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A Faithful Servant.

The sad news reached us, Saturday last, of the death of Rev. George R. Middleton, which occurred May 1st, in the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, from a complication following an operation for appendicitis.

The deceased was, until 1907, one of Hammonton's popular ministers, and his many friends were shocked to hear of his untimely end, though knowing that he suffered, at times, while pastor of the M. E. Church. He is remembered as a fearless speaker, preaching the simple gospel in unmistakable language, and as an extraordinary singer.

On his death-bed he used this last opportunity and preached to those in the hospital, then sang a portion of a favorite song, which his wife completed when his strengh was exhausted.

The funeral services were held at Woodbury on Tuesday, attended by more than eighty brother ministers, and by friends from Hammonton and other points.

Sympathy of friends here is extended to the widow and her two little children.

Their First Banquet.

On Tuesday evening, May 5th, the Hammonton Esperanto Club held its first annual banquet at Horne's restaurant, Bellevue Avenue. The room was prettily decorated in the Esperanto colors, green and gold, the same idea being carried out in the table decorations of ferns and yellow daisies.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ward Nichols, of Atlantic City, Mr. Lewis B. Luders, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Yates, the Misses Depew, Hooper, Conkey, Garton, Hartman, Seguino, and Mr. Charles K. Nelson.

The menu was as follows:

Glstrol
Biskvitetol
Olivol Migdalol Salital
Pastajetol de Kokido
Panetol Terpomol frittal
Salato de Tomato
Sauco franca
Glaciajlo kal fragol
Kremfromago kun ruboJelo Kuketol
Kafo

☞ A Conference of Sunday School workers will be held in the St. Paul M. E. Church, Atlantic City, on Thursday evening, May 14, at 7.45. Mr. George E. Hall, of Plainfield, President of the New Jersey State Sunday School Association, will speak on "Our State-Wide Sunday School Work," and Rev. E. M. Fergusson, State Secretary, will deliver an address on "The Factors of Sunday School Success." Everybody interested in Sunday School work is most cordially invited to attend this Conference, as it is undenominational in character, being arranged for by the County Sunday School Association. There will be a meeting of the District and County Secretaries, in the same place, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of same day for prayer and training.

☞ It is encouraging to notice that a number of new canoes are coming into town for use on the lake, and that the owners are contriving convenient landings and covers for them at the Park. The more our Lake is used, the better the chance that it will be put in shape for boating.

IS JAPAN PREPARING FOR WAR

By THOMAS F. MALLARD

IN the present attempt by Japan to repair the breach which, as she now realizes, the quasi-rupture with America has made in her international polity, a considerable prominence has been given to alleged intention on her part materially to reduce military add naval expenditure, and there are indications that the statement has been taken seriously in some quarters and has had a tendency to allay uneasiness.

The method of conveying this matter to the world intimated that it was given publicity for political effect, as an offset to prevailing discussion about war, which meant that it probably would not, without examination, be taken literally as true. But the topic is important, and a study of the factors which apply to it reveals some interesting and perhaps illuminating facts.

It is not always easy quickly to apply the test of contemporaneous official action to such passing diplomatic stop-gaps; but it chanced that this one was advanced almost simultaneously with the introduction to the Diet of the annual budget, which brought to a focus a ministerial crisis and induced a flood of light upon the matter in question.

The issues which contributed to this crisis, which is not by any means yet ended, are various and complex, and involve all the major activities of Japan's present regime. However, it for the moment took the shape of a struggle between the military faction which has for several years controlled the government and its opponents. This had the effect of to some extent concentrating attention upon the military-and-naval-program and, through interpolations by the opposition, compelling the Government to show its hand.

The crux of the debate which ensued turned upon a proposal by the military to increase taxation, which led to a scrutiny of the budget with a view to possible economies. The financial and economic situation of Japan desarves careful consideration and cannot be comprehensively discussed in this connection; but the fact that the nation is in financial difficulties and that the people are struggling under burdensome taxation may be mentioned here as having a direct bearing.

Enormous Increase of Expenses.

In fifteen years the annual budget has grown from 113,759,380 yen to 620,000,000 yen, and the per capita taxation has been increased in even proportion. The war with Russia increased the national debt from 552,000,000 yen to 2,217,000,000 yen, and the annual interest charge from 26,000,000 yen to 165,000,000 yen.

In estimating the probable relation of Japan's expenditure for armaments to her political policy, it is interesting to recall some items of her budget during the past few years. The assumption that for several years before the beginning of the war against Russia Japan had been actively preparing for that conflict will hardly be disputed nowadays. Some comparative statements of military and naval expenses for the year which immediately preceded the Russo-Japanese war and the present year are reproduced:

Army.	Yen.
1903-4	46,000,000
1907-8	111,600,000
Navy.	
1903-4	35,800,000
1907-8	82,000,000

Victory Increases Activity.

A comparison shows a proposed increase since the war of 132 per cent. in regular annual expenditure for armaments, but this year's extraordinary budget appropriates out of a total of 204,000,000 yen some 107,000,000 yen for the army and navy, or more than half.

Hardly was peace with Russia concluded when Japan began to apply every available portion of her revenue to increasing the efficiency of her army and navy, until this year the ordinary and extraordinary budgets together show that 40 per cent. of the national revenues are being devoted to this purpose.

When the budget carrying such appropriations, coupled with the admission of the government that an increase in taxation would be necessary to carry out the program, was brought before the Diet it excited determined opposition.

Its chief spokesman was General Terauchi, the Minister for War, and in the course of the debate which attended the progress of the budget through the Diet, he and his political colleagues advanced some interesting arguments in support of their policy. In a notable speech General Terauchi sounded the keynote of the military party when he declared that "Japan must be prepared for all eventualities."

The speech bristles with striking statements, but one or two will suffice to give an idea of its trend. "All great countries in the world have established their armaments on the basis of their geographical and political position." In one expression he stood, and "The Pacific is destined to form the scene of the next great conflict," in another. In a later speech, when the budget as originally submitted was put up for final action by the Diet, he argued that the depleted state of the national finances should not be considered a reason for reducing naval and military preparations, and declared that the nation will not hesitate to bear a small increase in taxation "to provide for the future development of the Empire."

If such utterances have a flavor of the jingoism usually resorted to in most countries when governments are asking appropriations for military and naval purposes, and, consequently, need not be taken too seriously, it should be remembered that Japan is able to persist in this policy only by crowding her finances very close to the edge of a precipice and by resorting to oppressive taxation.

Preparing for Emergency.

When a nation is in easy financial circumstances, and with a great reserve of untouched taxable wealth to draw upon, proportionate expenditure for armaments may be accepted as representing a general aim to provide for national security. But when a nation situated as Japan now is devotes 40 per cent. of her revenue to armament, and when a responsible member of the cabinet tells the Diet "that for a few years to come there may not take place anything which will radically change the present scheme of the War Department," it may be reasonably assumed that the policy has in mind some actual or expected condition, and is pursued in anticipation of some emergency.

There are evidences that a popular propaganda in favor of an expanding military and naval policy is being carried on apart from direct governmental activity. A prominent Japanese economist, Mr. Kanamori, in an address before the students of a college, recently said:

> "History tells us that Japan has had and will have a war every tenth year. And the most important preparation is a war fund."

Has United States in Mind.

There are, perhaps, many Americans who hold the opinion that the reasons which give vitality to Japan's military and naval policy, as one of the most striking manifestations of the forces which now direct the nation, concern the United States in only an academic way, and cannot be regarded as likely ever to be directed against us, or to directly involve our government. It is true that this policy is not at present specifically directed against the United States, but I firmly believe that it has the United States incidentally, even definitely, in mind. One can hardly assume a policy promoted under such extraordinary difficulties, at such a sacrifice of other national interests, to be indicative of purposeless. Against whom, then, are Japan's armaments primarily directed?

The answer to this question must be sought in the conditions which circumscribe and limit Japan's national ambitions, and, omitting for the time detailed account of matters which apply to the proposition and unmistakably indicate its course, it is clear that these preparations are directed against China. And since the fate of China involves the interests of other nations, and perhaps may affect the future of civilization, Japan's preparations necessarily must include consideration of these other nations and their interests.

Here, then, and here alone, do the national perimeters of Japan and the United States seriously and directly intersect. Japan has appreciated this for years, and shaped her foreign and domestic policies in recognition of it. America seems to be at last waking to a perception of what the Eastern question means to her.

Warning to United States

In regard to the relation of the United States to this question of Japan's unusual military and naval preparations, one hopes that those in authority at Washington will not fall into the error of placing too much emphasis upon the elimination of the immigration question, as removing all cause for friction between the two nations. It appears that Baron Takahira has arrived in America and reported to the press the usual formula. The cables have reported the Baron but briefly, but the fullest reports have made him say, among other things:

> "For the United States and Japan to go to war would be a crime against civilization. Certainly nothing could be further from Japan's thoughts than war. Her attention is devoted to the development of the material resources of the nation and the uplifting and enlightenment of her people."

One can mentally picture the chorus of comment in which this inane utterance will be described as "nothing at rest" all talk of a possible embroilment of the two nations; indeed, it is not necessary to work one's imagination, for the press of Japan believed in full chorus. I hope I will not be set down as an agitator when I state that, as nearly as I can conclude, at about the same time when Baron Takahira was delivering this statement, the Japanese Diet was passing, over the protests of commercial and industrial bodies, the increased taxation bill, which includes the following items:

	Yen.
Army and navy	231,409,301
Education	8,230,940

There are important internal factors which may, probably will, operate to check the military policy of Japan, but a comparison of Baron Takahira's statement with the foregoing items of the budget seems to justify Americans in regarding Japan and her policy by other light than that provided by her diplomatic assurances.

STRANGE THINGS THAT TYPES MAKE EDITORS SAY.

BY PERRINE LAMBERT.

SOMEWHERE in the United States there is said to be a newspaper compositor who is one hundred and five years of age. He made some many typographical errors during his life that he is afraid to die. The jest may be admitted, but the majority of typographical mistakes often have results which are far removed from the field of humor. Compositors and proofreaders frequently realize this the "day after." In contemporary times, with the typewriter, the linotype machine and the corps of careful editors, compositors, proof and copy-readers; men who have been thoroughly and competently trained in their work, the big city dailies consider it part of their business not to make mistakes. Though great precaution is taken to prevent errors of type and grammar, curious mistakes spring up with surprising frequency, especially in the editions of small country weeklies where the copy is penned and set by hand.

The typographical error is far more numerous in contemporary publications than grammatical mistakes. Type is at best a slippery article, even on the linotype machine with its perfected keyboard. The operator, as the one time typesetter is now called, finds it an exceedingly easy matter to transpose a letter now and then, an incident which often changes the meaning of the sentence. The unfailing rule in all newspaper offices is to follow copy (manuscript) if it goes out the window. But there's many a slip 'twixt the pen and the public.

A dramatic writer once noted in his review of a play that "others in the cast were, etc." The compositor, while setting up the sentence, merely touched the "t" before the "e" on the keyboard and the astonishing result was: "others of the cats were, etc." "Seekers after office," written in an article by a political reporter, turned out to be "suckers after office." Years ago, the owner of a Philadelphia newspaper wrote an editorial headed "Circumstances alter Cases." When the proof came down from the composing room he was amazed to discover that his comment was "entitled "Circus Horses at the Races."

A sporting reporter some time ago wrote about a rainy day yacht race and in his review he incorporated the flowery phrase: "For Jupiter Pluvius had taken the day for himself." The penmanship was of a negative quality and the compositor did his best. His best was "For Inspector Harris had taken the day for himself." The reporter who wrote "The meeting was attended by a large number of distinguished men" was asked for an explanation when the city editor read "The meeting was attended by a large number of disgusted men." A clergyman was once quoted as saying that "marriage was an infernal teapot." He really viewed marriage as an eternal transport. Another clergyman used the phrase "And an adversary came among them and scored them." He was quoted as remarking that the adversary sawed trees.

A New York publication years ago reprinted from the Atlantic Monthly a poem by T. B. Aldrich, called "Cattles." Two of the lines read:

> "Well, well I think not of these two
> But the old woman makes me anew."

