

South-Jersey Republican

Orville E. Hoyt, Publisher.

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

Vol. 19, No. 49.

Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, December 3, 1881.

Five Cents per Copy

THE LADIES' STORE OF HAMMONTON.

TOMLIN & SMITH'S,
Corner of Bellevue & Horton St.

Hamburg Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Fancy Articles, Toys, and MILLINERY GOODS. Ladies' Furnishing Goods a Specialty. Demorest's Spring Fashions have been received.

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Where may be found the BEST ASSORTMENT of Choice Confections in Atlantic county. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts of all kinds, choice eating Apples, Messina Oranges and Lemons, Figs, Dates, and Cocoanuts; Coles & Harker's Caramels of a dozen different varieties, Cough Lozenges, Mixtures, Imperial Candy Toys, Molasses Candy, etc. Also, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Cullers, etc. Thankful for past favors a continuance to respectfully solicited.
WM. D. PACKER.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND FINE-TONED

A. B. Chase Organ

All recent Improvements. Beautiful Cases. Tone Quality Unexcelled. A No. 1 instrument in all respects. Workmanship the very best throughout. Mouse and Mop proof. Music receptacles close to exclude dust. Having, we believe, more good qualities combined than any other first-class organ in the market.

Mason & Hamlin ORGAN

Too well known to need recommendation.

Acme Organ Speaks for Itself.

I buy for net cash, in lots, direct from the manufacturers, and at the lowest possible figures, and shall sell ONLY THE VERY BEST and most reliable instruments in the market.
Your Patronage Solicited.

We Study to Please.
Terms, Cash or Easy Payments.

Elam Stockwell,
HAMMONTON, N. J.
T. & BURGESS, Agents.

ONLY \$20
for this style of PHILADELPHIA SINGER. Equal to any Singer in the market. Remember, we send it to be examined before you pay for it. This is the same style other companies retail for \$50. All Machines warranted for 3 years. Send for Illustrated Circular and Testimonials. Address **CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.,** 17 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

What will you Do?

MR. EDITOR:—The signs of the times are, to my mind, alarming. I have reference to the apparent purpose on the part of the friends of the liquor business in our town to establish, if possible, the sale of intoxicating drinks by a license from the authorities of the town. They would have us believe that in order to make our town lively and prosperous we have only to license certain houses to sell the stuff, and the object would be accomplished. Our town is often called a dead town, simply (as they would have us believe) in consequence of the absence of a licensed hotel. Would it not be better for our town to remain dead than have a business conducted that is the fruitful source, directly, of more than fifty per cent of the misery, poverty and crime in our land. There may be something worse than a dead town (admitting, for the sake of the argument, that it is dead).

This town has just sustained the loss of a public building. We always regret losses of this kind, but it would be a greater loss to our community to have the building used as a liquor house. There is an effort at the present time to work a little on the sympathies of the people by parading the great loss in the recent fire. It is rumored that certain parties are willing to rebuild, providing the people will favor licensing the new house. Let us be cautious how we give encouragement in this direction. I suppose those who propose this would do it under the impression that it would benefit the town. I wish somebody would give us a chapter on the advantages of liquor houses in a town. I can see only one benefit resulting therefrom, and this being of the very lowest type, should carry no weight—it does put money into the purse of the rum-seller. Admitting that this is a benefit, who could favor a scheme that benefits only the chief actor? Does it benefit the man who drinks? Are the mass of citizens benefitted? Who, in the light of facts can say, yes? Does it ever benefit the family of the drinker? But some tell us that a licensed house is a benefit to the town—I wish somebody would give us some light on this subject, by telling us how. They tell us it makes business lively. A mob in the street would make things lively—would you favor a mob? A runaway team would make business lively in a crowded street—would you therefore favor it? There is no doubt but a liquor-shop would make business lively for the Courts. We should have litigation to our hearts' content. Policemen would have plenty of business.

Who is to pay the bills? If the rum-seller would pay the bills which are the legitimate result of his business, I might feel differently about it: or, if those who favor the business would pay the bills I would not say so much against it. I wish to ask one question right here: Is morally or legally right to compel one class in the community to pay the bills contracted by another class? But when you vote in favor of license, you do this very thing.

Mr. Editor, in a late issue you said—"It looks now as though the question of license or no license would be prominent in the next Spring election." He who wants increased taxation will vote for license. He who desires to see street drunkards, will vote for license. He who delights in pauperism and degradation will vote for license. M. DUPUY.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1881. What of interest the public of Washington can find in the proceedings in the Guiteau trial to induce them, day after day to gather there in multitudes and implore for permission to enter and gaze upon the repulsive countenance of the assassin is more than can be explained. Yet as the trial progresses the pressure for admission becomes greater, and more stringent rules regarding entrance to the court room have to be adopted by the marshal. The frequent outbursts of Guiteau cause much annoyance, breaking in as they do upon the proceedings.

The court does not seem possessed of power to remove him, nor can it compel his silence, though threats to that end are made each day. The evidence thus far produced by the defence clearly fails to establish the insanity plea, though there are some who believe he is afflicted with mental derangement, but not to a degree sufficient to render him irresponsible for his deeds. One thing, however, has been clearly established, and that is that he has always been a chronic dead-beat, and that the world will not suffer in the slightest on being relieved of his presence.

As the van passed down Indiana avenue one afternoon, under a strong guard of mounted policemen, an elderly lady in the crowd said: "If they had taken that much care of President Garfield he would have been alive to-day."

Judge Cox is coming in for his share of popular attention in the trial. He is constantly in receipt of communications from all parts of the country criticizing his leniency towards the prisoner, and detailing to him his duty in the case. Of course, such advice is superfluous and only operates to lessen in some degree the prejudice against the assassin. There is no fear felt that if Guiteau is adjudged responsible for his act he will be hung.

Detective (?) Gibson, who has made himself conspicuous as scavenger for the Star-Route investigators, has gotten himself into serious difficulty with his superior officers. Assuming the title of "Special Assistant Attorney for the United States," he lately published a so-called "official" statement, containing information not wholly trustworthy, besides some facts in connection with the Government side of the case not intended for the public. The officers in charge of the prosecution are in doubt as to what punishment shall be selected to visit upon Gibson. At any rate an indictment of some sort seems inevitable.

