# hateninğula <br> Ildethonist 

上○E CエIEIS'I ANTI FIIS CEIUERCII.
J. MILLer Thomas
vozumexv.
momber ?
WILMINGTON, DELAW ARE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888.
one dollar a fear

THE ALPINE SHEEP
by james rusself nowell.
When on my ear your loss was knelled, And tender syypathy apburst.
A litte rill from memory swelicd Which once had soothed my bitter thire And I was fain to bear to you Sowe portion of ity nild relief, That it might be as he:ling dew,
To steal some fever from your grie After our cbild's antroubled breath, Und to the Fither took its way Like a long twilight laantiug lay; And friends came round with us to
Her little spirit's swift remove, Her little spirit's swift remove, The story of the Alpine sheen, Was tod to ns by oue we love They in the valley's shcltering care, Soon crop the meadows' tender prime;
And when the sod grows brown and hart And when the sod grows brown and bare.
The shepherd strives to make them clim
The airy shelves of pasture green, There grass and flowers topether lean, And down through mist the sunbeams sli
But nought can tempt the timid thin
That steep and rugged path to try, Though sweet the shepherd calls and sin Aua seared lelow the pastures lie; Till in his arms their lambs he
Along the dizzy verge to go; Along the dizzy verge to go;
Then, heedless ot the iits and breaks,
They foll
And in those pastures lifted foir And in those pastures lifited fair,
More dewy soft than lowland More dewy soft than owland mead And sheep and lambs together feed.
This parable, by nature brenthed,
Blew on me as the south wind Blew on me as the south wind free
$\mathbf{O}^{\text {'er frozen mrooks that flow unsheathed }}$ Fron icy thraldom to the sea.
A blissful vision, through the night, Would all my happy senses sway,
Of the Good Shepherd on the beight, Of the Good Shepherd on the beight,
Or climbing pp the stony way
Holding our little lamb astep Holding our little lamb asleep;
Avd, like the burlhen of the sea, Aud, I ike the burtheo of the sea,
Sounded that voice along the steep Saying, "Arise and follow me?"

## More About "Statistics.

 J. p. otiss.Dear Bro. Thomas,-Your correspondent "Reignat" has opened a vein of truth, not pleasant truth, but decidedly truthful, nevertheless, in his remarks on the strange way, to speak mildly, in which persons are sometimes recorded as probationers He might have applied his remarks to full members also, thougb perhaps that style of work is less com mon in this class of members.
Two instances, of which I have personal knowledge, seem to indicate, however, that there is sometimes looseness
in the reception of probationers into full membership. I shall not say where they occurred, any further than this, that they did not both occur in the Wilminging Conference, and that the members
of this Conference, so far as I have obof this Conference, so far as I have ob-
served, are usuatly as careful and conscientious, as in any part of the Church. A case occurred where two young people were on probation, and, whether never converted, or once converted and afterwards back slidden, I do not know; but they made up their minds not to join as full members, and, if I remember rightly, so signified to their pastor. In addition to this, they were, when the time for reception came, traveling in Europe. Yet, in spite of all this, they were en tered and reported as full members.
In another case, a lady thought she was converted, and gave her name as a probationer ; and so far all was right. Being of a timid and doubting temperament, however, she afterwards concluded that she had been mistaken, and when the time for reception into full membership drew near, determined to tell her pastor, tbat ahe could not take the required vows. But when he came to tell her of the day appointed tor the
reception, the haste and jocularity of his call. and her own timidity prevented her from stating what had been on her mind. She did not attend however, and was never publicly, or otherwiee received; and yet she figured on the books as a full member, though it was not till her death-sickness, years after, that she obtained a eatisfactory assurance of acceptance with God.
A third illustration I may give, of what was perhaps more common years ago, than now. In going over a certain church record with my official Buard soon after being appointed, to nscertain the whereabouts of the different members, I was repeatedly "startled," by an exclamation, "That name isn't on the seeing that person received into the church ;" and
would agree."
Now, of course, in some instances, this might be accounted for by forgetfulness, for very few class leaders take sufficient pains, to keep track, of all their members,
but instances like the first two make it but instances like the first two make it
all but certain, that such explanation does not always fully explain. With utmost care we will make mistakes, but such mistakes are quite too "strange."

