

The Baptist Church will issue a monthly program.

Pastor vanDright has been entertaining L. A. Grippe.

The ground was again covered with snow yesterday morning.

Town Council meets in regular session next Wednesday evening.

Christian Science meeting, 7.45 Sunday night, in Civic Club Hall.

Hammonton Telephone Company elects officers next Monday evening.

Both The People's Bank and Hammonton Trust Company hold their annual meetings next Tuesday.

E. W. Strickland, County Superintendent of Weights and Measures, traveled 12,840 miles last year—all business trips.

Hammonton Basket-ball team defeated the Pastimes, of Egg Harbor, 33 to 20. Charles Slack was the star performer.

The monthly meeting of the Men's Association of the M. E. Church will be held next Tuesday evening, instead of Wednesday.

Miss Bodine, of Grape Street, would like the party who broke her window and damaged the shade to come forward and pay for repairs.

At their meeting for organization, Tuesday evening, the Board of Health elected Wayland DePuy as Secretary, or Register of Vital Statistics.

There will be three partial eclipses this year,—of the moon on January 10th and July 14, and the sun on February 3rd,—visible for a few minutes in the United States.

Through a misunderstanding last week, the Republican stated that the Rod and Gun Club were defeated in a basket ball game. Instead, they won the game from the regulars.

There are still a few choice reserved seats remaining for the Lyceum course of entertainments, which can be purchased of Mrs. Samuel Anderson, at one dollar each. The next number is "The Puritan Girls," next Wednesday evening.

Rev. W. H. Gardner, Ph. D., will give a lecture on "Preparedness" in the High School, next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The question is a very important one, affecting the future policy of the United States. Do not miss this number.

Un-Claimed Letters.

Letters remained in Hammonton, N. J., Jan. 7, 1916.

Wm. Doerfel, Secretary of the Workingmen's Loan Association, has been laid up with lagrippe.

Basket-ball this evening in Union Hall, between Hammonton and St. Michael's, a crack team from Atlantic City. A preliminary game will be played between the "Union Team of Hammonton" and the High School.

"The Puritan Girls," Wednesday evening, Jan. 12th, are said to be an excellent substitute for the "Arcadian Orchestra," who were compelled to cancel engagements on account of sickness. The Puritans will appear for the Lyceum Association, in Bellevue Hall.

Last Saturday evening, while J. Murray Bassett and family were engaged down stairs, some sneak entered his daughter's room, in the second story, by the way of a back window, ransacked bureau drawers, and stole quite a sum of money which Miss Nancy had saved for a purpose. The thief left no clue.

Mrs. Harvey Duble (formerly Miss Bessie Swank), of Cedar Brook, died on Wednesday morning, after but a week's illness with pneumonia. A husband and four children, two boys and two girls, survive her. The deceased spent her girlhood days in Hammonton, well known, liked by everybody. Funeral service will be held at two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, two o'clock, at her late home at Cedar Brook, to which friends are invited. Interment at Berlin.

Harvey Langell Joslyn and Miss Annie Neal Clark were married Dec. 30, 1915, by Rev. R. A. Lapsley, in the Presbyterian Church at Clarkton, N. C. Everything possible seemed to have been done by friends to make the occasion delightful, decorations of smilax and evergreens, music, singing, hosts of well-wishers. A brilliant reception was held at the home of the bride. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Whiffen. Langell is a native of Hammonton, one of its best; is now a professor in the college where he graduated. His bride is a lovely young woman, a talented and trained musician. We wish them all the happiness that earth can give.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Baptist Church, Sunday, Jan. 9. 10.15 a.m., Prayer circle. 10.30, Morning worship: theme, "The Aim of Heart Culture," the first of a series of sermons on "Heart Culture." For the children, "Faithfulness." 11.45, Bible School. 6.30 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E. prayer service. 7.30, evening praise. Theme, "True Religion." Thursday evening, 7.45, prayer testimony service.

Methodist Church—Universalist. Service at 11 o'clock. Present Christian Miss Elsie Layer. 12 m. 7.30. Mr. will speak.

Bank Bros.

Bank Bros.

Desirable Overcoats and Suits
For Men and Young Men are lowered in price from our former low prices.

Coats, Suits and Dresses, for Women and Misses, at reduced prices.

Men's Overcoats

That were \$10, reduced to \$7.50. Long or short lengths; black light weight coats are among them; also some cravenetted coats.

Special lot of Men's \$10 Overcoats

Reduced to \$4. These are short Overcoats in dark gray and light gray.

Overcoats that were \$12.50

Reduced to \$10. Form fitted coat for young men; double breasted style and velvet collar.

Overcoats that were \$15

Reduced to \$12.50. Young men's styles; form fitted; patch pockets; double breasted style.

Overcoats that were \$15 and \$18

Reduced to \$12.50. Conservative styles; Hart Schaffner & Marx garments included.

Overcoats that were \$20 & \$22.50

Reduced to \$15. Conservative styles; desirable materials; dark grays, mixed goods and black; Hart Schaffner & Marx garments included.

Three lots of Suits Reduced.

Suits that were \$12.50 reduced to \$10
Suits that were \$15 reduced to \$12.50
Suits that were \$18 and \$20 reduced to \$15.

ALTERATIONS,

Such as lengthening or shortening sleeves or trousers, will be done free of charge. All other alterations will be charged for. This applies only to reduced garments.

Embroideries and Laces

Exceptionally good values; a complete stock to choose from.

Women's and Misses' Coats.

\$5 and \$6 Coats reduced to \$3.50

\$6 and \$6.50 Coats

Reduced to \$4. Some full length black coats among them.

\$7.50 Coat

Reduced to \$5; made of Zibeline, and mixed goods.

\$10 Coats

Reduced to \$7.50. Scotch tweed and fancy coating; belted backs and military collars.

