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# South Jersey Republican

Hammonton,—  
the best town  
on the map!

HOYT & SON, Publishers and Printers.

Vol. 51

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913

No. 13

Jos. R. Imhoff has a new automobile—a Rambler.

Board of Education meeting next Wednesday evening, April 2nd.

The P. O. S. of A. will hold a district meeting next Monday eve.

Independent Fire Company will meet for business next Wednesday evening.

Thomas Skinner is recovering rapidly from his injuries, mentioned last Saturday.

Capt. C. D. Loveland and family have returned from a six weeks stay in Atlantic City.

Prof. G. Herbert Rogers and family spent Easter Sunday and Monday at his mother's.

Mrs. G. N. Lyman has been suffering severely from an abscess in the palm of her right hand.

Regular meeting of the Civic Club on Tuesday afternoon, April 1st, three o'clock, in Trust Company parlor.

Prof. N. C. Holdridge, Supervising Principal of the Hammonton Schools, has made himself a present of an Overland automobile.

There will be a meeting in Town Hall next Monday evening, to hear possible protests against the report of the Sewerage Commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Myers entertained their daughters and husbands, from West Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bargull.

The Senior High School Class will give a benefit on Thursday evening next, in Bellevue Hall, a monologue by Gay Zenola MacLaren, entitled, "The Governor's Lady."

In spite of the rain, Wednesday, our High School boys had a good game of ball with the College of Pharmacy, of Philadelphia. The score was also interesting to the home team—26 to 7.

Dr. E. E. Allison and Chas. K. Nelson each had large chicken houses wrecked by the wind, on Thursday. Dr. Allison was in his building at the time, and his escape from injury seemed miraculous.

John A. Saxton had a rib broken on Monday—being kicked by his horse. The animal ran away and damaged the R. D. wagon, and when returned to the barn gave a vicious kick, with the above result. John A. Helser took Route No. 2.

The Baptist Church, Rev. H. P. Hoskins, pastor. Morning worship at 10.30; theme, "By faith they passed through," Heb. xi. 19. Evening at 7.30, the talks on the Lordship of Jesus in daily life will be continued; subject, "The silent partner in business," 1 Cor. iii. 9.

St. Mark's Church, Rev. Wm. Howard Davis, rector. First Sunday after Easter. Morning Prayer at 7 o'clock; Holy Communion at 7.30 and 10.30; Sunday School at 11.45; Evening Prayer at 7.30. Annunciation B. V. M., Monday; Morning Prayer at 7.00; Holy Communion, 7.30; Even'g Prayer at 4.30.

There was a nearly complete family reunion at the John Walther home, on Easter. William and his wife and children were at home; Harry was there, also; John, Jr., came on from Nevada. Albert had been at home, but was compelled to leave last week; and one daughter, Mrs. W. H. Farrar, is in far-away India.

Col. Chas. H. Felton has disposed of his poultry plant and other personal belongings and with his wife will bid Hammonton a final adieu to-day or Monday. We regret their departure, and so will the G. A. R. Post, of which the Colonel is serving his second year as commander. Mrs. Felton's continued ill health required a change of climate.

At the M. E. Church, morning praise at 9.30. Sermon by pastor at 10.30; subject, "Vision, and its values." Bible School at noon. Epworth League service at 6.45, led by Mr. I. P. Stetler. Preaching by pastor at 7.30; subject, "Lessons from the life of Christ." The weekly prayer service on Thursday evening at 7.30. Official Board meeting Monday evening, March 31st, at 7.30.

Miss Mary Little was at home for Easter vacation.

Carmello Grillo was home from Ocean City over Sunday.

William Gauntt is to have a house built, over on Twelfth St.

Hammonton Loan Association meeting next Thursday evening, April 3rd.

John Peguesse is employed in the Henry A. Dreer nurseries and big seed ranch.

Miss Bertha Miller, of Philadelphia, made the family a pleasant visit over Sunday.

Ernest M. Jackson and family, from Philadelphia, were visitors here, Easter week.

G. A. R. Post meeting at three o'clock this afternoon. Something new and important on the business programme.

Miss Matson, of Philadelphia, was a Sunday visitor with her brother and family, Elwood Matson, at the Lake.

Auctioneer Rehmann will conduct a sale, this afternoon, of the goods of the late Mrs. C. A. Case, on Twelfth Street.

At the Presbyterian Church, tomorrow. Morning worship, 10.30; theme, "The unwilling." Evening worship at 7.30; theme, "A life within a life." Sabbath School at noon. C. E. Society at 6.45 p.m., under the care of missionary committee. Prayer meeting on Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

Charlie Loveland's headquarters are at Columbus, Ohio. It was known that he started, Monday, on a business trip, and that section being in the flooded district, his parents were naturally anxious. A night telegram received from him on Thursday said: "Am stranded at Arcade Hotel, Springfield; no trains on account of flood; telegraph only means of communication. Comfortably fixed; will let you know as soon as possible."

## Another Week of Fires.

There were two alarms this week, but happily little damage done.

The first was just before noon, Monday, came from the ice plant. It proved to be the roof of a stable attached to the old ice-house at the Union; but near-by people formed a bucket brigade and prevented serious damage. Just the same, the Town will have several dollars to pay for team hire. The building being near the Reading tracks, and no fire about the premises, it is easy to guess the cause.