Twenty-one Senators and sixty-eight Representatives have arrived in this city. The reason why this unusual number of Senators have arrived at such an early date may be traced to the fact that Cabinet changes are to be made and that a consequent re-adjustment of the lesser offices will be had. The coming contest over the Speakership may be given as the reason for the unusually large number of Representatives here. The prominent candidates are present, and are entering earnestly upon the canvass. As is usual the barter in promises is in a flourishing condition. The chairmanships of all the committees are dealt in as so much merchandise or bank paper, the exchanges being, of course, accompanied by the necessary "ifs" and "buts." Of the candidatus sentiment favors Cass of Iowa, but the balance of votes lean towards Keifer of Ohio.

Representative Dummel, of Minnesota, claims to have considerable backing. His candidacy may possibly develop much strength when the matter comes properly before the House. He has conducted, so far, the best canvass of any, because he has abstained from antagonizing the other aspirants. The Indiana men have put Hon. G. S. Orth in tanning as the dark horse, believing the other candidate will kill themselves off, and that then Mr. Orth will come out strong.

It is given out from headquarters that the President will surely announce his cabinet soon after Congress meets, though who will compose that honorable body is as much a secret as ever.

JOHN.

"How do You Manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, and thus keep myself and family in good health and spirits. See adv.

\$66 A week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We'll furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Get in as much as you, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to **H. H. HARRIS & Co.,** Portland, Maine.

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We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had **thirty-five years' experience.** Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. The largest and most splendid illustrated weekly paper. \$3.20 a year, shows the progress of science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address **MUNN & CO.,** Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

THE INDEPENDENT

The foremost religious newspaper of the United States.—THE REV. JOS. COOK.

Established in 1848, as an advocate of anti-slavery and of religious and political reform, the Independent has since become a recognized power throughout the country. Its influence has ever since been constantly growing. As it has fought against slavery and for cheap postage, so it will fight against Mormonism, for Civil-Service Reform, and for purity in politics and general uprightness in all things. It employs the best editorial talent and speaks fearlessly on all subjects. It pays for contributed articles and for editorial services more than double the amount paid by any other weekly newspaper. It publishes more religious discussions than the religious reviews, more poetry and stories than the popular monthlies, and gives more information than an annual cyclopaedia. The long cable dispatches recently published from the great Methodist Council in London are a good illustration of the Independent's consistency. A list of the most prominent religious and philosophical writers, poets, and story writers in the country is the list of the contributors of The Independent. Besides the space set aside for these writers and for editorialists, there are twenty-two distinct departments, edited by twenty-two specialists, which include Biblical Research, Sanitary, Legal, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Pedagogics, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hygienic Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Social Science, News of the Week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles and Agriculture. **32 pages in all.**

Our Terms for 1882.
One subscription one year.....\$3.00
For six months \$1.50.....For three months, \$0.75
One subscription two years.....5.00
One subscription with one new subscriber, in one year.....5.00
One subscription with two new subscribers, in one year.....7.00
One subscription with three new subscribers, in one year.....8.50
One subscription with four new subscribers, in one year.....10.00
One subscription five years.....10.00
Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

These reduced prices (\$2 per annum in clubs of five or more) are very much lower than any of the standard religious weeklies. Subscribe with your friends and get the low rate. We offer no premiums. Contrary to the custom of all the religious newspapers, The Independent will accept of no payment at the end of the time for which payment is made. Send postal card for free specimen copy and Judge for yourself. Address—

THE INDEPENDENT, 251 Broadway, New York.

C. C. C. C.,
Or Trenton Business College,
TRENTON, N. J.

Seventeenth Year.

Will open for the reception of Students September 1st. Session begins September 5th. Application for admission may be made at the College Office, or through the mail by addressing the principal. They will be entered in the order received. The College Annual, containing important announcements and full particulars, can be had by application to
A. J. RIDER, Principal.

W. H. MABREY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, And All SEWING MACHINE TRIMMINGS.

**414 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.**

\$2 Watch. Stem-wind. \$1.50. White metal Hunting Case. \$2.50. Imitation gold \$4. Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best for your own use or as a gift. Valuable catalogues free. **TITON, COY. & CO.,** 133 Nassau St., New York.

Philadelphia & Atlantic City

Time-table of May 7, 1881.

	M'd	Acc	Acc	Sund'y
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Philadelphia.....	7:00	8:00	4:00	8:00
Camden.....	4:45	5:20	4:20	8:22
Oakland.....	4:57	5:27	4:27	8:29
Williamstown Junction.....	5:58	6:08	5:08	9:06
Cedar Brook.....	6:03	6:13	5:13	9:14
Hammoncton.....	6:31	6:40	5:40	9:21
Da Costa.....	7:06	7:28	6:32	9:31
Elwood.....	7:20	7:33	6:38	9:37
Egg Harbor.....	8:03	8:41	6:45	9:45
Atlantic City, Ar.....	8:20	9:01	6:55	9:54
	9:25	10:30	6:55	10:25
Atlantic City.....	7:15	10:45	7:35	9:35
Pleasantville.....	7:30	11:10	7:50	9:50
Egg Harbor.....	7:55	11:47	8:15	10:15
Elwood.....	8:03	12:16	8:23	10:23
Da Costa.....	8:10	12:20	8:30	10:30
Hammoncton.....	8:16	12:29	8:36	10:36
Wineflow Junction.....	8:24	12:55	8:44	10:44
Cedar Brook.....	8:35	1:10	8:55	10:55
Williamstown Junction.....	8:41	1:20	9:01	11:01
Oakland.....	9:12	2:40	9:28	11:28
Camden.....	9:12	2:40	9:44	11:44
Philadelphia.....	9:30		9:50	12:05

The CENTURY Magazine, Scribner's Monthly

For the Coming Year.

With the November number began the new series under the title of "The Century Magazine," which will be, in fact, a new, enlarged, and improved "Scribner." The page is somewhat longer and wider, admitting pictures of a larger size, and increasing the reading matter about

Fourteen Additional Pages.

The following is a summary of the leading features of the year:

A new novel by Mrs. Burnett

(Author of "That Girl of Lore's," etc.) entitled "Through One Administration," a story of Washington life.

Studies of the Louisiana Creoles,
By Geo. W. Cable, author of "The Grandissime," etc. A series of illustrated papers on the traditions and romance of Creole life in Louisiana.

A Novel by W. D. Howells,
Author of "A Chance Acquaintance," etc., dealing with characteristic features of American life.