## Take Care of Home.

It is oflen urged, as an argument agaiust sending mouey away to convert the heathen, that we ought to "take care of home." And yet, those who thus ers for home use. This argument, (?) is ers for home use. This argument, (.) is
used with a sort of belief, that we send more money away than we retain for the spread of truth in our own land.
Let us look at this matter for a moment, taking our own Wilmington Con-
ference as an illustration. First, it ference as an illustration. First, it
should be borne in mind, that the money sent by us to the fureign missionary field is to cover every sort of religious expense; such as salaries, purchase of property, such as churches and school sake of convenience, we say, that oue raised in this conference last year went to the foreign field ; that is, eleven thousund dollars. Now lurn to the printed Minutes of 1888 , and take careful acconference for the support of the gospel in every way, within our bounds; including salaries, cost of buildings and improvements, Sunday-school expenses, and the various benevolent enterprises whave on hand, and we have an ag. dred and seventy five thousand dollars. It is now a simple process, to learu, that the proportion between two hundred and eventy five thousand, and eleven thousand, is as one to twenty five. In other words, for each dollar the Wilmington
Conference sends to foreign countries for the spread of the gospel, we raise and apply twenty five dollars for taking care of home. We do not take into account the two thousand dollars, ap-
propriated to missionary work within propriated to missionary work within Committee, nor the fact that the other eleven thousand dollars of our missionary collection are applied to the needs of missions in our own country.
I am trying to be fair in the presentation of the facts in the case, and can see no other way of coming at the real status of the matter. Surely, if we pay
twenty five times as much for "taking care of home," as we give to bring tho that we are careless of home work, fills to the ground.
If we take the gifts of the whole Church in this country for home work and compare them with our total offer ing to foreign missions, we shall find that for each dollar we send abroad, we
apply well nigh fifty dollars for "taking care of home."
Let those who urge more care of home work, and less anxiety about the heath. en, look at the facts in the case, and while not offering less for "the care ho me,
needs.

## Pastor.

"The Theological Tension."
An article, bearing the above caption appears in the Methodist Reviev, to January. There is much in the article
to be heartily commended, and not a little that ought, perhaps, to be condemned. Its first reading froduced, in one mind at least, doubtless in many, a glow of satisfaction. The tone scemed
manly and devout, yet there was a dash and vim in the opening sentences, that betokened the presence of a "free lance," in the theological arena. On a more careful reading, however, the glow of
satisfaction gave place, somewhat, to mingled feelings of disappointment and indignation. As it appeared to the writer, the tone that had seemed "manly and devout," gave place to a mixture of
egotism error and flippancy that greatly mars an otherwise excellent article. In speaking of the condition of wodern theology, Dr. Mendenhall says, "The fact is that modern theology, an acknowledged improvement over the
medireval theology, is little more than the truth in silhouett--the merest shadow of the essence, of that which constitutes the concreted will of God." If the foregoing is not an inadequate descripstands corrected. Nor is this criticism unmindful of the fact, that the Review article makes a distinction between theology and revelation; nor of the
further fact that a distinction is made bet ween "Miltonic and Calvinistic theo logics," and Revelation. The fact is freely conceded also that the realm of realm of the unknown. Yet the criticism is, we think, a just one, for be it theology," is a broad one. Its meaning cannot be limited to the standard theo logics such as the Institutes of Calvin
and the works of Hodye and others. It and the works of Hodge and others. It monographs, of which there are many review and magazine articles, of which there are hundreds, and sermons by our
leading divines. Modern theology, then, is a phrase of large meaning. But what of the picture drawn by the facile pen of our new Review editor? If so many
centuries of toil by the giant minds of the ages; if all the helps, which the science and philosophy of the 19th century, have rendered to the development of theology; if the most devout and patient inquiry-in a word, if all this labor and toil and inquiry have served to produce but the "merest shadow of the essence," what may we hope respecting any future attempts, however well directed they
may be? Just here, let it be most em-