\$12.50 and \$15 Coats

Reduced to \$10. Of Plush, Corduroy, and Scotch Tweed, some fur trimmed. All this season's styles.

\$8 Coats

Reduced to \$6; made of fancy blue Chinchilla.

\$5 and \$6 Coats

Reduced to \$4. New styles, belted back, some fur trimmed.

Women's Short Coats

Reduced to \$1.50; small sizes only.

Women's \$5 Short Coats

Reduced to \$2.50. Of black and blue. Serge. Small sizes only.

Children's \$2.50 and \$3 Coats

Reduced to \$1.50. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5.

Children's \$5 Coats

Reduced to \$3; size 2, 3, 4, 5.

Girls' Coats

Reduced to \$1.25; sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14.

Women's \$6 o Woolen Underwear

Reduced to 75 c; vests and pants.

Women's \$1.45 Woolen Underwear

Reduced to \$1; vests and pants.

Bank Brothers' Store

that the best advertisers in town
Republican? There's a reason.

PULPIT TOPICS

THE CROSS AND HUMAN EXPERIENCE.

"The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." Rev. 8: 3.

Paul and John found the great plant in full bloom in the Cross of Christ. Henceforth their words are all eloquent with it, their theology is based upon it, their faith clings to it, their enthusiasm is awakened only by it.

But some there are who stumble at this central doctrine. They ask why should the salvation of one be by the sacrifice of another? Why need there be the tragedy of Calvary, with its agony, the earthquake and the blood, simply to lead a soul to be reconciled to God? And they tell us the method of God in redemption seems quite aside from the natural order of things.

But is vicarious suffering as a method of gain, great gain for others, found only in the plan for redemption? Let us study, and, first, material things.

I. The text speaks of "the lamb slain from the foundation of the world." We will begin with literal foundations, and where that Roman soldier is digging a hole in which to set the human cross on Golgotha, near Jerusalem. With pick and shovel he is throwing up limestone. But what is limestone? It is a grave, a cemetery filled with myriad shells of extinct life. Take a piece of it and draw a line on the blackboard. Under a microscope every grain of that white lime is a skeleton. All that rock in which they plant the cross, symbol of vicarious suffering, was once in fact with life that roamed the sea in pearly shells or crept in the ooze of the oceans all unknown. They filled their purpose, died and fell to the bottom, and thus for years untold and in multitudes beyond our arithmetic to number. In the fullness of time God upheaved that ancient sea bottom and it became dry land, and that limestone appears everywhere a substantial part of the globe's crust, one vast burying ground, thick with the dust of departed millions.

Men may object to the doctrine of vicarious suffering in theology; in nature it is beyond doubt by that limestone rock. Men may object to secure the life of the soul in this way, but it is plain that there is no other way of securing bread for the body. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, the raiment we wear, are all fraught with vicarious suffering. Why, then, should it seem a thing incredible with you that by the same law even the bread of life for the soul is provided?

When the Roman soldiers plucked the limestone rock outside of Jerusalem, not a grain of wheat for man's physical life, but a cross on which one more vicarious death will take place, and that in the interests of the soul of man. And the sufferings and death on that cross, though differing in degree, are, not aside from God's plan and purpose in nature, but one with it, the fitting climax of that line of suffering vicariously which had its beginning in the very foundations of the world.

Hence the Cross of Christ rooted in that rock of death, is the fitting continuation, the grand ultimatum of all the vicarious suffering which was going on since the earth's foundations were laid by the same process. Indelibly must remove the thousand strata of the rock before it can undermine the Cross, or get rid of the doctrine of vicarious sacrifice. For not only in the next, but on every tiny shell and petrified skeleton of fragile forms in all the earth's crust, is written, "The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."

II. For a moment permit the life and the history of man to represent the "world" of the text. Are the roots of the Cross here also? The fall from innocence laid upon man the necessity of living by substitution. Through measureless suffering and struggle as the years have sped man has achieved much. He has upreared systems of education, of legislation, of religion, and has made a good home of this once crude world. We are at this moment in the enjoyment of law or liberty, and of religion; but will you tell me which of these privileges dear to us came by any other path than that of vicarious suffering?

We have traced this principle through every strata of the earth's crust. We have found it essential to our harvests, to our fruits and flowers, to all our prized institutions, liberties, privileges, to our homes, our churches to what we admire most in character. Why quibble, or dare to deny it, when it reached its final goal up in the higher realms of the spirit? To be rid of this central cross, indelibly must set aside the testimony of the rocks, and quench the earth's interior fires, must destroy the noblest in deed and attainment in human history, for by its principle they exist.

It is all that life may climb up higher and ever higher along the pathway that leads from that starry night of primal chaos to the aureole of the saint in the heavenly places. That pathway is criticism with the blood of countless generations of those that have been sacrificed on the altar of vicarious suffering.

is to leave the Bible a meaningless book. All the long roots interlace on every page. All the long sweep of history, of prophecy, of ritual, of sacrifice, all the successive eras of worship find their meaning and their fulfillment in the Cross.

Isaiah's eloquence is awakened only as he anticipates the Cross. David's harp sounds its sweetest harmonies only as it is tuned by the coming of the Cross. The laws of Moses, the incense waved in the temple, all the blood sprinkled on the mercy seat, all the lambs led to the altars have meaning only as they point to the Lamb of God, who is the completion and explanation of the long line of vicarious suffering, continuous since matter was first formed.

Speak of systems of moral worlds, or of institutions among them; aye, far above them all stands the system known as Christianity. It has no peer, knows no competitor in the soul's realm. It is the towering, masterful blessing, the conquering power of the centuries, and rests upon one broad, adequate base, and that base is service, for others, even to death, the vicarious suffering of Jesus Christ. A Christianity of that base is not Christianity—is not a pale and pitiful shadow.

