

#### FOR CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH.

#### WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

#### I BIDE MY TIME.

I bide my time. Whenever shadows darken, Along my path, I do but lift mine eyes, And faith reveals fair shores beyond the

And through earth's barsh, discordant sounds I hearken, And hear divinest music from afar, Sweet sounds from lands where half my

loved ones are I hide-I bide my time.

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I bide my time. Whatever wees assail me, I know the strife is only for a day; A friend waits for me farther on the way— A friend too faithful and too true to fail me,

Who will bid all life's jarring turmoll

And lead me on to realms of perfect peace. I bide—I bide my time. I bide my time. This conflict of resistance.

This drop of rapture in a condition of resistance, This drop of rapture in a cop of pain; This wear and tear of body and of brain, But fits my spirit for the new existence Which waits me in the huppy by and by; So, come what may, I'll my life eye and cry, ''I bide—I bide my time.'

-Ella Wheeler Wilcoz

#### In the British Provinces. REV. JACOB TODD, D., D.

We went by rail to Boston, and there took steamer to Yarmouth, which is the southern point of Nova Scotia; thence forward by rail some forty miles to Digby, which is situated on the Annapolis Basin, a body of water connected with the Bay of Fundy by the Gut of Digby. Here we spent some four weeks in a quiet little town, away from life's hurly burly, following our own sweet will, with few conventional restraints. The town is supported by fishing and agriculture, with a strong accent upon the fishing. I saw thousands of codfish and haddock, salted, and spread out upon the racks in the sun to dry; and many tons more heaped up in stacks, like hay, in an adjoining field, preparatory to shipping. The air is redolent of fish on every side, and the water, both in the basin and in the streams, is full of fish. In the salt water within sight of the town, you can catch cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, and smeit, while in the fresh water streams, trout are abundant. Leaving others to catch the larger fry, I took 500 speckled beauties from the brook. The people of the town have much of Acadian simplicity and hospitality, and almost overwhelmed us with their attentions and kindness, while mine host of the "Myrtle House," Mr. Morrison, full of good nature, and accomodating in the extreme, did his utmost to make us comfortable and happy. Quiet little Digby, with its bright expanse of water, and circling blue hills, is a picture in the Album of memory not soon to be forgot-

From Digby, we went by steamboat to Annapolis at the head of the basin, and thence by rail to Halifax. The country through which we passed was quite familiar, though I had never seen it before, and did not know where it was located. It was the home of the French duty. Be this as it may, this river makes Acadians, and the scene of Longfellow's Evangeline, and is full of historic and poetic memories. The steamboat which runs from Digby to Annapolis is named Evangeline. We passed through the village of Grand Pre', and saw the magnificent meadows reclaimed from the sea by dykes built by the Acadians. We rode within sight of the Basin of Minas, the largest dry dock in the world; and saw the mouth of the Gaspereau whence the Acadians took their departure when banished from Grand Pre'. Our conductor told me he had cut two canes, one from an apple tree which grew at Grand

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blacksmith," and the other from an ash growing on Cape Blomidon, and sent them as a present to Longfellow; and then showed me an autograph letter from the poet, acknowledging their receipt, and confessing that he had nover seen except in imagination, the places which he had described.

Halifax is a city of 40,000 inhabitants. built on the southwestern side of the Bedford Basin, and some five miles from its mouth. This basin is more than ten miles long, and is sufficient to furnish a harbor for all the navies of the globe. It is admirably located for commerce, but there seemed to be little of it there. There had been a naval carnival the week before. in the harbor, aud there still rode at anchor three war vesselstwo French and one Austrian-but the merchantmen there were few and small. The city is certainly a busy one, for its size, but it can hardly aspire to rank as a great commercial port.' It is a garrison city, and red coats are the chief attraction. The "Duke of Wellington West Riding" Reginent is now stationed there, a fine looking body of Yorkshiremen who "paint the town red" with their bright uniforms. It is impressive on Sunday to see these soldiers stand in the garrison church, and in concert, and with apparent devotion repeat the service of the church of England. In the center of the city, abruptly rises a hill, several hundred feet in height. This is strongly fortified and heavily armed, and forms the citadel. It seems impregnable either by sea or land, and impresses you that nature meant it for the defense of the city. But with all her natural advantages, Halifax cannot be a great commercial city, for two reasons: first, hecause the country back of her is poor and furnishes only fish, lumber, and a limited supply of hay and cattle for export, and secondly because the population is sparse, and therefore requires but a small amount of imports.

St. John, New Brunswick, whither we next went by rail, is a much more thriving city, although of no greater population. This city is built upon a large, deep, and well sheltered harbor, close to the Bay of Fundy, and at the mouth of the St. John river. The river is 450 miles long, and is the largest body of fresh water on the Atlantic coast between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi. It has its rise in Maine, and is the channel through which large quantities of lumber are floated to market. It is said that lumber grows prodigiously while being transported on its waters. A small raft starts away up in Maine for some port in the U.S. and while in transit through the British province it grows to an enormous size by the addition of Canadian lumber, which thus finds its way to an American market, free of poor, and the climate rigorous, so that St. John one of the great lumber mark- port. The St. John river freezes over mense quantities of salmon; while the Bay of Fundy does as much for cod, mackerel, and lobsters, and thus makes the place a very great fish market. The harbor is covered with shipping vessels are constantly arriving and departing, and the streets are bustling with trade. We went by rail 66 miles up the river to Frederickton, the capital of the province, and returned down the river by steamboat next day. It is a beautiful ride. The river is larger than the Hudson, studded with islands, and spreading out at times

and sometimes rise abruptly; while the water is of inky blackness, making a grand but somberly picturesque scene. At the mouth of the river is a wonder. named the "Reversible Cataract." The shores crowd out into the water like abutments, leaving but a narrow space for the river to pass through into the boy. Across this narrow space runs a rocky ledge like a dam. When the tide is out, and the bay in consequence is many feet lower than the bed of the river, the waters of the river rush like a wild cataract over this ledge of rock, and plunge into the bay below. But when the tide, which rises 35 feet, is at its full, the bay is higher than the river, and then the water rushes up stream over this ledge, swirling and foaming, producing something like a cataract in the opposite direction-There is much to make one linger in this place, but our vacation was ended; and so we returned by rail, through Bangor, Augusta, and Portland, to Boston; and thence, home.

Two general features of the country deeply impressed me. The first was the tides in the Bay of Fundy. At Digby they rise 30 ft. The pier in consequence, is two storied. At high tide passengers are landed on top of the pier, at low tide they are landed on the lower story, about 25 ft. beneath. In every arm of the bay you will see three-masted schooners, at low tide, sitting in the mud with the water half a mile or more away, and you wonder how they ever got there. Go back in 3 or 4 hours, and you will see them riding at anchor in 20 ft. or more, of water. In the Basin of Minas the waters recede at low tide for several miles while at high tide they fill the basin to its brim, rising some 60 ft. in height. The most valuable lands in Nova Scotia are the salt meadows which are overflowed and fertilized by the spring tides, from which an inexhaustible crop of excellent hay is cut. I could not help wondering why the country was ever called Nova Scotia. It should have been named New Holland. Nearly all its valuable land has been reclaimed from the sea, and is protected by dykes. Transportation and travel are largely by boat, and the people are about as much at home on the

The second fact which impressed me was the severe climate of the country. I did not see a stalk of corn growing in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick; although I know sweet corn is grown there for table use. Nor did I see asingle field of wheat or rye. Indeed I saw no grain, which uppeared to be raised for market. Each farmer had a little patch of oats, and another of barley, and another of potatoes; apparently jnst enough for his own use. The soil is they cannot profitably raise grain for exuntil the first of April. In such a climate agriculture, cannot thrive. There is grass in abundance everywhere, potatoes yield bountifully, apples and cherries grow to perfection, and there is a bountiful supply of lumber and fish. But the lumber and fish will some day become scarce, and thent here seems little left for these provinces but to make them graz. ing lands for sheep and cattle. For myself, I don't want to make any country my home, where corn will not grow.

sea, as on the land.

There is but one Methodism in all the Pre, on the site of the shop of "Basil the into vast inland seas. The hills are lofty, British provinces now, all the various of this great change.

branches having united in one church. This united Methodism, from what I saw and heard. I take to be the dominant Church of the country. The Episcopal Church there, as elsewhere makes great pretensions, calling itself "the Church," and naming all other places of worship, "chapels." But names do not signify much in the face of opposing facts. In Digby we have an excellent church building and a very good society. In Halifax I visited Brunswick St. and South Halifax churches, and found them large and imposing buildings, with large and intelligent congregations, while in the city in every respect. Bishop New. man preached in it during my stay in Digby, and the St. John paper in reporting his sermon next day, informed its readers that "the theme of his lordship's discourse was consecrated individuality." The editor meant no harm, but he was not a Methodist and did not know how to handle our episcopal title. But the leaven is at work, and it will not be long before all the people of these provinces will learn, that there are no lords over God's beritage, but that we all be brethren.

#### From Africa.

LOANDA, JULY 20, 1889. BELOVED BRO. WELCH:-Bishop

Taylor arrived here last night by river steamer from Dondo, after having walked to and returned from Malange, our most interior Angola Province station; visiting intermediate stations on the way and bringing good reports. As to the dear Bishop's health, I am

glad to say he looks much better than he did when he arrived from America. The climate of presecution is much more destructive to physical life, than a tropical climate, in his case, so far.

The Church of God has lived through persecution and increased in the midst of it, and the Lord of life and glory was put to death bodily by the established Church, He lives and reigns to-day in glory and in the heart of every humble saint.

Through human agency, Jesus is getting the beathen for His inheritance, and the uttermost parts of earth for His possession.

I am, dear brother, affectionately yours, W. P. Dodson. -Africa News.

#### The Gift of Power.

The ministry of the present day is scholary, thoughtful, often brilliant and profound, rhetorical, eloquent orthodox. Its need is Holy Ghost power, the power that specially qualifies for reaching consciences and breaking hearts; and quickens dead ones. This is the ets of the world. It also furnishes in- early in November, and remains closed only essential indispensable element to fore my husband, and he determined to true Gospel success

> It draws by the power of conviction for sin. This power may be illustrated by Mr. Moody. What wonderful success has marked his late career! At one time these very sermons he is preaching all over England and America with such gracious results, these same sermons fell menced by eleven, never later than ten on listless ears and unawakened consci- minutes after, and slways concluded by ences, flat, insipid, dead; now instinct, 11:45. Within three months after he with life, salty, saving. Where is the had made this change there was a revivdifference? In an address on the Baptism al in the church, and one of the first of the Holy Ghost he solves the mystery persons brought in was the husband of

"I preached and preached; but is was beating against the air. A good woman in Chicago used to say: 'Mr.Moody, you don't seem to have power in your preaching.' O, my desire was that I might have a fresh anointing! I requested this woman and a few others, to come and pray with me every Friday at four. o'clock. O, how piteously I prayed to God that he might fill the empty vessel!