The second alarm came at five o'clock Thursday afternoon. It was a chimney burning out, near Pratt and Tilton Streets; and a handful of salt did the work. They say that chimney needs cleaning, and the firemen may yet be called out to do the job.

## Obituary.

David Harlan King, son of Rev. D. H. King, D. D., died Tuesday, March 25th, 1913, at his home in Vineland, aged 37 years.

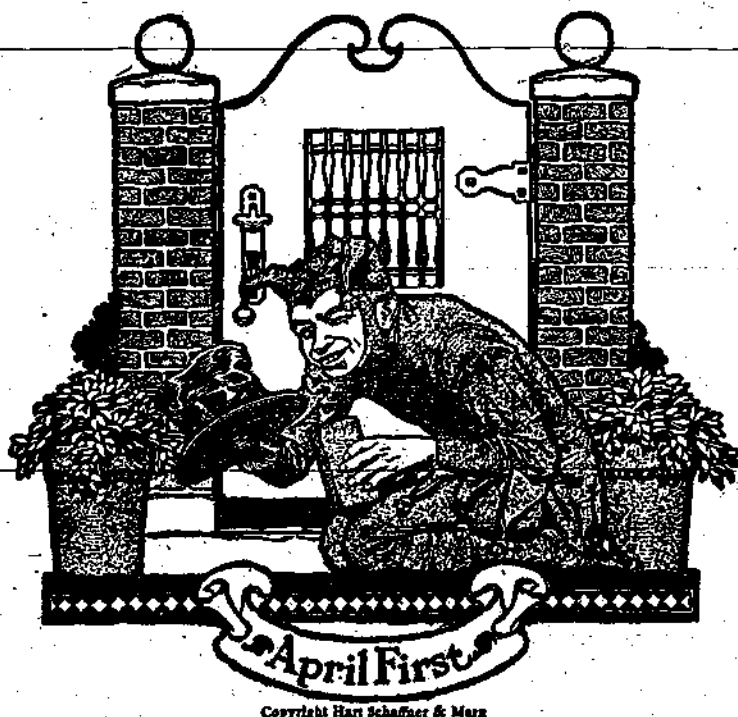
Mr. King was born in Pottsville, Pa., attended Vineland High School and Washington and Jefferson College, but graduated at Waynesburg, Penna., his father's alma mater. Later, he was graduated from the Law Department of the West Virginia University, and practiced law for two years in Glenville, W. Va. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as auditor, at Pittsburgh.

After seven years, failing health forced him to resign, and return to his father's home, where, after his recovery, he married Miss Mattie D. Brooks, and with his wife came to Hammonton, where he engaged in the stationery business. About a year after their marriage, the happy couple were blessed with little twin girls. The mother died soon after, and her husband survived her but a year.

He was a patient sufferer, and ready to go. Funeral services were held at the home of his father, near Millville.

We extend to the afflicted family the sympathy of their many Hammonton friends.

## Bank Brothers



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

You don't mind if some youngster does put it over on you on "All Fools' Day."

Any one can laugh at a good joke.

But it would be a different story if some one sold you a part cotton suit for all wool.

There isn't any fooling about that.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes are all wool, or wool and silk;

There isn't any April 1st business about that.

You men who have an idea that in order to get the kind of clothes you want, you have to go to a tailor and pay the excessive price,

We ask you to come in and let us show you the kind of Clothes we offer you, ready to wear.

The best designers and tailors in the land are producing these garments,

The manufacturers are the most reliable in the country, with many millions of dollars at their command, which means the utmost values for you, and at every price.

Compare quality, fit, and workmanship of our ready-to-wear clothes with the so-called made-to-order clothes, and you will soon be convinced that you can save many dollars which you now give to the tailors.

The best Clothes range in price from \$15 to \$25.

For men who can invest only from \$7.50 to \$13.50, we have scores of weaves, and promise you the best values possible to obtain.

## Bank Brothers

### STETSON



THIS is the chosen hat store for young men who want authentic styles. They get Stetsons here—the newest blocks and colors while they are new. Wide variety and expert help in selecting. Come see our advance Spring Stetsons.

New soft and derby Stetson Hats just received, for \$3.50

A new Soft Hat for young men, with bow in back,—all colors, silk-lined. Priced at \$2.

Soft Hats for men, with bow in back, not lined, in many colors, at \$1.50

New Spring Dress Shirts for Men, at 65 cents.

Extra full size, well made, of material that will wash.

They are made with neck-bands and assorted cuffs; and some have the soft detachable collar, with French cuffs.

Men's Dress Shirts at 48 cents.

With or without collars.

Good roomy shirts, and well made, of nice soft material, in either light or dark colors, laundered or plain, soft cuffs.

New Style Faultless Shirt at \$1.

Made with the new neck-band, so that the front collar button will not rub the neck.

Men's Two-in-One, Four-in-Hand Neckwear, at 50 cents.

A tie that can be turned and worn on both sides; and different colors on each side, in many shades.

Beautiful Four-in-hand Neckwear at 25 cents. Knitted or silk; new weaves.

## BANK BROS.' STORE

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Metal Weather Stripping for Doors & Windows.  
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Walnut Nook Fruit and Stock Farm  
J. B. WESCOAT

Dealer in Hay, Salt, Black Grass  
And Bedding Hay. Also a few Sheds.  
Drop a postal, or phone. Bell phone 491.

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Fire - Liability - Bond

E. L. CHOWELL & CO.,

HAMMONTON, N. J.