When God plants a cedar tree on the stormy brow of wind-swept Lebanon, He gives it mighty roots that take hold of the rocks and penetrate the crevices thereof, widening and pushing the lateral portions aside, seeking, as it were, to lay their grip around the very foundation of the world. Let the blast be ever so strong, you may take shelter under that cedar tree with safety. It will fall only when Mount Lebanon itself is upturned. The Cross is God's deep-rooted cedar.

Not till the memory of the Bible has perished from the earth; not till the records of history have been reversed; not till the testimony of the rocks is proved a lie, and God's eternal work found capricious, not till the heavenly chorus on the other shore is hushed and the endless life is confronted with an end, need we fear its fall, for "The Lamb was slain from the foundation of the world."

THE QUEEN AND THE TEACUP.

The mother of the present Queen of Holland married King William when the king was pretty well along in years; it was his second matrimonial adventure. He was so pleased with it that one day he purchased a tea set of costly porcelain as a gift for his queen. He felt that it was quite an extravagance, and threatened to discharge any servant who was careless enough to break a part of the set.

One day, says Novellen-Schatz, a man who had been in the service of the royal house for many years, had the misfortune to break one of the precious cups. He was heartbroken. Tearfully he went to Queen Emma and told her his story. The sympathetic queen took the broken pieces and put them together, saying, "I think we can fix that. Just paste it together with cement. The edges are smooth and won't show much. Leave the rest to me. I'll do what I can to save you."

When the royal family sat down to tea the next time, the injured cup was at Queen Emma's place. The queen, pretending to be very thirsty, drank all the tea at once; and then, as if struck with a sudden idea, she turned quickly in her chair toward the king, and her arm swept the cup to the floor. As it crashed into a thousand pieces, the queen affected an expression of deepest regret, and said timidly, "There, Your Majesty, see what an awkward servant I am. Now, the only thing you can do is to dismiss me from your service."

But William was in a happy mood; seeing how grieved his wife appeared, he made light of the loss and consoled her affectionately, while the old servant stood trembling by, thanking his good fortune for a mistress whose tact and kindness had saved him his position.—Youth's Companion.

MARY JANE GAVE NOTICE.

Mary Jane's master is a slightly eccentric bachelor. He has one most irritating habit. Instead of telling her what he wants done by word of mouth, he leaves on his desk, or on his kitchen table, or anywhere else where she is likely to see it, a note curtly directing her to "Dust the dining-room," or "Turn out my cupboard," and so on.

The other day he bought some newspaper, with the usual die-sunk address imprinted upon it, from the stationer, and ordered it to be sent home.

Mary Jane took it in, and the first thing that caught her eye was a note attached to the package. She read it open-eyed.

"Well," she said, "he's asked me to do a few things in his blessed notes, but this is the limit. I won't stand it no longer!"

For the note read:

"Die Inside This Package."

Apartis—You are a gardening maniac, Parks; I wonder if you can tell me why seeds planted in the garden are like a gatepost?

Parks—As usual, there is no sense in what you say!

Sparkle—Not so, Parks; seeds are planted to propagate, and a gatepost is planted to prop a gatepost.

THE MYSTERY OF THE EAGLE.

On the broad, rainy, rain-gullied hill in Georgia there lies a very old eagle, concerning which conflicting legends are told. The one point that seems to be certain is that the Indians left the eagle as a legacy to the state. A hundred years from now it will probably be found lying on its back, with outspread wings and tail even as it lies to-day. For it is made of quartz rocks so cunningly placed that it would require a pick in a strong man's hands to displace any one of them. The rocks lap and overlap in such a manner as to represent feathers. No cement holds them in position, and the stones vary in size, weighing from a half-pound to three or four pounds. The image rests on a very firm foundation, for the stonework extends several feet into the ground.

Once, perhaps twice, treasure-seeking vandals dug into the breast of the eagle; but the work must have proved too laborious, for the diggers gave up before they had reached the bottom layer of overlapping stones.

Rough but fairly accurate measurements of the bird show the length of the eagle from the middle of the tail to the head to be one hundred and two feet, and from tip to tip of outspread wings, one hundred and twenty feet. The length of the beak is ten feet, and the height of the body at the centre of the breast is ten feet. The eagle lies with its head to the west.

Tradition does not give any satisfactory explanation of the age or the meaning of the great stone mound. It may have had religious significance to the red men who built it, and it may be the burial place of some great chief. It is one of the most mysterious and most interesting of prehistoric monuments in the United States.—Youth's Companion.

"ONION" STATION.

"Onion stay-shun!" bawled the new conductor on a Washington street car. His lusty lung power made the passengers turn with a start, and those who caught the "onion" tittered or smiled.

"Where do you think you're at—in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia?" growled the old conductor who was breaking him in. "And it ain't 'onion' station, either. It's 'Union' station—u-n-i-o-n, union."

The old conductor spoke in low tones, but the new one did not try to modulate his robust voice. Nor did he take notice of the hilarious attention he was attracting. Such common ailments as self-consciousness and embarrassment seemed to be unknown to him.

"Would you all mind to spell that again?" he asked, as he rang up a fare so hard that the bell cord strained and creaked and the bell sounded as if it had been cracked.

"Sa-a-a-y! Sa-a-a-y! Look out there! I know you've got a powerful arm," the old conductor called to him, "but if you bust that bell strap you'll have to pay for it! And the way I spelled it is u-n-i-o-n, union."

The new man paid the closest attention to the spelling. When he had rung up all the fares that he had collected from the passengers who got on at the station, he turned to the old conductor and drawled:

"Yo-all must be off the track on that 'spellin'! I didn't git to go to school but three winters, all told, but let the same, I don't believe it's spell thataway. 'Pears to me u-n-i-o-n spells onion, just as I sayd."

He accented the "un" as in "under." The passengers could not suppress their mirth, but he was oblivious of them.

"How do yo-all spell onion, then?" he wanted to know.

His instructor was getting tired of the argument, and wanted to stop it. "Say," he replied curtly, "this ain't no spellin' school. You spell it o-n-i-o-n, 'onion.'"