The last line appeared "But the old woman breaks out anew." An agricultural society offered a prize for the best mode of irrigation. The county paper printed it "irritation" and a farmer sent his wife to claim the premium. "Shoot folly as it flies —Pope" was once printed "Shoot Polly as she flies—Pop!" and a total abstinence author who wrote "drunkenness is folly" was surprised to learn subsequently that "drunkenness is jolly." The correction by a country newspaper of a report of a small meeting is obvious. "For pipe and crow in the report of the school director's meeting in last week's issue read 'pros' and 'cons.' The sentence, "The cow was struck by the train and cut into halves" turned out to be "was cut into calves." The friends of an actor were greatly distressed to read one day that he was starving in the West. An investigation followed and it was learned that the actor was starring.

Ambiguous construction is generally a source of merriment. Examples of faulty figures of speech are to be found everywhere. Many years have passed since passengers were first told not to get on or off a car while in motion. It was a county school board that announced that it would like to engage Miss X——— for the reputation for teaching she bears. It is somewhat surprising to learn that the tooth of a mastodon, weighing five pounds, was found on Tuesday some feet below the ground while digging a ditch, or that "they were digging up a body which had been buried two years in consequence of a contested will case."

When it is learned that an eel was caught by a boy that weighed six pounds the reader may choose between a very large eel or a very thy boy. That "a rattlesnake was killed by a man with thirteen rattles" leads one to believe that the killer was very much rattled. In a notice of a performance of Othello recently a country critic, referring to the scene wherein Othello murders Desdemona, gave forth the astounding information "Upon which the Moor, sobbing a bottle full of rage and jealousy, smothers her." Toulouse, France, was once described as a town of 60,000 inhabitants, built entirely of brick.

Thackeray was a victim of ambiguous construction. One of his most prominent errors can be found in "The Virginians" where he writes: "He dropped his knife in his retreat against the wall, which his rapid antagonist kicked under the table." Kingsley, in "Westward Ho!" makes one of his characters remark to Lucy Passmore: "We are all Englishmen and men of Devon, as you seem to be by your speech."

SOME FACTS ABOUT CATS.

THERE are two distinct types of cats—the long-haired or Persian cats and the common or short-haired cat. But little attention is given to the breeding of short-haired cats, but the long-haired cats are as carefully bred as is any fine stock, says Suburban Life. There were formerly two distinct breeds of long-haired cats—the Persian and the Angora—but the blood of these two races has been so intermingled that there is now little real difference in the breeds. The Persian cat came originally from the mountains of India, while the Angora cat had its origin in the south of France.

Originally the only difference between these two races of long-haired cats, so far as I have been able to learn, was that the Angora cat had somewhat coarser hair, and was more or less tufted. To-day the tuftiness of the Angora cat is occasionally noticeable in the Persian cat.

There are a number of classes of long-haired cats, the division being purely arbitrary.

The black Persian is, perhaps, the least common of this race. To have any standing, the coat must be perfectly black, glossy and silky. It is also important that the eyes be orange or amber in color.

The most beautiful of all the Persians is the pure white. They are, however, very hard to keep clean, and a dirty white cat is certainly anything but an ornament about one's rooms. It is unfortunate that many white cats are deaf, so, when one is making a purchase of a cat of that color, it is a wise precaution to test the hearing.

The blue Persian is a very handsome cat. By blue is meant what is commonly called "mallow," the color in making up the classification of cats is more stringent with this class than with any other. The eyes must be orange-colored—nay other colored eyes will entail the loss of the blue ribbon at the show, although the cat may be superior to its competitors in every other point.

In addition to these classes, there is the silver chinchilla class, which is again divided into self-silver, shaded silver and silver tabby. The eyes in all these are green or orange. The silver variety should be of as pale a shade as possible. There should be no markings whatever.

Shaded silvers are pale, clear silver with some shading on the face, legs or back, but there should be few or no tabby markings (stripes). The silver chinchilla have distinct black markings or stripes.

Smokes are black shading to smoky gray, with a lighter under-coat—the lighter the better. The eyes are orange, and the cats are tufted.

The tortoise shell cat has a three-colored coat—black, orange and yellow. These colors must be bright and broken up as much as possible.

The Manx cat has a longer fur than the common cat, but not as long as the Persian cat, its chief characteristic is the lack of a tail.

The most curious and hardcoat is calico of all the cats is the Siamese, or royal cat of Siam. This animal gets its name because these first known were the pets of the King of Siam. In every particular this cat is the direct opposite of what is considered an ideal short-haired cat. The body is small and the legs are short. In color these cats vary from cream to fawn, but the lighter the better.

Down in Maine there is a native cat often called a "coon-cat." Its origin is more or less obscure, but it has rather long hair, and it is supposed that long-haired cats were imported from the East by the sailing masters of a few generations ago. Some of these cats evidently strayed away from home and bred with the wildcats.

EUROPE GROWS COLDER

SOME months ago, there appeared some tables worked up by Camille Flammarion to show changes of meteorological character which seem to have taken place in Europe. Writing again, he states that from actual figures obtained within the past six years he has become certain that the temperature of Europe has been falling. France has been suffering for a long time from an excess of cold weather, the thermometrical readings in Paris having been one degree below the normal height.

Other readings show even less favorable results. The fall is more noticeable, during the spring than during other periods of the year. Similar phenomena are recorded in Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria and Germany. In the days of Philip Augusto, in the thirteenth century, the wines of Etampes and Rosanvilliers were the favorite beverages at court. Henry IV. a pronounced bon vivant, frequently expressed his fondness for the product of the Suresnes grapes. At the present day there is not a vineyard of importance north of Paris, and as for the petit vin now made at Suresnes, it has become the drink only of the poorer classes.

In the middle of the sixteenth century Marcon was celebrated for its muscated wines, whereas the muscatel grape at this moment can scarcely be made to thrive there. Ancient chronicles mention the cultivation of the grape in many regions where now even apples are not plentiful. Again, it is to be remarked that trees which once flourished in the north of France are now found in the extreme south, and a considerable number have disappeared altogether.

Lamardee no longer grows the lemon; there is not an orange left in Roussillon. The Lombardy poplar, so familiar and picturesque in old French line engravings, is now nowhere to be found on French soil. These are facts which, putting statistics out of the question, serve to illustrate the changes wrought by temperature in the great fruit-producing country of France.

PICTURE MADE BY LIGHTNING

A log of mahogany which has been sawn through at Belfast was found to contain right through a very clearly defined "photograph" of a small door, and a larger animal running.

The photographs were probably transmitted by lightning during a storm and the pictures must have been taken a long time ago, as the tree, being four feet in diameter, is an exceedingly old one.

Every plank on the log right through shows the images clearly.

At the Batay entrance to Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, is one of the most remarkable sundials in the world. The time in many parts of the world is shown whenever the sun is shining. It is easily possible almost at first glance to read the time within two or three minutes, while closer acquaintance with the dial enables the correct time to be read to the minute. The base is of carved bronze. The instrument was presented to the park by Peter Hamilton, who designed and made it entirely with his own hands.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. A. W. H. HODDER.

Theme: Confession, Restitution.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. A. W. H. Hodder, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Flatbush, preached Sunday on a line of thought suggested by the Emmanuel Movement. The subject was "Confession and Restitution in Their Relation to Mental and Physical Healing." The text was from Galatians 6:2 and 5: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ; every man shall bear his own burden." Mr. Hodder said:

It is with timidity we enter into the teaching of Holy Scripture in connection with the modern movement of that which is called the "Emmanuel School," I believe, taken up by Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, and Dr. MacDonald, of Brooklyn, with followers in many cities. We have spoken on "Christ's approach to sin and His recognition of it, rather than a denial of the fact." We have called your attention to "the possessing of the mind which was in Christ Jesus." To-day we shall endeavor to seek more light on the question by consideration of confession and restitution as a means to improve physical and mental conditions. We make bold to say part of the teaching is too superficial, and that it does not go to the core, and that some of it is too philosophical to reach the common people, who heard Jesus gladly. We also make bold to say divine things are looked for from moral sources and not divine laws. There are some things which are absolutely essential before we can make any progress whatever. They are in the teaching of Jesus and in the eternal law of how to make things right. It is not our desire to raise any ecclesiastical controversy or to defend any sacramental institution or a few. We shall merely look into the face of an accepted essential fact and leave men to decide the issue of the question. "Is confession necessary to relief of body?" It is, to whom? Has the law of restitution, or making good, anything to do with my health of spirit, soul and body? Has it, or ought it, anything to do with a thing for any man to decide. We only try to get at facts and by God's help to assist another man to carry his burden, and advise how he shall be able to rid himself of his burden. We admit the superficial treatment in an article like this, and ask your thought for the quiet hour of deeper thinking and working.

The sum of human happiness in this world is made up of a great deal of sympathy. The power to make glad the heart of others, to extend effectual relief, to give vigor, gladness, inspiration and endurance, is the possibility of every man. A warm word, which has touched yours in the hour of your sore distress, or deep bereavement, has given a thrill of living response to your emotion. This is the voice of common experience. Sympathy is a key word for the proper treatment of weak natures and distressed souls. It partakes of the spirit of Christ and Christ's life. The apostle urges us to place our shoulders under another man's load and help him carry it, to put our heart against his heart and feel another's woe.

Before we go any further it is necessary for us to recognize the emphasis being placed upon physical healing by mental and spiritual processes. Of the making of many books there is no end, and cults are becoming almost as numerous as denominations. However, it is here, and valid testimony proves its worth. It is meeting the best thought of science and combining the teaching of Jesus. It is in harmony with spiritual, moral and physical law. We should not be afraid of it or attack it or call it names. We should be honest, open-hearted, sincere and earnest in the matter. Some of the best trees which once flourished in the north of France are now found in the extreme south, and a considerable number have disappeared altogether.

Lamardee no longer grows the lemon; there is not an orange left in Roussillon. The Lombardy poplar, so familiar and picturesque in old French line engravings, is now nowhere to be found on French soil. These are facts which, putting statistics out of the question, serve to illustrate the changes wrought by temperature in the great fruit-producing country of France.

Shortly after publication "Gladstone" reviewed the book, and, while not indorsing the claim for a confession, he advocated the need of an establishment of confidence between spiritual leaders and advisers for mutual burden bearing. Are we not safe in declaring the very root of much physical and mental trouble and sorrow lies in the fact of a secret, which our pride or shame will not disclose? We are willing to make our confession to Almighty God, for we know of His eternal silence; but we fear men lest there be a disclosure and we come into living disgrace. Human hearts are ready to leave their sin with God and forget its past and move forward on the mark of the high calling. But are human hearts ready to forget the past of others? Are we eager to stand at the jail door and take him carry it, to put our heart against his heart and feel another's woe.

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bid theo do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it?" Why seek some unnecessary way, when God has made it so easy to get at the cause? Why carry a burden when relief can be had by throwing off the albatross which hangs about our necks?

In 1857 Lady Georgiana Fullerton, of England, published her book called "Ellen Middleton," a story of guilt and remorse. In her story she endeavors to show the absolute necessity of the establishment of the confessional, for the unburdening of the soul. Ellen Middleton believed she was partly the cause of the death of her cousin Julia. In endeavoring to restrain the foolish child Julia from climbing an old moss-covered, slippery staircase of Elmsley Priory, she became angry and struck her cousin a blow which caused the loss of her foothold, and falling down the staircase, she rolled into the river and was drowned. Ellen Middleton, believing there was no eye witness to the tragic ending of the life of her cousin Julia, and knowing in her heart there was no never the slightest intent to destroy life, took up the duties of life, but was never free from the crushing burden of that awful hour. After some years Ellen Middleton was wooed and won in marriage, and apparently lived in peace and happiness, but never the natural woman she should have been, owing to the carrying of her secret alone. A few more years pass by, and an old acquaintance returns, demands her desertion of her husband; if not, he would disclose the secret of her life, for he was an eye witness to the tragedy. After husband discovers her on her knees pleading for mercy and to be let alone. This act is misinterpreted, in ignorance of the facts and secret

tion follows, her life destroyed by the carrying of her secret alone.

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tive refusal to submit to the same principle as applied to mental and moral diseases?

It is at this point the question of confession comes in. We feel we are safe with God. His eternal quiet holds the secret of our hearts, but His eternal command is also to make good. What shall be our attitude toward those whom we have wronged? Many instances have passed where restitution is impossible, but we may not have passed the point of confession for forgiveness. God grant that in these fearfully serious times we may be led by the eternal light of His Holy Spirit to do unto others as right unto God and man.

No Chance for a Victory.

Making time on Sunday doesn't rout the devil's army during the week.

Sunday School Lesson

FOR MAY 10, 1908.