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

SINGLE NOS. 3 Cents.

"After the fire in Chicago, I was in New York City, and going into the bank on Wall street, it seemed as if I felt a strange and mighty power coming over me. I went up to the hotel, and there St. John ours is the leading church of in my room I wept before God. I cried: 'O my God, stay Thy hand.' He gave me such a fullness that it seemed more than I could contain. May God forgive me if I speak in a boastful way, but I do not know a sermon I have preached since, but God has given me some soul. Oh, I would not be back where I was formerly for all the wealth of this world ! If you would roll it at my feet, I would kick it away like a foot-ball. I seem a wonder to some of you, but I seem a greater wonder to myself than I am to any one else. These are the sermons I preached in Chicago, word for word. It is not new sermons, but the power of God. It is not a new Gospel, but the old Gospel with the Holy Ghost of power. Amen.

> "How many want the baptism of the Holy Ghost? You can get it if you are ready to give up the world, ambition, jesting, and everything but the Spirit of God. Everything else must be given away. When Abraham fell on his face, God talkd to him."-St. Louis Advocate-

#### A Hint to Preachers.

The widow of a clergyman writes to the Albany Journal: "When I, with my husband, was living in a city not far from here I noticed that a member of our church, a poor woman, was not regular in her attendance and finally did not attend at all. I called upon her, and she said to me with the utmost frankness that her husband was inclined to be hard with her, that he did not go to church; and that if she was not home on Sunday in time to have his dinner for him very nearly at 12 o'clock he was abusive. She said that my husband preached such long sermons, that she could seldom get home until after 12 o'clock, and that rather than have unpleasantness at home, she had refrained from going to church any more. She said that she would not have spoken of the matter, but for the fact that three other women of her acquaintance, were also kept from attendance by similar circumstances. She gave me the names of the other women, and the power which disturbs sleeping souls, I called upon them and found her story to be exactly true. I laid the facts bemake a change in his program. Instead of reading all the hymns, he merely read the first verse of each, and he began the service at precisely 10:30, whether the congregation were on hand or not: He shortened his prayer to eight minutes instead of fifteen. His sermons were comthe woman whom I first met."

### Pouth's Department. A Little Girl's Trials.

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HAZEL.

Big people think children have no troubles, but I know they do. I am only nine years old and I have trials nearly every day. Why, just let me tell you of all the things that have happened this last week of school and see if you don't think I have had ever so many trials. I am going to begin with Sunday afternoon.

After we came home from church, and had had our dinner, Mamma read to me in my Sunday school book. Just when it was most interesting, Mamma's eyes grow tired, and she could not read any longer: that almost always happens. To be sure, I could have taken the book and read to Mamma, and she would have been pleased; but I like to hear her read much better then to do it myself. Well, Mamma said it was no use, her oyes hurt her so they must rest. When my Mamma says must, I know she means just what she says; so I had to give up, for a while, hearing any more in my beautiful book, and I tell you it was a trial to me.

Next we played church, and I was the minister. Mamma, sister Minnie, and Lucy, (that's the girl who works for us,) were the congregation. But dear me! Minnie is such a little futter budget, she would not play nice at all. She wouldn't help sing, and then, right in the midst of the scripture lesson she jumped up and ran out of church, which was very improper. That was what she did all through service, run in and out. She is a very little girl, only seven years old, but I do think Mamma might have made her play better.

If it flustrates real ministers to have people come into church late, and have other folks turn around to see who it is, as it did me, to have Minnie act so in my play church, I think it must be awful hard work for them to think prayers and sermons, and say them too.

We ate our lunch on the north porch after we got home from church, and then Mamma's eyes felt better, so she rend again in my book. It just grew better and better all the time, and then Papa had to say it was almost eight o'clock, and of course when Mamma finished the chapter, she said : "It is bed time for my little girls."

Our Mamma is a dear good Mamma, but she will insist upon our going to bed so early! She thinks it makes children grow, and keeps them healthy to have lots of sleep, but I think that is one thing she is mistaken about- I will be so glad when I get to be big, so I can sit up every night until ten o.clock, if I want to.

Monday morning we were going to wear our new dresses to school, because school only was to keep two more weeks, and we wanted to show them to the girls. I wanted to go and pick some flowers for my teacher, study a dialogue a little, and then get ready for school. We live in the country, and have to walk a mile. But dear me! I couldn't, for it is my work to feed the little chickens; then on Monday, Minnie and I have to wash the breakfast dishes, because Lucy is not strong, and Mamma has to help her wash. Grandmother is sick, and has to be taken care of; so, as my Mamma would say, "To make a long story short," we have to help along Mondays by washing dishes.

don't mind feeding chickens or wash ing dishes generally, but when I was so auxious to get to school, I think I might have been excused. It seemed to me I could not wait to show my new dress. I know big folks sometimes act pretty cross when they want to show a new dress at church, and it rains, so they have to wait have to commence, as we all know what until another Sunday. So how could one expect a little girl to feel differently?

Well, we hurried and got to school in time. I held my head up, and walked just as straight! But I was ashamed of of school, which was to have been in just Minnie, She swung her dress about and acted just like a peacock. Mamma says if we are only dressed neatly, and behave and go boat-riding, pick pond lillies, and Just beyond, on a point of marsh, In a low line of a fourth of July. Just beyond, on a point of marsh, In a low line of a fourth of July. Just beyond, on a point of marsh, In a low line of a fourth of July. Minnie, She swung her dress about and

in a ladylike manner, it is much better than to have fine clothes, and act vain. I guess Minnie did not think of that.

At noon, one of the boys called me "Queen Elizabeth," and the girls called me "Proudie." I just went to my seat and cried as hard as I could. I think they were real unkind, though Mamma said: "I am afraid my little daughter acted as if proud of her now dress, and gave the children some cause for calling her names."

Tuesday night, we hurried home from school so as to go to the village to get my hair cut. We changed our dresses, and when I went to get my hat and mits I could not find my mits any where. I know I left them right in my hat. Mamma wanted 1 should look again' but I did not want to because I was so sure where I left them, and they were gone, so of course some one must have taken them. I cried some then, and about that time Mamma said : "I think you put them in my gray dress pocket, when we were on our way home from the village, the other day!" I remembered about it just as soon as she said that. I felt a little ashamed then. But I think Mamma ought to take care of my things, and remember about them. It is too much trouble for me. I don't mean just that either. I want to grow up to be a neat, orderly, woman, and I suppose if I am careless now, I will be when I get to be a woman; but it is such hard work some not have put anything in the way of our times to put my things where they belong.

There are days, when if any little thing happens different from what I want it to have trials? I am glad it is Saturday the cross words will come out, and tears too. It is a great trial to me to think I act so. I know sometimes big folks think we don't care if we are naughty; but I know I do, and I am really and truly trying to be good, I ask God to belp me, and I think he does.

I guess right here would be a good place for me to tell what a time I had Wednesday, writing to Auntie. I copied my letter three times before I got it just as it ought to be. My fingers were inky, and hand so tired before I finished it the last time, that I could not keep from erving. I think it was useless to copy it the third time just because there were a few capitals left out. But Marnma said I must. I think she has forgotten how her hand used to ache when she first began to write. I suppose, though it I had done as she suggested, rested hefore the last copying, I would not have cried and felt so ugly.

Thursday, we school girls finished making a nice play house in the school-yard and we did have such a nice time playing keep house. We planned how we would all bring dishes the next day, build another house, then part of us would live in one house, and part in the other. Then we would give parties, and have really things to eat; just part of our dinners, you know, and have such splendid times. Well, what did those horrid boys do, but go out at recess and push our house all down. I do think it was too bad. I am glad I haven't any brother, for nearly all the boys I know are real teases. They must be great trials to families who have them. Of course we had to give up having nice times in our play house, for we knew if we were to rebuild it, the boys would pull it down again.

Friday, I think was almost the worst day of the week. We had our first leslong division. I had to divide 29616 by 24, and I could not understand why I divided first 29 by 24. I tried and tried to understand it, but I could not. It is 29616 I wanted to divide, not 29. I dread the first day of next term, for I suppose division is where our class will comes before, perfectly. That was my first great trial that day; the next one came at recess. We have been learning pieces to sing and recite upon the last day

have a nice supper, with plenty of cake, lemonude and candy. But just before school closed for noon, Miss Arnot (that is our teacher's name) said : "Two of our scholars have the scarlet fever, and the parents of the district think school better be closed to-day for fear the fever will spread. So we cannot have our picnic." I think it was just too bad. I could hardly keep from crying. Of course I don't want the scarlet fever, but I did want a

school picnic. To day, Saturday, Papa was going ten miles to a village just over the river, and he said Minnie and I could go along and might fish at the river, if we would be real careful and not go too near the bank, while he did his business at the village; then he would come back and fish an hour. Mamma put us up a nice lunch, and we had our bait all dug, when what should happen but Mrs. Morey and her two little girls drove in to spend the day. So we had to give up our trip and try and be happy having doll parties, playing hide the thimble, drop the handkerchief, and such. We like the little girls very much, but I don't see why they could not have waited and come Monday. There is no knowing when we shall have a chance again to take such a trip.

Mamma says it must have been all right for us to have company, and have to stay at home' for God knew how badly we wanted to go, and would going if it had not been best. But I would like to know the why.

There, now, who can say that I do not night. I want to begin a new week, for I am in hopes so many unpleasant things will not happen next week .- Northern Christian Advocate.

IT Won'T BAKE BREAD.—In other words Hood's Sarsaparilla will not do impossibili-ties. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has douc, submit proofs from sources of angues-tionable reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any discesse or affec-tion caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood Sarsa-merille. The experience of others is sufparilla. The experience of others is suf-ficient assurance that you will not be disap-pointed in the result.