## PULPIT TOPICS.

### HE IS RISEN.

With his joy and gladness, his angels and empty tomb will soon be filled with the echoes of the Hallelujah. The address of Passion week, with its Gethsemane, crown of thorns and cross, with black robes and altars and its Miserere will fit us all the better for the right recognition of the Risen Lord.

The thoughts of the Resurrection fill every Christian heart and it is into all the needs and necessities of human life. "He is Risen" are the words that answer the questions that are asked by puzzled ones as they look out over the turbulent sea of life; that bring rays of light out of the storm clouds and peace and hope to those bound down with grief.

The Socialist Graphically Pictures His. We listened not long ago to the eloquent words of, perhaps, the most prominent Socialist speaker in America. The speaker held up spell-bound as he pointed out in graphic and at times, heated terms the ills and wrongs of the social system. As he portrayed man's inhumanity to man, the dominating spirit of those possessing a little bit of authority, the selfishness of the vast majority of humankind, the oppression of the poor by the rich, the concentration of the gifts of the earth into the hands of the few, the enjoyment of what God intended for all by the favored ones, the scramble of the multitude for gold, which must be secured at any cost, even if the price paid be honor and human lives, we were filled with indignation. We said in our hearts: "Speaker you are right."

But there is no remedy? "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there" to recover the health of the daughter of my people? The speaker saw a remedy. He saw the streaks of light proclaiming the coming of the day. He found it, all, however, in the completion of the evolution which he read in history—the age of the self evolving into the age of capitalism and that into Socialism—the bright age of emancipated humanity. We said: Speaker you are wrong. Into the new order of society you will carry the same unchanged, unredeemed human nature and the selfishness and wrongs of the present will be repeated in an aggravated form in the future.

"Christ Risen," the solution of the World's ills. There is a solution to the problem and it is found in the words—He is Risen. He is a living God. When the people receive Him and He lives in their hearts and they accept Him as their God and follow His teachings as they now follow the demagogues, whom they delight to honor, will they rise up into new life and learn the true meaning—love to God and love to man. The emancipation of the human race will only come through the Risen One.

"Christ Risen" unchains the imprisoned. We stood in the corridor of a jail and preached the word of life to the imprisoned ones. We looked into their faces as they peered at us through the iron bars; faces that bore traces of sin committed, hardened faces, cruel faces, scornful faces, but here and there a face that bore the flush of shame and as we gazed upon these discovered and consequently reached sinners, our hearts were filled with the thought—Jesus loves them all. Yet all the low browed thief, that braced hard from whose face all traces of emotion had been wiped, we preached to them life, for Christ was risen. He is Risen, Prison doors may now be opened and the chains of the lower inmates may be broken. They may go forth not only into the liberty from bars and prison walls, but into liberty through sin and the bonds of iniquity.

"Christ Risen" a ray of joy for the destitute. We have often had occasion to visit the County House, that refuge of the forgotten and forgotten. The place where the homeless and helpless are forced to accept the charity which a benevolent community extends to its poor. There in the great factory who ministered to the wants of his children until sickness and old age had his back, crumpled his fingers and his hands, he lay down to his last moments of life. There to whom his numbered refuge to shelter him and he will spend his last days on earth where we find him.

There a mother, who, like an angel, hovered over the cradle and supported and nursed the unweaned babe until they could stand alone, who gave him love, her energy, her very life itself until she had no more to give. Mother has now outlived her usefulness and we see her carried over to the tender mercies of the poor house.

In these days of such an hour, any day of such an hour, "He is Risen" and the Risen One has said: "I will never leave thee, I will never forsake thee," and the coming of the Risen One is a "fourfold" made beautiful and glorious by the rays of a Sun that will never set.

"Christ Risen" the hope of the tormented. In a middle village in a shabby on a "black dump," was stood by the side of a cheap shack, containing the wasted frame of a woman. On the

## Sunday School Lesson.

### SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON.

For March 30, 1913.

### REVIEW—THE LORD OF OUR FATHERS.

Reading Lesson: Luke 11: 1-15.

Golden Text—Our fathers trusted in Thee; they trusted, and Thou didst deliver them. Psa. 22: 4.

This quarter's lessons have given us a very brief outline history of the world for over 2000 years. We have read of the creation of the world and of the fall of man, and of the destruction of the human race, with the exception of one family, by a flood, and later we have read of the selection of one man to found a new family which was to exert an influence for good on all other families and on all races.

We stood in the pulpit of the chapel of an educational institution. It was the Sunday of Commencement Week. In the solemn hush of the holy place were gathered 700 young men and young women. As we looked into their hopeful, earnest faces, we thought, what are the best words to speak to them. The future is bright before them; every height can be reached, every burden can be borne; but we had seen the way strewn with skeletons and bones.

What better words to speak to them in the beginning of active life, when the page is yet unblotted by mistakes or errors than the words of the Lord? That they may rise into the highest types of manhood and womanhood; that they may rise into newness of life; that they may be filled with the Holy Spirit, which the Risen One will send, may resist temptation, overcome evil and rise into the presence of the Risen One and are like Him.

We stand around the death-bed of the father, good and true, who has died. The eyes of the Lord come to me, say, O house of Israel, cannot I do with you as this potter? Behold, as the clay is in the potter's hand, so are ye in my hand.