THE MISSION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.—John 15: 26 to 16: 24. Learn John 16: 13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another comforter, that He may abide with you forever.—John 14:16.

The twelve to whom Jesus was speaking in this upper room in Jerusalem on the evening before His crucifixion had learned to think of Him as the Light of the world. In a more personal way they had come to regard Him as their Light. He alone could solve all their difficulties and teach them this wonderful new way of life. Hitherto when a difficulty had presented itself to their minds they had appealed to Him, and when some miracle was needed Jesus had been there to work the miracle, or even, to give them faith and power to work miracles. But with Him gone, what should they do? The answer is given in our lesson.

NOTES.

I. Will Pray the Father.—Even Jesus, the Son of God, who is so near to God's heart, had to pray. He prayed a great deal and knew by experience how great a privilege it is to be permitted to pray. God is willing to give us all that is good for us and especially the gift—the Holy Spirit. But yet it is necessary that Christ should supplicate His Father to bestow the gift. There is more than we can understand in this, but that should not prevent us from following the example of Christ and pleading with Jesus Christ are God's children and must act as such.

"Shall Give You"—There is no doubt about the answer to the request you see. And we may learn to be similarly sure of receiving.

Another comforter.—Jesus Himself had been a comforter. Those who followed Him did so because He brought peace and comfort to their troubled souls. These blessings they were not to lose when He departed. God would send another comforter in His place, and never more should they be without a comforter. Through all the ages since then Christians who have tested this promise have known that they were being looked after, and directed by a personal representative of God.

Verse 4.—It would be a wonderful strengthener of the disciples' faith, if, after Jesus was taken from them, the wonderful promise of His should be fulfilled. Like other prophecies this one was made to show what God knew and controlled the future, and that what He predicted was sure to come to pass. When that lesson is learned we know ourselves to be on the winning side, or we know He has promised that Christ's kingdom shall be world-wide. There was no need for Jesus to enlighten the apostles at an earlier time about this Other Comforter. They would not have appreciated the revelation; or they were not then needing another Comforter. All in good time God reveals to us the things that it is necessary or us to know.

"Unto Him That Sent Me."—This is a phrase that tells us a great deal about the attitude of Jesus toward His Father He was a dutiful Son, and whatever the Father bade Him, the Father which He promptly obeyed. The feeling of being at God's bidding is one that should take hold of us all. We are His servants and must do His good pleasure. It should be indeed our greatest pleasure to be upon His errands. We, too, are "sent" (see Chap. 17:18), then let us do that for which we are sent.

"Whither Goes Thou?"—Jesus had told them where He was going, or where they had told them that they knew where He was going. And Thomas had said: "Lord, we know not whither Thou goest." (See last lesson.) But the apostles seemed stunned, and also afraid to ask questions. Perhaps they feared to receive revelations that they were not prepared to receive or that would tax their belief still further. Perhaps they still clung to the hope that Jesus was not really going to leave them. They knew that they did not fully understand Him, and they may have hoped that He did not mean exactly what He seemed to say. This seemed to be what Jesus intended to convey a reproof or to encourage them to ask questions freely. Perhaps He wanted them to think less of their own sorrow and their own fears for the future, and to take more interest in what was going to happen to Him for His own sake. Should they not have taken His point of view more, and have thought less of their own bereavement as unprofitable? Should they not have said, "Tell us something more about Yourself and Your future"? Jesus might not have chosen to enlighten them further, but He seems to have hoped for more interest in His joy over the fact that He was about to return to His Father.

Verse 6. This verse also seems to point to a too great preoccupation of the disciples in their own sorrow, which so filled their minds that they failed to sympathize with their Lord

In the churchyard of Grimston, Norfolk, an anvil may be seen at the head of the grave of a local blacksmith.

Christian Endeavor.

TOPIC FOR MAY 10, 1908.

BEING A CHRISTIAN.—I IN OUR WORK AND OUR PLAY.—John 5:17; Eccl. 9:10; Prov. 17:22.

In the Christian life is plenty place for mirth and happiness and for rest, and also for hard work, for endurance of trial and sorrow. There is a place for everything that is real and clean and whole-souled. But for mere frivolity or idleness there is no place. We must always look upon life seriously, and not use it as a toy or as a mere opportunity for self-gratification. It is meant to be a schooling to fit us for a greater life hereafter.

The importance of working could not be more strongly insisted upon than it is in these words: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." This saying points out that in this matter of being actively employed Jesus and the Father are one. It is part of God's nature to work—to create and preserve. He creates to plan and to carry out His plans. So is it also part of His Son's nature, and as Christ is our pattern, work must be a prominent feature in every Christian's life.

Work is necessary for us in two ways—objectively and subjectively. It is necessary that, like God, we should be able to look upon the work of our hands and see that it is good; that like Jesus Christ, we should be able at last to see of the travail of our souls and be satisfied. It is good for us to see results following our daily endeavors and be encouraged thereby to much earnestness.

It is not only for what is accomplished outside of ourselves that our work is of use, but for the effect which that work has upon ourselves. Work that is well and conscientiously done gives cause for some satisfaction and ennobles the worker.

How is it, then, that so many people who work very hard are little the better for it?

It is because they do the work grudgingly. They are after results that are to come through the work, but are not looking for a blessing in the work itself. They hope to gain riches or fame or comfort or pleasure, or perhaps only the necessaries of life, but they look upon the work itself as a much drudgery that has to be endured in order to gain their ends. It is not only those who seek their riches or fame who take this attitude toward their work. The poor who may never hope for more than a living also sin in the same way.

Our work is not set us to be a curse to us, but a blessing. And if we cannot take it so, then are we very far indeed from accepting God's attitude toward work. We are not "Christians" unless we take a deep interest in our work and take a pleasure in doing it to the limit of our ability.

If a negative way work is good for even those who take no heart in their work. It keeps them out of mischief. But that good is a poor, sickly thing in comparison with the exhilaration that would come with the knowledge that one is helping God to make the world as it should be run by helping Him to make our lives as He would have them. There is a pleasure in that thought to which the person who spends his time seeking for pleasure can never attain.

Work! for the night is coming. There is only a limited time in which we may use our opportunities to do things for God and with God upon our side. If we use the present opportunity well, we shall in the everlasting future find even greater pleasure in doing them. The work of this life is a preparation for the work of the next.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

TOPIC FOR MAY 10, 1908.

WHAT WILL GOD GIVE TO HIS CHILDREN?—Luke 18: 1-8; Matt. 7:7-12.

When a very big thing, or a very complex thing, has to be told about it it is necessary to tell about one little part of it at a time. There is no way in which the whole thing may be set forth in the minds of others in a sentence or two. There must be illustrations and explanations. There must be very many statements, some of which may carries with it some new view of this big truth. And some of these statements are seemingly contradictory to other statements in the eyes of one who only partly understands what is being explained to him.

There is a vital difference between the man who is hungry and thirsty for truth and the man who is content surrounded by it and who regards the world and God's ways as a puzzle to exercise his wits upon. The one grasps eagerly at the truth, not looking for flaws and inconsistencies. But the other misses the truth's mighty meanings and becomes be-mused in a tangle of doubts and diffidences that lead nowhere, but hedge the mind in such a way as to reduce greatly its capacity for life and noble thinking. There is no inspiration in disbelief.

Now the truth about man's prayers, and their influence upon God, is a very big one, and is many-sided. It is of course, like all other Bible teachings a revelation, and must be taken as such. And as such there is, of course, something mysterious about it. If God's ways are not mysterious we are bound to understand clearly before we can accept it, we are at once in a quagmire of perplexity, and there is nothing to keep us from sliding soonor or later, unless the Prince we cry for help and reach out for God's hand.

The way, then, to take Christ's promise that we shall receive if we ask in His name is to think of Him who has given the promise and not worry ourselves about how to be able to keep it. That is His business, not ours. We shall find that Christ's promise is attached to all promises, although they are not always expressed in connection with it. Illustrations of some of these conditions in the case of prayer is that the thing we ask for must be good for us. As the motive of all our Lord's deal but with us is a good one. His promise cannot possibly apply to anything that we may want which would not be good for us. Many things we think we want we would not prove real blessings, and these that does not bestow in answer to prayer.

What Man Forgot.

In the North Atlantic islands, just adjacent to the highlands,
Dwelt a scottish Scottish bard, some years ago,
Who conceived a burning passion for a butterfly of fashion—
For a skittish British damsel, don't y' know.

Well, she flirted with this Sandy, just because the man was handy,
And a very merry time with him she had;
She was resting just at present and she thought his worship pleasant,
Did the poet know it, wouldn't he be mad!

So he started in to woo her—wrote some verse and sent it to her—
One can often soften ladies' hearts by rhyme;
And he neatly nearly won her, till he wrote some lines upon her,
Quite entrancing, dancing eyes, and smile sublime.

She could hardly learn to love him for the very fervor of him—
He was twice as nice as men she knew in town—
But he made the old mistake that bards and lovers often make—
Called her eyes "blue skies"—blue! And her eyes were brown!
—Cleveland Leader.

We Grow Young.

We are a younger people than we were fifty years ago. The proportion of babies to the total population has increased. The proportion of old people has diminished. So says the United States census of 1900. Of the babies that are born, three now reach the age of 5 for every two that did fifty years ago. Infant mortality has diminished, but old age mortality has increased. Since 1880 the increase in the death rate from 60 to 64 is 7 per cent; from 65 to 69, 8½ per cent; from 70 to 74, 16½ per cent; from 75 to 79, 7 per cent; from 80 to 84, 15 per cent; from 85 to 89, 12 per cent; from 95 up, 20½ per cent. That is the record that Dr. Josiah Shoemaker gleans from the census of 1890 and corrects by later information procured from Washington. So we die earlier than our grandparents did. The reasons suggested for it are that a larger proportion of weaklings survive infancy, and that life is more luxurious and the nervous strain of it greater than it used to be.—Harper's Weekly.

Plenty of Room.

A visiting bishop in Washington was arguing with a senator on the desirability of cremation. At last he put the question squarely.

"What is your personal reason for not attending?"

The senator smiled in a no offense-intended way, as he replied:

"The fact is one finds so many hypocrites there."

Returning the smile, the bishop said: "Don't let that keep you away, senator.—There's always room for another one."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tricky.

"Keep yoh eye on de man dat's allus braggin' 'bout his own honesty," said Uncle Eben. "Mebbe he's like one o' dese yere magician rolks dat makes somethin' 'pear whah you jes' ain' got nothin' up dere sleeves, but allus does de trick jes' de same."—Washington Star.

Once Was Enough.

Mrs. Crawford—Why doesn't poor Mr. Henpeck pluck up courage once in while?

Mrs. Crabshaw—Perhaps he remembered the time when he plucked up courage and proposed.—Puck.

Weather and Crime.

"Ever notice that there is less highway robbery when the sidewalks are covered with snow?"

"No. Any reason for it?"

"Yes. It's all the footpads can do to hold themselves up."—Judge.

Ouch.

"Your dentist has sent you an awfully big bill!"

"Yes, it seems he's an expert in telepathy, and he read all the names I was mentally cutting him whenever he struck a nerve."

All in One Night.

"I see by the paper that a scientist has discovered that a cat can make 366 different sounds."

"Well, well, I suppose he just sat up all night and counted 'em."—Philadelphia Press.

Excusable.

Editor—I cannot tolerate such spelling as this. You have here the word "suburban" spelled "sub-bourbon."

New Writer Yes; but haven't you noticed the accent of the dope is laid in Kentucky? Judge.

Force of Habit.

"That new farm hand of yours used to be a bookkeeper."

"How do you know?"

"Every time he stops work for a minute he tries to put the pitchfork behind in ear." Translated for Tales from Bliegende Blatter.

Looking Forward.

Scientist I know I haven't long to live, doctor, and when I die I want you to perform an autopsy. I'm very anxious to know just what's the matter with me Translated for Tales from Bliegende Blatter.

The Republican.

Issued every Saturday morning.

[Entered as second class matter.]