#### Sailing "The Sound."

On the raging billows of Tangier Sound, flying spray dashes on my paper, and dampens it so that the lead pencil marks are most black. I am sitting all drawn up, like a whart rat, taking a winter sun bath behind a freight house. My old prohibition hat is on the back of my head, and I look much like a barroom bummer, or a broken down potitition of one of the old parties. The boat is jumping like a jack rabbit. The sun is just getting out of bed, and is blushing like some coy young maiden. Just ahead is "puppy hole," a peculiar sort of maelstrom, on a drunk, running every way, and resulting in a general shaking up all over. More spray, as we cut the chanel of the sound, with "terapin sands" on our starboard. Whew! more spray, a heavy dash, and I know at last, the difference between "seeing a ship and shiping a sea." My old satchel is wet all over, and looks like a baby sea-turtle with legs and head cut off. Paper wet enough to wring, and I stop writing to hail the water out of the bateau. Another leap, a plunge, and a broad white sheet dashes over the starboard bow, falling on my devoted head; and I am "baptized in the sea," from the "crown of my head to the soles of my feet. How I do wish Presiding Elders France and Murray were here. Bro. Wilson is 'an old tar," and this little blow would not be strong enough to uncurl his hair. Nothing short of crossing the Atlantic on the back of a porpoise, would sharpen his appetite, or nerve up his old "sea legs." Now I feel it, just a little seasick. You may depend upon it, a seasick is a peculiar sort of sick, like nothing else in the wide, wide world. You feel, when it has come to visit you, like

stands a beautiful crane, erect on his three feet of legs, with his three feet of neck, pushed up to its fullest extension; he eyes us, squats, jumps, spreads his wings, pulls up his legs, draws his neck into graceful ourves, and suils o'er the marsh grass, "a thing of beauty." The captain said, "My, how I wish I had brought my gun."

Now, we sail past old trees floating in the Sound, with branches and roots in tact. The captain says, he thinks they came from Johnstown.

In harbor again, having made the sail from Crisfield to Holland's Island, in three hours. Stretching along the Island shore, to a line of as handsome "cooners," as ever graced "the margin of the waters," or lay at anchor on the "bosom of the deep." The Holland Islunder just loves his "cooner," and delights to hend on the snow white sail and plow the waters of the Chesapeake.

Sept. 3rd, finds me sitting at the open window of Bro. Guthrie's parsonage. The balmy breezes come from the Sound, laden with autumnal refreshing, gathered from the sea air. All is lovely without and within the parsonage; and little Theresa is trying to pick the flowers out of the carpet, that covers the sitting room floor. The parson's fine flock of black langshang chickens look handsome, as they strut about the yard, and taste good as they lie on the dish. They have proved themselves very profitable their egg product, from January to June. selling at the rate of one dollar to each hen, and supplying the family beside.

I went fishing yesterday. It was not a good day for the business. I caught an old hard crab, and came ashore There are several dogs on Holland's Island, that catch ovsters, and take them ashore for their masters to open for them They make unmistakable signs, that show what they want, and refuse to be conforted or turned away, till they get their 'plate of raws."

Preached and held quarterly conferonce at night. Wednesday morning smokey from sea-fog; wind coming from the wrong place; and its "nip and tuck' between sun and sea-fog; each striving for the mastery, with chances in the sun's favor. The sleepy surface of the sound is lazily nodding, and recalls to mind Byrou on darkness---,

The rivers, lakes, and ocean, all stood still, And nothing stirred within their silent depths; Ships, sailorless, lay rotting on the sea,"

Out on the sound, enroute for Crisfield, and doing my part in a pungy race. Our craft is likely to come out second best. Yonder goes a school of porpoises riding through the water like boys on a seasaw, with heads up and tails down; and heads down and tails up, with backfin acting as a pivitol point. We have run about five miles on the race; and after starting about half mile behind we, are now about a dozen lengths ahead, and offering to take our rival in tow. Now we sail by a butterfly; yes a butterfly, away out here in the sound ; a strange place to see so frail a thing. It was heading toward Deal's Island. Was it going to see Bro. Ben's baby? About we go, with the other boat nearly five hundred yards ahead; another long length, and the opposite craft goes about, and shoots across our bows, and flies away from us like a thing of life: we trim sail and dart away after her, while the white foam divides on our prow, and spins along the ides and boils and curls after us, as the breeze stiffens just a little the steel bows of my nose-glasses are yielding to the rustmaking power of the salt water. We have just taken dinner; dry bread and water; the best bread I ever tasted; and how we did eat! About we go, having jocked the captain of the "Atkins," He "fetched a compass," while we cut the circle and come out five hundred yards ahead; he having lost a full thousand yards by standing out too far seaward. Now we hoist an umbrella, and wave to

driven from us by a stiff breeze. Away we go for the inner light-house, and on to the harbor at Crisfield, with the "Atkins" keeping up behind. The last Continued on 3rd page.

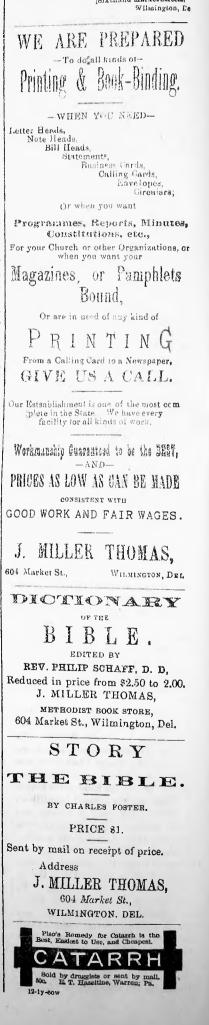
#### Facts Worth Knowing.

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Facts Worth Knowing. In all diseases of the masal mucous mem-brane the remedy used must be non-irritat-ing. The medical profession has been been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with donelies, sunfis, pow-be accomplished with donelies, sunfis, pow-ders or syringes because they are all irritat-ders or syringes because they are all irritat-ing, do not thoroughly reach the affected ing, do not thoroughly reach the affected ing and should be abandonded as worse surfaces and should be abandonded as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who had for years horne all the worry and pain that catarrb can inflict, testify to radical cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

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### The Sunday School.

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LESSON FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 22ud, 1889. 1 Samuel 31: 1-13.

> BY REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U. S. N. [Adaptes' from Ziou's Herald.]

DEATH OF SAUL AND HIS SONS. GOLDEN TEXT: "The face of the Lord against them that do ovil" (Psalm 34: 10).

1. The Philistines--the old-time foes of Isrnel, often defeated, but mrely vanquished. Fought against Israel. - The battle was joined in the valley of Jezreel, the Philistine camp being at the north, at the base of Little Her-mon, and that of the Israelites on the slope of Gilbon. It was an historic ground; here Gideon had detented the Midianites. 276 men of Israel fled .-- Quite likely some know ledge of Saul's visit to the witch of Eudor, and the accompanying revelation of coming defeat had been circulated among the people, quite demoralizing them for the conflict, They felt that "their Rock had sold them. and the Lord had shut them up." Fell down slain-or "wounded." Mount Gilboa-a mountain ridge, east of Jozreel, ten miles long, and 1,716 feet above sea level, but only five or six bundred feet above the plain.

"Four battles, memorable in the history of Israel, were fought in or near the plain of Es-draelon, 'the great battlefield of Palestine' 1, the battle of Kishon, in which Doborah and Barak defeated the host of Sisera; 2, the battle of Jezreel, in which Gideon routed the vast horde of Midianites: 3, the disastrous battle of Mount Gilboa, recorded here; 4, the battle of Megiddo, where Josiah lost his life, fighting against Pharoah Necho: a fifth may be added, the battle of Hattin, on the fifth of July, 1187, the last struggle of the Crusa ders, in which all was staked in the presence of the holiest scenes of Christianity, and all miserably lost'' (Cambridge Bible).

2. Philistines followed hard upon Saul and his sons-who probably in the panic made a stout resistance, with the hope of turning the tide of battle. Slew Jonathan, Abinadab, Melchi-shua .- These last two sons are utterly unknown except by name. There was still auother son, Ishboshetb, who was not at the battle, and hence survived his father The valiant and noble Jonathan, humanly speak ing, deserved a better fate; but, says Words worth, "he is received to a better kingdom than that which he leaves to David. and his death is an entrance into a temporal kingdom to his friend David, and into an eternal one to himself." Had Jonathan survived, a party might have rallied round him to sapport his claims to the throne.

"The awful tragedy of Gilbon eclipsed with its shadow of death not only the guilty father, but the young, the godly, the brave, the lovely Jouathan. But Jounthan's God, no doubt, zeted in mercy toward him. Blessed be God, Jonathan was not afraid to die! And how could be hold up his head after his father's shame? Doubtless God took him away from worse evil to come. Who knows what dark dauger his God and Saviour saw looming before him? No! Jonathan's work, sublime and heautiful, was done. God had set forth in him a man's love for his friend -what it could be. Compared with this example, all others, though beautiful, are dim. This friendship had its origin with Jonathau. And so, as he had given the highest example of unselfish love, that brightens the dark history of man, the brave young heart had done its work, and might now he still. So God let the Philistines swite Jonathan'' (Hanna).

3. The battle went sore against Saul .- After the death of his sons, the elated Philistines concentrated their attack on this central war rior, whose stature and armor made him con spicuous. The archers hit him (R. V., "over-took him")-that is, discovered him, or singled him out Was sore wounded of (R. V., "greatly distressed by")-the archers .-He was, seemingly hemmed in and hard pressed. Evidently he realized that his hour had come at last. His troops were in flight. His sone were slain. David was in exile There was no human help, and he was conscious of being rejected by God.

4, 5. Then said Saul .- Death was inevita or die at the hand of a friend at ble. once, than be exposed to insult, and receive the fatal stroke at the hand of an uncircumcised foe-so Saul thinks. Lest these uncir cumcised-a term frequently applied to the Philistines, in Judges and the books of Samuel, and always in a reproachful senses. Armor-bearer would not .- His fear might have arisen from a sort of superstitions dread, of lifting his sword against the Lord's anointed, or from personal considerations. In times of imminent danger, it is difficult to analyze feelings. He look a sword (R. V., "bik sword") .- It is a Jewish tradition that this sword ). It is a force was Docg. We are told that he followed his master's example, ending his own life by falling on "the sword." "Plant-

ing the hilt in the ground, be fell upon the point" (Sime). Many commentators claim that both died by the same sword -an historic sword--"the very weapon with which they had massacred the Lord's servauts at Nob" (1 Sam, 22: 1-19). The story told by the Amalekites to David of the manner of Saul's death (2 Sam. 1: 1-9), is evidently a pure fabrication, trumped up in hope of a reward

"The straitened and disgraceful position to which the Philistines had brought him, whence there was no escape with life, was the result of his persistent, stubborn disobedience to God, and of the inward judicial inflictions of self-hardening. As self-willed lord of his life, unbending, haughty controller of his fate over against God, he will put an end to his life. This is the end of the insoluble contradiction, in which he had placed himself towards God; this is the act of completed despair, in which God's judgment is exhausted, and he himself must be its instrument" (Erdmann). 6, 7. All his men-not his whole army, as

appears from 1 Chron. 10: 6, where it reads, "all his house." The meaning probably is, all his immediate attendants or body-guard. Abner, however, who was in command of the army, escaped. On the other side of the onlicy-to the north of Jezreel, the men of Zabulon, Naphtali and Issachar. On the other side Jordan-R. V., "beyond Jordan." Forsook the cities - finding themselves unprotected, and yielding to the panic. Philistines dwell in them-took possession of them.

thus making themselves masters of northern Israel. "This speedy occupation by the Philistines

of the conquered and depopulated cities of Israel, shows their strong purpose to hold henceforth in close subjection, the country whose people had been to them so irrepressihle a toe. But Abner seems to have recov wred these cities to the kingdom of Saul (2 Sam. 3: 8), and subsequently David utterly subdued the Philistines (2 Sam. 8: 1) (Steele).'