God made a plan for man at the beginning. Man marred God's plan by disobedience. "Thou art a rebel," said God, and again his plan was marred. But God was not discouraged; He made another fresh start with Noah. That also failed, and His chosen people began a new effort. And finally, when it had become fully apparent that no man could save the race or regenerate the race, God sent His own Son to be the beginning of a new creation, to be the spiritual head of a spiritual family.

Thus, like the potter, God does the best that can be done with the material that is available and does not accept defeat because the clay with which He is working cannot be made into the perfect vessel which He had in mind.

Of course this must only be thought of as an outlined view of the matter; for it is only a half truth. God knew from the beginning before He began to make the world that man would sin, and He had planned in advance all the means that were to be employed for man's redemption. The great lesson of the quarter, the truth which shines out through all the stories we have been studying, is the fact that this is God's world, that He had a definite purpose in creating it, and that He is always at work in its future for that purpose. We learn also that He is continually shaping His methods of working to the conditions with which He has to deal.

And another great truth that runs through all these lessons is that this world is man's world. God made it expressly for man and adapted it perfectly to the needs of man. It is capable not only of furnishing him food and clothing, but also of cultivating in him a love of beauty and of poetry, and of supplying abundant material for investigation that his mental faculties may be developed, and also abundant opportunities for the development of his genius in invention and discovery, and above all it furnishes ample opportunity for the development of his moral and spiritual nature.

It is man's world also in the sense that man is its lord and master. God gave it to him with full authority to make himself master of it, and when man sinned, God "cursed the ground for man's sake."

Main's sin introduced a conflict of authority on earth. God is the rightful authority and has ample power to assert His authority, but in no such case as He has delegated His sovereignty to man, He will not forcibly intervene by overruling man's authority. Thus we have a dual sovereignty of the world, and as the divine Redeemer and the human Redeemer are generally working at cross purposes the condition of things is necessarily very mixed and unsatisfactory. And this unsatisfactory condition, that thus united the human sovereignty of the world recognizes fully the supreme authority of the divine Redeemer and who is himself unconditionally that authority.

But what God will never compel man to obey him, and man therefore fight what seems often to be a hopeless battle in the world. He has nevertheless reserved to Himself the power to overrule the outworking of man's action so that He can bring good out of that which is itself evil, and by the exercise of this power, by His sovereign power, He will bring about the full recognition of the divine sovereignty of the world.

In all this, nothing has been said about the terrible battle, the adversity of each day and man's own darkness and the weight of the divine drive, who is elsewhere speaks of us "the end of the world" because he knows no power at all in the world without man's consent. He is far more

powerful than man, but God could not go over to the Devil's side and see God at defiance.

Two hundred and fifty feet high, a giant brick column, uncommonly like a lighthouse minus its lantern, rises from a wilderness of sheds and stacks of leaden ingots.

A shot tower it is—or, to be precise, a place where small shot or pellets are made, not bullets, for they are cast in moulds. And why, you may ask, is such a tower indispensable to shot factories? Because shot is made by dropping molten lead through the hollow space inside.

During its passage through the air it separates into rain-drops, and falling into a well of water at its base, is instantly hardened into spherical form. The origin of this method of shot-making is somewhat obscure. Some chroniclers assert that it was the invention of a Bristol man named Watts, who is said to have dreamed the device while he lay on his back.

The fact that the Bible has nothing to say about the promotion of secular education as a method of evangelism is not to be taken as proof, however, that missionary societies should not go into such work. It is clearly the duty of Christians to employ all proper means to advance the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and it stands to reason that an educated Indian or Chinaman or Korean will be better qualified to teach the word of God to his fellow-countrymen than an uneducated one. Therefore it is clearly within the province of the missionary societies to educate those whom they are training for service.

But all efforts to instruct and develop the minds of the people of foreign countries should be accompanied by the religious teaching and should be given as a preparation for service. Secular education does not, in and of itself, bring glory to God or make them nobler men in any way. On the contrary, it often tends rather to develop a spirit of skepticism. There is no lack of capacity to receive and profit by education on the part of the unenlightened peoples, as a rule. Chinamen, and East Indians, and Japanese, and many African peoples, have very shrewd, and in some cases, very intelligent minds; but for that very reason it is unwise to assist them in obtaining an education unless that education is distinctly based on religious teaching and made a part of training for usefulness in the service of their Redeemer. A merely secular education would be more likely to develop a spirit of skepticism, if not of pronounced infidelity, in the minds of such people than it would be to open the way for the spread of the Gospel among them.

Paul gave the Colossian Christians an exhortation with regard to teaching that sounds somewhat strangely to our ears, but it is still worth thinking about: "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another with psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts, and to the Lord."

Everyone knows that scent is made from flowers, but there are few, one may safely say, who realize the many and intricate processes through which it has to go before it reaches the nostrils of the smelling human. The center of this industry is in the south of France, at Grasse, not many miles from Monte Carlo. For over 600 years the secret of extracting the perfume from the flowers has been preserved by these southerners and the business has grown to vast dimensions. Proportions that cover a quarter of a million rose leaves are laid out in a month, while vast numbers of orange flowers, jessamine and violets are also used.

These leaves or flowers, which are picked by hand, are first divided and sorted before going to the distillery. Then, when they have reached there, they are macerated—that is, their perfume is absorbed, and then turned into alcohol.

This process of maceration is very interesting. The flowers are placed in a vat, and the vat is covered with a lid. The vat is then filled with alcohol, and the flowers are left to steep in it for several days. The alcohol then absorbs the perfume of the flowers, and the mixture is then distilled.