HOYT & SON, Publishers.
ORVILLE E. HOYT
WILLIAM O. HOYT

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908

☞ That disputed "Main Stem" railroad tax has been paid at last, and the proceeds apportioned to the several counties, for school purposes. We don't know how much Atlantic County will receive, but Hammonton will have $38,638 89 this year, including the usual appropriations from the State, which were $19,648.47 last year. The law has been so changed that this new railroad money can be used for any school purpose, except building and repairs. This will put our Board on "Easy Street," so far as money can accomplish it, and save tax-payers at least $5000. Last year the district appropriated $8500. At the annual meeting in March, by the Board's advice, we made no appropriations; and at a special meeting called for May 16, they ask for $3500

☞ Everyone admires a nice shady street, and should do all they can to encourage tree planting instead of destroying the work of others. Last spring, a lot of trees were planted on the County Road near Eleventh Street, but unfortunately they all died. This spring they were all replanted and seemed to be in a fair way to grow when someone, either out of malice or pure devilry, broke every one of them down. Possibly it was the same person who girdled an oak tree in the Park, just inside the fence, near the head of the Lake. It might be wise to spend a little money in detective work instead of making improvements for others to destroy.

☞ The fire-bell sounded last Saturday, about 1.15 p. m. One of A. J. King's outbuildings was on fire—caught by sparks from a bon-fire built by Mr. King, only a few feet distant. A strong wind was blowing, and vigorous criticism was heard on all sides concerning the judgment displayed in starting the fire. Sometime that day, a structure back of this office was badly scorched by a similar fire. We did not see the fire, but the blackened brands are still visible.

☞ There was a pretty wedding on Wednesday last, May 6, 1908, at Germania. Mr. Geo. W. Generotsky and Miss Ella G. Cramer (Goldie), two young Hammontonians, were united in marriage, at the home of the groom's father—at the "Bob White Inn." Rev. A. W. Anderson, of Hammonton, officiated. After a short honeymoon trip, the young folks will make their home here, where all wish them joy.

☞ A special school meeting has been called for Monday, May 18th, at 4 p. m., to consider the question of voting a tax for enlarging the First Road school house, repairing and furnishing school houses, and payment of a district note given on purchase of Kindergarten property. The amount considered necessary is $3500. It will be remembered that no appropriations were made at the meeting in March.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908

☞ Three more weeks of school.

☞ Measles are getting quite prevalent in town.

ZAMBONE'S. McCall's Magazine for June is here.

☞ A. T. Lobley is employed at Leonard's Bakery.

FOR RENT,—house with all conveniences, 401 Bellevue Ave. W. H. Andrews, 310 Central Avenue.

☞ Wanted, at once—a few days of old-fashioned sunshine.

TWO-Horse Wagon—heavy—for sale. Price $35. H. K. Spear.

☞ Geo. Saunders and family were in town part of this week.

FOR SALE—about 150 bushels of hen manure—kept under cover. C. K. Nelson, Central Avenue.

☞ Board of Trade next Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

OFFICE Room for rent—front,—in second story of Spear Bldg. H. K. Spear.

☞ Rev. N. C. Dickey is at the bedside of his father, in Philadelphia,

ZAMBONE'S. Long white gloves, 50 cts. a pair.

☞ There are no un-called-for letters at the Hammonton post-office this week.

CLEANING, Pressing, Scouring, Dyeing, and Repairing at Bank Brae, Merchant Tailoring Department.

☞ Rev. Thos. M. Sparks, wife and daughter are here from Vermont, on a visit.

TO Get the complete assortment, you should send in your order for Dahlias at once, before we begin planting. J. Murray Bassett, Packard Street.

☞ Capt. C. S. Loveland is having a garage built for his auto, in the rear of his home.

FOR SALE, 15 foot skiff, new last season; hardwood finish inside, complete with oars, oarlocks, etc. $12. Louis E. Andrews, 309 Central Avenue.

☞ Union meeting in the M. E. Church to-night—with "local option" as the chief topic.

DECORATIVE Plants and Shrubs for Memorial Day, will be for sale at Greenmount Cemetery after May 16th. Bell Phone 36-14. Frank Emery.

☞ Quite a good-sized agitation over the railroad rate was raised by the figures in our last issue.

WANTED—Cigar salesman, experience unnecessary. Address Jose Eduardo Cigar Co., 46 Commercial Bldg, Philada., Pa.

☞ The local Telephone Directory will be out next week, delayed by unforeseen circumstances.

DO you want your lawn rolled, so the mower will run smooth this summer? See J. Murray Bassett, Packard St.

☞ Mrs Walter Shepard and two sons, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., spent a day or two with her parents.

FURNISHED House to rent for summer. Eight rooms and bath, excellent location ten minutes walk from depot.—Inquire at this office.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. John Chambers and two children are spending a few days at the National Capitol.

FOR RENT. The Homestead at the Lake, furnished. Nine rooms, two barns, about 25 acres of fine farm land, town water, electric lights. House may be seen after May 16. W. E. PEET.

☞ John Brag, Deceased, in Bellevue Hall, to-night, by the Masquerade Club of Drexel Institute.

HIGHEST PRICE paid for all kinds of old junk in large or small quantities. Send postal and I will call. W. E. Luther, Hammonton, N. J.

☞ William Cavileer, who occupies the old school house at Mr. Rider's Parkdale bogs, has a pet coon.

PLANTS for Sale.—Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, egg plants. No hot-house plants. H. Schnittinburg, 12th & Grand Streets.

☞ Base-ball this afternoon—Hammonton vs. Broadway A. C. Hope our boys will brace up considerably.

FOR SALE—12 acres, good house and barn, also 20 acres, in fruit and berries. R. Notto, 13th Street and 2nd Road.

☞ House cleaning has commenced in Hammonton, and the interior of people's houses look like new.

SEVEN-Roomed furnished house for rent. Inquire at 422 Bellevue Ave.

☞ E. P. Paguenée's house, on Bellevue Avenue, is receiving a coat coat of paint by the deft hand of its owner.

HOUSE Lot for sale, on Peach Street, and another on Grape Street. Inquire at this office.

☞ Miss Sadie Cunningham, a nurse in the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, spent part of the week at her mother's.

MODERN 7-Room House, bath, hot water heat. Range—hot and cold water, gas, stationary tubs. Outhouse and chicken house. Convenient to both railroads. Inquire at this office.

☞ Vegetation of all kinds (excepting grass) has been held back on account of the cool damp weather. What we need is sunshine.

HOME Grown Spark's Earliana tomato plants. This fruit brought $3 per basket last season. Stocky plants now ready to set. D. Colwell & Son.

☞ Mrs. Maggie Sprague-Peters, sister of Mrs. Walter Bakely, has gone to live with her late husband's parents, in New York State.

☞ Another supplement this week.

☞ C. D. Jacobs and family have moved to South Orange, N. J.

☞ Mrs. W. H. Farrar will spend a week in New York City and vicinity.

ZAMBONE'S. Unbleached muslin 40 in. wide, 8cts. yard.

☞ The Davidson family have moved from Walter H. Andrews' house to Lakewood, it is said.

PLANTS for Sale,—sweet potato, tomato, pepper, egg plant, cabbage, in small or large quantities. D. Colwell & Son.

☞ We have not for many years seen the young folks derive so much pleasure out of making and hanging May baskets.

FOR RENT. The Homestead at the Lake, furnished. Nine rooms, two barns, about 25 acres of fine farm land, town water, electric lights. House may be seen after May 16. W. E. PEET.

☞ Harry Smith and family returned from the city on Wednesday, but will remain here only three months on account of the raise in railroad fares.

A Widow Lady and daughter (no children) would like a house for the summer,—rent to be paid by care of place. This office.

☞ Electric lights were appreciated this week during the day time. We hope they will find it worth while to continue the day service permanently.

ZAMBONE'S. New lot of fine Swiss embroideries just received.

☞ Among photographer Swain's best samples of pictorial art is the portrait of little Miss Lila Bakely. It would be a credit to the best of city studios.

LOTS for Sale, on Bellevue Ave., Nichols, Grape, Walnut and Third Streets, and Egg Harbor Road. Extra Large. Terms easy A. J. King.

☞ The Road Overseer, being unable to dig out or pull out the hole that has been dug along side of Main Road, has wisely compromised by lowering the road level.

ZAMBONE'S. Bleached muslin at 10 cts. yard.

☞ Geo. E. Strouse on Wednesday received his commission as Justice of the Peace. He will, for the present, have desk room in Strickland's office, in the Spear building.

WANTED—the name of anyone in this town who doesn't take the Republican.

☞ The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will hold a chicken pie supper in Bellevue Hall, Friday evening, May 15th. Come, and bring your appetites with you.

PIGS for Sale. Jersey Reds crossed with Chester County. John McNeal, Indian Mills, N. J.

☞ James L. White has sold his tea and coffee business to John H. Bourillion, of Philadelphia, a brother of Mrs. G. F. Lenz. He will take possession next Monday.

ROSES—the ever-blooming kind—in several fine varieties, in pots, including the popular Baby Rambler, both crimson and white. J. Murray Bassett, Packard Street.

☞ A party of Philadelphians including Mr. Wm. Evans, Jr., went down the Great Egg Harbor, Saturday, in their canoes. They have been taking this trip annually for about 15 years.

ZAMBONE'S. New lot of lace and insertion to match.

☞ A party of excursionists report seeing a monster pine snake near Chew Town—a seven-footer, as thick as a man's fore-arm. The snake, a harmless kind, was in his own domain, so they let him be.

30 Days Trial $1.00 is the offer on Pineules. Relieves Bank ache, Weak Back, Lame Back, Rheumatic pains. Best on sale for Kidneys, Bladder and Blood. Good for young and old; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sold by City Pharmacy.

☞ The meeting of the Civic Club, May 5th, was a decided success, 76 ladies having joined as charter members. A musical program was arranged by Mrs. M. V. Setley, followed by refreshments.

☞ One of Van Scivor's auto vans broke through the sluice at Bellevue and Packard Streets, last week. There is room for another brick sluice at that point. The present one gets clogged up in nearly every rain storm.

Here comes the Spring Winds to chap, tan and freckle. Use Pineules Carbonized, (Antiseptic a positive) for chap, sores, burns, chapped lips, hands and face. It soothe and heals. Sold by City Pharmacy.

☞ If it should so happen that we have no school tax to pay this year, suppose we call a special town meeting and appropriate say $5000 to permanently improve Bellevue Avenue. It would be money saved in the long run.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. George Bassett and two daughters, Mrs. W. F. Bassett, and Misses Weston, High and Walters, drove over to Atsion on a botanical excursion last Saturday. After a picnic dinner by the lake-side and an inspection of the Manse and grounds, they started home just in time to escape the drenching rain that fell in the afternoon. They identified about forty or fifty flower species blooming along the route.

Insure with the A. H. Phillips Co., Bartlett Building, Atlantic City.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Street and family, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Street, and Mrs. Geo. W. Souffert and son Allyn, all of Philadelphia, visited Mrs. David Cottrell this last week, en route for Atlantic City in Mr. Street's Thomas touring car.

☞ Winslow Lodge of Odd Fellows will celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of the organization of the Lodge, to-night, in their hall. There will be a delegation from Egg Harbor City, and possibly other Lodges. Every member of the Order is invited.

Mr. Wm. H. Anderson, M. D., of Soda Springs, Ida., says that Boca Laxative Cough Syrup has relieved coughs and colds where all other remedies failed. Its gentle laxative effects especially recommend it for children. It is pleasant to take. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, whooping cough. Money refunded if not satisfied. Sold by City Pharmacy.

☞ Board of Trade meeting next Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. Adlington will read a paper on "What we have done." There will be other topics of interest discussed, including railroad fares and street sprinkling. The public generally is invited to attend.

☞ A Sunday School Institute under the auspices of the County and State Sunday school Association, will be held in the Wesley M. E. Church, Pleasantville, N. J., on Friday, May 15, 1908. The sessions will open promptly at 2.30 and 7.30 o'clock. All Sunday School workers are invited.

ManZan Pile Remedy comes ready to use put up in a collapsible tube with nozzle attached, two application proves its merit. Soothes and heals, reduces inflammation and relieves soreness and itching. For all forms of piles. Price 50c. Guaranteed. Sold by City Pharmacy.

☞ The Jr. C. E. Society of the Baptist Church, will give a bread, cake, pie, etc., sale in Firemen's Hall, next Saturday afternoon, May 16th, from 2.30 to 5 o'clock, and a social in the evening, beginning at 7.30 sharp. Proceeds of this will go towards the purchase of a window for the new Church.

☞ A Women's Exchange, under the direction of the Civic Club, will be held in Mr. Henson's store. All sorts of good things to eat will be on sale. This exchange will be held at regular intervals, and our housewives will do well to watch for the date. Mrs. C. A. Smith has charge and will answer all inquiries.