The new man pondered on that, and the passengers expectantly waited for his next remark.

"Pears to me o-n-i-o-n spells onion," he persisted, accented the "on" as in "onward." "For if o-n spells on, and if u-n spells un, then it's onion station, just as I sayd it wuz."

"I told you it's union station, you onion!" snapped the old conductor, "and we'll drop it now!"

The new conductor remained unabashed and even-tempered.

"Well, I'll call it that, if yo-all say so," he agreed, "but let the same, I still think it's onion."—Youth's Companion.

LOVE SICK BLOGGINS.

When Bloggins, senior, on the occasion of his annual party, was obliging his guests with "The Love That Makes the World Go Round," Master William Bloggins asked the opportunity to retire for a few minutes.

He returned, however, with a half-smoked cigar.

The applause subsiding, Master Bloggins was observed by one of the party to be looking far from well, and his eyes stood out like amoeba.

"Good gracious, Willie! What matter?" cried Mrs. Bloggins in alarm. "I believe you've been smoking."

Willie shook his head. "That," he declared untruthfully, "is true what father's been about, I—I re-ckon I'm in a

BOOTS AND BOOTS.

A little anecdote of privateering days, related recently in the Youth's Companion, recalls to a correspondent a story often told by Mr. William H. Swasey, of Newburyport, who died not long ago at the age of ninety-two. He had it from his grandfather, who was its heroic hero.

Newburyport, then one of the leading cities of Massachusetts, was noted during the Revolution for the number and audacity of its privateers. They brought in many rich prizes, but none that caused more rejoicing than one vessel—far larger than her gallant little captor—that was intercepted on her way to Boston with apples for the British troops.

The victorious privateer had, however, been gone so long that her owner had become anxious. To protect himself as far as possible from risk, he decided to apply to an underwriter in the neighboring town of Amesbury, across the river, although he knew that, under the circumstances, he would have to pay an exceedingly heavy premium. He mounted his horse one morning and started on his errand. But after the master was well on his way, one of his men saw two vessels in the offing under full sail, one apparently conveying the other. They were still distant, but he had the eye of a hawk, and he knew every craft that belonged in the harbor. One of them was a stranger; the other was the missing privateer. Could her owner be overtaken and recalled before he had paid the useless premium?

There was just a chance, he thought, and he summoned his son, a light, agile, little fellow who was frolicking about barefoot outside. In a dozen words, he explained the situation. The boy dashed to the barn, flung himself bareback on a horse, and was off like a shot. Galloping at top speed all the way, he caught the owner at the ferry, halted him with the joyful message, and rode back eagerly at his side.

When the captured vessel was docked and unloaded, her cargo was found to include a consignment of high boots with wide turnover tops, intended for the British soldiers. The smallest pair of these imposing military boots, which, nevertheless, were much too big for him, were presented to the young messenger as a reward. He strode haughtily to school in them the next day, in a state of rapturous pride that even the envious fibes of his schoolmates did little to abate.

"Puss in Boots! Puss in Boots!" they shouted as they danced round him at recess; and to the nickname of Puss in Boots, soon shortened to mere Boots, he answered throughout the remaining years of his boyhood, long after he had grown to, outgrown, and discarded his conspicuous prize.

AN EMBARRASSING MOMENT.

This is an extract from a letter written by a woman who is willing to share a good joke, even if the laugh is at her own expense:

It was a damp, windy day—the sort of day that turns straight, straggly blond hair like mine into a mass of strings and ends that stick out about the face and neck with frightful effect. I was downtown on a shopping expedition that was exceptionally trying, and I knew I looked so badly that I carefully avoided all chance glances into mirrors; for I was sure I could not, under the circumstances, improve my appearance much. Recklessly I entered an ice cream shop with a friend whom I happened to meet. As I placed my shopping bag on the floor near the table at which we were to sit, another bag, exactly like my own, was put beside it. Quite naturally my glance followed the hand and arm up to the face of my neighbor, and as I met her look, I said to myself, "She has hair just like mine—sticking out in every direction—and she looks even worse than I do, poor thing!"

Naturally, my heart went out to her in a great wave of sympathy. We smiled simultaneously as our iron-bitted eyes met, and I said, aloud and quite distinctly, "If we are not careful, we shall get our shopping bags mixed."

The moment the words were on my mouth I wished very earnestly that the floor would mercifully open and let me through. It did not.

The subdued sulker from the tables to awaken me.

tion that I had been in the image of myself.

the entire shop.

Do you

Compan

Sabbath School Lesson.

For January 9, 1916.

THE COMING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Acts 2:1-13.

Golden Text.—Know ye not that ye are a temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? 1 Cor. 3:16.

"These all," (the eleven apostles) "with one accord, continued steadfastly in prayer, with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with His brethren." There is no record of the disciples having engaged in prayer before this, although they had asked to be taught how to pray. But now they were left to their own resources and were like sheep without a shepherd. They had really only one resource; that was prayer. A great gift had been promised them, the greatest possible gift, and they must have earnestly desired the fulfillment of that promise. We may suppose also, that they felt their own unworthiness, and wished to be prepared to receive the gift. They knew, for Jesus had told them, that they could do nothing in their own strength or wisdom, but only in association with Him. (John 15:4-7.) And He had said that they would receive power when the Holy Spirit came upon them. Therefore they prayed for the coming of the Spirit; they prayed continually for ten days, and then, on the day of the feast of Pentecost (the harvest feast), their prayers were answered.

"There came from Heaven a sound as of the rushing of a mighty wind."

Note: It does not say that there was any wind, but only a sound as of a rushing of a mighty wind. The wind is the natural type of the Holy Spirit. The Greek word for spirit is the same as the word for wind or breath, pneuma. And Jesus likened the work of the Holy Spirit in the heart of a man to the action of the wind in that the Spirit like the wind followed no rule that man can trace, and is quite uncontrollable by man. He comes as He pleases, and bestows His gifts as He pleases. See John 3:8; 1 Cor. 12:4-11.