## ph of of

of the number who donat we are not for a re-statement of the the necessity tevdom. Nor is it held that antiquity is, in itself considered a virtue. On the contrary, we firmly hold to the convic tion, that a re-expression of theology is imperative, in order to the full and adequate statement of the truth. But at the same time, it is respectfully submit ted that if modern theology is but the
merest shadow of the whole body of truth, then who shall assert that it is worthy a re-expression. Who shall be so bold, as to dream of his ability to mpart substance to the shadow? If this "arraignment" of theology be just, then cast the old hulk aside, it is fit for little else, than to serve as an evidence of the failures of the past. This extreme con clusion is the legitimate outgrowth of Dr. Mendenhall's position. The lesson to be learued by the humble readers of he Review, seems to be about thisThere is such a thing as being so nove in our statement of truth, as to allow ne's penchant for uovelty to lead him into sensationalism ; and seusationalisn) when unsupported by strong reasons, anjustifiable even in the greatest minds,' We might learn too, that seusationalism in the putting of truth, is not an ev dence either of mental acumen, or the possession of great learning.
True learning always breathes the spirit of humility, and at the same time awards to its predecessors the largest possible credit.
Another statement objected to is, "the hinker must admit that some difficulties grow out of the relations of fore- know edge and responsibility, sin and eternal retribution for it, atonement and salvaion. The scape goat of our failure correctly, and rationally to interpre truth, is said to be its insolubility aith in it be predicted?" It is to the last statement that the most serious ex ception is taken. The first member of
the quoted passage reveals an egotism
worthy of Mathew Arnold, were the great Euglishman yet alive. And as one reads the second part of the above passace, he instiuctively feels, that he is reading the tamous discourses of $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ Chanuing, especially the two entitled "Christianity a Rational Religion," an "The Philosophy of Self Denial." may not be amiss to state here, the lead ing propositions of Chauning's sermons. The first is, that Revelation is founded on the authurity of reaton, and cannot therefore contain anything to oppose or isparage it (reason) without subvertin itself." The second is, that Revelation
rests on the nuthority of reasen to this faculty it submits the evidence of its truth, and nothing but the approving eutence of reason binds us to receive and obey it." It is not our purpose, to point
out the subtle nature of the above ressoning. Suffice it to say, that it is the most refined, and hence the most daugerous form of rationalism. The great Unitarian divine was logically led to the conclusion, that any truth of theology, that baffled the power of reason, or es caped its analysis, was contradictory to reason and hence false. And in keeping with that view, he rejected the doctrine of the "Trinity," and also that of "Original Sin." It caused him also to characterize Methodism, as "a feverish, wild, passionate religion, thoroughly ir-
rational." Why were these doctrines
rejected? Because, since they could not "account for themselves at the bar of reason," and since it was claimed that no truth could transcend reason, there was "yo ground on which faith in them could be predicated."
Revert now to the position of our philosophic editor, and it is found to border on rationalism. For the implication is, that in the case of truth that is insoluble, even faith cannot be predicated it cannot be believed. That is, what baffles the reason must be cast aside. This is precisely the conclusion drawn by Dr. Channing. For he says, "mysteries confinuing such, cannot, from their very nature be believed . . . . what is mysterious, secret, unknown, caunot be an object of faith.... it is a common error, to confound facts which we understand, with the mysteries which lurk under them, and to suppose that in believing the one we accept the other. For example, my hand is moved by the act of my will. This is a plain fact. I believe it without doubt. But the process which connects the will with the hand is a mystery. The fact and the mystery have nothing in common." He then claims, that since he can know nothing directly of the process, since it is hid from reason's ken, it cannot be held by faith, $i$. e., what we
cannot know cannot be believed, in other words, knowing and believing are the same. Such is the outcome of a theory, which constitutes the tribunal of reason the final court of appeal. We venture the opivion, that the boldest Arminian thinker will not care to pin his faith to such a theory.
But it may be said the article in question dues not teach that reason is the final court of appeal. It is not contended that it does, but so near alike are the views of the Unitarian and the Arminian, that the main difference between them lies chiefly in the fact, that in the one case, the truth is boldly avowed, while in the other it is only implied. That this may appear, place the two statements together, "That which cannot be known, cannot be believed." "Truth that is insoluble, furnishes no ground on which faith in it can be predicated." Wherein lies the difference between these two views? Will some acute mind point it out? The writer would gladly be set right, if he is wrong. Is, or is not the doctrine of the Trinity an insoluble truth? If it be, then the position of Dr. Mendenball demands its rejection, at least it must be eliminated from the faith of the Church.
In closing, the writer would suggest that the questions mentioned in the final paragraph of the Review article, will furnish smple grouad for an interesting and instructive discussion. They are inspiration, theodicy, Eschatology. Will not some thinker in the Wilmiugton Conference, elucidate these great

## Eemperames



 Sam Small on Part

## ance.

The Tribune reports Sam Smeil's addrese in Chickering Hall, New York City, Nor. 28. We clip some sentences:
When a great batte bas been ended When a great baitle has beed ended
the surgenns go forth to search for the quick and the dead. The duty of the
third party is to examiue that part of third party is to examiue that part of
the field where it fought, and to searchs the field where it fought, and to searels
for its quick and its dead. I am glad for its quick and its dead. I amn glad
it was a kind of sham battle, and we bad a chance to eliminate the cowards of the party. We had ton mnny fusa,
and feathers, and aesthetics. This is an and feathers, and aesthetics. This is an
age of practical politics and we must let people see that we can do something.
We have been indulging too much in We have been indulging too much in
prophetic wind. Those who do so hereprophetic wind. Those who do so here-
after, might as well go and whistle in a after, might as well go and whistle in a
graveyard. When Sarm Sanall goes into a fight hereafler, he is going to do something. Some one is going to get
hit, and some one is going to get hurt. hit, and some one is going to get hurt.
I don't believe in National Prohibition politics. Hereafter I am going to have something practical about my principles ahout my vote, and about what I do.
Principle is worth more to me than all the parties that ever tramped the globe. The liquor dealers don't care for party. They elect the man that will favor their cause
of whatever party they may be. I don't believe in lettiug the devil's crowd get ahead of
We prohilitionists have held the balance of power in fifly-two Congressional districts, and we might have used our power to have men put into office favorable to probibition. But the Prohibition
party bas constantly run independent ticketz, instead of joining with some other party, and as a consequence we have no representation. We have also be States, but we have lost our opportunity because we have placed party above priaciple. When we begin to do something the newspapers will be talklog about it, the politicians will be hustling ou account of it, aud we will be
getting some victories. Nationally, I think all the fluwery, roseate ideas of having a Prohibition President, and our marching up to the White House and drinking his bealth in pure cold wa will not be realized for a long time. Economic questions, such as immiI believe are to be imminent questions for the bext dozen years. The pulpit that the Government must kill the ealoou, or the saluon will kill the Government. The cuuntry is becoming Ger-
manizd and beerizd. If, as Prubibi tiouists, you can join with other parties, join them, and God will bless the com bination. It is better that the saloon ahould go than the.