8-10. On the morrow .- The battle and puruit evidently continued until night-fall. On the next day, the victors found time to gather up their trophies from the bloody field. In this quest, they found the bodies of Saul and his sons. Cut of his head-served him as David had served their champion. Goliath It was customary in those times, to dishonor the bodies of fallen heroes, and sometimes to expose their heads as trophies in idol temples. Publish it (R. V., "carry the tidings".) -To this David alluded, in his lamentation over Saul and Jonathan: "Tell it not in Gath publish it not in the streets of Aszeton. House of Ashtaroth--supposed, by Cook, io have been the same as the famons temple of Venus in Askelou, described by Harodotus, Here Saul's armor was placed. His head was carried to the temple of Dagon, either in Ashdod or Gaza. Wall of Beth-shan .-See 2 Sam. 21: 12. Saul's body, with those of his sons, was hung up against some wali of a public street in that city, "so that all passers-by might join in exulting over the

defeat and disgrace of Israel." "Beth-shan-'house of rest;' the halting. place for caravans from Syria or Midian to Egypt, and the emporium for the commerce of these countries. It afterwards was called, in the Greek, Scythopolis, and is identified with the modern Beisan, at the east end of the plain of Esdraelon, five miles west of the Jordau. 'The site of the ancient city, as of the modern village, was a splendid one, in this vast area of plain and mountain, in the midst of abundant waters and of exuberant fertility. It must have been a city of temples" (Steele).

11-13. Jabesh Gilead - the city, east of the Jordan, which Saul bad rescued some forty years before from the attack of Nahash, the Ammonite (1 Sam 11: 1-11). The people gratefally remembered their deliverer. Went all night .- Beth shan was ten miles away, on the west of the Jordan. To make this expe dition, accomplish their purpose, return, and hurn the bodies, was a good night's work. Burnt them-probably to prevent further insult. Cremation was not customary among the Hebrews. Took their bones, and buried them under a tree (R. V., "the tamarisk treo"). -These hones were afterwards removed by David to the family sepulchre at Zelah (2 Sam. 2]: 12-14. *Basted seven days*-ended their good deed by a week of mourning.

Concluded from 2d page.

we heard of the defeated captain, he was creeping into the harbor like a belated school boy. I took a night with one of Crisfield's export-masters, Bro. Ned Sterling. He is a clever fellow in several ways; good citizen, good christian, good store keeper, and 'has a good 'violin that he made himself. He has a good wife

ship of the "Sea Queen," W. H. and S. E. Truitt, owners; she is a handsome "cooner" and rides the sea like a white swan. We are bound to Tangier Island, to see and assist in the reopening of the repaired and refurnished M. E. Church, where Bro. James Conner is pustor. This is a lovely day, with sunshine, good breeze, and thir wind, so we have laid our course direct, and the captain says we will cross the sound without tacking ship. Half

bour later, and the wind is all gone; sails aflap; "cooper adrift; and we hang our heads like a rocster with the cholera. Our case is very much like that of the drunken man leaning against the lamp post, who, when asked where he would go, in case he were to die in that condition, said, "If I could'nt do any better dead, than I can alive, I'd not be able to go anywhere." Like Moses we are in sight of the promised land. With him it was Canaan; with us it is Tangier Island. His promise was from the Lord ours from the captain. He did wrong and failed to "get there;" we are trying to obey orders, and hope the captain of our salvation will safely land us not only on Tangier Island, but bye and bye on the "ever green-shore." After about two hours drift, the wind has leaped into our sails, and we are dashing through the waters, while the fingers of the breeze rudely toss our hair about our temples and crown: for our old prohibiton hat is resting under the wash-board. The "Sea Queen" has put on better spirits and gives ready obedience to the com-

mands of her helm. The "cooper" had no name when we left Crisfield, and the captain did me the honor to allow me to give her the name "Sea Queen". We "shot her up" along side of another "cooner," which we crossed and stepped ashore on the island of Tangier, where Joshua Thomas preached to the English Army. just before they did not take Baltimore That part of the island where he preach ed has been washed away by the continualy approaching tide; indeed the whole group of islands is slowly washing away T. O. AYERS, P. E.

40.0.0 The Week-Evening Prayer Ser

vice.

It is a trite saying, that the weekly prayer meeting is the spiritual thernometer of the church. Reyond a doubt, its character indicates largely, the spiritual tone of the mem bership, and marks the zeal, devotion, and self-sucrifice of her people. Flence, methods of conducting lines of work, etc., must ever be the subject of prayerful thought and in terest, to all who truly love the Master's cause. We propose a few practical angges tions as helpful to success; and begin with variety in the exercises. - Many a prayer ser vice has been rendered inefficient, if not "killed," by a dull routine of exercises. Every service must be introduced by a lengthy hymn, a long, formal prayer, extended Scrip ture reading, and a lecture or exhortation in keeping, as to its extension, with what has preceded. This routine is as unalterable as "laws of the Modes and Persians." the Regular attendants know just what to expect, and "fix" themselves to endure it. To secur a happy interest on this line, it is not neces sary to introduce any "new-fangled" or 'wild-fire'' schomes-to secure a brass band (as in a western town recently), have recitations from Sunday-school scholars, Prayer, praise, Scripture quotations, and tes timony may be so mingled and commingled. as to give the desired result-never permit ting them, however, to have the same routine order in two consecutive meetings. As illustrative, let one service open with the long metre doxology; another with two or three voluntary prayers, of two minutes each; still another, by a half dozen persons quoting each a verse of Scripture; and again, by singing several hymns-each service varying in its introduction. This is but indicative of what the further exercises should be-while the pastor or leader, should have a well digested general plan, he alone should know what that plan will unfold. It is well to have a passage of Scripture, one or more verses, presented at an early stage, suggestive of some topic or line of thought around which the songs, prayers, meditations, talks, etc., may rally. One central thought thus kept before the audience, illustrated and enforced by song and prayer, and remark, will grow, develop, enlarge, and become an add-

ly weary, care-worn people, at this brief eve ning service; or to consume from 20 to 25 minutes of one hour's worship in personal re marks. The writer has more than once at tended a service, where the pastor announced a hymn, (every verse of which must be enng), prayed from ten to twelve minutes. had the people sing again, read a Scripture lesson, apon which he commented, until there was only time remaining for two pray ers, and two or three songs-this was the people's prayer meeting. Let it always be re membered, that this week evening service i not a singing school, a gathering to listen to Scripture exegesis, nor even for the relating of Christian testimony,-but a prayer meet ing. Honce the predominating feature should be prayer. Not simply a prevalen "spirit of prayor," but the predominating outward, formal feature should be prayer; if it fails in this, it is not only a misnomer to designate it a prayer service, but it will largely fail in spiritual power, and conse-quently in successful results. While the Book teaches us the value of the "word o their testimony," we sometimes fear the mod ern week-evening service is too largely given up to testimony. In most places, in this line, generally the same persons, give almost the same story, in about the same language which becomes very monotonous and profit less, to say the least. The fathers, meeting for prayer, were won't to hold to the Divine promises in faith and supplication, till the answer came. On this line we certainly be lieve in the "perseverance of the saints." Δ.

#### From Bishop Taylor.

DEAR BRO. WELCH:-I expect to take passage to-day for Congo by the Portugeese mail steamer.

I have visited our five stations in Angola. The preparatory progress of our work and workers in Angola is very encouraging. I send full account, written on the spot, by this mail, for THE AFRI-CAN NEWS.

You will be agreeably surprised to see how far the resources of most of the sta tions have exceeded self-sustentation, and withal have made the best progress in the mastery of the languages of the natives of any missionaries I have had the honor to know.

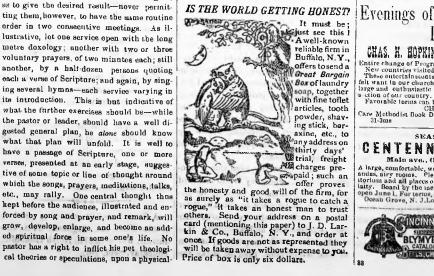
I send by this mail to our Book Con cern for some Church Registers .- THE NATIVES ARE COMING!

I made my walk of 300 miles, back and forth between Dondo and Malange with less fatigne than a similar walk cost me four years ago. The last two days of my return, I made twenty-six miles in one of them, and twenty-five in the other. I don't speak boastingly, but to let you know that I am not dead yet, and don't propose to die till the Master tells me to die, and then die as quickly as I can. WM. TAYLOR.

Loonda, Africa, July, 20, 1889. -African News.

A WEST POINT cadet who violates the law against eigarette smoking, is obliged to pace back and forth, rain or shine, for twelve hours, with a musk t on his shoulder.

The professed Christian who shuns Christian company when away from home, should look well to the cause.



### SCROFULA

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Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, logs, or foot; which develope ulcers in the eyes, cars, or nose, often causing blandcass or deafness; which is the origin of pinples, can-cerom growths, or "humors;" which, faston-ing upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very fow persons are entirely free from it.

How Can CURED

and an involved curve of the sciolar, and all little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

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Entered at the post-office, at Wilmington, Del., as

#### Our Correspondents.

We are pleased to give our readers, fresh news from a number of points on the Peninsula, through the attention of several correspondents, who have engaged to keep us posted on all matters of interest, pertaining to the work of God, in their respective localities. It will be understood, that these news letters are by our regular correspondents; although in defference to their wishes, we withhold their names.

We greatly desire to have every charge represented in this way in the METHO-DIST, and shall highly appreciate any interest our brethren, the pastors, may take, in bringing this to pass.

The editor wrote brother George F. Hopkins some months ago, inquiring after his health, and expressing disappointment at not receiving his letters as usual. The card below was received, Monday morning, 27 days from Cawupore, and 20 days from Bombay, via Brindisi.