Ancient and Modern Sculpture.
A "History of Ancient Sculpture," by Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell, to contain the finest series of engravings yet published of the masterpieces of sculpture. There will also be papers on "Living English Sculptors," and on the "Younger Sculptors of America," fully illustrated.

The Opera in New York.
By Richard Grant White. A popular and valuable series, to be illustrated with wonderful completeness and beauty.

Architecture and Decoration in America.
Will be treated in a way to interest both non-builder and housewife, with many practical as well as beautiful illustrations from recent designs.

Representative Men and Women of the Nineteenth Century.
Biographical sketches, accompanied by portraits of George Eliot, Robert Browning, Rev. Frederick W. Robertson (by the late Dean Stanley), Matthew Arnold, Christina Rossetti, and Cardinal Newman, and of the younger American authors, William D. Howells, Henry James, Jr., and Geo. W. Cable.

Scenes of Thackeray's, Hawthorne's and George Eliot's Novels.
Succeeding the illustrated series on the scenes of Dickens's novels.

The Reform of the Civil Service.
Arrangements have been made for a series of addresses on this pressing political question.

Poetry and Poets in America.
There will be studies of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, and others, by E. C. Siedman.

Stories, Sketches, and Essays
May be expected from Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, "Mark Twain," Edward Eggleston, Henry James, Jr., John Muir, Miss Gordon Cumming, "H. H.," George W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, A. C. Rowland, F. D. Millet, Noah Brooks, Frank R. Stockton, Constance F. Woolson, H. H. Boyesen, Albert Stickney, Washington Gladden, John Burroughs, Parker Godwin, Thomas Salviat, Henry Kiss, Ernest Ingersoll, E. L. Godkin, E. S. Washburn, and many others.

One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Titicaca," and an original Life of Bewick, the engraver, by Austin Dobson, are among other features to be later announced.

The Editorial Departments
Throughout will be unusually complete, and "The World's Work" will be considerably enlarged.

The price of The Century Magazine will remain at \$4 per year—35 cents a number. The portrait (size 2 1/2 x 7) of the late Dr. Holland, issued just before his death, photographed from a life-sized drawing by W. H. Eaton, will possess a new interest to the readers of this magazine. It is offered at \$5 retail, or together with "The Century Magazine" for \$6.50. Subscriptions are taken by the publishers, and by book-sellers and and new-dealers everywhere.

THE CENTURY COMPANY,
Union Square, New York City.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	H. A. A. A. M. F. S. A.
Philadelphia.....	6:04 4:30 8:00 5:00
Cooper's Point.....	12:44 8:10 8:12
Penn. R. R. Junc.....	6:18 4:46 8:15 5:18
Haddonfield.....	6:35 4:57 8:26 5:32
Ashland.....	6:44 5:04 8:32 5:39
Kirkwood.....	6:50 5:08 8:37 5:45
Berlin.....	7:04 5:21 8:48 5:56
Atco.....	7:13 5:28 8:54 6:02
Waterford.....	7:21 5:37 9:05 6:11
Ancoara.....	7:26 5:42 9:11 6:16
Wineflow Junc.....	7:31 5:48 9:17 6:22
Hammoncton.....	7:37 5:55 9:23 6:29
Da Costa.....	6:00 6:28 9:35
Elwood.....	6:09 6:36 9:42
Egg Harbor.....	6:18 6:46 9:52
Pomona.....	6:28 6:57 10:02
Absecon.....	6:38 7:08 10:12
Atlantic.....	6:50 7:21 10:25
May's Landing.....	6:40 7:08

U. TRAINS.

Station.	H. A. A. A. M. F. S. A.
Philadelphia.....	7:35 9:20 5:50 6:20
Cooper's Point.....	7:28 9:12 5:40 6:12
Penn. R. R. Junc.....	7:23 9:08 5:35 6:07
Haddonfield.....	7:07 8:58 5:24 5:57
Ashland.....	6:57 8:52 5:18 5:47
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Absecon.....	7:15 3:45 4:15
Atlantic.....	7:00 3:30 4:00
May's Landing.....	7:10 4:00

Up express stops at Hammoncton 8:48 A. M.
Philadelphia 9:50. Down express leaves S. Oly. at 3:30 p. m., Hammoncton, 4:29, Atlantic, 5:15

\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many now working wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work falls to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, **H. HARRIS & Co.,** Portland, Maine.

The Republican.

(Entered as second class matter.)

ORVILLE E. HOYT,
Editor and Publisher.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1891.

Mr. C. G. Bremmer, Republican Assemblyman from the Eighth District of Essex County, is very ill with consumption, and fears are entertained that he will not be able to take his seat even if he survives until the meeting of the Legislature.

The recount of the votes in the Third Assembly District of Mercer County, before Chief Justice Beasley, was concluded on Saturday, resulting in giving Wm. J. Convery, Democrat, the majority over Wm. Osseburg, Republican. This will make the Assembly stand 33 Democrats and 29 Republicans, giving Mr. Convery, of Jersey City, the anti-monopoly, enough strength to make the vote on the organization of the House a tie if he should vote with the Republicans. A tie vote means a compromise.

Mr. Elihu Vedder, the well-known American artist, lately returned from Rome, has been working since last summer upon a permanent cover for THE CENTURY Magazine. The new cover, which is just completed, is to consist, not of one design, but really of five—four of them for the different seasons of the year. Surrounding each are appropriate emblems for every month in the year, and in each will appear an emblematic female figure of great dignity. The mid-winter cover will, perhaps, be the most striking of all, as in the background is seen the Aurora Borealis. The general color of the paper of the present cover will be preserved, whilst the ink will be of a somewhat deeper tint, and the general massing of the letters will also be retained; otherwise, the design is entirely fresh and original.

News Items.

An expert examination of Bergen county finances since 1876 shows over \$10,000 deficit by County Collectors, and also frauds upon the county by the Freeholders, who have been supplied with whiskey, cigars, etc., which were charged as "groceries" or tobacco for the poor; in overvaluing salaries, charging for work not done, etc.

The annual meeting of the State Temperance Alliance will be held in the Green Street M. E. Church, Trenton, December 6th and 7th. A strong programme for two full days has been prepared. There will be a mass meeting each evening. The distinguished Miss Frances E. Willard will deliver one of the addresses. The Revs. Dr. J. B. Graw, J. Hall McHavine and Dr. R. Aikman will also speak. All churches and temperance societies are invited to send delegates. The general public is invited to attend as well as temperance people.