## THE SHOT TOWER.

### Christian Endeavor.

Topic for March 30, 1913.

### EDUCATION AS A METHOD OF MISSION WORK.

Acts 18: 1-11.

It must be quite difficult sometimes for the topic committee to find Scriptures to suit the topics. The passage chosen for this topic is probably as suitable as any one that could have been found, but it has no relation to secular education. It tells us that Paul stayed in Corinth a year and six months, "teaching among them the word of God."

That is a form of education that is necessary everywhere and among all classes of men—first-class, second-class, and third-class. It is the word of the Church of Christ, St. Mary Redcliffe, in Bristol. The truth of his idea being proved, he built a shot tower, and acquired a fortune.

In modern practice, shot-making is a dirty but interesting business; dangerous, too, owing to the fumes arising from the molten lead, and by the works' wharf stevedores, equipped with strong leather gloves, are unloading a cargo of lead ingots. These come ready prepared with arsenic or antimony. Each ingot weighs a hundredweight, or a little over. From the bars they are conveyed on to trucks to the foot of the tower.

Before tackling the ascent, notice the great water-trough which, under a curious molten stream, a shower of lead is falling constantly from the mysterious heights above. The iron trough is a sizzling mass of acid, and the shower of lead, as it falls, is turned out at the amazing rate of over twenty-five millions an hour—more than four hundred thousand a minute.

A circular staircase with three hundred and thirty steps confronts you. Up you go, circling round and round the shaft, and the shower of lead, which gleams like silver where the sluffs of light from port holes in the tower fall upon it. The heat increases as you climb. The atmosphere becomes like a furnace.

At last, almost breathless, you emerge into a circular chamber at the top. Beyond how you stand for a yawning hole opens in the floor dangerously near you. Now, in a glance, you see the secret of the molten shower. Above the opening is a frame surmounted by a perforated pan, resembling, in some respects, an ordinary domestic colander. Enveloped in a stout leather apron, wearing thick gloves—for it is a deadly business working amongst lead—a sweat-soaked smith is ladling the molten liquid out of the glowing furnace, and pouring it into the colander, whence it drops through the opening down the tower. A layer of dross, the scum which forms on the top of the molten lead, lies cream on milk, is placed in the bottom of the perforated pan before the lead proper is poured in.

Through this lead filter before leaving the pan. The quantity of the dross, amounting to about one per cent of the total, is skimmed off and the remainder is poured into a bucket. The bucket is then emptied into a vat, and the lead is allowed to cool. The quality of the shot is then tested by dropping a few into a bucket of water. If they sink, they are good; if they float, they are bad. The shot is then sorted into different sizes, and the process is complete.

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Therefore it is clearly within the province of the missionary societies to educate those whom they are training for service. Secular education does not, in and of itself, bring glory to God or make them nobler men in any way. On the contrary, it often tends rather to develop a spirit of skepticism.

## HOW TO KEEP WARM.

### MARTIN'S MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

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It must be quite difficult sometimes for the topic committee to find Scriptures to suit the topics. The passage chosen for this topic is probably as suitable as any one that could have been found, but it has no relation to secular education. It tells us that Paul stayed in Corinth a year and six months, "teaching among them the word of God."

That is a form of education that is necessary everywhere and among all classes of men—first-class, second-class, and third-class. It is the word of the Church of Christ, St. Mary Redcliffe, in Bristol. The truth of his idea being proved, he built a shot tower, and acquired a fortune.

In modern practice, shot-making is a dirty but interesting business; dangerous, too, owing to the fumes arising from the molten lead, and by the works' wharf stevedores, equipped with strong leather gloves, are unloading a cargo of lead ingots. These come ready prepared with arsenic or antimony. Each ingot weighs a hundredweight, or a little over. From the bars they are conveyed on to trucks to the foot of the tower.

Before tackling the ascent, notice the great water-trough which, under a curious molten stream, a shower of lead is falling constantly from the mysterious heights above. The iron trough is a sizzling mass of acid, and the shower of lead, as it falls, is turned out at the amazing rate of over twenty-five millions an hour—more than four hundred thousand a minute.

A circular staircase with three hundred and thirty steps confronts you. Up you go, circling round and round the shaft, and the shower of lead, which gleams like silver where the sluffs of light from port holes in the tower fall upon it. The heat increases as you climb. The atmosphere becomes like a furnace.

At last, almost breathless, you emerge into a circular chamber at the top. Beyond how you stand for a yawning hole opens in the floor dangerously near you. Now, in a glance, you see the secret of the molten shower. Above the opening is a frame surmounted by a perforated pan, resembling, in some respects, an ordinary domestic colander. Enveloped in a stout leather apron, wearing thick gloves—for it is a deadly business working amongst lead—a sweat-soaked smith is ladling the molten liquid out of the glowing furnace, and pouring it into the colander, whence it drops through the opening down the tower. A layer of dross, the scum which forms on the top of the molten lead, lies cream on milk, is placed in the bottom of the perforated pan before the lead proper is poured in.

Through this lead filter before leaving the pan. The quantity of the dross, amounting to about one per cent of the total, is skimmed off and the remainder is poured into a bucket. The bucket is then emptied into a vat, and the lead is allowed to cool. The quality of the shot is then tested by dropping a few into a bucket of water. If they sink, they are good; if they float, they are bad. The shot is then sorted into different sizes, and the process is complete.