His many friends on the Peninsula, will learn with concern, of his serious ill ness, but rejoice with thanksgiving at his recovery. We feel confident, both he and his wife will have the prayers and sympathy of "loved ones at home," in their self-sacrificing devotion to the

blessed work of winning India to Christ. DEAR BRO. THOMAS, - Your postal at hand, glad to hear of your prosperity. My correspondence has not ceased, as you have learned ere this. I was quite ill for about a month, however; verging on cholera, severe for a week, then my correspondence was interrupted. But we are in the Lord's hands, and fear no ill; are now well and happy. I thought you might prefer longer letters, so I have been sending you some. Also I find it legal to send communications for publication, same rate as printed matter. Mapy thanks for your good wishes. Let me assure you, that these messages from home, are very precious to us. The Lord bless you in your noble work. G. F HOPRINS.

#### "Our Father."

"I very seldom use the Lord's prayer in public service," said a brother minister to the editor, some time ago. We expressed our surprise ; adding, are you not aware the Discipline directs the pastor, to conclude the Sunday morning service "with the Lord's prayer, repeated audibly by the congregation?" He replied, "yes, but I don't care to have the people tell the Lord what is not true. They are to say, Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass of the drink-traffic complete. And yet, against us,' and I know some of a few days ago, he published his disapthem are not willing to forgive those who they think have injured them."

A sad condition, surely, for any one to be in, who claims to be a child of intoxicants; and the people would not God; unable to say, "Our Father." hecause we harbor vindictive feelings!

We think, the pastor has the greater reason in such a case, to observe the Disciplinary order of worship, in order to convict the guilty of their sin, and impress upon all, the high standard of morality the Divine Teacher, sets up in this beautiful prayer.

Prohibition.

Our respected friend and brother, Rev. W. B. Gregg, sent us a vigorous letter, which appeared in the PENINSULA METHODIST, of last week, protesting against our publishing a certain article on Prohibition, which we copied from one of the very best of our "official" Church papers.

All our correspondent says, in reference to the deplorable results of the drink-traffic and the drink-habit is not only admitted, but is the great reason. why the offending questions were propounded. If our brother will read that article again, carefully and candidly, he will see the gist of it is, not whether Prohibition or License, is the wiser or better policy, but a very different one, namely, if "total prohibition" cannot be secured, is not "partial prohibition" to be preferred to "no prohibition" at all.

Bro. Gregg says, no! Free-rum is a more effective temperance policy, than anything short of "total prohibition," because the wreck and ruin will be so terrible under this policy, that a re-action must set in, and "it will not be long; till in all the states, and (in the general) government, there would be prohibitory laws."

If such vaticinations were true, is it not paying a costly price for the object gained? But the fact is, that with all the wreck and ruin now prevalent, which Bro. Gregg so graphically portrays, "total prohibition" makes lamentably slow progress. As we understand it, all temperance men are opposed to drunkenness, and to the drink-traffic, so far as it promotes drunkenness. Here, we think, all kinds and classes of temperance men are of one mind; but when questions of legislation are raised, these same temperance people divide in opinion, as to what is best to be done, and the only way to secure concert of action. is by fair and candid discussion of facts and principles. Our clipping from the Northern, sim-

ply proposed questions, as to the propriety of restricting the traffic, where we cannot abolish it.

No less a dignitary, than our honored bishop, Dr. S. M. Merrill, has written in advocacy of restrictive measures, as a 'second choice" for prohibitionists, when they can't get prohibition.

The only virtue in any legislation on the subject, whether it is total prohibition or partial, is in the vigor of its enforcement. Rhode Island carried prohibition, with a majority of three fifths, and yet soon after repealed the law, because it was not enforced.

In our own state, some towns are free from the open saloon, because the people have presented their remonstrances, and convicted the liquor-sellers of violating the law. How many bars would be open to-day in the whole state, if none were allowed to sell, but those who had not violated the law? No sales to minors; no sales on Sunday; no sales of intoxicants to be carried off the premises; no gambling allowed on the premises.

If these restrictions are not enforced, what reason have we to expect, that severer restrictions will be enforced? Mr. Bradley, the founder of Asbury Park, one of the wonders of modern municipal development, has incorporat-

ed a prohibitory clause, in the deed of every lot he has sold for the last twenty years, and gives all the weight of his personal influence, to make the prohibition pointment, declaring that while there were no open saloons, the druggists practically nullified prohibition, by selling testify against them.

There are too many, even among temperance men, who may be in favor of prohibition, but not in favor of its enforcement; at least not so much in favor of the execution of the law, as to do their part as prosecutors and witnesses. It is of the Fitth Md. Regiment U. S. Volmuch easier to takk temperance, or even unteers, will be held in North East, Md., to vote temperance, than to make the Thursday, Sept. 26th.

sacrifices involved in a faithful enforcement of the law.

Let us, by all means, place every possible obstacle in the way of this work of ruin; not only by legislation, but also by educating the people as to the sin of tampering with the deceiving cup, and stirring their consciences as to the guilt of getting drunk. Effective prohibition lies in prohibiting the drinking, as well as in prohibiting the selling. We think there is great need of a revival in the matter of respect for law, both human and divine; and the press and pulpit, as well as the individual, may find full employment in inculcating by precept and example, the truth enunciated by the old prophet,--"Behold, to

obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

Deaconesses in Europe, and their Les sons for America, by Jane M. Bancroft, Ph. D.; Hunt & Eaton, N. Y.; J. Miller Thomas, Wilmington, Del.; 264 pages, price 81.

This is an attractive volume, written upon a subject of wide-spread and grow ing interest, throughout the Protestan world. Dr. Bancroft, the authoress, in the language of Bishop Hurst, who writes an appreciative introduction "is a gifted daughter of the Church, well known in literary and educational circles."

"During a protracted sojourn in Europe, she enjoyed unusual facilities for studying the deaconess work, as carried on in many places." "She has also made a thorough and discriminating study of the subject, as developed in the early centuries of the Church and in the middle ages." Bishop Hurst continues, 'this book cannot but contribute largely to the guidance of the newly revived interest of the American churches in the far-reaching question, how Christian women may best serve their Lord, in serving the humanity which he has redeemed."

Miss Bancroft finds apostolic recognition, for a female diaconate in a literal rendering of Roman, 16-7, in which St Paul says to the brethren at Rome, "I commend unto you Phebe, a deacon of the church, that is at Cenchrea; that ye receive her in the Lord. as becometh saints, and that ye assist her in whatsoever she hath need of you; for she hath been a successor of Mary, and of myself also." This view is confirmed by quotations from such scholarly exegetes as Bishop Lightfoot and Dean Howson; the latter saying, it can scarcely be thought otherwise than that the apostle's directions (1 Tim. 3-11), were for deaconesses, an order which we find in ecclesiastical records for some centuries, side by side with those of deacons."

After a brief but comprehensive review of the institution, in the early Church and the middle ages, we find a chapter giving an interesting biographic sketch of Theodore Fliedner, "the restorer of deaconesses to the Christian Church of the nineteenth century." Eight chapters follow, in which we find graphic accounts of deaconess establishments, and their work in many places on the Continent, and in England and Scotland. The next two chapters are devoted to "the cause in America;" the volume closing with a chapter in which "objections are met and suggestions offered."

The work is certainly timely; and its execution is a great credit to the assiduous devotion, and diligent research of the author.

We regard it as an invaluable handbook of information and counsel on this important topic; stimulating Christian women to a life of beneficent activity in the line of organized work, and bespeak for it a large circulation.

A Re-union of the surviving members

Port Penn, Del. In common with other parts of New

Castle County, this locality was occasionally visited by Methodist itinerants at an early period. In. 1801, it seems, it was one of the appointments of Cecil circuit.

About fifty years ago, meetings were held in a school house, and as a result a society was formed, and in 1843 a church building was erected; Rev. Stephen Townsend and J. M. McCarter, being the circuit preachers. The next year, Bro. Townsend had the writer's eldest brother the late John C. Thomas, as his colleague.

Our energetic young brother, Fred E. McKinsey, arranged for a semi-centennial service, to be held last week, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and despite the storm, the occasion proved one of considerable interest. Revs. J. L. Houston and I. Jewell participated in the Sunday services; the latter preaching in the morning, and the former taking part in the lovefeast and evening service. The choir from Delaware City came over to assist in the singing in the afternoon, when Bro. McKinsey read his historical sketch. Monday evening, Bro. Houston with the writer and the pastor filled in the time. Our brethren here need help. They are zealous for Methodism, and deserve encouragment. We trust they will be favored with revival power. As an earnest of this, two penitents bowed in prayer at the close of the Sunday morning meeting.

#### Doing Another's Duty.

Unconscious self-betrayal is the most powerful of witnesses in determining soci al rank. The true lady shows her training in every word and gesture, but the pretender is too often found napping. A little girl, shopping with her mother one day, was sitting contentedly on a counter stool, and watching the people as they came and went. Presently she saw a lady elegantly dressed, who stopped at their counter and handed a waterproof and umbrella to the young girl in charge.

"Take care of these things till I call for them," she said in an autocratic tone, and sailed away. The bright eyes of the child followed her. The little face wore a look of distress; "Why mamma," she whispered, "she didn't even say 'please." Sooner than she expected, the lady returned. "I will take my things," she said. There was some little delay in finding them. "I hope you haven't lost or, misplaced them," she said to the young girl, in a severe tone. Neither misfortune had occured; the articles were found, and taking them without a word, the lady walked away. This was more then the child could bear. Leaning over so that her sweet face came close to that of the clerk, she said, graciously, "Thank you!" -Sel

Dorchester is the largest county in Maryland, having an area of over 770 square miles of territory. When the civil war broke out, her forests were immenso, and abounded in valuable oak timber-no doubt the largest, and having the heaviest growth of any section of the Peninsula. And it was in the "sixties" that the unceasing slaughter began. There was a great demand for this class of timber, by the Government, to be used in building war ships and fortifications, and many fortunes made by speculators who came here from all parts of the country and bought up the timber and shipped it away. And never since has the woodman's ax ceased its work of destruction; for ship-builders from abroad, especially from Maine, have been continually at work in our forests, getting out frames for all classes of seagoing vessels, and shipping them away in the rough state; and with the depletion of the forests brought by the railroad company, there will be but little valuable timber left in Dorchester .- Ex.

PREACHER'S MEETING, in Fletcher Hall last Monday morning; Julius Dodd,

president; H. W. Ewing, secratary. T. C. Smoot led the devotions.