When a man writes as follows don't you think he means it? Mr. S. G. Williams, Powderly, Texas, says, "I have suffered for years with kidney and bladder trouble, using every preparation I came across and taking many prescriptions all without relief until my attention was called to Pineules. After 30 days' trial ($1.00) I am feeling fine. Money refunded if not satisfied. Sold by City Pharmacy.

☞ A pretty section of Bellevue Avenue takes in the Black homes, L. Monfort's, and W. J. Smith's, with a pretty view of Captain Crowley Loveland's home across Mr. Smith's lawn. On the other side of the street, the Rider, Boyer, Conkey and Peebles houses and grounds show evidence of taste and care.

☞ A number of Sunday Schools will probably take their annual picnic outing at Atsion this summer. We hope those in charge will see that no one is permitted to "appropriate" souvenirs, as was done by picnicers at Batsto last season, should they be allowed the freedom of the mansion and grounds.

☞ Part of the Hammonton Shoe Company's machinery is being run by electric motors, and the manager is very much pleased with it. If, as the Electric Company claim, the cost will be less than steam power, this entire plant, and probably the Osgood & Cole factory will be run by the same mysterious power.

☞ Some one has planted a cance tent right in the best vantage point for viewing water sports at the Park, in a way that looks as though they intended it to stay for the summer. The Park Committee should make every reasonable concession to encourage sports at the Park, but no one should be permitted to infringe on the rights of others in this way. Some section should be set apart for those who wish to shelter their boats, where it would not inconvenience others.

The return of trade show that Great Britain and her colonies secure, distribute and consume nearly as much of the agricultural and manufactured exports of the United States as all the other nations of the earth put together. Yet Senator Knox and other protectionists of this country are rejoicing upon the result of a by-election in England over the prospect that the British nation is about to adopt a policy that would fatally cripple the export trade of this country—both in agricultural products and manufactures. Happily, however, for the prosperity of both countries, there is little danger that the English people will be guilty of the unspeakable folly of inaugurating such a warfare of tariffs upon peaceful commerce. Least of all are the statesmen of England disposed to quarrel with the sources of the bread of its millions.

While Secretary Wilson is predicting good crops he is not predicting lower cost of living. He says the prices of food are due to the increasing number of people who do not produce it. Urban and industrial population is increasing faster than the crop acreage. A newspaper in Chester county lately appealed to one of the learned men in Lincoln University to tell the people why fine farming lands in that county were waiting for buyers at $30 an acre, and the professor replied that it was because people left the farms and went to the towns to sell tape and bang typewriters and work as chauffeurs on trolley cars. If people are leaving the farms it might account for the difficulty of selling farm property. But if this urban movement of population is raising the price of farm products it ought to make farming pay and tempt more men to go into the business. The college professors and the city business men want somebody else to go back to the farms and make big money selling food at lower prices to these of us who live in towns.

Government receipts at Washington are to-day $47,000,000 below expenditures for the year. Receipts a year ago were to date $56,000,000 over expenditures. This difference on balance of $93,000,000 in the Treasury outgo and income calls for economy, and Chairman Tawney, of the House Appropriations Committee, is right in keeping the appropriation bill he reported—the Sundry Civil bill—down to the plain needs of the government, and only to these needs. The bill is in amount $5,327,000 less than the appropriation for these purposes in the current year. But while economy like this is needed, parsimony is not called for. The reduction in government receipts is due solely to the business depression and will disappear with it. Federal taxes are not heavy. They are scarcely felt. In a year the revenue will be ample and the cash balance to-day is $250,000,000. Economy is wise, therefore, in the miscellaneous outlays of the Sundry Civil bill, a sort of Federal grab-bag, where everything goes that is not under one of the big appropriation bills; but on the greater outlays of the government its needs should be considered and an efficient army, a navy large enough and fruitful expenditures, like those on irrigation and inland waterways, should be provided for, even if the reduction in the consumption of luxuries for a season reduces revenues.

Announcement has lately been made that the railway from Damascus to Mecca will be completed as far as Medina on September 1, and that in two years more the remaining 300 miles to Mecca will be ready for use. This is one of the most remarkable railroads in the world. Some, if not all, the money for its construction has been contributed by Mussulmans in British India and in Africa, as well as in Turkey, and is regarded by them as a religious enterprise. It is intended to make easier the pilgrimage to the Holy City. The religious motive has not only led the faithful in various parts of the world to contribute money for the railroad, but, stranger still, it has led the Turkish officials and contractors engaged in the actual work of construction to abstain from their usual practices of dishonesty, which in America are in a general way called "graffing." The road runs through a waterless desert for long distances, and in these parts line not cost, including rolling stock, more than $12,000 a mile. The best record made in track laying is two and three-quarter miles in a day. Arrangements are already making in Medina to celebrate the entrance of the new road into the city. While it is a religious enterprise to the Mussulmans, the rest of the world is aware that it has great political value to the Turkish Sultan, for it will make it easier for him to control Arabia by sending troops there quickly, and it will also afford an easy route for dispatching an army to the Egyptian frontier in case he should think it desirable to assist the Egyptians in any effort to throw off British rule.

No person in New Zealand may hold more than 640 acres of first-class farming land.

OLD Favorites

The Closing Year.

'Tis midnight's holy hour, and silence now,
Is brooding like a gentle spirit o'er
The still and pulseless world. Hark! on the winds
The bell's deep tones are swelling: 'Tis the knell
Of the departed year. No funeral train
Is sweeping past, yet, on the stream and wood,
With melancholy light, the moonbeams rest
Like a pale, spotless shroud; the air is stirred
As by a mourner's sigh, and on yon cloud
That floats so still and placidly through heaven
The spirits of the seasons seem to stand—
Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's solemn form,
And Winter, with its aged locks—and breathe
In mournful cadences that come abroad
Like the far wind-harp's wild and touching wail,
A melancholy dirge o'er the dead year
Gone from earth forever.

'Tis a time
For memory and for tears. Within the deep,
Still chambers of the heart a spectre dim,
Whose stones are like the wizard's voice of Time
Heard from the tomb of ages, points its cold
And solemn finger to the beautiful
And holy visions that have passed away
And left no shadow of their loveliness
On the dead waste of life. That spectre is
The coffin lid of Hope and Love and Joy.
And, bending mournfully above the pale,
Sweet forms that slumber there, scatter
ed flowers
O'e what has passed to nothingness.

The Year
Has gone, and with it many a glorious throng
Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each brow,
Its shadows in each heart. In its swift course
It waved its sceptre o'er the beautiful,
And they are not. It laid its pallid hand
Upon the strong man. And the haughty form
Is fallen and the flashing eye is dim.
It trod the hall of revelry, where thronged
The bright and joyous, and the tearful wail
Of stricken ones is heard where erst the song
And reckless shout resounded.

It passed o'er
The battle plain, where sword and spear and shield
Flashed in the light of midday and the strength
Of serried hosts is shivered, and the grass,
Green from the soil of carnage, waves above
The crushed and moldering skeleton. It came
And faded like a wreath of mist at eve,
Yet ere it melted in the viewless air
It heralded its millions to their home
In the dim land of dreams.

* * * * * *

Revolutions sweep
O'er earth, like troubled visions o'er the breast
Of dreaming sorrow; cities rise and sink
Like bubbles on the water; fiery isles
Spring blazing from the ocean and go back
To their mysterious caverns; mountains rear
To heaven their bald and blackened cliffs and bow
Their tall heads to the plain; new empires rise,
Gathering the strength of hoary centuries,
And rush down like the Alpine avalanche,
Startling the nations, and the very stars,
Yon bright and burning blazonry of God,
Glitter a while in their eternal depths,
And, like the Pleiades, liveliest of their train,
Shoot from their glorious spheres and pass away
To darkle in the trackless void; yet Time,
Time the tomb builder, holds his fierce career,
Dark, stern, all-pitiless, and pauses not
Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path
To sit and muse, like other conquerors,
Upon the fearful ruin he has wrought.
—George D. Prentice.

"Jack Hardy told me he was going to call to see you to-morrow evening," said Mr. Staylate.

"Yes?" replied Patience Gonne, with a yawn.

"Yes, some people never seem to realize that their room is worn out."

"Oh, Mr. Staylate, don't talk about yourself so much." Pittsburg Post.

A Recognition.

"Do you think that spiritualistic mediums can really controlled by the ancient financier you wished to consult?"

"Yes. I recognize his methods. She insisted on getting the money first and making me take all the chances."—Washington Star.

When an office-seeker actually seeks a man his campaign expenses are low enough.

WAS NO CAUSE FOR ACTION.

Providence Blamed for Letting Hogs Get Into Garden.

Hearing that there was to be a lawsuit before a country justice of the peace in a small village on Long Island, I went over to his office from the hotel.

When the suit came on it appeared that a man was driving seven hogs along the highway, and that, finding a gate open, the animals all rushed into a yard and destroyed a good part of a garden before they could be gotten out. The plaintiff was a widow, and the defendant a widower. The plaintiff stated her case very clearly, and the defendant admitted everything, but based his defense on the open gate. But for the carelessness of the plaintiff the hogs could not have entered. The lawyers talked and the justice whittled, and when the talking had ended his honor said:

"While there was a heap of action in this case, I take it that it is a case of no cause of action. The winds of Providence blew that gate open. Providence willed it that the hogs should come along just at that time. Now a hog a hole in a fence and hell make for it. If the plaintiff had had no garden the hogs could have done no damage. If the defendant hadn't been lame he could have headed the hogs off. If the plaintiff, who is a widder woman, had been looking for a second husband instead of a lawsuit, there would have been no case. If the defendant, who is a widder man, had been looking around for a second wife, he would have settled the case out of court."

"Do I take it, your honor, that the verdict is 'no cause of action?'" asked the plaintiff's lawyer.

"You can take it that way, Silas," was the reply, "and you can further take it that in case the parties interested desire to take advantage of the occasion to carry out the wishes of Providence and keep their gates and hogs shet up in future this court stands ready to jine them together for life for the sum of $1 in cash."

Gorillas in the Cameroons.

Alfred Yorke, a young explorer who has spent more than two years in the French Congo and the German Cameroons, relates that during his travels in the latter territory he found a portion of the country entirely in possession of enormous gorillas standing six feet in height.

The natives had been driven away by the ferocious animals, who even succeeded in getting rid of all the monkeys.

These animals are generally armed with heavy clubs and woe to the caravan which is attacked by them. Mr. Yorke describes one such incident that happened to the caravan with which he was traveling and says that he and his companions owe their lives to the large amount of ammunition they carried, with which they succeeded in routing the gorillas.

He has brought three live specimens of the powerful animals to England with him and will probably donate them to some zoological garden. None of the animals is less than six feet in stature.

Going One Better.

"Let me present you to my husband," said the fashionable leader of society as she reached for the bell.

"Er—pardon me," hastened the caller, "but it might not be congenial. I met your better half two years ago and we had a little misunderstanding."

"Oh, but this is my new husband."

"Ah, that is different. Then perhaps he is a better better half."

Not Soothing.

"Whenever I'm inclined to lose my temper," said the philosophic man, "I just think to myself, 'Oh, there's no use getting mad.'"

"So do I," replied the excitable person, "and that makes me all the madder."

Willing to Help Along.

"The cranky old bachelor was irritable. Calling the landlady he said:

"Mrs. Hashley, who is it that keeps singing 'I Would Not Live Always?'"

"That is the lady in the room across the hall, sir," answered the landlady.

"Well," continued the c. o. b., "kindly give her my compliments and tell her if she keeps that up much longer she can rest assured she won't."

Avoiding Shop.

Clara—It's really too bad about Mabel, isn't it?

Maude—I don't know. What is it?

Clara—Why, she can't play golf again this season.

Maude—Has she injured herself?

Clara—No, but she's engaged to a manufacturer of golf sticks and it would not be good form, you know.

Very Much So.

"What is so rare as a day in June?"

"The way our cook broils steak."—Baltimore American.

Waiting for the Ring.

Jack—Miss Peachly is a silent belle.

Tom—What's the answer?

Jack—I kissed her the other night and she never tolled.

WAR PAINT OF BATTLESHIPS.

Confusion of Gunners' Sight the Important Thing to Be Sought.