These leaves or flowers, which are picked by hand, are first divided and sorted before going to the distillery. Then, when they have reached there, they are macerated—that is, their perfume is absorbed, and then turned into alcohol.

This process of maceration is very interesting. The flowers are placed in a vat, and the vat is covered with a lid. The vat is then filled with alcohol, and the flowers are left to steep in it for several days. The alcohol then absorbs the perfume of the flowers, and the mixture is then distilled.

The fact that the Bible has nothing to say about the promotion of secular education as a method of evangelism is not to be taken as proof, however, that missionary societies should not go into such work. It is clearly the duty of Christians to employ all proper means to advance the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and it stands to reason that an educated Indian or Chinaman or Korean will be better qualified to teach the word of God to his fellow-countrymen than an uneducated one.

Therefore it is clearly within the province of the missionary societies to educate those whom they are training for service. Secular education does not, in and of itself, bring glory to God or make them nobler men in any way. On the contrary, it often tends rather to develop a spirit of skepticism.

## HOW TO KEEP WARM.

### MARTIN'S MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

Topic for March 30, 1913.

### EDUCATION AS A METHOD OF MISSION WORK.

Acts 18: 1-11.

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## MARTIN'S MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

### Christian Endeavor.

Topic for March 30, 1913.

### EDUCATION AS A METHOD OF MISSION WORK.

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## WAGS THE DOG THAT ADOPTED A MAN.













## Lakeview GREEN-HOUSE

Central Ave., Hammonton, N. J.  
Large assortment of  
Palms, Ferns, House Plants,  
Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs  
in Fresh Flowers, Wax, or Metal.  
**WATKINS & NICHOLSON,**  
Florists and Landscape Gardeners.  
Phone 1-W

## 99 Reasons

Why it pays to build of Concrete  
First, it lasts; Second, it satisfies  
Third, it is modern;  
The other ninety six reasons you  
will find if you will examine a  
house of this kind, or if you  
will call on the

Hammonton Concrete Co.

## DO YOU NOT KNOW?

If you do not, you can find out by a very  
little investigation that

### The Hammonton Paint

Is the very best paint  
that was ever used in Hammonton.  
There are scores of buildings that you  
see every day, painted with the  
Hammonton Paint eight to twelve  
years ago, and looking well  
at the present time.

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

**JOS. L. TAYLOR**

House, Sign and Carriage Painter,  
Second and Pleasant Sts.,  
Hammonton, N. J.



**WHITE WASHING  
MADE EASY**  
Kant-Klog SPRAYER  
Save three times  
the labor of any  
other sprayer and  
the spraying dis-  
tributes white wash  
and other paint  
evenly on the surface.  
It's all in the handle  
before you buy see  
this one. The cheap  
ones are not worth  
the money. It's a  
simple device  
with the ordinary  
handle will pay for  
it. Complete. Kant-  
Klog sprayer. Send  
for circular.

S. A. Wilson Agt., Hammonton, N. J.

**John Praseh, Jr.,**

### Funeral Director

and Embalmer

Twelfth St., between railroads.  
Local Phone 901. Bell 47-2

Hammonton, N. J.

### THEATRICAL and BAL MASQUE

COSTUMES

Supplied on Rental Basis.

### WAAS & SON

226 N. 8th St. - Philadelphia, Pa.  
Established 1858. Catalogues Free.

### Edw. Cathcart, Contractor & Builder

Jobbing promptly attended to  
300 Central Ave. Hammonton  
Screen Work and Shop Work a Specialty

### A. H. Phillips Co.

**Fire Insurance.**

### MONEY

FOR  
**Mortgage Loans.**

Barlett Building,  
Atlantic City, N. J.

### Miss BERTHA TWOMEY Notary Public Com. of Deeds

Business in those lines properly and  
promptly attended to.  
Bernhouse's office, Hammonton

County Clerk Samuel Kirby is very ill, and no hope is entertained  
for his recovery. He was formerly Sheriff, and has many warm friends  
in Hammonton, as well as through the county.

Who belongs to that uncalled-for letter published this week,—the  
sixth in the list?

A village, a town, a city, is a partnership. All of us here are in  
business together. Ownership of property is individual, but our pros-  
perity as a whole is closely bound up in each other's interests.

If you have a house to rent, goods to sell, labor to sell, your  
success in getting a good price for such service depends on the prosperity  
of your neighbors. If they are doing well, they will pay fair prices, and  
as times go, these prices tend to rise. On the other hand, if your neigh-  
bors are not succeeding, they will haggle for the last cent for your  
house, your goods, your labor. The prices for these services will tend  
to fall.

When you buy goods away from home, you work to reduce the  
prosperity of your neighbors. Thereby they become less able to do  
anything to help you, and you have failed to build up business ties with  
them so that they feel no personal interest in you.

When you buy goods at home, you increase the prosperity of your  
neighbors. They are not merely better able thereby to help you along  
in return, but you have created business friendship that makes them  
want to help you. Buying at home pays. (SELECTED.)

### Leaf Curl of the Peach.

This well known disease was  
quite prevalent throughout New  
Jersey in 1912 and was largely re-  
sponsible for the failure of the crop  
in many localities. The great  
abundance of the disease in 1912  
was due primarily to the failure of  
many of the growers to spray their  
trees with fungicide. The compar-  
ative freedom from scale led many  
of our growers to believe that the  
winter spraying could be omitted  
without serious injury to the grow-  
ing trees, while others used some of  
the mixture which control the scale  
but not the fungi.