4

W. G. Koons preached an interesting sermon from the words, "Knowing therefor the terror of the Lord, we persuade men." 2 Cor., 5, 11; arguing that SL Paul's earnest ministry was largely the result of his profound convictions of the ruth of eternal retribution.

Quite an animated discussion followed. Curators announced for next Monday, paper on Inspiration, by J. T. Van-Burkalow.

Among the brothren present were J. E. Bryan of Newport, l. Jewell of Rising Sun, E. L. Hubbard of New Castle. S. M. Morgan of Townsond, W. E. Grimes of Concord, Del., and H. A. Greaves, and A. McCrea, of this city.

Black Heels on White Necks. Dr. Fitzgerald, editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, utters the following burning words of rebuke, to the friends of the saloon, in his issue of Aug. 29th. The saloonists carried the election, by voting negroes, who were not entitled to vote.

"Some weeks ago, when Mrs. Canfield's improper and imprudent letter was printed, a great howl went up, about the proposition of seeing "black heels on white necks:" but here we have the antiprohibitionists absolutely carrying the idea into practice. White necks were bowed by them, for black heels to tread upon. The necks of white women, who have suffered untold evils from open saloons, were crushed beneath the heels of illegal black voters! If this had been done in any election other than one involving prohibition, it would have been regarded as infamous. We cannot see why it should be regarded otherwise in this case. But a daily paper published in one of the cities distant from this county, the liquor-dealers of which furnished money to help corrupt the ballotbox, read the good women a lecture about their presence at the polls! This same paper had not a word to say against the liquor men, for leading illegal Negro voters over white necks to the polls, and defeating the wishes and interests of the long-suffering women. The same paper had much to say in rebuke of Mrs. Canfield's wishing to look from heaven, upon the sight of "black heels upon white necks," but not a word of criticism for the liquor dealers who, to open the saloons and make a hell on earth, marched Negro voters to the polls against the entreaties of some of the best women of the South. The temperance people have a hard contest, when they must contend with foreign money, illegal voters, and powerful newspapers to secure prohibition. But they will win, if they will be patient and persistent and faithful. They cannot turn back. This fight must be wou."

#### From Cecilton, Md.

A class of twenty-eight probationers, was received into full membership last Sunday afternoon; a part of the fruit of last winter's revival. It was a beautiful sight. Standing beside the dear little child, who, in the purity and innocence of tender youth, had yielded its heart to the Savior, were those whose heads had grown white in the service of sin and noble young men and women, also, in the morning of life, when the world and its pleasures are most attraciive, are consecrating themselves anew to God's service. We imagine the angels looked upon the scene, with interest and delight. Surely those, whose privilege it was to take part in the services, went forth encouraged to greater diligence in working tor the salvation of souls. God grant that every one of them may be faithful unto death, so as to receive the promised "crown of life."

A precious praise meeting followed these interesting exercises. There are a number yet to be received.

At night we had, as usual, an excellent sermon by our pastor. Sept. 17, 1889.

### Conference Rews.

5

ROXANNA, DEL.,-Rov. A. D. Davis, re-ceived seventeen probationers into full membership at Rosanna, Sunday morning, Sept. 1st, and five on probation. In the afternoon, he baptized some children at Bethel, and in the evening commenced revival services at that church. The good influences of the Sound camp, are very manifest in this com munity; especially in the Sound and Roxan na churches, where the congregations are large, and the religious interest very great.

The quarterly meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, was held in St Panl's Church, Wilmington, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 5th. Thirty-nine ladies atten ded the interesting and profitable exercises Mrs. Lincoln, of Asbury Church, was elected as delegate, and Mrs. W. E. Tomkinson, alternate, to attend the meeting of the Phila delphia Branch, so be held in Danviile, Pa. October 3, 4, 5,. Mrs. J. R. Phillips, Mrs. W. E. Tomkinson, and Mrs. Lincoln, were appointed as committee, to arrange for the holding of a Young Peoples quarterly meet ing. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Cronhamn, showed the receipts of the day to be \$79.54.

#### C. C. BROWNE, Rec. Sec.

Rev. J. M. Holmes of the Methodist Prot estant Church, having recovered from his re cent severe illness, resumed his afternoon ap pointment in our town, (Trappe, Md.,) Sun day, the 15th inst., preaching with his ac customed force and fervency to a deeply in terested congregation. - Talbot Times.

R. H. Adams, pastor of our church in Middletown, Del., has been visiting friends in Talbot, Md. The Times reports him as spend ing some time with Mr. Samuel Pratt in Ox ford, and as being in Trappe, last Monday.

Rev. G. W. Burke of Onancock, has a fine revival in progress at "Leatherbury's." The whole section seems to be under the awakening power of the meeting. T O AVRES

Rev. G. T. Alderson, pastor of the M. E. Church at Queenstown, Md. is going to build a new church at that place. It will be a frame building, thirty by fifty-two feet, and is to cost about \$2,100. Mr. R. K. Pippin of Chestertown, has the contract, and he ex pects to complete the house before winter set in. All persons, who give five dollars or more, are to have an invitation to the dedication, with the privilege of increasing their contributions on that interesting occasion. Delaware Democrat

The M. E. church in Harrington, T. L Price, pastor, is too small, and a large one, to which the present building will be an annex, will be erected in the near future. It will cost \$3,000 of which \$1,000 already has been subscribed. -Delaware Democrat.

Chas. W. Reid, A. M., Dr. of Philosophy of Boston University, and, late professor of Greek and German at St. John's College, Annapolis, has been elected President, by the board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, Chestertown, Md., to succeed Prof. Thomas N. Williams who resigned, in June last.

The fourth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cecil county was held Friday Sept. 13th, at Rising Sun Md. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. R. Milligan of Zion; vice-president, Mrs. Isaac Jewell of Rising Sun; recording secretary, Miss Mary E. Warring of Colora; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. M Haines of Elkton; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Edwin Haines of Rising Sun; treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Martindale of Zion. Superintendents of departments were appointed, and a committee named to wait on the managers of the Cecil County Agricultural Society, to get them to change their decision, to allow pool selling at the county fair.

#### Greensboro, Md.

ME. EDITOB,-Sunday, Sept. 15th, was our re-opening day. Our church, which has been closed for repairs for three weeks, has been beautifully painted; new carpets, and new chandelier and lamps, have been put in; and now we purpose rough coating it outside. The whole cost of these improvements will be between four and five hundred dollars, which amount was all provided for Sunday. I think we have now, one of the pret tiest andience rooms on the Peninsula. The people here are true to Methodism

and all seem pleased with the work done, still we need more room. S. J. MOBBIS.

From Sharptown Md. Engene A. Robinson left here Monday, to ttend Chestertown College, in which he has received a free scholarship from this county. He is the youngest son of Jas. Robinson & Bro. This firm is thoroughly repairing their wharf property. Rev. S. J. Baker, of Barron Creek, preach-

ed for us, Sunday night, 15th inst. Bro. Derrickson is now able to be out. During his illness, he has had good attention, both medical and social. He rooms in the parsonage, takes his meals at the hotel. The ladies at the hotel, have given him great attention; and preparing his meals and car-

rying them to him in a style, to please the most delicate appetite. The ladies and gentlemen of the town and vicinity, have been considerate of his comfort; in sending variou delicious fruits, and other choice edibles, and keeping his room redolent with fresh and handsome bouquets. T.

#### Salisbury District.

TANGIER ISLAND.-Late Saturday evening, the "cooners" and pungles began to arrive and anchor in the harbor. They came, a great number, skiff, pungy, "cooner," hogan, bug-eye, and dead-rise flatty; like the ghost of the dead king, they were there, and everywhere. I would write it "Hie ct ubique" but I did that in a report once, and a learned (?) brother called it pedantry; so I took it

The occasion was one of triple interest first, a re-opening; second, a quarterly meet ing; third, the yearly meeting. The services opened, Saturday night, with a sermon by Bro. Jaggard; next came the quarterly conference, which was well atended, and showed by the reports, that the business had been well attended to. The class attendance is very large comparatively.

The Sunday morning love-feast was conlucted by Rev. F. C. MacSorley. Bro. T. E. Martindale preached at 9.30 a. m., and conducted the finances. The whole amount required, was raised during the day. The pre siding elder preached at 3 p. m., and Bro McSorley, at night. The audience was pack ed inside, and about one hundred people out of doors. It was a big day in the history of the church. Revival services were continu

ed, Monday; Bro Baker preaching at 10 a. m., and the presiding elder at 2 30 p.m. I left, in time to escape the great storm. There are some things on the Island, that night be improved; and one of them is the

water supply, and the mode of obtaining it. The wells are shallow and small; the supply is limited, and quality inferior; at least such is the case, as far as I examined. I wonder that the people's health is not injured by it. We recommend that driven wells be used, and that they be driven at great depth, so as to go below surface water. If I lived in the parsonage, I would use rain water, unless I could get a deep-driven well.

Bro. Conner is much loved by his people and right well does his work for them merit it. The Islanders are an honest Christian people, who love their church and their homes and pastor. They start meeting early Sunday morning, and keep it up all day. They need a new school house, and a graded school.

Owing to the great storm, we lost two quarterly conferences, held one, and came home. I went to Ocean City, to see the havoc wrought by the storm, and saw it It is a shattered place, badly smashed up, and much puried in sand; and yet it is said to be the

least damaged of any watering place on the coast. It will cost about three thousand dollars to restore it. And what if it does ? are there not many poor people, who need the work and the pay for doing it? Preached last Sunday morning and night at Laurel, and at Bladesville Sunday after-

noon. Bro. Gregg's new church, at the latter place, is a pretty building. The congregation was large, and the work is growing. We have picked up a few odds and ends the last few weeks: 1, We took an inventory of the contents under a certain pulpit. The list was as follows :- one black vase with handle broken off, two china vases, two glass vaces, an old tin cup, filled with paper and string and such like things, a goblet, a pitcher, paper box filled with black 'crape,

with an artificial flower on it, Bibles and oth-2. A pastor asked ns, "what is the most wonderful thinglyou know?" After a little study, we gave answer as follow: the most wonderful thing I know is, that the Christian

Church is so slow in awakening to the importance of the temperance question. And what is the most wonderful thing you know? I asked; he answered, 'the most wonderful think I know is, that I live at all." 3, A certain preacher, not on our district.

gave out his hymn in the following manner "There's a wilderness in God's mercy, "Like the wilderness of the sea." Was it a lapsus lingue, or a slip of the tongue, which?