"There appeared unto them tongues like as of fire." Again note: It does not say tongues of fire, but tongues that looked like fire. There was no wind; there was no fire; but there was a sound like wind and an appearance of tongues of flame. These were miraculous outward manifestations of the presence of the Holy Spirit.

"And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost." Not the apostles only, but all the believers, the whole Church. (See vv. 16, 17.)

"And began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance." Some talked in one language and some in another, so that people from many countries heard each in his own language the message of the Spirit.

There has been much discussion over this gift of tongues, but there is not really any room for controversy over the fact that those who received it did speak in one or more languages which they had not known before. But only "as the Spirit gave them utterance." There is no ground for the assumption that one who had received the gift could say anything he might want to say in the new language. The evidence seems rather to indicate that they could only utter sounds under the guidance of the Spirit, and that in many cases, if not in all, the man did not himself understand the words he was uttering. (See 1 Cor. 14:4-27.) It appears from Paul's teaching on the subject that the primary object, if not the only object, of this gift of tongues was that which it fulfilled so strikingly on the day of Pentecost: "Tongues are for a sign," Paul says, "not to them that believe, but to those that believe not."

Jesus had given great promises—would come and that the Holy Spirit would come.

be with them always. (Matt. 28:20.) Their joy at seeing Him again would have been very short-lived if it had ended with His ascent into Heaven. And we find that even what speaking of the coming of His Kingdom Jesus referred primarily to—the descent of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost and the rapid multiplication of the number of believers—that would follow that event; for He said:

"Verily I say unto you, There are some of them that stand here who shall in no wise taste of death till they see the Son of man coming in His Kingdom." (Matt. 16:27, 28.) Clearly that prophecy must be understood as referring to the descent of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost, for in no other sense could it be true that some of those who heard Jesus speak did not taste of death until they saw Him coming in His Kingdom.

But while our Lord's personal appearances to His disciples after His resurrection, and His subsequent coming on Pentecost, in the Holy Spirit, to be with them and all other Christians, always, were the primary fulfillments of His promise to come again, they were only preliminary to the more complete fulfillment of which the angels spoke to the apostles in our last lesson.

"This Jesus, who was received up from you into Heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye beheld Him going into Heaven." That final coming of Christ is graphically described in 1 Thess. 4:13-18.

Christian Endeavor Society.

For January 9, 1916.

WHY IS A CHURCH?

Eph. 3:10, 11.

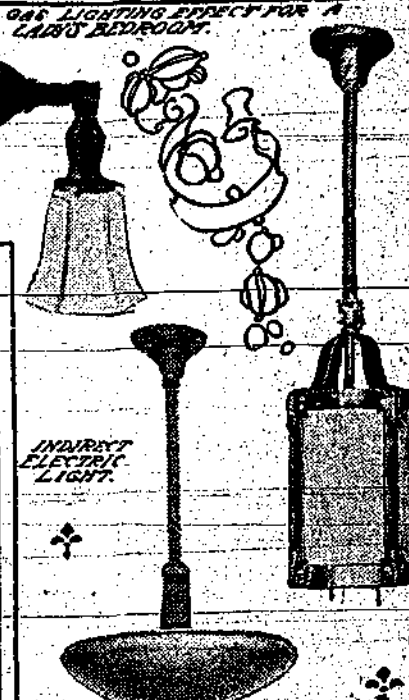
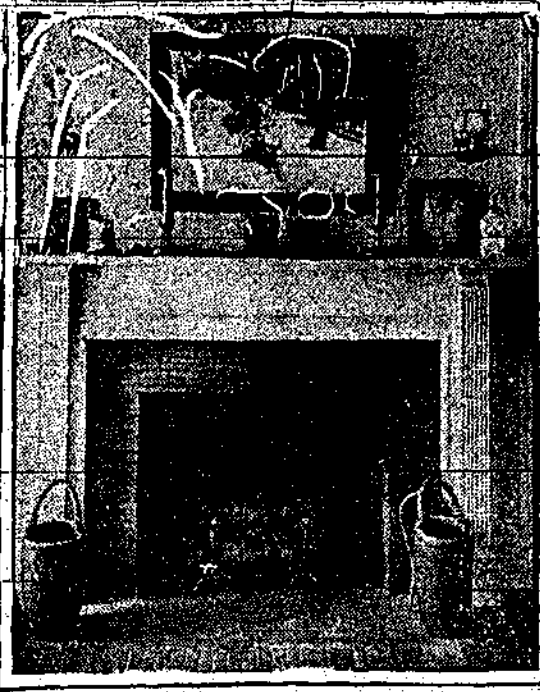
First, What is a church? The word church has two meanings in the Bible. Primarily, it means, the universal body of believers; it includes all true disciples of Christ, and has no outward form or organization. The disciples of Christ whatever their name or kind, are all one body in Him; they constitute His earthly body. (See 1 Cor. 12:12, 13, 27, and in Eph. 1:23 Paul identifies the Church of Christ with the body of Christ. All believers are members of the body of Christ, therefore all believers are the members of the Church of Christ.)

But in some cases the body of believers in one city, or a particular gathering of believers, is called the church. In 1 Cor. 16:19 Paul sends a special greeting to Aquila and Prisca "and the church that is in their house." Apparently, some of the believers in Corinth, but not all of them, were in the habit of meeting for worship in the house of Aquila.

Every true disciple is a member of the Church of Christ—the universal Church—whether he is recognized by the other members or not, but when the word church is taken in its more restricted sense, as signifying a particular body of believers, only those who are recognized by the others as members can claim membership in it. And it follows that one might be a member of the universal Church without belonging to any church organization, and conversely, one might be a member in good standing of some church without being a member of the universal Church; indeed, it is possible that a majority of the members of a church organization might not have any vital union with Christ. And it follows from this that a particular church may not be a representative of the universal Church. The Church of Christ should be a church that encourages the growth of the universal Church.