At a meeting of brewers in Sandusky O., recently, the following was posted on the wall as a motto: "Down with the White-livered Clergy and the Sundayschouls." This is a high compliment to the preachers aud the Sunday-schoole. The salom men recoguize these as their make his influence felt in his community against driuking salsons is of littie val ue to that community.-Western Recor-

In Belgium, drunkenness is punished by compeling the man or woman guilty of it, to sweep the street for two hour after they get sober. A good thing.

拍outh's 想epartment. "Jjat as I am,", $\overline{\text { Thine }}$ omn to be
Friend of the youne
who lovest me,






 Wita many freans of fane and gold,




- Lariane Farringhan

Ned's Lesson
"Polly wants a cracker! Polly mants
gar! Hurry ap! burry up1 Pools bungry " " screamed the parrot from the top of her perch. Mabel aud May fed her witb bread and froit, and filled ber cup witt fresh water; and while Poll chattered her thanks, the little
play.
He wa

He was brilding a fort, out of sticks and sones. "Now, girls, this is the was to make
be roor. You lay the sticks so $!$ "-bat the pieces of wood dropped, and the fort fell in-
to rains before his eyea Then Necd stampe
Then Ned stamped dpon the groond in bis ger, and a word, a dreadful word fell from
iis lips. It was the fratt tioe in his life be had ever spooken such a word, and Mabel and May cried oat, "Ob, Ned ! bow could dou ?"
Qick a a $n$ f fash Poll canght the in her lond barsh voice sent it ringing out throagb the garden. It wis a dreadfol sound When it fell from Need'slips, but when Por
sereamed it out, the giris corered their ears and Ned, fallo of grief and sbame, ran to
bird. say it ngain : Mabel give her some candy,
cake anything to make ber forget that dread ful word!
Ned is a big boy now, but he never forgot

Polly's lesson. It was the last time soiled hiss lips, with an anclean word - it | $\substack{\text { soiled his } \\ \text { change }}$ |
| :--- |