A question of the best color of "war paint" for a man-of-war is now being discussed by naval experts. For a long time neutral tints have been the favorite for painting a ship for active war service. The United States, as is well known, painted its ships a dull slate color before sending them to fight the Spaniards. The British have been using a khaki-colored paint, but it is believed that this tint is easily "ranged." In fact, khaki has been found anything but a safe color for either ships or men. The Boers decide that they can "spot" khaki at a great distance, though when the color was first adopted it was thought to have the quality of comparative invisibility.

A color now highly commended for the uniforms of soldiers or for the war paint of ships is gray-green. Green is said to confuse the eye of a sharp-shooter more than any other color and has the same effect upon the eye of a ship's gunner. The British admiralty is now making extensive experiments in the painting of warships and there is now a large party of experts who favor obtrusive color schemes. This is harking back a century at least, for Nelson favored the painting of warships in black and white checks, as such a pattern, he declared, confused the gunners of the enemy and prevented accurate aim. The advocates of bright-color schemes take the same ground as Nelson; that invisibility is out of the question with ships and the only thing sought after in painting a man-of-war should be to create confusion of aim.

It has often been said that red was a deadly color, says the New York Mail and Express, which would never be worn by troops in battle again. Now, however, red has found many advocates, for, while the color has great visibility, yet it is also possessed of valuable deceptive qualities. To judge distances accurately with the objective point one of bright scarlet or red is almost impossible. As accurate range is everything in modern warfare, red is coming into favor again.

A BAD HALF-HOUR.

Meeting of Foamer Lovery on Their Wedding Tour.

She is very pretty, and no one wonders that her husband is much in love with her unto this day, but she tells this story of a bad half hour on her wedding journey:

"I was 18," she said, "when I was married, and had been engaged to my husband a year, but preceding both engagement and marriage I was sort of engaged, school girl fashion, to another young fellow. It was one of those intangible engagements that melt into thin air when the real prince comes, but fervid enough while they last. In this case my interest in the affair cooled with the rapidity of a collapsing balloon, and, as the youth lived in a distant city, no embarrassing explanations were necessary.

"So I was married, and the wedding journey included a stop of several days in a town on the Ohio river, where we had a cozy little all to ourselves at the hotel. It was at dinner one day that the patriarchal waiter approached and asked if we would object to another gentleman and lady being placed at our table.

"Pride like yourself, missy," he added confidentially as he passed my chair. In a moment he ushered to their places the other couple, and I looked up to encounter my former fiance, consternation and amazement written on every line of his face. Leaving the wit or wisdom of experienced years, I dropped my eyes without further recognition than rapid paling and blushing of countenance, and he, following my lead, began discussing the menu with his wife.

"The dinner proceeded in such appalling silence, so far as I was concerned, as to fairly paralyze my husband, and explanations were in order as soon as we returned to our apartments. Then how he laughed and went in search of the rival couple, only to find they had left the hotel immediately after the meal, and we have never heard of them since."—Baltimore Sun.

Identifying the Species.

Lord Justice Mathew is a man of such mild and kindly exterior, with such gentle voice and manner, that he gives the impression of being a simple kindly layman rather than an expert and profound lawyer. This was evidently the idea of a professional seller of painted birds who some years ago met him in the neighborhood of the Law Courts and, exhibiting one of his birds, asked him if he could tell to what species it belonged. The judge stopped, examined the bird with great care, pretended to admire the gaudy plumage, examined it again, and then remarked: "I do not think I have ever seen a bird exactly like this, but, judging from the old proverb that 'birds of a feather flock together,' I should say it was a jailbird!"

Another Egg Proposition.

If an egg and a half cost four dollars and a half, why not buy the hen? St. Louis Star.

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS."

Mr. Parvo Explains to His Wife the Significance of Strikes.

"Reginald," said Mrs. Parvo, glancing up from the evening paper, "do you believe in calling strikes?"

"Certainly I do," replied Mr. Parvo "most assuredly, if they are called in an impartial and unbiased manner, but I tell you it's mighty aggravating to have three men on bases in the ninth inning, two men out, with one run necessary to win, and then have some blooming one-eyed astigmatized umpire in sympathy with the visiting team call the batter out on strikes when he hasn't even—"

"Why, Reginald Parvo, "what are you talking 'out?'"

"What do you think I am talking about?" growled Mr. Parvo.

"Griddlecakes," replied Mrs. Parvo "they're the only thing I know of that require a batter. Why, I can't follow you at all, Reginald. I always supposed that it was the labor unions that called strikes. I never even heard of a one-eyed umpire before. What does he have to do with it?"

"With what?"

"With the carpenter's strike."

"Oh, the devil! I thought you were reading the baseball column, but I'll stick to what I said just the same. I'm for strikes that are impartial and unbiased."

"Reggie, dear!"

"Yes, love."

"Is the carpenters' strike that kind of a strike?"

"I'm waiting to see which side wins before I commit myself," whispered Mr. Parvo, "so as not to interfere with my business."

"You're just as shrewd as you can be, Reggie."

"Well, I know a thing or two, I guess," said Mr. Parvo, proudly, drawing in two full breaths at once.—Hartford Times.

AN ECONOMY BOOMERANG.

When He Complained His Wife Cut Down Table Expenses.

"It is a very foolish man who boasts that he understands women," a young society man casually observed. "I've been married about ten years and the science of feminine composition gets deeper and deeper to me every year. We've had frightful expenses this winter, and the other day I told my wife we positively must retrench somewhere—that in my opinion our everyday bills of fare were rather too lavish. She could not do better than to cut down our table expenses. She agreed very cheerfully, but I didn't notice any immediate signs of retrenchment.

"I've always taken men home to dinner with me without warning her, and the other night I took Jack Tiptop out—Jack Tiptop, of all men—who has been reared under a gilt-edged, rose-lined silken canopy, and probably never heard the word economy in all his life. Well, I wish you had seen that dinner! We didn't have any crackers with the soup, and when I mentioned crackers my wife said, blandly:

"'We haven't any crackers, my dear; you know we're cutting down expenses.'

"There was no salad of any kind—not even a plain old every-day cucumber pickle; only one vegetable with a beef roast so small that my appetite was scared clear off and never came back again—and no coffee! Think of it—no coffee! I was afraid to say anything for fear economical Belle would advance information to make matters worse, so the frugal meal simply had to explain itself.

"That cured me of household economy," said the young man, according to the Detroit Free Press. "Hereafter we'll have good dinners and I'll wear old overcoats and shabby shoes."

Old Geography of Illinois.

Illinois is always classed as a Northern State, which is proper, for its northern boundary is on the same parallel as Windsor, Canada. In spite of this classification, however, Cairo, at the southern extremity of the State, lies on the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, and this parallel forms the northern boundary of Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. It runs through the State of Virginia near Fortress Monroe, and cuts the State of Kentucky forty miles north of Tennessee and Arkansas. Cairo is seventy-five miles south of Frankfort and Louisville, in Kentucky, and is over a hundred miles south of Covington, in the same State. While Illinois is truly Northern, it extends into the very heart of the South.

An Historic Musket.

The musket used by Major John Buttrick at the North bridge in Concord on April 19, 1775, has been presented by his two great-grandchildren, the only remaining members of the family, to the State of Massachusetts, and it is to be deposited in the State House in Boston for permanent preservation.

Wise Precaution.

Dick—I rather think I will propose to that Simmons girl.

Ned—Well, why don't you?

Dick—I am waiting to see what her mother looks like first.—Somerville Journal.

The Jews Going Back to the Soil as Never Before

LEONARD G. ROBINSON, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society, whose principal object is to aid Hebrew immigrants to engage in the pursuits for which they are best fitted when they come to this country, has been investigating the history and present status of the Jewish farmers in America.

"If I were asked to characterize the present era of Jewish history I would in all probability name it the era of colonization," says Mr. Robinson in his report. "The desire of the Jew to return to the soil never manifested itself more strongly than to-day, and never has so much individual and organized effort been exerted toward its consummation.

"The Alliance Israelite Universelle, the Jewish Colonization Association, the Baron de Hirsch fund, the Zionist movement and the Jewish Territorial Organization have each in its own way launched projects of worldwide scope and significance to bring the Jew back upon the land and in a position of independence and self-respect. The agricultural movement among our people began with the exodus from Egypt under Moses, when they revolted against industrial bondage, and extends through the time of Solomon, when he had to enter into a contract with Hiram of Tyre for the building of the Temple because the Jews would not turn from agriculture to the building trade, down to the present time.

"As early as 1820 Major Mordecai Manuel Noah, who as Consul-General of the United States at Tunis had done eminent service for his country, interested a number of public spirited men in a project to establish a Jewish colony on Grand Island in the Niagara River. Land amounting to 17,000 acres was bought, and the colony was appropriately named Ararat—a city of refuge for the Jews. Jewish migration at that time was so small that this movement died a natural death, and it remains, in the shape of the cornerstone of a monument laid in 1825, are now reposing in the Buffalo Historical Museum.

"In 1837 another attempt was made by a number of New York Jews to take up farming. Land was purchased at Woodhaven, Ulster county, and the settlement grew until it had thirteen families, but they became discouraged and in 1842 this settlement also came to an end. The land was not sown in vain, however, for Warwarsing has a number of thriving Jewish farmers to-day.

"According to the Immigration figures, 32,000 Jews came to this country in the three years following 1882. As many of them came from agricultural settlements it was natural that their well wishers should try to have them become farmers here.

"Colonies were started throughout the country, but most of the settlements failed, chiefly because their land was poor. The only colonies of that period that have met with success were those in New Jersey—Alliance, Rosenhayn and Carmel. Alliance, which was the first Jewish agricultural settlement of a permanent character, was started with forty-three families and 1,400 acres of woodland was purchased, which was subdivided into small farms of fifteen acres each. Alliance now embraces the three settlements of Alliance, Brotmanville and Norma. Rosenhayn, four miles from Alliance, was started with six families, and in the same year Carmel started with seventeen.

"These colonies now have over 200 Jewish farmers, cultivating some 8,000 acres. I learned from one of these early settlers whom I visited recently that from the fifteen original acres and a two room hut his farm has increased to forty-five acres with splendid buildings.

"He makes anywhere from $3,000 to $4,000 a year from the farm. In order to exist in the early days he told me that he and his wife had to shoulder their axes and go out clearing land for their neighbors at 30 cents a day, doing what work they could on their own land after dark.

"After the establishment of the $2,500,000 fund by Baron Maurice de Hirsch for improving the condition of Jewish immigrants one of the first acts of the trustees was to found in 1891 the well known Jewish settlement at Woodbine, and three years later the Woodbine Agricultural School was founded. Another agricultural school, the National Farm School, near Doylestown, Pa., was established by philanthropic Philadelphians in 1896.

"These two institutions afford practical agricultural training, and many of their graduates hold responsible positions in agricultural schools, experiment stations and kindred branches of the Government service.

"During the last year our society had 1,145 applicants who wanted to be farmers, 829 of whom had over $500 with which they were ready to demonstrate their earnestness to get away from the crowded city the applications coming from all over the United States. Since its organization our society has assisted 764 farmers in nineteen States with loans aggregating nearly half a million dollars.

"The real property owned by these farmers represented a valuation of close to $1,250,000, exclusive of $400,000 worth of personal property. Over $130,000 of the principal has been repaid. We are having an agricultural expert visit the communities this year to advise the farmers on their greatest results.

"There are more Jewish farmers than is generally believed, and notwithstanding the persistent restriction of immigration from Russia the tide of immigrants continues to flow from the south, that country according to a bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor, 40,611 farmers in 1897. During the fiscal year ended June 1, 1907, 2,558 Jewish farmers entered this country.

"An attempt made by our office to take a census of the Jewish farmers, which was far from adequate owing to our limited facilities, resulted in a list of 1,346 farmers in thirty-four States. Our attention is often called to Jewish farmers individually or in groups who have never heard of our society and who come to our notice only accidentally.

"Only recently we were brought in touch with a co-operative Jewish settlement near Aiken, S. C., and with another colony of homestead settlers near Republic, Wash. I think I am conservative when I put the number of Jewish farmers at 5,000.

"That it is not 25,000 or 50,000 is due to the fact that the general run of immigrant is not overburdened with wealth on reaching those shores and has no avenue open to him to make ends meet, but the shop."

THE CARDIFF GIANT

DID you ever hear the true story of the Cardiff giant, that famous fraud by which so many people were "taken in" several years ago? The hoax was conceived by a man who lived in Binghamton, N. Y., and whatever we may think of his motives, we must concede that his design was well carried out.