Jesus had given great promises—would come and that the Holy Spirit would come.

The Most Modern Methods of Illumination



By Haddon Thompson

ONE OF the most difficult of all problems to solve in interior decoration is the proper illumination of the home. It is one which should be carefully considered from all viewpoints before the actual installation is done, so that there will be no mistakes to rectify, before it is too late. Perhaps never before has there been so much thought given to this most important subject as now, both from a hygienic and an aesthetic standpoint. The public is beginning to recognize its real significance. Artistically, no room can be really harmonious unless its lighting facilities are in accord with their surroundings, and, hygienically, light reacts on the nervous system through the eyes as perhaps no other external influence has the power to do so. It is essential that the quantity and quality of light should be studied thoroughly to get the proper results.

Light should be rightly distributed, so that an apartment may be suffused with sufficient light, evenly distributed, and yet not give out too much glare; base and floor outlets for connecting reading lamps and adjustable fixtures should be placed conveniently, and all wall lights should be so placed that they will not only perform their function of illumination, but will also add a decorative note, a beautiful balance, in the general scheme of the room.

THERE are three ways of illuminating the house—through direct, semi-direct and indirect lighting. It has come to be a recognized fact that the eyes suffer from having to meet the direct rays of light, so that indirect and semi-direct lighting are daily growing in popularity. Over-brilliant lighting, besides being injurious physically, is also opposed to all ideas of aesthetic beauty, for too bright a glare is uncomplimentary both to the individual and his environment, for it shows up every blemish.

The offensive white light which is so prevalent in certain forms of illumination can be modified by using the softening effect of amber glass, silk or paper shades, and if globes are utilized only those should be chosen which entirely conceal the light within. In this article electric illumination will be discussed. The problem of lighting by gas, oil and candles will be taken up another time.

Indirect lighting, which is obtained from the powerful light from tungsten lamps being thrown upward by reflectors, so as to reflect the light upon the ceiling, which again reflects it downward and distributes it equally throughout the room, is as cheap to use as the older methods of direct lighting appliances, for with the advanced tungsten that is now accepted the same amount of electric current gives approximately three times the amount of light produced by the old carbon filament. When this form of illumination is used the ceiling should be light in color, not necessarily white, for ivory, cream or light yellow or buff are equally effective, and can be made so harmonious more pleasingly with the color of the walls, though they, too, should not be too dark in tone for a perfect distribution of light. Their finishing should be polished; for polished surfaces reflect glare, which is not soothing to the eyes, but in all lighting we should remember that if the flat surfaces of a room are dark in color the light will be more

easily absorbed, so we must count upon this in planning the fixtures and the amount of illumination required. Silk and the various fancy shades, fringes, etc., all absorb light and require a greater force to illuminate properly.

Lighting plans should be thought out in connection with individual rooms, and the uses of each and the fixtures selected and placed accordingly. It is not expensive to install a number of base and floor openings when the wiring is first being done, and they will be found of the greatest convenience when you are arranging your furniture to the best advantage, for with an unobstructed wire that can be adjusted to any part of a room tables can be shifted easily and lamps moved with them.

The living room should be furnished with both general and local lighting, the latter obtained by portable lamps or candelabra. Through the improved portable lamps, which are furnished with reflectors that throw the light to the ceiling, and also small lamps at the base of the reflector, for use when the full illumination is not desired, a sufficient light is diffused throughout the room to dispense with a central chandelier, if so desired. There are times when the soft glow from side brackets, candles or lamps is all that is required in a living room, when perhaps the light from an open fire adds the real touch of coziness, but again a brighter illumination is needed for more formal occasions, so that it becomes necessary to have local as well as general lighting in this apartment.

The dining room.

The dining room of all places should be softly and harmoniously lighted and table candelabra, electrically attached, is an ideal way of obtaining rest and comfort. These can be supplemented by wall lights whose shades of silk or mellow glass conceal all glare. There is also a system of cornice indirect lighting that is to be recommended.

The bedroom.

There are various requirements to be fulfilled in bed rooms, so that both general and local lights provide the greatest amount of comfort. Base-board outlets will allow lamps to be attached to dressing tables, and bed-side stands, and it is very essential that side lights should be placed conveniently near mirrors.

The bathroom should come in for its share of consideration in lighting fixtures and it will be found that in the case of indirect lighting, that one wall bracket above the mirror will be sufficient, but if direct lighting is used, a bracket on each side of the mirror will be necessary.

Halls need no brilliant illumination, and generally one small light is enough, but the fixtures itself should be of an appropriate design that will give distinction to the place it adorns. A copy of an old lantern, or a finely wrought brass receptacle or one of glass will be appropriate here.

There is no valid reason, if the subject is seriously considered, why lighting fixtures should not be beautiful as well as practical in fulfilling their mission. First of all, they should be chosen for their simplicity, being devoid of all the cheap ornamentation that has no real reason for existing, and secondly, they should conform as far as possible, to the style of the furnishing in a room. Guard against cheap colored glasses and the foolish beaded affairs that will be offered you. The colored glass domes with bead fringes that have become the dominant note in so many dining rooms, in every way outrange the standard of good taste, but the shops only supply what the public demands. If you insist upon getting simple, graceful fixtures they will be given you.

Lamps and lanterns.

THERE are some charming copies of old lamps and lanterns and modifications of them which have been transformed into practical fixtures adaptable to modern use. Alabaster bowls are among the most beautiful of all receptacles that can be utilized as fixtures for illumination. Not only are they exquisite in design, but the light that filters through is beautifully opalescent, soft, yet luminous. Few of us can afford such a luxury, but there are a few glass imitations that can be used, though care must be taken in their selection, for some bowls that are lighted by semi-direct methods act as an irritant to the eyes. Bronze and brass bowls, suspended by chains, make very attractive fixtures for indirect lighting and the eyes are entirely shielded from glare, the light being completely concealed within. When the ceiling is low, fixtures of brass or bronze can be fitted close to the ceiling, thus giving greater height to the room and doing away with a suspended chandelier.