The disease has been known for  
nearly 100 years and is widely dis-  
tributed throughout the peach grow-  
ing districts of the world. It is us-  
ually most severe when the spring  
is rather cool and damp. The cur-  
led, distorted condition of the  
foliage is familiar to all peach grow-  
ers, but many fail to appreciate  
that it also attacks the blossoms  
and young fruit and the young  
twigs. When very severe it causes  
the foliage to fall and thus makes  
it necessary for the tree to put out  
a second crop of leaves.

The disease is due to fungus  
which grows within the tissues, com-  
ing to the surfaces of the affected  
parts to produce its fruit or spores.  
The fungus lives in a resting con-  
dition in the tissues and rough bark  
and crevices of the twigs until the  
following spring, when it grows  
and infects the new growth of the  
tree.

It can be readily controlled by a  
thorough spraying with copper  
sulphate or lime-sulfur in the  
spring just before the opening of  
the buds. The latter treatment is  
the better, since it is also a scale-  
cide. This early spring treatment  
should never be omitted.

### Fire Blight of the Pear and Apple.

This disease has been known in  
the United States for more than 100  
years and at various times has  
threatened the destruction of the  
pear growing industry. The cause  
of the disease was for many years  
a disputed mystery, but in 1878  
Professor T. J. Burrill of the Uni-  
versity of Illinois demonstrated it  
to be due to bacteria. It occurs  
not only on pear and apple but also  
on crab apple, quince, hawthorn,  
and to some extent on plum, apricot  
and mountain ash.

Most common and conspicuous  
form of the disease is the "twig"  
and "blossom blight." This form  
becomes apparent from two to six  
weeks after blossoming and is most  
severe during or following a dry  
period. The twigs and blossoms  
blacken and die. In case the dis-  
ease is slow in appearing or  
especially severe, the young fruits  
of the apple are affected in the  
same manner. On the pear the  
disease may continue down the  
twigs and eventually reach the  
larger branches and trunk. The  
other form of the disease is com-  
monly known as the "body blight"  
and is especially severe on the pear.  
The organism gains entrance to the  
trunk and larger branches by fol-  
lowing down the twigs or water  
sprouts, or through wounds, and  
works beneath the bark, causing a  
blackening and shriveling and thus  
forming cankers which may attain  
considerable size. The organism  
eventually die in most of the twigs  
and cankers, but enough of them  
always survive to reproduce an abun-  
dant of the disease the next year  
provided the season is favorable to  
its growth and spread. With the  
opening of spring the living organ-  
isms increase rapidly and cause the  
formation of numerous droplets of a  
milky fluid on the surface of the  
cankers. This fluid contains an

enormous number of bacteria and  
is especially attractive to insects, by  
which it is carried to blossoms and  
other parts of the trees.

The disease can be controlled in  
any orchard and practically eradicated  
from communities where the  
people will co-operate in fighting it.  
The treatment is as follows:—

1. Winter prune and burn all dis-  
eased twigs, being careful to cut  
well back of the disease. These  
twigs can be recognized by the fact  
that the leaves usually cling to  
them after the leaves have fallen  
from the healthy twigs.

2. Cut out canker and burn.  
Paint the wound with corrosive sub-  
limate (1 part in 1000 parts of water)  
which can be obtained at any drug  
store. When dry paint with white  
lead paint or coal tar.

3. During the summer, cut out  
and burn the blighted tips as soon  
as possible. This may be imprac-  
ticable in large orchards when the  
disease is exceptionally severe.

4. Keep the water sprouts and  
young spurs rubbed from the trunk  
and large branches. When they  
become infected, the disease works  
in and causes the body blight  
cankers.

5. Do not over prune the trees.  
Develop open or spreading crotches.  
6. Do not over fertilize. Avoid  
rich nitrogenous fertilizers. Phos-  
phoric acid is valuable; it tends to  
harden the new growths.

7. Remove or treat the neighbor-  
ing wild crab, hawthorn and other  
trees which carry the disease.

8. The pruning knife should be  
frequently dipped in 5 per cent  
formalin to destroy such germs as  
cling to it.

The Anjou Kieffer, Angouleme  
and Seckel are among the resistant  
varieties. M. L. T. COOK,  
State Plant Pathologist.

### A RESOLUTION.

Passed at a regular meeting of  
the Poultry Raisers Association, of  
Hammonton, N. J., March 26th,  
1913:

Whereas, our fellow member,  
George W. Kelley, called to the  
higher life, Tuesday, March 11th,  
1913, thereby removing from activ-  
ity one who took quite an interest  
in the work of progression of our  
Association; and as he was the first  
member to be called from our midst,  
his loss is keenly felt by those who  
knew him best—although one of  
our youngest members his interest  
was all absorbing; therefore, be it  
Resolved, that we extend our  
sympathy to the bereaved family  
and trust they may take their loss  
as a relief from suffering of their  
loved one and the working out of  
the Great Creator's plans.

Resolved, that a copy of these  
resolutions be spread upon the  
minutes and a copy furnished to  
the family of the deceased.

Poultry Raisers Association of  
Hammonton.