The Trenton Gazette says that game of all sorts is extremely scarce in this State on account of the deep snows and severe weather of last winter, and our gunners should give the quails and rabbits a rest for the season. Instead of doing this there have been more gunners than usual scouring the woods and fields for everything in the shape of game thus far this fall, and unless the wholesale destruction be soon stopped the quails and rabbits will be surely annihilated in this State. Farmers should band together and strictly prohibit gunning on their premises this year.

A singular story comes from Washington's old home at Mount Vernon. At 1:30 Tuesday afternoon an old clock, which was bought by Washington more than a century ago and has stood for many years in what was known as the "River Room," broke its silence by distinctly striking, it is said, three times. The superintendent of the place says the old clock has not been wound up for more than forty years. In fact, many of the works had been carried away by relic hunters. The colored servants refuse to enter the room, deeming the striking the work of the General's ghost.

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plaster make Carter's S. W. & B. Bacheche Plaster the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

One day at dinner Curran sat opposite Lord Norbury, who was famous for his severity as a judge. "Curran," asked Norbury, "is that hung beef before you?" "You try it, my lord, and it's sure to be," was the reply.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Middle Road School.

For the week ending Thursday, December 1, 1891.

Carle Elin, 100	Fred Tyler, 95
Carle Elin, 100	Fred Tyler, 95
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Central High School.

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 1, 1891.

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New Supply

OF

School Books,

Stationery,

Notions,

Boots & Shoes

Hats, etc.

Just received, and for sale at the

Lowest

Possible

Prices.

AT

E. H. CARPENTER'S

Hammonton, N. J.

The new Sigwalt Family Sewing

Machine. Price only

\$25.:

Best

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A Good

Assortment.

Can give you any price you want.

Autograph

Albums.

The world-renowned

Arnold's Ink

From bottles at five cents

To quarts at sixty cents.

Besides these, we keep

Combs, Brushes,

Toilet Waters, Extracts,

Soaps—Castile and others

Almost everything in our line you will

find us well stocked with. We'll

trust you well, and guarantee

our stock to be of the very best quality.

Very Respectfully,

A. W. COCHRAN,

DRUGGIST, HAMMONTON

"Superb" Flavoring Extracts.

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THIS PAPER

has been published

for the first time

The Republican.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1891.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Mr. Thompson, County Treasurer,

was in town on Monday.

On Monday, a little girl made

her debut in Hammonton society this week.

Mrs. J. A. Gould returned from

Atlantic City, this week, and is "at home" to

friends.

As we go to press, the Aikton

house is being swung into position, fronting

on Vine Street.

Thursday, Dec. 1st, 1891, nine

o'clock A. M., raining, and mercury at sixty

degrees above zero.

Miss Lizzie Cogley is visiting

friends in New York City, and in various por-

tions of New York State.

The Baptists have resolved to hold

their weekly prayer-meetings at the resi-

dence of their members.

One evening lately, Rev. Father

Easton baptized five infants, children of Italian

parents, at the residence of Mr. L. W. Cogley.

The M. E. Church have decided

to have their organ supplied, in the lecture

room of their church, on Tuesday evening,

Dec. 1st.

Rev. J. H. Shinn has issued a

new business card, containing the Officers

and Committees of Atlantic City Council—

1891-1892.

Will the insurance company—

of their detective—of the \$10,000 paid to have

been offered for evidence to convict the Ham-

mononton House incendiary.

Messrs. D. C. Potter and W. B.

Matthews, of Smith's Piano and Organ busi-

ness, are in Atlantic City, success to them, say

we.

Notice is hereby given that appli-

cation will be made to the next Legislature

for an act to restore David Clifford of the

County of Atlantic to the rights of citizen-

ship.

Mrs. A. Willoughby, from St.

Paul, Minn., visited friends in Hammonton

leaving for home on Tuesday last, very

much pleased with Hammonton and its

people.

Please remember Prof. Chandler's

The Republican.

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Agricultural.

When Cows May Be Kept at a Profit.

Dr. E. L. Sturtevant has this article in the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, which is not only timely, but very instructive.

In every herd of cows there are animals which differ widely among themselves in their adaptability for profit. Each animal has a different digestive power, different tastes, different aptitudes, from every other animal. In one animal increase of food may result in the laying on of flesh rather than in increase of quantity of milk yield—or vice versa, one animal may keep up a uniform yield of milk under a considerable change of food, while another animal shut responds in milk yield to slight changes in food. The owner who carefully studies the aptitude of each cow in his herd will usually be able to point out such cows as can be kept profitably on coarse fodders and little grain, and such other cows as can more profitably be forced by high feeding into large yield of milk. As there exists this individual difference between cows in utilizing such food as they obtain, it follows that as a herd is usually constituted, some cows are kept at a profit, and certain other cows at a diminished profit, or perhaps at a loss.

In the fall season, while the farmer is preparing for the winter, it is well to consider the relation between the food stored and the cattle kept, and carefully figure whether the season's crops are sufficient, or more than sufficient, to maintain the live stock already possessed. It is also well to consider whether certain crops can be more profitably sold outright for cash than on the farm, and whether, in order to do this, some of the live stock not better be sold before winter closes in.

These two ideas, viz.: the difference that exist between individual animals in economy of food and in product, and the changing relations between the values of feeding crops and the animal products, should lead the farmer to a careful study and thought in the autumn, and will usually justify the disposal of certain animals that do not respond profitably to the winter feeding, and such exist in the majority of herds. A milch cow weighing 1000 pounds is generally calculated to require for her support and profit three per cent. of her live weight daily in food for eighty pounds of hay as its equivalent. As in this region the winter may be considered as six months' duration, this means two and three-quarters tons of hay. In the six months' pasturing it is difficult to assign a representative value, but let us, keeping on the safe side, for the sake of even figures, calculate the cost of the yearly keep of a cow at three tons of hay. Now, when hay is at a certain cost that is, possesses a certain cash value—it is easy to figure out the quantity of milk a cow has to annually produce in order, at a given price, to cover the value of the food; thus:—

A cow must yield annually to equal the value of three tons of hay consumed:

When hay is	Quarts	At 3 cents
work	1,200	36.00
150 tons	1,500	45.00
200 tons	2,000	60.00
250 tons	2,500	75.00
300 tons	3,000	90.00

According to the most recent statistics available, those for 1879, the average value of hay in Massachusetts is \$16 a ton. In suburban localities hay is frequently sold at \$20 a ton. In New York State, the average price is \$9.79 per ton. The average price of milk, as deducted from the cheese factory returns of New York State, is about 2 cents a quart; as paid to the farmer by the milk contractors for city supply about Boston, from 3 to 3½ cents a quart.

