thought and wider research.

Molly's oft repeated request that she
might help her father some way,
"really help," was the more urgent as
he noted his increasing business and
consequent increasing care and wear-
iness. There were family letters to
write, home accounts to keep, bills
and receipts to look after. A discour-
aging mistake now and then caused
some confusion, but a prudent father
did not say it was "just like an edu-
cated woman;" it was more likely to
be something like this, "never mind,
Molly, I have yet to see your first mis-
spelled word."

To father and mother their daughter
was well high indispensable, and
every one who knew Molly Bennett
found in her an intelligent, capable
woman, whose hands were as ready
with their service as her heart with
its sympathy.

The purchase of the unpromising
land had proved a most paying enter-
prise, and in view of these two facts,
Mr. Danforth had long ago dropped
the subject of "paying investments."

Indication draws me to a moral
for the benefit of good fathers and
mothers; my young girl friends would
never forgive me if I did not answer
them.

Oh, yes, most certainly, and I have
visited Molly. (Bennett no more) in
her own. Her diploma, now seven or
eight years old, is matched by a simi-
lar document bearing the seal of a
medical college.

I never saw a pleasanter home nor
better children than Molly Jr., Nellie
and little Ben.

Coral Fishing.

Coral fishers on the coast of Italy
and Sicily begin about the middle of
February, and continue till the middle
of October. The value of the coral
varies according to its color and size;
the pale pink is the most prized, espe-
cially if it be of a uniform color
throughout, without stains. Off Torre
del Greco, near Naples, a large quan-
tity of coral is found every year; from
400 to 600 boats are sent out in search
of it, each boat being of from six to ten
tons' burden, with a crew of at least
twelve men, and costing from \$2,500
to \$3,000 a boat. The valuable pink
coral is found chiefly off the coast of
Sicily. In the year 1873 a bed was
discovered in the Straits of Messina
in which the coral, though found only
in small quantities and of a small size,
was of immense value, owing to its
beautiful pink of a uniform color, and
without any of those stains which de-
tract so much from its worth. Unfor-
tunately, the supply of coral in this
bed seems to have run short, and for
the last few years coral-fishers have
not found it worth their while to
send boats in search of it.

In 1875 a local bed was discovered
about twenty miles off the coast of
Sicily, which was invaded for the next
two years by 700 boats. This number, all crowded together in
one spot, caused great confusion, and
the Italian Government sent a man of
war to keep order among the fisher-
men. Another similar bed was dis-
covered in 1878, about ten miles fur-
ther from the coast, and in 1880 yet
another still further. The coral found
off the coast of Sicily does not grow,
as at other places, attached to rocks,
but is found clinging to any small ob-
ject it can lay hold of, such as a shell
or a fragment of coral. It is supposed
that its dark red or black color is
caused by the hardness of the water
in which it lives, although the depth
of the sea at such spots is from 300 to
450 feet. This coral is not much
esteemed in the English market, but
is prepared in large quantities for the
Indian market, at Calcutta, by being
exposed for months to the heat of the
sun, and by being kept moist, when
in time the black color gradually dis-
appears. A few years ago a large quan-
tity of Japanese coral found its way
into the market at Naples, and was
fetched as much as \$750 the kilo, in
raw branches, in spite of its being a
bad color and somewhat cloudy. This
high price was given on account of
its extraordinary size. It was the lar-
gest real coral ever known. Nothing
has been heard of it since, excepting
that the fishery was prohibited in
Japan.

The Blue-Coat Boys.

Pity has been abundantly and grati-
tiously lavished on the Blue-coat
boys, who are compelled by the laws
of their school to go about bareheaded
in most weathers. The actual sight
of the yellow stockings, the long cloak
buckled round the middle—looking
like something between an ulster and
a dressing-gown—and the head en-
tirely destitute of any covering beyond
the which nature has given it, has
often led to a notion that the Blue-coat
boys are brought up to endure the
most terrible hardships. However,
experience would probably soon con-
vince anybody who tried a short spell
of going about hatless or bonnetless—
provided he did not catch cold—that
many much worse evils have to be
encountered in the course of a life's
career than this particular infliction.

The saving of time and trouble in not
having to take off the hat in presence
of superiors, for instance, must in it-
self be an appreciable benefit. Yet
Blue-coat boys are not so badly off,
after all, for they may carry the useful
umbrella about with them in case of
rain. Consequently it may be asserted
with some confidence that but little
additional convenience would be ac-
cording to the Newgate-street scholars
were they all at once to break out into
head-coverings, while we should be
deprived of a picturesque and original
costume in the metropolitan streets if
these boys took to the same outward
habilliments as other lads.

One distinct advantage of the Blue-
coat uniform lies in the ease with
which it enables the scholars of
Christ's Hospital to be identified
among any assemblage, in London or
elsewhere. All schools go in more or
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Kossuth's Despair.

It was near here that Kossuth, that
ardent aspirant after political freedom,
and the hero of the "War of Inde-
pendence," fleeing from his pursuers,
crossed the Danube, and sought pro-
tection in Turkish territory. There
crossing the frontier he threw himself
down for the last time on the soil of
his beloved Fatherland, for whom he
had risked so much and fought so hard
and pressed on to a sobbing, passionate
kiss, and planting his foot on Turkish
territory, became, as he himself said so
touchingly described it, "like a wrecked ship
thrown up by a storm on a desert
beach."

A Turkish officer greeted