## The Whole Errand

There certainly was a mischievous sparkle in grandmother's eyes, as she Was writing folded words to a note she was writing, folded up, and put it in anvelope. In spite of her gray hair little feeble steps, grandmother enjoyed a little mischief now and then, quite
well as any of ber grandchildren. well as any of her grandchildren.
"Harry", she said, going to the "Harry, she said, going to the door, luxuriously in a hanmmock, swung across the shady porch, "will you take this note down to the apothecary's for me? I
forgot to send it by Zed wheu he went forgot to send
w the store."
"O grandma!" and Harry's face rinkled up into a perfect suarl of frown "Need I go now? It's so warm."
"You won't find it very warm riding on your bicycle, on the shady side of the street," grandmother auswered. "Can't Zed go when he comes back? I'm just fixed so comfortably!' "What's Zed wanted for ?" asked a cheery voice, and the flushed, good-hu
mored face of the chore-boy looked round the end of the porch. "Here's the busket of things, Mrs. Lindsay," he added, as he put down a well-filled basKet on the steps, and wiped his perspir
ing face. "Did you want me for any ing face. "Did you want
hing, ma'am?" he asked.
"I was asking Hurry if he would not go down to the apothecary's for me, but he doesu't seem inclined," Mrs, Lindsay answered.
"I'll go for you," 'Zed offered promptly. "I'll cool off walking down."
will be Zed, I will let you go if you will be so kind," grandmother said, after
moment's pause. "Be sure and do all the errand, Zed!" she called after him as he reached the gate. "Yea'm," Zed answcred, with a be
wildered look on his round, freckled face. Didn't he always do all that he was that caution sounded as if $h$
told that had been remiss in something. He understood it twenty minutes later, package of apices, he stepped around be hind the soda fountain, which Zel had been watching rather wistfully, thiukiug how refreshing a draught of conl soda
would be, and wondering what "Ice Cream Sodn" mennt. "Wh
"Why, I don't want aoy suda!" stam mered Zed. "That is, I'd like some well e "That's all right," answered the clerb. "The order in this letter, is to give the suppose you won't object?"' as he remembered Mrs. Lindsay's injunction to do all the errand. She had
mennt this treat for him siuce Hurr had declined to do her errawd. "Straw berry !" he said, as promptly as if he every day of his life.
Wasu't it guod, thnugh, that tall glass ice cold lonnp of strawberry cream flow ing in it? Zed breathed a sigh of perand leisurely dipped out the refreshing mixture with a daiuty longhandled spoon.
Zed wa
poon was glat tliat the browl of the cream would last so much lomse
was sitting on the home, grandmother ting, while Harry still rolled atwut in conscience in regard to his disoluliging ness, though grandma uttered never wess, though gran
"Here's your packaye, fata'am" Z"
said, "ame that ice cream andd wat prime;
I'm ever so much ubliged fur it," and he beamed all over at the remembrance "What!" shouted F .
"What!" shonted Fiarry, sittine up-
right in the hammock. "Has Jenkins right in the hammock. "Has Jenkins
got his ice cream sorfa ia, and did Zed have some, grandma "'
"Yes," grandma answered, placidly, picking up a stitch in her kmuting that
Harry's exclamation bad made her drap. Part of my order was that the bear "Oh,
"Oh, why didn't you tell me?" groan-
ed Harry. "I'd bave goue in a minute ed Harry. "I'd bave gone in a
graudma, if I had known that"
"Yes, I have no douht gru wruld," graudma answered, travquilly; "but I
thought that the boy who was willing thought that the boy who was willing
to do my errand for the sake of being obliging, deserved the treat.
"Oh, to think what I missed !" Harry mourned as he fell back in the hammock. and I am afraid he regrett d the list he had grumbled about dine fned hat for dear, patient grandmother, whow was always devising pleasures for him
After that, when he was inclined to
grumble over an errand he rewent what he bad an errand, he remembered willingopas, and mised that day by his min never found ice cream sada waitiny for him at the end of his jouruey, as Z ad did that afternoon.
Minnie $E$. Kenney,
An exchange expresses the conviction that William Taylor is nut pha sically adequate to the episcopal duties placed Methodist Episcopal wurk in Africa. If Bishop Taylor himeel! is coupetent to torm a judgment of himbelf, he believes he never was better prepared fur guspe! lands. During his recent or in foreign the Ưnited States, extending from the 1st of May to the 1st of Decer ber Bishop Taylor traveled alnost inces, santly, preaching in churches, at camp-

## meetings, before annual conferences, (nearly always and

 and delivering lectures, (narily dow lengthy), in the aggregate by any other ble the service performan There way anbishop in the churcl. cessant demand every where as far ns was vice, to which he responded conducted per-
in lis power He allo condundence. On
 the ocensinn of one ane him in one day,
more, $5+$ leters cane he baltmore Mell care of the editor of the Bhere he wevt odist. Su it was every where fomecs,
He also managed his missionary fina work, aud freguently helpedin into the congoing among the penitents, ine evangelist. gregation, etc, , ink work as he worken,
If a man at 68 can why without strain or wariness, every
in the week from daylight to mithight, be has ont quite crossed the dend Hue is whatever our fancies or theories. Fle is thing liahop Taylor asks of his sriends -that they daily remember lim at a throne of grace; fir he believes in and
who cam, it He so clect, nuke Moses a whe cader of It Iratel at 120 , without a dimness of "ye or an atmanemt
force. Buthmore Methodist.
One of the miracles of the present age is the holdiug of a popular electing-
Tinink of the vastness of the uadertaking that the Am ricau people suceessfully atcomplished in one shm
ber day. In upwards of forty thousand poliag places the voters assembled and tude of officers to be chosen. All these willions of whes were cast with searcely briad land befire we slapt. Such a bruad land beture we slapt. Such a
thing would have heen imprissithle a half centary ago. Republican government is mossible only in a Republiean age.
Without the printias press to make our ballurs for us the merely mechanical fature of an election would be an inthe vast work of moulding the will of he people by weeks of agitation.-Nor Chern Christian Alluocato.
"I du wish that I knew what to be
ieve," suid an ared wen whe was all at sea on the subject of religion.
wieve, "Reat the Bible and hefieve what it believe," replied the fricod to whom her remark was addressed. Every oue needs a religious faith, and this is just what the Bible gives to those who properly use it