W. WALLACE MAYBERRY,  
ANTON PHIZ,  
EMIL F. MINDT,  
Committee.

### Un-Claimed Letters.

The following letters remained  
uncalled for in the Hammonton  
Post Office on Wednesday, Mar.  
26, 1913:

Mr. Gusto Salvatori Gertrude Wohl  
Mrs. Thomas Edwards Miss Mary Walter  
Mrs. W. Taylor Nameless  
Mr. Nicola Bernhardt Mr. Pat. Dorsey  
Miss Angela Gabrielli John Paduano  
Persons calling for any of the  
above will please state that it was  
advertised. THOS. C. ELVINS,  
Postmaster.

Rainfall for March, up to and  
including Thursday, was 3.76  
inches. Thursday gave us two  
rains, 1.03 inches.

### County Teachers' Institute.

The Institute continues until this  
afternoon. To-day's program is  
as follows:

9.30, "Detection and training of  
defective children," by Miss Lucy  
Quinn, Atlantic City.

10.30, Address by Mr. Charles  
B. Boyer, Superintendent of Schools  
Atlantic City.

11.30, "Word Study," by Miss  
Myra I. Billings, Supervisor of Pri-  
mary Grades, Atlantic City.

11.30, Boys' and Girls' Clubs;  
Corn Growing Clubs, by Mr. T. D.  
Sensor, Department of Public In-  
struction.

2.00 p. m., Address by Dr. Cal-  
vin N. Kendall, Commissioner of  
Education.

3.00, "Agriculture in Grammar  
and High Schools," by Mr. John  
Burright, Superintendent of Schools  
of Monmouth County.

Hammonton Trust Company,  
administrator of Wm. H. Burgess  
estate, is advertising a sale of tools,  
etc., for next Saturday, April 5th.

### The Peoples Bank

OF

Hammonton, N. J.

Capital, - - - \$50,000

Surplus and  
Undivided Profits, \$55,000

Three per cent interest paid  
on time deposits

Two per cent interest allowed on  
demand accounts having daily  
balance of \$1000 or more.

### Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

M. L. JACKSON, President  
W. J. SMITH, Vice-Pres't  
W. R. TILTON, Cashier

### DIRECTORS

M. L. Jackson J. A. Waas  
C. F. Osgood George Elvins  
Wm. J. Smith J. C. Anderson  
Sam'l Anderson W. R. Tilton  
Wm. L. Black

## LOW FARE ONE WAY EXCURSIONS

to the

### Great Producing West

Montana, Idaho, Washing-  
ton, Oregon, British Col-  
umbia, California and Ari-  
zona—daily, March 15th  
to April 15th  
via the

### CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

### Daily Through Tourist Car Service Over Three Routes

Chicago to Seattle and Tacoma  
on America's newest transcon-  
tinentals—The "Olympian"  
and "The Columbian,"  
via St. Paul and Minneapolis.  
Chicago to Portland, Ore., on  
"The Portland-Puget Sound  
Express," via Omaha and  
Granger.

Chicago to California on  
"The California Mail," via  
Omaha and Ogden.

### Special Service

Special Colonist Trains to Cal-  
ifornia operated via Omaha and  
Ogden on faster than regular  
schedule, will leave Chicago on  
March 15, 16, 17 and April 12,  
13, 14 and 15.

Let me send you descriptive literature,  
quote fare from your home town and  
furnish any other information desired  
—address  
Geo. J. Lincoln, Com. Art.  
818 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

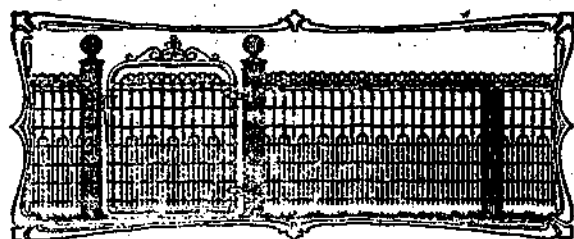
## AVOID the usual Spring Rush! and Buy your Gas Range Now

Complete Stock of  
RANGES and HOT PLATES

carried by the

**Hammonton & E. H. City Gas Co.**

### BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES WITH



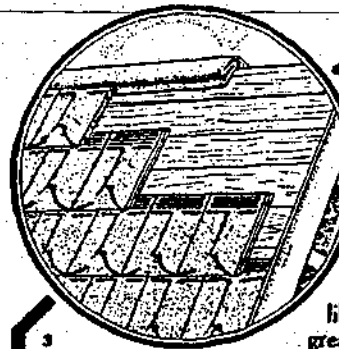
Cyclone Galvanized Ornamental Fence  
And GATES.

Specially made—fully guaranteed—durable,  
cheaper than wood.

All sizes and styles. See samples at my office.

**JOS. R. IMHOFF** - Hammonton.

### Instead of Wood Shingles or Slate



### CORTRIGHT Metal Shingles

The roofing that lasts as long as  
the building and never needs  
repairs.

They won't burn, crack, curl or rot  
like wood shingles, nor have they the  
great weight or brittleness of stone slate;  
besides they are inexpensive and look better than either.

For Sale by

For sale by George O. Bobst,  
Contractor & Builder, Hammonton, N. J.

**Store Open  
every Evening  
until 8.00 o'clock  
Saturday until 10.**

We have the best display of  
**EASTER FOOTWEAR**  
we ever showed you  
Including Hosiery  
for all the family.

Don't forget our  
**Repair Department**  
which is  
well equipped.

**MONFORT'S SHOE STORE**

Hammonton - - - N. J.