We thus have presented to us the question of relations. A cow which consumes three tons of hay a year must give, on the average, in New York State, \$29.77 worth of milk, or 1290 quarts, in order to cover the value of her food. In suburban Massachusetts, with hay at \$20, the same animal yield 2000 quarts at three cents in order to cover the value of her food. Now, in New York State the average yield per cow is calculated to not exceed 1300 quarts, while the yield of good herds is placed at 1600 quarts.

Another deduction, of value to the suburban farmer especially, is that if through the individual aptitude of the cow the 2000 quarts required to pay for the hay at \$20 per ton can be obtained through the use of coarser fodders or changed feed equivalent to \$10 a ton for hay, then the superior skill of the chooser and feeder of the cow is

equivalent to 1000 quarts of extra yield. These figures are but rough illustrations of certain conditions which appertain to dairy husbandry, the methods under which competition and low prices of product are to be met, and the value of intelligent calculation to the farmer.

There are certain facts which in this connection should be well apprehended—1. That breed is superior to feed, that is, that the animal the fodder is fed out to is of more consequence, under conditions of good farming, than the money value of the food. Feed does not produce milk in the dry cow; high feeding can not force a scant milker by inheritance into a large milker; the cow of milking habit and strong digestive power can utilize unsuitable fodder, and give satisfactory and profitable flow under circumstances when the high value of suitable fodder cannot justify feeding such material with the hope of profit. Hence: 2. Whether we shall feed highly, feed food of high or low value for maintenance or for milk, is a question to be determined by the character of the animal and the relation of values. 3. The cow of profitable aptitude is one to keep; the cow of unprofitable aptitude should be sold off at once, and every herd contains usually more than one, and thus the herd shall be in a condition for the owner to secure profit by studying the value relations between the unmarketable products of his farm, the various purchasable foods, and the salable products of his growth.

Art, Artists, and Literature.

The essay on the American brand of the daily newspaper read by Charles Dudley Warner before the Social Science Association comes out in minuscule size from the shop of James R. Osgood & Co. It is a well pocket essay.

Towards the close of the present year it is hoped that the work of printing the letters of Peter the Great will be commenced. Some difficulty is being experienced in collecting many of the letters, as they are in private hands.

The painting of the Cliffs of St. Levan, Cornwall, by William T. Richards, sold at \$2500 at the Chicago Exhibition. This has been the most profitable art exhibition ever held in that city, and the character of the work sold indicates a growing taste in art.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's new novel, "Fortune's Fool," will be begun in the December number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. Professor Masson contributes the first of a series of papers on "Thomas Carlyle's Edinburgh Life" to the new number of that periodical.

The mosaics designed for the enrichment of the dome of the Pantheon, Paris, the execution of which has occupied nearly four years, will very shortly be completed so far as regards one of the pictures; but the artist employed do not expect to finish their work in less than three years and a half.

The first volume of the "Memoirs" of Lucien Bonaparte, which is being edited by Colonel Jung, will bring the work down to 1800, when Lucien went as Ambassador to Spain. The second treatise of the period from his departure from Spain to his arrival at Rome; the third will close with his death in 1840.

It is stated that the impatiently expected Talleyrand "Memoirs" consist for the most part of an informal diary, written up by the Prince from day to day. The heavy labor of editing was practically completed by M. de Bacourt before his death. They will probably not see the light for at least five years.

A commission for a life-size statue of Lafayette has been given to J. Q. A. Ward by Mr. John P. Howard, of Burlington, who proposes to present it to the University of Vermont. The pertinency of such a statue there arises from the fact that Lafayette was present when the foundation stone of that institution was laid.

Mr. Frank Vincent, Jr., whose enlarged edition of "The Land of the White Elephant" appeared very recently, is already at work on a new edition containing further changes and some additions. The name of Mr. Millais appears as one of four from which a selection will be made by the Académie des Beaux-Arts to fill up the foreign membership left vacant by the death of Herr Stracke, the Berlin architect.

"No," said Jones, "I didn't mind having the dog run between my legs. But when the contemptible owner of the whistled to the dog as he was half

through and made him turn round suddenly to go back, I grew mad." Mr. Rossetti's poems are having a great sale in London. Fifty copies of both volumes were sold from one shop in the Strand in one hour, on the day they appeared.

Both daughters of the late Doctor Holland have talent for drawing, the younger, Miss Kate Holland, exhibiting the greater. It is inherited from their father, who, in his youth, drew a great deal.

The erratic Whistler's picture at the Academy of the Pine Arts is attracting great attention. It is entitled "An Arrangement in Black and Gray," and is a striking portrait of the artist's mother.

The oil paintings in the Fales collection, now being sold at public sale in New York city, are bringing very handsome prices.

FARM, GARDEN, HOUSE.

Farm Hints.

When heavy rains follow a long dry spell, the potatoes which have completed their growth, if left in the ground, will start into growth, and be much injured. It can be put down as a safe rule, no matter what the season is, that the potatoes should be dug as soon as they are ripe.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: "An old hen in this town sat for two weeks on thirteen eggs, but became disgusted during the heated term and quit her nest. A week afterward the deserted eggs showed life, and nine little motherless chicks are now in the yard, hatched out by the heat of the weather, and the hen refuses to own or scratch for them."

The German gardeners, who give much attention to the cultivation of violets, have succeeded in transforming the nature of that modest flower. By preventing it from blooming for some years, and training it to grow upright, they produce small violet trees of palm like appearance, about five and a half inches high, crowned with leaves and luxuriant blossoms.

An Iowa farmer gives this method of destroying cabbage worms:—Take of saltpetre and common salt each a tablespoonful, dissolve in a little hot water, and add twelve quarts of cold water and apply to the cabbages in the heat of the day when the sun shines. If you apply with a good sprinkler, and do your work thoroughly, one application will be sufficient.