Peach-hlow cheeks ancl mosy lips,
 Carsaparilla Calendar for ' 89 . She wears a
dininy bonnet. and the bead ig "co at to look quite realigtic. Hoad's Cale" so
is casily the hest of its kind. and lite the Sardaparilla it represents is a good thing the
have in the houss The epad bariuonizes with
the exquisite nrray of che the exquisite array of color aroven whizes with
date- arec ansily read. Hond's Calendar the
ine oiltaineal of yeor

Winter Pleasure Tours to Old
Point Comfort via Ponnsyl-
vania Railroad. and vieinity the opportunity of spew York
 road Combany hart, the Pennsylvania Rexart,
monally
 and February the The Thase tonth not nod that
hy special rain, leaving Philadel ph bo made
Sireet Station
 ench party. The Cbaperon will sper., The
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for ten days, The ind

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ine eaech city within thilege of stomond and
tickets. in eaed city withia the reiurn limping of over
tickets
Specinal will leave at 9.55

## Stop-Overs on B. \& O. R. R.


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Our Book Table.
 deacon Mackay Mni, 'h 'Commisyioner Mac-
dustry in Irelind in


 Amateur Pholography. "Russind Bioazes, by Clarence Coos, in art and is illosirated.
ization of Russian
Charles Dudley Warner writes interesting Charles Dudley Varner writes interesting
"Comments on Kentucky." Every one
 tration ' Sallad of the Bird-bride, "' illas-
trated by F. S . Chureh. H. P. Wells writes of "The Beaver," and A. B. Frost and L .
Joutel illustrate the article. Professor A S .
Hikl of Harvard, has no essay "o "Col Hin" of Harvard, has an essay on "Colloqnial
English. "Tsabel's Story,' by Annie Porter, is the short
illustrated paper on :an old nook in Europe,
UThe deinent City of Wishy," by W. W.
 Thomas, e.r., coulez next, hu the editorial
dep trtment, George William Curtis, William
Etau Fowells, and Charles Dudley Warner nake contributions of interest sad value.

## (Bbituaries.

## "Blessd are the dead who die in the Lord"

Mrs. Saral \& Brown, departed this life
in blest
 C. Mbe wavis, fuboke
2. 1812 wis Her pran rear Cambridge. Md., July, hia Patisoo, nad she was the moung nest on of six
children; Simuel

 1804. she whe married in 184", died in May During a visit to ther sister, Mrs. Chas.
Reer, in Federaksthry io
pily

 conntenance beamed with ungearthly while her
Her religious eoure
 drea the yena widow with two little chil.
whose no wha the younger an infinat, the the daughteril.
wad home her last years were spent. the bariships of struggle with not it few of
will be fie Gied be a busband to the widow," pronsise "I fectly rosigners; sayi ber illness, she was per-
get well ber work wad no wisher to
aud willine eve tone; she
 her in the limal houg served, did not "degert Sunday morning, aught glory to her God,
as she floked upon t week betole she dit ber daughter, upon the sunilight, she saidied
 and in the arnus of were peaceful and serene
aslepp. The tuneral services were the quietly fell burg Mhich her body were held in Hohoken
panion oo had laid to to reen to Federals. panion of her youth, to rest beside federuls-
urrection of the dead.



 Whe soyt Sabbaub cheered and uuclouded faith


 positi
over vi
perjen
to Je over visite
perience,
to Jeang

She gunday School.
LIPSGON FOR BUNDAY, JANCABY 13th, 1889. M $\triangle$ ERE 1:21-34.