The trustees of our church in Lanrel, are putting un iron fence around their cemetery, much needed needed improvement. church building would be much improved by a coat of paint, and a change of color, out side, and a thorough remodelling,-new pews and frescoing in side. The lights are had, and the church has a gloominess about it. This desire of ours has been in the minds of the brethren, and in about a year from now, the work will, we think, he completed and Laurel will have a handsome audience room

The first Sunday in Oct. has been fixed apon, as the day for dedicating our new church at Pittsville. Dr. Recd, President of Dickinson College, will preach on that occa sion

The dedication of Cape Charles City M. E. church, also that of Rev. B. C. Warren on Deal's Islaud, will take place in about six or eight weeks. T. O. AYRES.

#### Farmington, Md

MR. EDITOR,-We are making efforts here to raise funds with which to repair the interior of our place of worship. The estimate for what we propose to do, is \$150. Our ladies have undertaken to raise one third of this, provided solicitors are appointed to raise the balance. A festivel was held by them, in Mr. Fisher's store house, the 13th and 14th inst.; from which the net receip s were about \$50. Notwithstanding, unfavorable weather, the attendance was very good, and quite a crowd the last night.

We wish to express our heart felt thanks to all who labored so zealously, to make the festival a success; also to the community, for their liberal natronage.

With the hearty endorsement of the official board, and the co-operation of members and friends of the church, we are confident the solicitors will succeed in raising the \$100 needed. GEO. W. WILCON

Sept. 17th, 1889

#### Wilmington District.

BRANDAWINE, WIL., is thoroughly aroused spiritually, and has been since the Brandywine Summit camp. So joyful were their experiences, and earnest their longings, that I was led to ask the reason, and learned through their pastor, C. A. Grise, Ph D., that there is felt an absorbing desire for the salvation of souls.

The CLAYMONE brethren are giving their pastor, W. E. Tomkinson, earnest support. They were very anxious, and so were brother and sister Tomkinson, to secure a home in the community; but all efforts failed. This is greatly to be regretted, for sister Tomkinson's work in the church would be of great advantage to it, and much assistance to her husband. As it is, they have to suffer the inconvenience of residing in the city of Wilmington

MT. PLEASANT &EDGE MOOR are situated the former on the Philadelphia pike, four miles from Wilmington, the latter in the village of EdgeMoor, three miles from the same city. A literary society has been organized at Mt. Pleasant, and a song service has been introduced by Bro Geo. Weldin, as a pre-Inde to the Sunday evening service. This has proved an attraction to the younger members of the church and community, while the older people enjoy it, as well.

Bro. VanBurkalow, the pastor has received seven additions to his membership; and has made seventy seven pastoral visits. One of his leading members, after having been for some time greatly exercised in reference to the tobacco habit, is now rejoicing that its power over him has been broken, and he is free. He has burned the bridge behind him, and exhorts others to do likewise. At the Love feast, one brother said it was a sucker; he had also broken it off. It required too much waiting on said another. CHESTER, BETHEL, has been painted dur

ing the quarter. Bro. A. P. Prettyman and family are deservedly popular; and success is crowning his labors in church and school. Judge Clayton, of Del. Co., Pa., one of his most prominent members, is expected to return from Europe in a few days.

ST. PAUL'S, WIL., increased her numbers by receiving six on certificate, and thirty into full membership. The re-opening of the afternoon Sunday-school, the first Sunday in September, was an occasion of great interest The quarterly conference resolved to transfer the Kingswood property, to a board of trustees of that society.

KINOSWOOD, is growing under the care of Rev. R. Irving Watkins, who has secured \$1000 among his own people, towards building a new church. He has also received encouragement to expect, that the Methodism of our city, intends to give him substantial aid in this enterprise The church was kept open all summer, and one bundred and twenty pastoral visite made.

deprecates the Sunday closing of churches, during the heated term; and as we think, justly so. We are glad therefore, to report for Wilmington, a city of sixty thousand inhabitants, where we have fourteen Methodist churches and chapels, one of them being one of the finest and most costly church edifices in Methodism, and nearly five thousand members and probationers, that not a single Methodist church has closed for the summer vacation. The pastors have had their outings and vacations, cheerfully given, but in every case, supplies have been provided. One church discontinued the evening service for a short time; a few, the afternoon school but in no case, has a single Sunday passed without every church being opened for divine worship; nnless closed for repairs.

Through the influence of the Law and Or der Society, the support of the Mayor, and the vigalence of the Chief of the Police who a Methodist, the cigar stores and the saloons have closed their doors, Sundays; and the churches, through their active and zeal ons ministers and laymen, have invited the people to worship within their gates, overy Lord's day during the summer.

#### W. L. S. MURBAY, P. E.

Re-opening Services. The M. E. Church, Newark, Del., will be reopened for Divine worship, Sunday, Sept. 29th. Rev. W. L. S. Murray, J. S. Willie, Jacob Todd, and T. S. Thomas, will be pres ent. A cordial invitation is extended to all. to attand.

#### N. M. BROWNE, Pastor.

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as ossible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which possible. gives strength, a good appetite, and health.

Excursion Tickets to Oxford, Pa, Fair via Philadelphla, Wilimington and Baltimore Railrosd.

Wilimington and Baltimore Railrosd. The season for county fairs is with us once again, and they are always enjoyable occavi-ons Partaking of the nature of a reunion, as well as affording an opportunity for the dis-play of local bandieraft, fancy stock, the choicest products of taim and garden, &c., accompanied by attractive speed exhibitions and various other annusements, they are look-ed forward to with avidity. The nineteenth annual tri-county exhibition of the Oxford Pa, on September 25th, 26th, and 27th, 18%9. The Philadelphin, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets, including admission to the grounds, Septem-ber 25th, 26th, and 27th, 18%9. The Philadelphin, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets, including admission to the grounds, Septem-ber 25th, 26th, and 27th, good to return until September 28th. from Philadelphia. Chester, and points on the Central Division at greatly-reduced rates. Children between the ages of five and twolve years half rate. On Sep-tember 28th and 27th a special train will leave Oxford at 6 00 P. M., connecting at Wawa at 7.30 P. M. with regular trains for Philadelphia. West Chester, and intermedi-ate stations Trains leaving Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 11.13 A. M., West Chester 7.35 and 11.35 A. M. and Chester at 7.03 A. M. connect with train for Oxford. These later trains will stop at intermediate strions. strtions.

#### Excursion Tickets to Talbot County Fair.

The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Tal. The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Tal-bot County Fair Association will open at Eas-ton, Md., on Tuesday, September 24th, and continue until the 27th. Many important improvements have been made upon the grounds since last nesson, all departments of a county fair are well represented, and the fourth exhibition of the Associations bids fair to autirial in variety of exhibits and count fourth exhibition of the Associations bids fair to outrival, in variety of exhibits and com-pleteness of detail, all previous efforts of its projectors. To accomodate those who desire to attend, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad will sell excursion tick-ets on September 24th, 26th, 26th, and 27th, good to return until the 28tb, from Phila-delphia, Cheeter, Wilmington, and all stati-ons on the Delaware Division between Fara-hurst and Seaford, including Queen Anne and Kent Railway, at unusually low rates. During the continuance of the Fair special trains will also be run from Clayton at 8.40 A. M., and Oxford, Md., at 1145 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations, returning from Fair Grounds abour 515 P. M.

#### Pennsylvania Tours

A most delightful trip through a region as charming in picturesque scenery as it is rich in interest and association is offered to the public in the Pennsylvan-ia Railroad Company's personally con-ducted pleasure tour to the battlefield of Gettysburg, the Caverns of Luray, the Natural Bridge, the Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington. Every point in the itinerary possesses individual charms of interest to every one, and the manner in which the too overy one, and the handle in y to its attractiveness. The party in charge of the Tourist Agent and Chaperon will leave New York at 8.00 A. M Philadelphia at 10.30 A. M. on Thursof our city, intends to give him substantial did in this enterprise The church was kept pen all summer, and one hundred and twen-y pastoral visite made. Dr. Buckley, of The Christian Advocate,

rush or hurry, and will be entertained at the best hotels. The round trip rate including railroad fair, meals en route, hotel expenses, carriage rides, transfer of person and baggage, and in fact every necessary expense incident to a tour of this kind is \$51 from New York and \$49 from Philadelphia. Returning the tourists will at Philadelphia October 4th, at 12.50 P. M.

For itinerary, tickets, and seats in parlor cars apply to ticket agents or ad-dress Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

### Half Rates to the National Cap-Ital, via Pennsylvania Rail-road-

road. Apart from a Presidential inauguration, no more brilliant event has ever occurred in Washington, than the triennial conclave of Knights Tomplar, from October 8th to 11th, 1889. Every three years, this event attracts the attention of the country to some city, but for many years past western cities have en-joyed the honor. Washington is now the favored point, and it may well be said, that no city in the world is better adapted to such a purpose. Wide avenues, hedged by hand-some buildings form a background for a grand spectacular display, that cannot be sur-passed in America. It will be a gala week in the Capital, and thousands of people will

some buildings form a bickground for a parad spectacular display, that cannot be au-passed in America. It will be a gala week in the Capital, and thousands of people will go to witness it. In order that every inducement may be of fered, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will reduce its rates to Washington on this occasion by one half. This company will sell excursion tickets to Washington from all tick-et stations on its lines, October 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, valid for return until Octo-ber 31st, 1889, at one fare for the round trip. On the return trip, a stop-off, within the limit, will be allowed at Baltimore, Wilming-ton, Philadelphia, Trenton, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Elmira, Emporiam, and Corry, neccording to the route of the traveler. Agents will furnish specific rates on appli-cation.

#### Marriages.

MARVEL-COLLINS.-In the M. E. church, Sept. 3rd. 1889, by Rev. J. Owen Sypherd, J. Dallas Marvel, and Sallie L. Col-line, all of Laurel, Del.

lins, all of Laurel, Del. HASKINS-RUNYON.—In the Memori-al Preshyterian church, Elberan, N. J. Thursday atternoon. Sept. 19th, 1889, by Rev. Jacob Todd, D. D., Harry C. Haskins, of Milwaukee, Wis. and Mary C. Runyon, eld-est daughter of ex Chancellor Theodore Run-yon of Newark, N. J.

Dr. Simms' Blood Purifier,

The Great Blood Cure, for all diseases aris The Great Blood Cure, for all diseases ara-ing from an impure state of the blood. We refer to the Rev. J E Kidney, late of the Wilmington Conference, now of the Pitts-burg, who had suffered long from impure or mucified blood, causing pimples, hoils olcers, ect. Three bottles cured him soundly; he has gained thirty pounds. It is splendid for work and are aves especially where there has gained thirty pounds. It is splendid for weak and sore eyes, especially where there is scrofulous sympathy. With our Eye Care applied to the eyes the eyes will speedily get better. For scrofuls, sores, tired feelings, general nohes, weak feelings, itchy disenses, ect. \$1. Prepared by Dr. J. Simms & Son, Willmington, Del. Philadelphia depot, Smith Kleine & Co., Arch street. Sold by dealers in medicines. in medicines



powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholeomeness. More conomical than the ordinary kirds and cannot be sold in competi-tion with the multitude of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cons. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 100 Walki, N.Y.