Having secured, somewhere out in Iowa, a gypsum slab, he had a stonecutter in Chicago to fashion it into the shape of a huge man. Then, to give it the appearance of great age, he had it rubbed with sand and water and bathed in ink and also in sulphuric acid. All this was done in secrecy, of course, and then, in equal secrecy, it was boxed and shipped to Binghamton, where it was buried. It was dug up about a year afterwards, having been discovered "accidentally on purpose," as the boys say, and startling announcements of the "find" were published all over the country, in which the image was called a petrified specimen of prehistoric man.

Thousands of people flocked to see the marvellous thing, and nearly everybody was deceived by it, even some whose names stood well in the scientific world. The most intelligent men that any thing did not believe it to be a "petrified man," but most of them took it to be an ancient statue.

After a while, however, the hoax was exposed, and the originator, who was travelling in the money that the "giant" had brought him determined to get up another. This was made known to the gullible public as the "Colorado stone man," Colorado being then the State from which many wonders were coming. The stone man was a smaller image than the giant and was made of a composition of ground stone, pulverized bones, clay, plaster, blood and dried eggs. Just why that combination of remarkable ingredients was used the story does not inform us, but perhaps the inventor availed himself of the suggestions of some modern Prometheus in the work.

At any rate, the ingredients were mixed and a "man" was shaped out of the mass and subsequently baked in a kiln. Then the "Colorado stone man" was ready for exhibition, and was heralded far and wide as another marvellous discovery. The "discoverer's" ingenuity overreached itself, however, for the "dear public" had not forgotten the Cardiff giant, and the enterprise fell flat for want of sightseers.

The exceedingly high prices often asked and paid for butterflies are rendered possible by the extreme uncertainty of the market. There is no means of knowing how long a butterfly will remain a variety. It may cease to be unique for a quarter of a century, or it may become common in the course of a few months. A case in point is that of a beautiful blue butterfly from Brazil. When the first specimens of this butterfly were sent to England years ago, they sold readily for £10 or more apiece. Since then, however, collectors have sent it home in numbers, and the price has fallen to a paltry five shillings.

The largest mass of ice in the world is probably the one which fills up nearly the whole of the interior of Greenland, where it has accumulated since before the dawn of history. It is believed to now form a block about 600,000 square miles in area, and averaging a mile and a half in thickness. According to these statistics, the bulk of ice is larger in volume than the whole body of water in the Mediterranean; and there is enough of it to cover the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with a layer about seven miles thick. If it were cut into two convenient slabs and built up equally upon the entire surface of "gallant little Wales," it would form a pile more than 129 miles high. There is ice enough in Greenland to bury the entire area of the United States a quarter of a mile deep.

According to a French international almanac which has just been supposed, it appears that as long as he remains in Russia the Czar draws annually from the Russian Exchequer no less a sum than £8,514,729.

The famous Tugela River, in South Africa, is said on one occasion to have risen forty feet during a single night owing to thunderstorms on the mountains.

MAIL IN THE WILDERNESS.

The annual mail for arctic circle points within the Dominion of Canada has just been despatched by way of Edmonton, Alberta, over a trial which is not only the longest mail route in the world, but the most desolate and most difficult. Letters only are carried, says a British Columbia correspondent of the New York Sun, and these are limited to one ounce in weight, as the entire bulk of the packet when it leaves Edmonton must come within 300 pounds.

For the 2-cent stamp which decorates the corner of the envelope the letter will be carried in some cases from the extremes of South Africa, Australia or India, and it will most probably be necessary to have the carriers go five or six hundred miles into a frozen, forbidding wilderness. The government expends upon the redemption of the contract of the stamp very many thousand times what it receives, and the carrier must fight single-handed with savage nature. His life and the safety of the precious packet entrusted to him are at all times in hazard.

This is the first year in which the postoffice department of Canada has assumed the delivery of mail in the extreme north. The Hudson Bay Company has heretofore carried messages to and from the arctic and subarctic country. Increases in the numbers of trappers, missionaries, prospectors, settlers and policemen in the extreme north explain the taking over of the responsibility by the Postmaster General of Canada.

The mail is divided into two packets at Edmonton, one for points as far north as Lac La Biche and Fort Resolution, and the other for the straggling outposts of empire as far north as Fort McPherson, the most northerly depot even of the Hudson Bay Company, nearly one hundred miles within the arctic circle, where the year is divided into a single day and night.

The Lac La Biche mail goes by horse only one hundred and twenty miles out of Edmonton. Thenceforward the dog and the reindeer are the carrier's assistants. Etcetera Edmonton-to-Fort McPherson is over a thousand miles. Ten intermediate deliveries are made, and the mail arrives at the fort in April—if it has no exceptional delays.

Besides these packets, several other packets go to the northland about this season, so that all the posts will receive at least one mail a year. There is a mail made up at Prince Albert that goes as far as the head of Reindeer Lake, at the edge of the great Barren Lands. The York Factory packet runs to the far north by way of Winnipeg and the Nelson River. The Moose packet is made up at Mattawa, and goes by way of Abittibe River.

The carriers for the east and west shores of the great bay sometimes meet at the southern ports on the shores of the bay, and the meetings are made the occasion of brief but hearty jollifications. Then each passes on his way.

Newspapers and packages are carried to the north by the annual steamers of the Hudson Bay Company on the Mackenzie River in the summer. Of course letters are also carried, but newspapers convey the tidings of the world, and are treasured as fine jewels.

Demoralizing.

The old man on the postoffice steps was chewing his straw and frowning in high dudgeon.

"You seem in a bad humor, uncle?" ventured the starch drummer.

"Yes, and, by heck, I ought to be," growled the old man. "This here town is going to the bowwows."

"What is the cause of that?"

"Why, Bill Bilks, our Congressman, We sent him to Congress to make the town better and it was better while he was away. But as soon as he came home with all the things he learned in Washington, the sewing circles turned to bridge whist parties, the checker clubs turned to poker clubs and, by gosh, the spruce beer drinkers turned to cocktail drinkers. He's put the town to the bad and the next time he goes away we are going to pay him extra to spend his loafing months away from Bacon Ridge."

Strong Foundation.

Fair Customer—Have you any good butter?

Dairyman—Certainly, madam. My reputation rests upon my butter.

Fair Customer—If the last 1 got of you was a fair sample, your reputation certainly rests on a strong foundation.

Before and After.

Young Husband—Every time I tried to kiss you before we were married I got it in the neck.

Young Wife—Yes, and you'll get it in the neck now if you ever forget to kiss me.

Men and women should look during courtship and overlook after marriage.

When he lends a helping hand the average man makes so much noise that it spoils the effect.

PERILS OF INDOOR LIFE.

Sedentary Occupations the Source of Many Dangers.

The sedentary lives led by most townsmen are declared dangerous, says the Philadelphia Ledger. First of all he asserts that the character of life in America has changed and is still changing, not only from the outdoor life of pioneering and settlement to the indoor life of commerce and manufactures but also from the rough life of the manual agriculture to the less laborious methods of modern farming. This change in the mode of life of the people has been followed, he believes, by a corresponding change in the diseases to which they are subject. He says:

"The change in physical conditions resulting from the indoor life is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of national welfare. * * * Inasmuch as a nation's existence may depend any time upon the physical and moral strength of the man behind the gun' it behooves us to make every effort to prevent the deterioration which inevitably follows congestion and overcrowding. In my opinion the problem is more sociological than medical, and there are many thinkers working on it in all countries.

"The establishment of parks and playgrounds and the extension of trolley lines into the country are doing considerable good in the way of giving the people access to places where there is fresh air, but in addition I hold that near every large inland city there should be a national park of large size reserved forever for the use of the people and containing attractions sufficient to draw the crowds away from the cities on Sundays and on holidays.

"The tendency of the people to live in the suburbs is to be commended, especially in families where there are young children; but as yet the number is relatively small and the problem of building up such suburbs for such a class is one of the most important which we have. It is probably, however, not too late in this country to take these things in time before the general physical condition of our large city populations is hopelessly deteriorated. It is imperative that those who work in factories and in offices should have a greater annual supply of fresh air than they now possess. Labor unions should by combined effort establish colonies of workers in the various near-by suburbs before the factories and railroad yards have entirely taken possession of them.

"The problem of supplying fresh air to those who are even too poor to take a trolley ride is indeed a serious one. It is said that there are persons in the Chicago Ghetto district who have never seen Lake Michigan. For such a class the establishment of small parks with swimming pools as near as possible to their district, and the municipal ownership of surface lines with reduced fares, would be a certain help. The latter would enable a considerable percentage of those not wholly submerged to live farther away from congested centers, while those who were still obliged to live in crowded portions of the city might at least occasionally have the benefit of a trip to the suburbs or country.

"The poor, however, are not the only ones that suffer from the indoor life. In these days the ability to succeed in business depends in many cases on the ability to stand protracted nervous strain quite as much as it does upon the possession of brains. Hence we find men in prominent positions who are obliged to make every minute count; who allow just so many hours for sleep, so many minutes for eating, and who practically work all the time. It is among such a class that we are likely to find neurasthenia, heart disease, diabetes mellitus and chronic Bright's disease. To such men we advise the following: Suburban residence and the habit of taking two vacations a year, one in the winter as well as one in the summer. But during the working season more sleep, less rich food, less alcohol, less sweets, a walk after dinner in the evening and observance of Sunday as a day of rest for the mind and suitable exercise for the body are desirable.

"An important measure with reference to the kidneys is the systematic drinking of water, cool to a degree sufficient to be refreshing, but not iced. In every factory, department store, bank and office there should be a supply of pure water, easily obtainable, of which not less than three pints should be drunk by every person able to tolerate it."

No Doubt.

"Flying machines costing only $1,000 each are to be put on the market by a Philadelphia man."

"Are they warranted to go up?"

"Yes."

"I suppose they will come down without any warrant."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In French.

Miss Vera Oldmayden was hardly to blame

For feeling as proud as a queen;

On the swell hotel register after her name

The gallant clerk wrote, "Suite 16."

ON THE SPIRE.

Friends of James Freeman Clarke tell a story which may or may not have found its way into print. When he was a young man he visited Salisbury, England. Here the beautiful cathedral lifts its spire 404 feet into the air. The spire is topped by a ball, and on the ball stands a cross. From the ground the ball looks like an orange, but its diameter is really greater than a man's height.

Workmen were repairing the spire. Mr. Clarke saw them crawling round the slim steeple in the golden afternoon, like bugs on a beam-stalk. The impulse came to him to climb the spire and stand on the horizontal beam of the cross. Accordingly at dusk, when the workmen had left, the young American slipped in and made his way up the stairs to the little window which opened to the workmen's staging. To run up the scaffolding to the ball was easy. Then came the slightly more difficult climb to the foot of the cross over the bulging curve of the ball. A short platform gave him foothold. He reached up, put his hands on the base of the cross, and pulled himself up. To gain the cross arms was merely "shinning" up a good-sized tree, and soon he stood on the horizontal timber, and reaching up, touched the top of the cross.

After enjoying his moment of exhilation, he slid to the foot of the cross, and with his arms round the post, slipped down over the great abdomen of the ball. His feet touched nothing. The little plank from which he had reached up was not there!

Here was a peril, and one for a cool head and sure eye. Of course he could not look down. The bugging hold that he had to keep on the bottom of the cross shortened the reach of his body, and made it less than when he had stood on the plank and reached up to the cross with his hands. He must drop so that his feet should meet the plank, for he would never be able to pull himself back if he should let himself down at arms' length, and his feet hung over empty air.

Now his good head began to work. He looked up at the cross and tried to recall exactly the angle at which he had reached it, to make his memory tell him just how the edge of that square post had appeared. A few inches to the right or left of that left would mean dropping into vacancy.

Bending his head way back, he strained his eye up the cross and figured his angle of approach. He cautiously wormed himself to the right and made up his mind that here directly under his feet must be the plank. Then he dropped. The world knows that he lived to tell the tale.

The Size of it.

"The principal ingredient in all these patent medicines is the same."

"It must be a powerful drug. What is it?"

"Printer's ink."—Town and County.

Just a Reminder.

Jack—And after we are married, darling, the love lights will shine brighter in your eyes.

Eva—Yes, but the love lights won't stop the gas bill from coming every month, my dear.

"Travel broadens the mind," observed Hamlet Fatt.

"That may be," responded Yorick Hamm, "but it's mighty hard on the feet."—Pittsburg Post.

Limit.