BY REv. W. O. Holway, U. S. $\boldsymbol{N}$
[Adapted from Zion's Herald.]
A SABBATE IN THE LIFE OF JESUS. Golden Text: "As his custom was, he went into the sy
day" (Lake 4: 16).
day' ' (Luke 4: 16).
21. Capernaum-
21. Capernaum-site uncertain; some-
where on the northwest shore of the Sea of where on the northwest shore of the Sea of
Galilee; a populons town in our Lord's day, Galilee; a populons town in our Lord's day,
His home for a season, and the scene of serHis home for a season, and the scene of ser-
eral of bis miracles. On the sitbbath day-eral of his miracles. On the Sabbath dayA fuller sketch than usual is given of this
day's proceedings, os we shall see. Synagogue -an institutition of the Captivity, when tre Jews were deprived of their temple, and
transported to their own Jand, as a convenitransported to their own land, as a conveni-
ont place for local worship, the reading of ont place for local worship, the reading of
the law, etc; but no sacrifices were offered in them. Every principal town had its synagogue, sometimes nore than one; in Jerusalen they numbered between four and five bundred. Taught.-Opportunity was nsually given to visitors, after the reading of of the "eigbteen prayers" and the lessons of the day.
22. Were astonished at his doctrine (R. V., "teaching").-The tone and spirit, not less than the substance, amazed them. As one
that had authority (R. V., "ns baving aathorthat had authority (R. V., "as baving author-
ity")一as the authority; as the Trutb bimself. ity")-as the authority; as the Trutb bimself.
Says Schaff: 'Christ is not 'one' among others having authority, bat the only One hav. ing authority-Himself the personal embodiment of the Truth." Not as the scribes-
who were the official transcribers, readers Who were the official transcribers, readers
and interpreters of the Law, and who indeed spoke "with authority," but not self-de-
rived. They based their authority on what learned rabbis had left on record. Christ spoke with personal authority, prefacing His
teaching with the words, "Verily $I$ say unto teaching with the words, "Verily $I$ say unto
you"一a formula which the boldest of the Old Testament prophets never dared to us and, indeed, never bad the right to use. 23. A man with [literally "in"] an unclean
spirit-not a lunatic, or an epileptic but a case of gennine "possession." Luke's lan" guage is more expressive: "Having the spirit
of an unclean devil" (demon.) Strange that such an one should be in the synagogue! They usnally 'haunted burial places, and
other spots most 'unclean' in the eyes of the Jews" (Geike). He cried out-the demon whowing both his control orger the man, and his own personality. It was the presence aud words of Jesus, which called forth the cry. er a howl or yell thau an intelligible expres. sion. In the margin it reads,
Geike translates it simply, "Ha!", What have we to do with thee? -literally. "What to us and to Thee?" -a resentment of interference, based on a consciousness of hostility. He
felt the spell of the holy Presence, but raver against it. The Gadarene demoniacs used the same language (Matt, 8: 29). Come to desiroy us?-to cast u i "into the deep."
These demons seened to live in fearful anticipation of being expelled from their humas balitations and consigned to the abyss, or place of torment. The plural "us' may
mean that there were more than one possuss. og the man, or that "this one spoke for the entire circle of kindred spirits." I know thee.
-The spectators did not know Him; even -The spectators did not know him; even
His diseiples did not recognize Him fully; but the devils knew Him at once, and felt compelled to acknowledge that this Jesus of
Nazareth was "the Holy One of God." The Holy One of God --"The" is emphatic. Jes-
us was essentially the Holy One. An unclcan us was essentially the Holy One. An unclcan spirit would espectilly be seusitive to this
quality of holiness in Christ, and recoil from it-not His wisdow, or His power, but His boliness. The expression also is an acknowledguent of the Me:sighship of Jesus (Dan. 9: 44).

The . Jesus rebined him-rebaked the demon. all in the colloqny or transaction. except to suffer in the process of exorcism. The word "rebuked" way be rendered "chid.' Says this ghastly testimony to His ori,in and of fice." Hold thy peace-literally, "be thon mazzled" or "silenced"-the term used for muzzling oxen. Says Trench: "It was to bring the thath itself into discredit and sus picion, when "1 Wha borne winess to by the personality is distinctly recognized in this command.
26. Had
26. Had torn him (R. V., 'tearing him'), -The evil spirit was not dispossessed with out a final clutch of his victim, which reveal ed itself in a paroxysim. The demoniac fel
to the ground, convalsed and screaning with
 word from our Lord whe sufficient.
27. dmazed-at the miracle itself, the ense ity of the Exorcist. Questioned.-Wonder leads to inquiry. The syoagogue became
babel, the spectators talking and arguing among themselves. What thing . . . what doc-
trine (R. V., "What is this? A new teaching !') -In these abrupt reotences, we see how intense was the astonishmeut of the people, and bow quick their preceplion of "the new and unexampled power" shown by Jes u8. To control the inviaible world, and es-
pecially rebellious, fallen spirits, by Bis mere word, were enough to excite something superhaman dignity