The Zanesville *Courier* notices as something remarkable the fact that Mr. William Roberts, of that city, raised a small crop of cotton this year, which is now ready for picking. The mean temperature of the Muskingum valley, from April to October, is higher than in the cotton growing regions of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, and a fair crop of cotton can be grown almost any year.

Sandy loam, or gravel with a porous sub-soil, says Mr. Westland, is the best soil for apple growing. I think it is important that the sub-soil should be sufficiently porous to be well drained.

I think a southerly aspect is the best for an orchard. Natural or artificial under-draining must, therefore, be considered the first condition of successful and profitable apple culture. For an apple orchard, I prefer a soil that is neither too strong nor too light a soil, with, if possible, a mixture of limestone; the soil to be well drained. As to the difference between clay soil and sandy soil, I find that those who live on a clayey soil call everybody else's sand, and vice versa.

I like a sufficient amount of sand, so that it will not bake like brick, and enough clay, so that the moisture will not leech through. —*Ontario Agricultural Commission.*

Long John's Advice.

Long John Wentworth tells a story about his stopping at a hotel in New York one night, and being kept awake by a man peeping from the room above. Occasionally he would hear a moan of anguish, and he went up there, like a good Samaritan, to see if he could not relieve the sufferer.

"My friend," said Long John, gazing sympathetically at the haggard face of the stranger, "What can I do for you? Are you ill?"

"No."

"What ails you, then?"

"I have a note for \$10,000 coming due to-morrow, and haven't a nickel to pay it with."

"Oh, pshaw," said Long John, "go to bed and let the other fellow do the walking."

Facts and Fancies.

—Good Guessing.—Prior to the census, the guesses at our population set it down at 50,000,000. The official figures are 50,155,788.

Three architects of a sect of Greek dissenters have been released, by order of the Czar, from a cloister where they have been imprisoned since 1865 for their heretical opinions.

Mr. George Macdonald, novelist, with a theological purpose, has done a serial for the next volume of the *Sunday Magazine*.

—Add a little glycerine to the grease applied to harness, and it will be kept in a soft and pliable state in spite of the ammoniacal exhalations of the stable, which tend to make it brittle.

—Two cows well sheltered in winter will produce more milk and butter than three unsheltered animals, though no more than half the feed required for the three should be given to the two.

—A small quantity of ashes given to pigs while fattening is found very beneficial, as their food is generally rich in phosphoric acid and deficient in lime, which the ashes supply. In this way the phosphoric acid is made available as a food.

—A good cow has a full eye, a small and short head, a deep and a wide and sunken between the eye, a soft and loose skin, deep from the loin to the udder and a very small tail, a thin udder and a square bag, with teats a good distance from each other, and one which, when milked, shrinks to a small compass.

—Steel tools should never be heated, either for forging or tempering, in a fresh coal fire unless it be charcoal. If coke is not at hand the fire should be allowed to burn until all the gas is burned out of the coal before the steel is introduced.

Our Young Folks.

The Weasel's Cunning.

The remarkable sagacity of the weasel was well illustrated by an incident which actually occurred in the suburbs of Santa Barbara. A gentleman's barn was infested with rats, and he was greatly annoyed by their depredations. They have been gradually disappearing, however, during the last few weeks. The gentleman finally discovered the cause of their disappearance in a very wide-awake weasel, which was engaged at the time in a very vigorous combat with an unusually large-sized rat. The latter proved too much for his adversary, and finally chased his weaselship out of the barn. A few mornings later the gentleman again found the same animals engaged in a similar battle. The weasel at last ran into a hole it had burrowed through a pile of hardened compost. This hole was quite large at the entrance, but the outlet was scarcely large enough to admit the passage of the weasel's body. The weasel darted into the hole with the rat at its heels. A moment later the weasel emerged from the other side and ran quickly around the compost pile, and again entered the hole, this time in his enemy's rear. The gentleman, interested in the proceedings, watched the place some time, and found that while the weasel came out, digging into the compost, he found the rat quite dead and partly eaten. The weasel had arranged his trap so that the rat could enter, but becoming closely wedged in the narrow portion of the hole, could be attacked at a disadvantage and easily killed.

A Kind Word Costs Nothing.

Who are the boys that succeed in the world? This, my young friends, is a very important question for you to answer. Shall I answer it for you? As you and I are strangers, let me say that I have had thousands of boys under my care, as a teacher, and that I know who succeed in the nobler walks of life. I have watched these successful boys in the school-room, in the store, in the college, on the farm—everywhere.

One trait of character is possessed by all of them in a greater or less degree, viz.: they all have great powers of concentration. Whatever they do, they do with all their might. If a lesson is to be learned, they bring all the powers of their mind to the task, until it is mastered. They do not allow their minds to wander off now upon this subject, and then upon that; but with an iron will and an unconquerable determination, they give the task to be performed, whether of the head or the hand, undivided and close attention till the work is done. This power of concentration is the secret of successful success over another in the same

class. How you study, is of greater importance than what, or how much you study.

I have in mind, now, several of my old scholars who are eminent as lawyers, physicians, ministers of the Gospel, civil engineers, builders, merchants and farmers, all of whom were noted in school for their undivided and close attention to whatever had to be done, either at their desks in preparing their lessons, or in the class-room at recitation.

I remember one of these boys in particular, although it is nearly thirty years since he was a student in my school. I can see him now at my desk, working at a difficult problem in algebra or arithmetic, or trying to translate a sentence in Latin or Greek. It mattered not what the study was, he always entered upon it with the same resolute determination to master it in the same possible time. He seemed to bring his whole body, as well as all the powers of his mind, to the accomplishment of his task.

Now he would extend one leg, and then the other; now run his fingers through his hair, and then perhaps twist his nose, his eyes meanwhile intently fixed upon his book, and he saw nothing, heard nothing, until that lesson was thoroughly prepared. He never failed at recitation. That boy has been for several years one of the most prominent judges of this country, and one of the most eminent of the governors of New Jersey.