The stranger halted on the edge of the hobo camp.

"We are so hungry, mister," yawned the lanky hobo in the old tall hat.

"Then why don't you go out and beg at the nearest farmhouse?" asked the stranger.

"We are all so tired no one will volunteer, so we are going to shake dice to see who must perform the painful duty."

"Well, what is the delay?

"Why, we are waiting for an earthquake, boss, to come along and shake the dice box."

List Was Longer.

Teacher—Patrick, can you name the Presidents in their order?

Patrick—Sure, mim, an' I'm sorry to say that I can't.

"You are a very dull scholar, Patrick. When I was your age I could name them without an error."

"But that was such a long time ago, mim, that you hadn't more than half a dozen to learn."

And teacher tapped the bell to excuse the class.—Mexican Herald.

Rank Presumption.

"I presume," said the conceited fellow, "that you will be glad to have me call again soon."

"You do," replied Miss Sharpe.

"I do? What?"

"Presume."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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.

WATKIS & NICHOLSON,
Florists and Landscape Gardeners.
Phone 1-W

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Furnishing
Undertaker and Embalmer

Twelfth St., between railroads.
Local Phone 90f. Bell 77-D
Hammonton, N. J.

All arrangements for burials made and carefully executed.

Ice Cream

All Flavors

Bread, Cakes,
Pies, and
Breakfast Rolls

SMALL'S BAKERY

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

The Peoples Bank
OF
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Capital, ... $50,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, . $28,000

Three per cent interest paid on time Deposits.

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

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

DIRECTORS

R. J. Byrnes	M. L. Jackson
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Elam Stonkwell	Wm. L. Black
Wm. J. Smith	J. O. Anderson
Sam'l Anderson	W. R. Tilton

Single Comb White Leghorn Eggs
For Hatching.
Largest strain and greatest layers in United States.
Thos. Cranmer, Fairview Ave.,
Hammonton, : N. J.

Church Announcements.

Baptist Church.—Rev. A. W. Anderson, Pastor. 10.30 a.m., "The eye of man." 7.30 p.m., union service in the M. E. Church.

M. E. Church.—Rev. J. H. Payran, Pastor, will preach in the morning on "Truth and its use." 7.30 p.m., union service, auspices of W. C. T. U., Dr. C. H. Mead, of New York, preaching on local option and other temperance issue.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. D. C. Stewart, Pastor, will preach. 10.00 a.m., Brotherhood prayer meeting. 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., preaching. Thursday evening prayer meeting, 7:30.

Universalist Church.—Rev. N. C. Dickey, Pastor. 11.00 a.m., public worship, "The art of being happy." 7.30 p.m., "The Gospel of prevention." Both services conducted by Rev. J. L. Dowson, of Philadelphia.

St. Mark's Church.—Rev. Wm. H. Stone, Rector, will officiate at 7.30 and 10.30 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.

Italian Evangelical Church.—Rev. A Cromonesi, D. D., Pastor. 10.15 a.m., Sunday School. 11.00, preaching service. 7.00 p.m., preaching service. "First and third Thursday evening, prayer meeting.

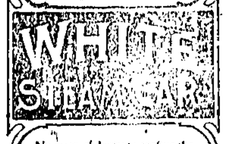
☞ The members of Kate Aylesford Chapter, D. A. R., celebrated the anniversary of our second flag (15 stars and 15 strips, which was adopted May 1, 1795), by having a Chapter supper given in the Universalist Church, May 1st, 1908. After the supper, readings were given relating to our flag "Old Glory."

☞ It is impossible to run a newspaper and suit everybody. There is always the fellow who kicks because there was something happened that he thinks needs a "ripping up the back," and just as sure as that interesting operation is performed then the other fellow registers his complaint. The editor always tries to do that which he thinks will serve the interest of the community best, besides, probably he sees matters in the true light without prejudice. And then too, there are times and circumstances that will not permit the expression of opinion, because of the lack of facts that go to make the truth. All this must be taken into consideration, and while there may not be such news printed, as in some estimations, should be, just think it over and see if there was not a good reason therefore.

☞ The Bowery Mission, conducted by Louis Klopsch, has notified the Governors of the several States that the Mission can supply, at a moment's notice any number of able-bodied men for unskilled labor, to the farms and industrial centers, where there is a marked dearth of labor. All that is required to secure such help is to pay transportation. Applications should be addressed to John C. Earl, Free Labor Bureau, 92 Bible House, New York City.

"Just Open The Throttle And Steer."

That's THE



No more of levers to confuse the driver at critical moments. The Lever gives ease of control—by thought—makes riding in The White not only safer, but far more enjoyable. And

No Odor; No Noise; No Vibration, and so Half the Wear on Tires.

These are some of the features that have given The White Car its world-wide recognition as "The Leader."

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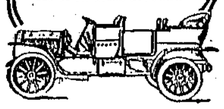

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An improvement over many Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies, because it rids the system of a cold by acting as a cathartic on the bowels. No opiates. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Prepared by PINEULE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

SANITARY MILK.

The Winslow Dairy is furnishing its patrons with milk produced under the most sanitary conditions. Every precaution is taken to insure cleanliness.

A NEW BARN
A NEW HERD OF CATTLE
Dairy open for inspection.

Use Sanitary Milk and Know you are Getting the Best.

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Pure Milk
AND
Cottage Cheese

Dairy Rooms,
214 Railroad Avenue
Local Phone 928

Fifty Cents' Worth of Electricity.

With a small motor attached to washing machine and wringer, 50 cents worth of electricity will do eight washings.
It will also do two weeks' ironing, using a 6-pound iron.
An electric fan can be run 3½ hours a day, 30 days for 50 cts.
Two weeks' sewing can be done on the motor-driven sewing machine, for the same price.
It will light the porch lamp for three hours every night for two months.

Hammonton Electric Light Co.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD
THREE-DAY TOUR
VIA
Pennsylvania Railroad

Saturday, May 23, 1908.

Round-trip Rate from Hammonton, $9.50

Covers transportation to and from Gettysburg, hotel accommodations at Gettysburg, and drive over the battlefield.

Detailed itineraries and full information of Ticket Agents, or

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The Hair Grower, Scalp Cleaner, Hair and Scalp Invigorator.
Removes dandruff, and effectually stops falling out of the hair.

Quinocarpine.

It is not a patent medicine, but a prescription taken from the best French, German and English authorities on the treatment of scalp and hair, and gives results.

RED CROSS PHARMACY.

Established 1873

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224 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.

Capital,	$100,000.00
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Pays Interest

2 per cent subject to check without notice, on average balance of $200 and over.

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Banking by mail can be done safely and satisfactorily. Write for book.

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Building Blocks!

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Samples at J. B. SMALL'S
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GEO. A. BLAKE
Carpenter and Builder
Work Finished as per Agreement.
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Corner Egg Harbor Road and Cherry Street, Hammonton.

Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips,
Trunks, etc.
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ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

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LUMBER
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If you want coal that will not clinker, but will give you a soft white ash, with lots of heat, we can supply you.

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THE BEST ROOF
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70TH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

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is invaluable to every amateur and professional grower of vegetables or flowers. Conceded to be the most complete, helpful and instructive catalogue issued. 248 pages, 4 color plates, 4 duotone plates and hundreds of photographic illustrations. When you see in the city call for a copy—or write—we will mail it free.

Henry A. Dreer,
714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SUPPLEMENT TO
South Jersey Republican
Saturday, May 9, 1908.

Town Council Meeting.

Regular session last Saturday evening May 2. All present.

Light Committee reported poles on Central Avenue in bad shape. Company promised to give them attention; also to give gas lamps better care.

License Committee reported that both applicants for bottling license had withdrawn because of change in the law.

Property Committee reported safety the vault completed except inside fittings, which were left with the Committee.

Also, that two bids had been received for clearing underbrush from a section of the Park,—one for $50 per acre, and another for $100. For grubbing same land, $105 and $240 per acre. All bids rejected. In the opinion of experts, the cutting and burning can be done for ten dollars an acre.

Finance Committee presented list of delinquents in water rents to Dec. 1st, last, with amounts. These have been placed in the hands of A. B. Davis, for collection.

Bills ordered paid:

Special Appropriations	
Stiffel & Freeman, vault door	$60 00
H K Spear, building vault	235 00
W H Bernshouse, hauling, etc	2 50
Wm Bernshouse, surveying Park	21 00
J M Bassett, lawn and hedge	61 75
	$380 25
Poor Fund	
Geo Elvins, goods	20 00
Wm L Black, goods	10 00
M Rubba, goods	14 00
Harry Wells, goods	8 00
E Stockwell, goods	20 00
	$76 00
Street Lights	
Electricity	$309 02
Gas	83 75
	$296 67
Highways	
C G Combs	139 40
A Tuomo	83 10
P Messina	9 61
Guy Tomasella	2 78
Scudder & Son, lumber	100 92
Freight	12 15
Scott Doerr	4 50
	$308 46
Fire Dept	
Boyd & Son, supplies	$6 00
J L O'Donnell, express	40
Water rent	2 50
Telephone Co, fire alarm service	6 25
	$15 15
Town Purposes	
Geo Bernshouse, salaries	15 00
J W Myers	27 50
B F Henshaw	10 00
Telephone Co, rent	1 11
J H Garton, transcript	50
	$54 11
Board of Health	
Dr Burt, reporting cases	$1 75
Dr Bitler, "	2 50
Dr Cunningham	4 75
W H Bernshouse, horse hire	2 00
	$11 00

Total of all bills, $1142.64.

A petition, signed by about two hundred residents, was read, asking Council to provide for sprinkling Bellevue Avenue during the summer. Referred to Highway Committee.

Ben Foglietto and Frank Jacobs each applied for bottlers' license. Referred to Committee.

The Ladies' Civic Club asked Council's permission to attach waste paper cans to telephone poles in the business centre. Granted.

H. K. Spear read a communication in regard to increased railroad fares. On motion, a committee, consisting of Mayor Jackson and Messrs. White and Boyer was appointed to do whatever can be done to have said rates modified, and to co-operate with other committees where possible.

The Atlantic Squab Company asked Council to repair the roads leading to their property. Referred.

A written opinion from Solicitor Stockwell stated that the Water Commissioners were clearly within their rights in recently changing rates of motor charges.

A number of petitioners ask that a street—to be a continuation of Packard Street—be opened northward from Fairview Avenue. Referred.

Voted that permission to dump ashes and rubbish along Park Avenue be rescinded, and that this action be made public.

Voted, that an order for fifty dollars be drawn in favor of Grand Army Post, for Memorial Day expenses.

A gas light was ordered near the lock up door—a dark corner.

The matter of fixing Street grades, to enable property owners to correctly curb and build sidewalks, was brought up. Referred to Committee, with authority to call special meeting.

Law and Order Committee instructed to consider question of license fees from shows, etc.

Board of Health notified Council to put sanitary closets in lock-up. Property Committee given power to act.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING

At call of Highway Committee, Council met on Wednesday evening—all present except Mr. Boyer.

The subject of street grade markers was discussed at length and finally referred to Messrs. Ballard and Bernshouse, to look over the ground and report at next meeting.

Our entire Board of Assessors tendered their resignation; but this being a special meeting, no action was taken. It is understood that the Board demand increase of pay—the chairman to have $200 a year, the others $75 each, which could not be done while they are in office.

Voted, to hold a special meeting on Saturday evening, May 16th, at which time the resignations will probably be accepted, the increase granted, and the same men appointed until November, when a full Board will have to be elected.

A GOOD REASON.

Hammonton People Can Tell You Why It Is So.

Doane's Kidney Pills cure the cause of disease, and that is why the cures are always lasting. This remedy strengthens and tones up the kidneys, helping them to drive out of the body the liquid poisons that cause backache, headache and distressing kidney and urinary complaints. Hammonton people testify to permanent cures.

Rev. Jos. Transeioi, living on Third St., Hammonton, N. J., says: "Some time ago I began to suffer from sharp pains through the small of my back directly over my kidney region. I was unable to find a comfortable position at night and was in a miserable condition. Coming to the conclusion that my kidneys were in a disordered condition, and having a box of Doane's Kidney Pills in the house, I began their use, and was able to walk down town that night. Doane's Kidney Pills are very quick in giving me relief of this annoying trouble, and I can conscientiously recommend them to other persons suffering from kidney trouble. I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at the Red Cross Drug Store."

If your business is not worth advertising, you had better advertise it for sale.