A lighting fixture must bear the test of beauty by daylight, as well as when it is enriched by the soft glow of illumination, when many commonplace things take on a certain counterfeit value.

FOOD TALKS—DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

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TERMS USED and methods employed in the cooking of meat: Boiling—To put into cold water and bring to a boiling point. This method extracts all juices, flavors and mineral salts, makes the broth or liquid rich, as for soups, stocks, broths and gravies.

Boiling—To place meat in boiling water, and then cook so that it just simmers about one hundred and eighty degrees F. (80 C.), this is considerably below the boiling point, which is 212 degrees F.

This method coagulates the albumen, keeping the juices, flavoring, and mineral salt in the meat. Slow cooking permits the fibers to become soft and tender, while rapid or fast cooking hardens and toughens the tissues.

The cheapest cuts of meat can be made as tender as the choice portions, by slow and continuous cooking. They contain more nutriment and cost less money.

Menu.		Wednesday.	
Monday.		Breakfast.	
Canned peaches	Cereal cream	Grapes	Cereal cream
Rice waffles	Coffee	Fish cakes	Coffee
LUNCHEON.		LUNCHEON.	
Strap	Bread fingers	Left over beans	Handwiches
Vegetable soup	Jelly tart	DINNER.	
DINNER.		DINNER.	
Celery and pepper canapes flaked bones		Lamb stew with vegetables	Cold stew
Stewed tomatoes	Mashed potatoes	Apple dumplings	Coffee
Tuesday.		Thursday.	
Breakfast.		Breakfast.	
Stewed pears	Cereal cream	Oranges	Cereal cream
Broiled bacon	Coffee	French toast	Coffee
LUNCHEON.		LUNCHEON.	
Chipped beef sandwiches	Fruit	Hammy with butter and strap	Tea
DINNER.		DINNER.	
Clear soup	Cold slices of pork	Onion canapes	Hamburg steak
Flaked bean croquettes	Celery salad	Potatoes	Corn
Gelatin	Coffee	Apples and celery salad	Cake

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The Hammonton Paint

Is the very best paint ever used in Hammonton.

There are scores of buildings in town covered with this paint, which look well after eight or ten years of wear.

The Hammonton Paint is sold for less than other first-class paint. It has no equal, as it works well, covers well, and wears well.

Sold by **JOSEPH I. TAYLOR**
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Second and Pleasant Sts.,
Hammonton, N. J.

Wm. B. Phillips
Attorney - at - Law
Hammonton, N. J.
517-519 Federal St., Camden

House Connection Notice.

Notice to owners of property assessed for benefits for the construction of House Connections in the Town of Hammonton.

You are hereby notified that a certified copy of the assessments for benefits upon owners of land for the construction of House Connections in the Town of Hammonton, as confirmed by the Judge of the Atlantic County Circuit Court, has been delivered to me by Town Council of the Town of Hammonton, which assessments I have caused to be entered in a book in my office for that purpose provided.

You are further notified that said assessments must be paid on or before September 1st, 1917, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from November 1st, 1915.

You are, therefore, required to make payment of said assessments within the time above specified.

A. B. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes.

Fire Insurance at Cost.

The Cumberland Mutual
Fire Insurance Company

Will insure your property at less cost than others. Reason: operating expenses, light, no loading of premium for profits; sixty-seven years of satisfactory service. Cash surplus over \$100,000.

For particulars, see
Wayland DePuy, Agt., Hammonton, N. J.
Cor. Second and Cherry Streets

KEEP ADVERTISING,
AND ADVERTISING
WILL KEEP YOU

John L. Campbell
PLUMBING, HEATING
and TINNING

Tin Roofing,
Heater and Range Work
Gasoline Engines, Tanks,
Pumps, Wind Mills, etc.
Pneumatic Water Supply
Systems for all purposes

Well Work, Pipe, and Fittings
Local Phone

Hammonton, N. J.

Walter J. Vernier

PLUMBING & HEATING

Contractor

Registered

Hammonton, N. J.

Local Phone 904

Lakeview
Greenhouses

Central Ave., Hammonton,

Large assortment of
Palms, House Plants,
Out Flowers,
Funeral Designs

In fresh flowers, wax or metal

WATKIS & NICHOLSON

Florists and Landscape Gardeners

Local Phone 961. Bell 1-w

Internal Revenue.

Samuel Irefell, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First Internal Revenue District of the State of New Jersey, notifies all persons interested that Congress has reenacted the Emergency Act of October 22, 1914, and that the special taxes of brokers, custom-house brokers, commercial brokers, and pawnbrokers; of commission merchants; of proprietors of theatres, museums, concert halls, and moving picture houses, where admission is charged; of proprietors of circuses, public exhibitions or shows for money; of proprietors of bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms; of dealers in leaf tobacco; of dealers in tobacco, cigars, snuff and cigarettes, whose annual receipts are \$200 or more; and of manufacturers of tobacco, manufacturers of cigars, and manufacturers of cigarettes, for the six months ending June 30, 1916, must be paid within the month of January 1916, in order to avoid the incurring of additional penalties. Blank forms for such applications can be made for the various classes of special-tax stamps can be secured from either the Collector's office in Camden, or from any of the division deputy collectors.

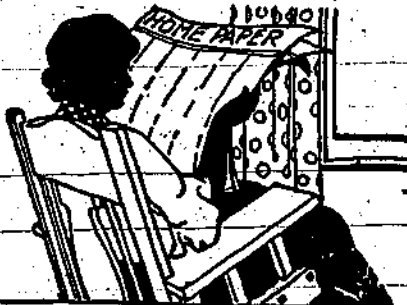
YE PRINTER.