Several sportsmen in pursuit of game in Formentera, one of the Balearic Islands, suddenly came upon a great excavation, the entrance to which was covered with a bag which grew into the ground. They proceeded to explore it, and having with some difficulty removed several large stones found themselves in a well-built chamber of Moorish design, the walls of which were ornamented with undecipherable characters. In the middle of the chamber were two tombs of admirable workmanship. On removing the metal covers by which they were closed the explorers discovered two colossal mummified bodies, one of the men being that of a young woman, the other that of a man. On the head of the woman was a diadem set with stones, which, if genuine, are of inestimable value. Around her neck was a necklace of large pearls, two enormous ear-rings were attached to her ears, and her fingers were covered with rings. On the head of the man was an imperial crown, and in his right hand he held a sceptre. Six of the discoverers remained to guard the treasure and the others left for Madrid to consult the authorities. The inhabitants are said to have known of the cavern, but had never entered it, thinking it was only a resort of serpents.

Learning to Sew.

To be handy with the needle is one of the sterling accomplishments of every educated woman. To be able to take the "stitch in time," is worth all the time and trouble that are required to learn the art. Like walking, reading and many other things which we come to do without special thought, the learning to sew is a slow process, and should be begun while the child is still quite young.

The landlord, a big, burly fellow, for whom music had no charms whatever, replied that he had no time to pay attention to such a thing; but his wife, catching sight of pretty, dark-eyed Rose, pulled her husband roughly by the arm, saying: "Get out with you! the child shall sing a song!" And the host of farm laborers muttered an approval.

"Here!" cried one of them, taking Rose in his arms and hoisting her on to an enormous beer barrel. Stand there, lass, and let us hear thee sing a song, and do thee sing well, and we will give thee a copper. And again the men signified their approval.

Blind Bob, the boy who before he went blind, had a good position in the provincial orchestra, raised his beautiful notes of "The Lost Rose of Summer" rang through the old building. Blind Bob was a capital player, and even the hard-hearted landlord stared in astonishment. But he stared considerably more when little Rose commenced to sing. She had a very pretty voice, and well knew how to use it. Her audience listened very attentively until it was finished, then a col-

lection was made, and Rose had several coppers placed in her lap. "I say, lass," said one of the men, "can't she sing 'Home, Sweet Home'?" "Yes, sir," replied Rose, "if my father will play it. But he don't like me to sing that because—"

"Hush, child!" whispered Blind Bob, "we have nothing to get a lodging. Sing it, Rose." And once more Rose raised his violin to his shoulder, and this time struck up the plaintive air of "Home, Sweet Home." Then Rose commenced to sing; but no sooner did she get to the line, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," than Blind Bob let the bow glide off his instrument, and, slinking on a stool, burst into tears.

"Oh, don't father," cried Rose, leaping from the barrel and placing her little arms about his neck: "I won't sing any more."

"What ails thee, man?" asked one of the laborers.

"Oh, sir, he never sings that," said Rose, because it puts him in mind of mamma. That was mamma's song before she died, oh, ever so long!"

"Poor little thing!" murmured the landlord, handing the child a few more coppers. "Here, my dear, sit down with your father and eat this"—placing a plate of meat in her hands—"and you will be refreshed."

Both father and daughter were very glad of it, and there they sat until darkness came over the country. Then Blind Bob, led by his daughter, went forth.

"Rose," said Bob, after they had walked a little way, "it is a warm night. Shall we sleep under the hedge, as we have before? We shall save the little money we have, and on the morrow we shall get to London."

"If you wish it, father; I am quite willing."

So it was decided, and in the long grass under a hedge crept Rose and her father. Poor Bob was tired and very soon he dropped off to sleep. Rose lay down, but for a very long time she was wide awake and looking at the starlit skies, thinking maybe of her mother. Soon, however, nature got the better of her, and she, too, slept.

"Rose, my child! Rose, it is time to go, isn't it? It is daylight, isn't it, Rose?"

No answer.

"Rose," continued Bob, as he stretched out his hands on all sides. "Rose, my pet, where are you? Rose?"

"Alas! the pretty voice of his child made no response."

Blind Bob started to his feet, the cold perspiration upon his brow; his breath came in short, quick gasps, and then, as if bursting from his very heart, he shrieked: "Rose! Rose!"

He stood in front of him gave back the echo, "Rose! Rose!"

"Oh, my God!" he moaned, "where can she be—where is my child? Rose! Rose!"

At this moment a waggon came down the road, and, seeing Bob frantically waving his hands, he asked: "Well, mon, what ails thee?"

"My child!" replied Bob. "I have lost my child!" and he explained that he and his Rose had been sleeping under the hedge, and she had suddenly disappeared. The waggoner poked up the violin and the bow, which he placed in Bob's hands. Then he looked about on all sides, to the right and to the left, but no child met his eyes.

"She may have gone flower-gathering," said the waggoner.

"She may," replied Bob. "I will sit me down here and wait awhile." And sit down he did, and time after time he played, hoping that the sound might catch her ears; but hour after hour passed away, until a wayfarer informed him that night had again set in, and not until then did Bob rise and totter off, muttering:

"Lost! Lost! My stolen—stolen in her sleep!"

Ten years passed away. Blind Bob had been traveling all over the country, but not one word did he hear of his lost child. Those who had known him in better times, when he was in the orchestra of the provincial theatres, took compassion upon him and inserted advertisements in many papers, both London and provincial, but no reply came. Bob's hair had changed from brown to pure white, his form was bowed, and it took him a long time now to walk a mile. But everywhere he went he was greeted with great respect. All took compassion upon the poor old man, and they considered his feelings, for never once did they mention the name of his child. Well, as we have said, ten years had passed away and July had again come round. This year Bob determined to try his luck in London, and with that intention he set off, and

Trust them as long as You can.

Look not with suspicion on others because at one time you were fooled; the world is too full of misgivings. With sin and deceit it is filled. Yet judge not too harshly the next one who may offer a friendly hand. Nor think of your past wrongs too often, but trust all as long as you can.

Speak not in rough words to the fallen. Perhaps they may yet rise again; though little dost know their temptations, thou little dost know their heart's pain. If God in His infinite mercy has spared you the grief they have felt, your heart should respond in thanksgiving, and pride in humility meet.

There is much to offend the senses, there is much to disgust the taste; yet often the best of material may be gathered from seeming waste. 'Tis not for us to flatter ourselves; to the depths of another's sin—God sees not, as man, but the outward. He looks at the motive within.

Our life has its sweet and its bitter, but often the bitter is sweetest; but even the sweetest of gardens we still can discover some weeds. Yet our days might be made much brighter, if we only would try this plan: Of seeking to cover men's failings; And trust all as long as we can.

"Home, Sweet Home!"