#### Hammond Type Writer.



The best machine on he market on account of its perfect align.

RECORD 170 WORDS PER MINUTE. For circulars and terms, address: AUBREY VANDEVER,

Clayton, Del.,

Send for designs and ettimaths without extra charge. to Nicholas F. Goldberg, 415 King St., Wilmington, Del. 29-t1

#### Temperance.

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Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging and whoseever is deceived thereby is not wise.—At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Scripture.

Oh! then invisible spirit of wine, if then has no name to be known by, let us call these devil.—Shakespeare.

I write to tell you the reason why there is no trouble [in the newly-opened Territory of Oklahoma], and it is this, in a few words: The saloon hasn't come, and won't for some time, if we can help it. The Government officials are asting like meu, and doing their whole duty. Some saloonist shipped in a barrel of whisky and a few cases of beer, with attendant trimmings. The marshal nabbed it yesterday in a twinkling, and, taking it to the Government acre, and in the presence of a large crowd, knocked the head of the barrel in, broke the bottles, and the contents moistened the street. "First blood for Oklahoma!" And the majori-ty of the people said "Amen!" Even those who do not care for temperance one way or another, under existing circumstances do not want to see liquor, sold, for there is no telling what would be the consequences with two or three determined men claiming the same lot or tract of land, who would otherwise settle the matter, but who, if filled with whisky, would use their guns, and they generally have them handy.-H. Buckingham, in Mail and Express.

The high license law in Pittsburg, Pa. has produced a large number of illegal places called 'speak easys.' One saloonkeeper in that city recently told the assessor, under oath, that he was making \$40,000 a year. Mr. Houston and Supt. Weir, of the police bureau, agree that drunkenness is on the increase.

The Swedish government has appropriated £1000 a year for the promotion of temperance.

The W. C. T: U. of Astoria, Oregon, is having a number of fine drinking fountains erected in the public streets.

#### From Hurlock, Md.

DEAR. BRO.-In the PENINSULA METHO-DIST of Aug. 31, Bro. Ayres says "the preachers were not required to go to the mourners' bench." I deeply regret such an expression, as it looks like a derisive thrust at our recent camp meeting, indicating unfriendliness to the doctrine ofentire sanctification as there presented. I think it was also in bad toste, and specially unfortunate, after the and showing Bro. Ayres made at our last Conference, as to our probationers, for a number of years; proving from statistics that the church had gained a very small per cent. of them. We think the cause for such a deplorable fact may be indicated by the spirit manifest iu such derisive remarks, which suggest the thought that some of our preachers do not believe in sanctification, as John Wesley wrote and preached, and Charles Wesley sang. If this is so, these preachers neither have the experience, nor do they preach it. In Mr. Wesley's sermons we are taught that its experience is clear, instantaneous, and distinct; and in Charles Wesley's hymns, the complete eradication of the carnal mind, under such terms as "imbred sin," , old Adam, i' "vile affections," is made the subject of prayer and praise. There is an old adage, "like priest, like people;" and another, "the stream never rises higher than its fountain," which are appropriate. It requires the very best Holy ing our people up to the scriptural standard of experience and practice; and even then, we fail with many, In the first half century of Methodism, the doctrine of entire sanctification, as I consider it is now preached by members of the Nation al Holiness Association, was made a prominent one; so much so, that it was generally accepted.

Fifty-four years ago, I was converted, and of that fact, I am, after all these years, satisfied; but it was not long before I felt my need of a higher degree of christian experience, and rested not boy as I was, until I reached it. Why was this? I read my Bible, and a few biographies of distinguished men of our church, such as Carvoso, and Brammell; and I heard the testimonies of the best christians among us, and the teachings of my pastors.

a shows that this doctrine was made very prominent in the first camp meetings held near Smyrns and Dover. Many hundreds were reported as the fruits of those meetings; and on this wise-so many converted, and so many sanctified. Now I am not a pessimist. I don't believe the church was doing more then than now; but I do not believe what we are now doing on the Holy thost line is commensurate with our abilities and opportunities. I believe that Christ designed the condition of the church, in receiving and exercising Di-vine power, on the day of Pentecost, to be its normal condition, in all succeeding ages; and the remson we fail, as those statistics show, we do, is that we do not keep this experience as a prime necessity to growth in grace, before the minds of our people, as persistently as the fathers did. We do preach growth in

The history of Methodism on this Peniusu-

grace, and the need of more religion; but we do it too indefinitely. Bro. Ayres gave the Conference his calculation of the unrighteous waste of money in the use of tobacco, and I was glad of it; I am with him all the time on that line, but I think the earnest preaching of holiness at our camp did as much or more, in the way of reform, than his statistics. We have an old man, an acceptable member among us for almost fifty years, who has used tobacco about all that time, and was an inveterate smoker. I am sure no statistics would have disturbed his conscience, but at our camp meeting he went to the "mourners' hench," and his pipe and tobacco are given up. The members of church here are very much quickened in their religious life, and are giving satisfactory evi dence of it.

Now as we are old friends, and brethren beloved, I don't think Bro. Ayres will take offence at this allusion to his correspondence; and I close with saying, that after fifty-four years' experience, and work in the church, my zeal is yet a burning flame, and my pur-pose and desire to work for Jesus as strong or stronger than over; and I believe this is so because I believe in, experience, and preach salvation from all sin-from both its guilt and power. R. B. HAZZARD.

Sept. 10th, 1889.

Under a Rock.

"I am going to try 'em, said grandpa Gray; and his eyes twinkled. grandpa Gray's eyes were always twinkling. He had three small grandsons. Hal, Herbie, and Had. So at dinner grandpa, said to grandma: I wish I had the time to take that rock out of the yard there. It's a real eye sore to me."

"Can't we, grandpa?" asked the boys. "Well-yes, if you want to," said he and I'll be much obliged to you."

So directly after dinner, they set to work. It did'nt look like a very large But it was larger than it looked, rock. really

"Pooh !" said Herbie, " I'll take it out in no time!" and he got a stout stick, and tried to pry up the rock. But the stick broke. and Herbie got a fall, from which he jumped up red and sugry.

"Mean old thing!" said he; and he put his hands in his pockets and watched Hal and Had tug at it until their faces were red too. Then the three of them lifted together; but it wasn't a mite of use

"Let's get the hoe!" said Had.

"And the little crowbar!" said Hal. "And the shovel!" said Herbie.

So Had hoed around it, and Herbie shoveled, and Hal pushed the crowbar under the rock, and bore down on it with all his might. The afternoon was very warm, and the three little faces needed a great deal of mopping. But the boys wouldn't give it up.

"Poor little fellows!" said granding looking out through the vines. But just then a great shout announced that the work was done; and there---there where the rock had lain were four silver dimes; one apiece, and one for luck !

"Hurrah for grandpa!" cheered the hoys; and at that very moment grandpu walked out of the house.

"Pretty well done!" said he, giving each little head a pat as he came to it. "Pretty-well-done!"

And now the boys are anxious to dig out another rock; but grandpa thinks, maybe silver dimes won't grow under the next one.- Christian at Work.

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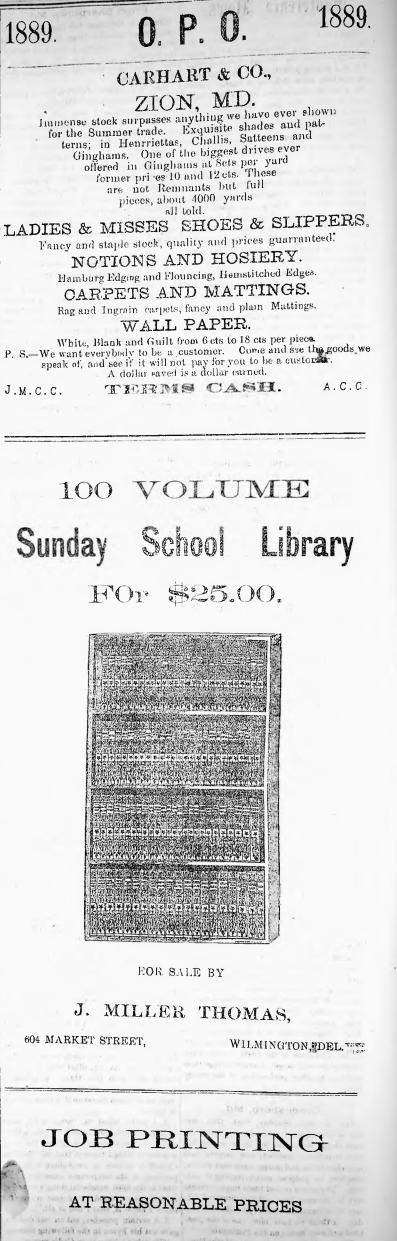
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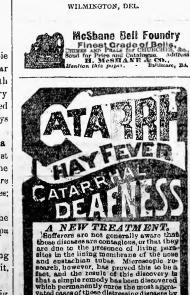
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will leave Wilmington at 5.17 p. ge 5.41 p. m. Leave Wilmington a 1.35 p. m. Arrive Dupont 10.55 b 1.10 p.m. Arrive Reading 1.40

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tations. Also, points on S. V. R. R. and connections. dons.
9.46 A M-Accommodation for Union Bridge, Hanover, (ettryshurg, and all points on B. & H. Div, (through cars.)
2.25 P M-Accom, for Emory Grove.
4.00 P M -Express for Arilington. M. Hope, Pites-rillo, Owings' Mills, St. George's, Giyndon, Gienn Fails, Finksburg, Patapaco, Carroliton, Westininser, Medford, New Windsor, Lin wood, Union Bridge and tations west: also Hanover, Gettyshurg and tations us B & H Division, (through cars.) Emmitteners, "Waynestow, Chambershurg and Shippenshurg.
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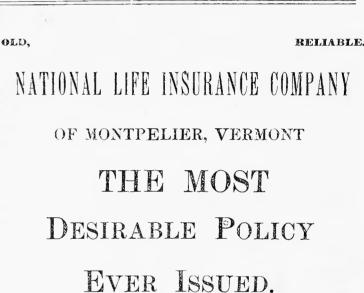
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