Ye Printerman, he printeth
All ye livelong days,
And, luckless wight, he sprinteth
For his printer's paye.

With work ye Printer bristleth,
Whiche methinks no fun--
For oft ye Printer whistleteth
For his printer's mon.

Underestimated.

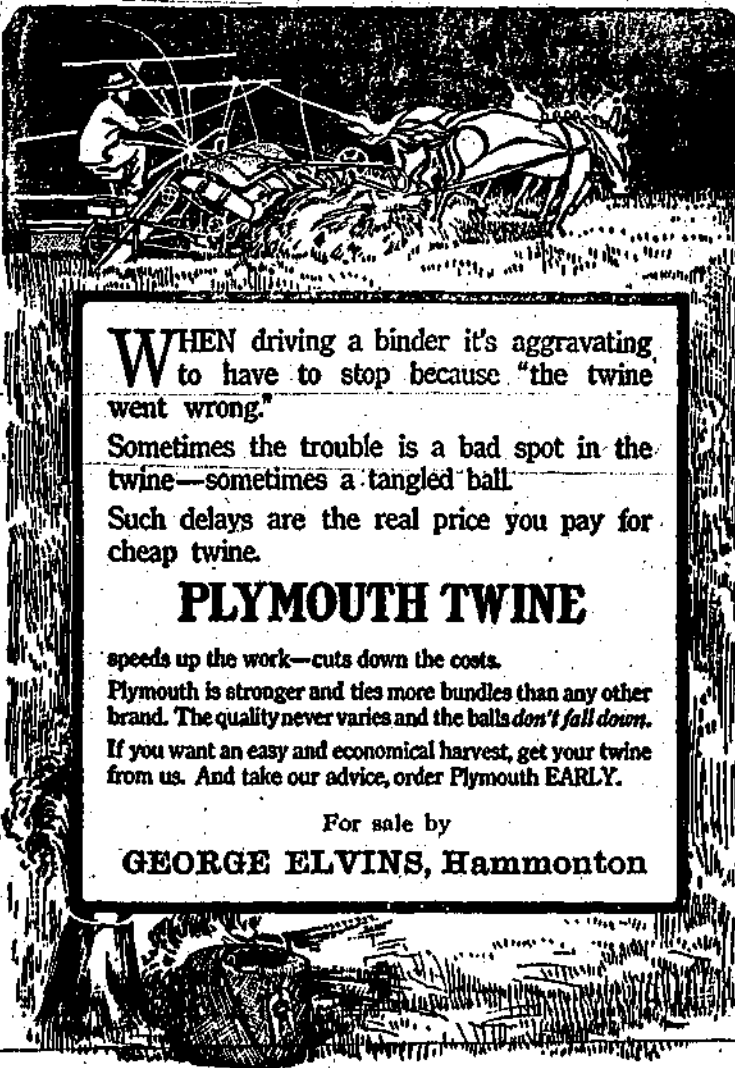
A lonely highbrow who can say anything he wants, to because nobody knows how to disprove it, declares the rigidity of the earth is about that of steel. Those who have sat down on said earth unexpectedly when it (the earth) was frozen, believe the professor a ding-busted old optimist.



**SHE KNOWS
WHAT'S
GOING ON**

She knows what's going on in town.
She knows what's going on in woman's wear.

She Reads the News In - **THE HOME PAPER**
She Sees the Bargains In - **THE HOME PAPER**
She Patronizes Advertisers In - **THE HOME PAPER**



WHEN driving a binder it's aggravating to have to stop because "the twine went wrong."

Sometimes the trouble is a bad spot in the twine—sometimes a tangled ball.

Such delays are the real price you pay for cheap twine.

PLYMOUTH TWINE

speeds up the work—cuts down the costs.

Plymouth is stronger and ties more bundles than any other brand. The quality never varies and the balls don't fall down. If you want an easy and economical harvest, get your twine from us. And take our advice, order Plymouth EARLY.

For sale by

GEORGE ELVINS, Hammonton

Announcement!

We wish to announce that we are in the market for

Iron, Bags, Rags,
Rubber, Metals, Hides,
Furs, etc., etc.

Bring us your stuff, and get
the highest prices for it.

Hammonton Junk Co.

Egg Harbor Road, near Cherry St.

\$\$\$

\$\$\$

You will Save

DOLLARS

By Buying Shirts Now

AT MONFORT'S

The Shirts advertised in this sale are genuine
Bargains, marked down to make room
for other goods.

Men's \$2.50 and \$2.75 Shirts
are now priced at \$2

Men's \$2 and \$2.25 Shirts at \$1.75

Men's \$1.75 and \$1.50 Shirts at \$1.25

One lot \$1.25 and \$1.50 Shirts,
with stiff cuffs, 90 c.

One lot \$1.25 and \$1.50 Shirts,
with French cuffs, 90 c.

One lot \$1 and \$1.25 Shirts,
with stiff cuffs, 75 c.

One lot \$1 and \$1.25 Shirts,
with French cuffs, 75 c.

Men's light weight flannel Shirt, with
military collar and without,
regularly \$1, now 65 cents.

All \$6.50 and \$7 SWEATERS
are to go at \$5 each.

"BALL (Red) BAND"

**We Sell this Rugged Footwear
Marked by the Red Ball**

We sell it because we believe it is the best you can buy. We sell it because men who have worn rubber footwear for years have proved that "Ball-Band" gives them better comfort and more days of wear than any other make.

"Ball-Band" is the cheapest in the long run. You can't figure the cost of rubber boots and other rubber footwear by the first price. You've got to know how much wear it will give. You can put "Ball-Band" footwear to any service and judge it by wear. Then you will see why it gives the greatest service for the money.

Look for the Red Ball. You'll find it on all "Ball-Band" footwear.

At MONFORT'S