"Rose, my pet, where are you?"

"Here, father, by your side."

"That's right, my dear; keep close, keep close."

"It was only gathering one of those wild roses, father. They are so beautiful!"

"Aye, aye, my child. I dare say they are very beautiful, but these eyes can't see them. Let me touch it, my dear; let me smell it. Aye, it is very sweet, but it is not sweet as my Rose. Not half so sweet. Come along, my pet, and keep close."

The speakers were proceeding along a country road in the evening of what had been a broiling July day. One was a pretty, dark-haired, dark-eyed maiden of some ten summers, the other was a man of about fifty years of age. Both were very poorly clad—indeed, they were almost in tatters. The girl carried in his left hand a bag which contained a violin and bow. In his right was a small bundle, while upon his breast was a card, upon which was written the one word, "Blind."

Both of them had evidently traveled far that day, for they were dirt covered, and looked thoroughly worn out. The child now obeyed her father's request, and kept close to him. Slowly they walked along the road, until at last the man stopped, and, opening his bundle, handed the child half a biscuit.

"Here, Rose," he said, "this is all you can have to eat to-day. Eat that slowly. It will ease your hunger."

"Didn't you say we should come to a village before long, father?"

"Yes, my dear, I did. Look ahead, and see if you can see the spire of a church in the distance."

The girl shaded her eyes with her hands and looked ahead.

"Yes, father," she replied; "I do just see a spire rising out of the trees, but it seems a long way off."

"No, it is not very far. Come, Rose, take my hand; we shall soon be there."

The poor child heaved a little sigh, and taking his hand, they once more proceeded. Before long they came to the village of Stanton, and the blind fiddler, for such he was, entered the Plough Inn and asked the landlord whether he should play him a tune in return for some refreshments.

"And my little Rose shall sing you a song," he said.

The landlord, a big, burly fellow, for whom music had no charms whatever, replied that he had no time to pay attention to such a thing; but his wife, catching sight of pretty, dark-eyed Rose, pulled her husband roughly by the arm, saying: "Get out with you! the child shall sing a song!"

And the host of farm laborers muttered an approval.

"Here!" cried one of them, taking Rose in his arms and hoisting her on to an enormous beer barrel. Stand there, lass, and let us hear thee sing a song, and do thee sing well, and we will give thee a copper. And again the men signified their approval.

Blind Bob, the boy who before he went blind, had a good position in the provincial orchestra, raised his beautiful notes of "The Lost Rose of Summer" rang through the old building. Blind Bob was a capital player, and even the hard-hearted landlord stared in astonishment. But he stared considerably more when little Rose commenced to sing. She had a very pretty voice, and well knew how to use it. Her audience listened very attentively until it was finished, then a col-

lection was made, and Rose had several coppers placed in her lap. "I say, lass," said one of the men, "can't she sing 'Home, Sweet Home'?" "Yes, sir," replied Rose, "if my father will play it. But he don't like me to sing that because—"

"Hush, child!" whispered Blind Bob, "we have nothing to get a lodging. Sing it, Rose." And once more Rose raised his violin to his shoulder, and this time struck up the plaintive air of "Home, Sweet Home." Then Rose commenced to sing; but no sooner did she get to the line, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," than Blind Bob let the bow glide off his instrument, and, slinking on a stool, burst into tears.

"Oh, don't father," cried Rose, leaping from the barrel and placing her little arms about his neck: "I won't sing any more."

"What ails thee, man?" asked one of the laborers.

"Oh, sir, he never sings that," said Rose, because it puts him in mind of mamma. That was mamma's song before she died, oh, ever so long!"

"Poor little thing!" murmured the landlord, handing the child a few more coppers. "Here, my dear, sit down with your father and eat this"—placing a plate of meat in her hands—"and you will be refreshed."

Both father and daughter were very glad of it, and there they sat until darkness came over the country. Then Blind Bob, led by his daughter, went forth.

"Rose," said Bob, after they had walked a little way, "it is a warm night. Shall we sleep under the hedge, as we have before? We shall save the little money we have, and on the morrow we shall get to London."

"If you wish it, father; I am quite willing."

So it was decided, and in the long grass under a hedge crept Rose and her father. Poor Bob was tired and very soon he dropped off to sleep. Rose lay down, but for a very long time she was wide awake and looking at the starlit skies, thinking maybe of her mother. Soon, however, nature got the better of her, and she, too, slept.

"Rose, my child! Rose, it is time to go, isn't it? It is daylight, isn't it, Rose?"

No answer.

"Rose," continued Bob, as he stretched out his hands on all sides. "Rose, my pet, where are you? Rose?"

"Alas! the pretty voice of his child made no response."

Blind Bob started to his feet, the cold perspiration upon his brow; his breath came in short, quick gasps, and then, as if bursting from his very heart, he shrieked: "Rose! Rose!"

He stood in front of him gave back the echo, "Rose! Rose!"

"Oh, my God!" he moaned, "where can she be—where is my child? Rose! Rose!"

At this moment a waggon came down the road, and, seeing Bob frantically waving his hands, he asked: "Well, mon, what ails thee?"

"My child!" replied Bob. "I have lost my child!" and he explained that he and his Rose had been sleeping under the hedge, and she had suddenly disappeared. The waggoner poked up the violin and the bow, which he placed in Bob's hands. Then he looked about on all sides, to the right and to the left, but no child met his eyes.

"She may have gone flower-gathering," said the waggoner.

"She may," replied Bob. "I will sit me down here and wait awhile." And sit down he did, and time after time he played, hoping that the sound might catch her ears; but hour after hour passed away, until a wayfarer informed him that night had again set in, and not until then did Bob rise and totter off, muttering:

"Lost! Lost! My stolen—stolen in her sleep!"

Ten years passed away. Blind Bob had been traveling all over the country, but not one word did he hear of his lost child. Those who had known him in better times, when he was in the orchestra of the provincial theatres, took compassion upon him and inserted advertisements in many papers, both London and provincial, but no reply came. Bob's hair had changed from brown to pure white, his form was bowed, and it took him a long time now to walk a mile. But everywhere he went he was greeted with great respect

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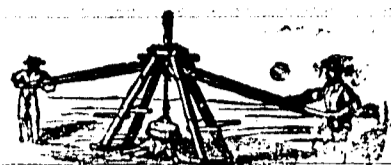
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