## 28 .

8. Immediately his fame spread abroad ( R way"). - From lip to of this strange and wonderful scene, till all Galilee learve
new Prophet.
29, 30. Fo
29, 30. Forthwith --R. V, "straightway" and Peter, James and John. Housc of Simon (Peter)-who was living at Caperna um. John ( $1: 45$ ) mentions Bethsaida as
"the city of Andrew and Peter." They wust have removed to Capernaum early in the gospel history. Simon's voife's mother.
Marriage, then, was no hindrance to the call Marriage, then, was no hindrance to the cal
of this apostle. "The first pope mas a mar ried man" (Whedon). The celibacy of the clergy is a purely papal invention. The in-
fereuce of Jerome and other Roman exposiferevce of Jerome and other Roman exposi mother "ministered" "unto the guests when she was healed, is disproved by Paul's de-
fence, in 1 Cor. 9:5, where Cepbas (Peter) fence, in 1 Cor. 9:5, where Cepbas (Peter)
is especially mentioned as "leading about" a wife as his companion in apostolic travels.
Her name, according to tradition, was Perpetua or Concordin. Sick of a fever-"a geeat
fever" (Luke) which confued ber to her bed (Matthew) The marshy suburbs of the town, caused a malarial fever of a violen
and sometimes malignant type. Says Geikie "The physicians would not allow Josephus, When burt by his horse sinking into the peighboring marsh, to sleep even a single night in Capensaum, but burried biw on to
Tarichra." Anon-B. Y " Tarichæa." Anon-R. Y., "straightway."
Tell him of her,--So the disciples of the Bap tist, after his deatb, buied him and told Jesus." In sickness, in sorrow, 31. Came- other to whom to go.
ity and vividness of Mark's account-no thing omitted, and yet the whole condensed into a single verse. Took her by the handsary, lor He could " (Hatthew); not neces without gong to her bedside, but showing His sympathy and willingness. Lifted her have lifted her without result; butsimultancise of His omuipotent will, which healed
the sick woman at once. Luke says that He
"rente" "rebuked" the fever. Inmediately-owit-
ted in 12. V. Ministerd unto them-"unto
Him" (Mathew). The cure was plainly wiraculous, for the recovery was immedi-
tersening.
$32,33$.
would not permit - Jewish serupulonsuess through the streets, until after sunset, when also bave hath ended; the heat of the day might (R V., "sick") -a gliupse at the unspecial-
ized miracles of our Lord. He cured so ized miracles of our Lord. He cured so
many, and cured so rapidly, that no delalled account was possible. How numerous they
would have beeu had all been recorded! Possessed with devils-nlways classed by themselves in the Gospels, and distinguished from
the sick. All the city-both sick and well drawn by the fame of His great miracle in the synagogue. At the lloor-of Peter's bouse; "peculiar to Mark," says Schaff, "and snging out from the house." All Caperuanm was at his door. Christ draws all men to Himself-all that need help, either for body,
or soul, or mind. He is the Healer, Tulcher Regenerator of the race.
9. Heated many-healed "all', (Matthew), the "all" being "many." No disease of once to His word or touch. Suffered devils to speak.--Their confession of His Mesdevils to speak,--Their confession of His Mcs-
siahship was untimely (too premature for His present roinistry) and unworthy, consid. ring its scource. "The devils believe aud remble," but they remain devils. A man may believe in every doctrine of Christiaui-
ty, and remain a sinner. Ryle quotes Lith. er as saying: "The life of Curistianity cou sists in possessive prououns;" aud adds, "It is one thing to say, 'Cbrist is a Saviour;', it is quite another thing to say, 'Christ is $n y$
Saviour and my Lord.' The devil can say
the first;
second:"
"Mnt
"Mnthew quotes in this connection, of
'Himself took our infirmities, nud bare our
sicknesses.' Whedon comments as follows:
'Sickuess, mortality, temporal death, are as
truly a part of the great penalty of sin, as the
very pains of bell itself. All these were
borne by the Saviour, in the form of atoning sufleringy oo the cross. It was by this sub stantial oflering in our slead, that the man hell, and relieve us from eren the earthly part of our woes. He bealed sicknesses, therefore, by bearing even then in His own

## An Appeal on Behalf of Sel Supporting Missions.

Who then is willing to consecrate his ervice this doy unto the Lord! Chron. 29

The work of missions is progressing successfully on all lines. A deal has been done, and yet the call for more men and means is loud and beseeching.
God is in it. Trace his foot prints. Africa stretched forth her hands and Livingstone, the Explorer, responded at the sacrifice of his life. Again she called, and Stauley the Explorer, and the founder of a State answers at the risk of his life. Still again she stretches forth imploring hands, not so much for civilization, as for the Gospel, and Bishop Tayor springs to his feet when others de lined, and says, "Here am I, send me." And now after four years of toil and danger, he goes back with impaired health, but undaunted.
The Transit and Building Fund Committee send fifteen missionaries to accompany him and to share his labors and perils. And since about May last the Committee have sent ten missionaries to Chili and still the call comes with much entreaty for more. We have promised ble moment. The needs of this work in Chili, Brazil, and other South Amer ican States are even greater juat now than in Africa. Romanism, which in those countries is nothing more than
heathenized Christianity, has reigned there for three hundred years. The true
light is just breaking in, and a powerful light is just breaking in, and a powerful
reaction in tavor of liberty, intelligence and religion has commenced. Hence the serious question recurs "Who then willing to consecrate his service this day Isaiah did, the voice of the Lord saying "Whom shall I send, and who will go am I, send me." We say to such, as David said to Solomon; "Arise and be doing, and the Lord be with thee."
Those who cannot ro, can do the next
best thing. They can contribute to send some efficient person. Though we pay ionaries in so short a time to distant
fields, and surround them there with fa-
ellities to work, has cost us no inconsud-
Let those who contribute, send their
fferings direct to Richard Grant, Treas-
urer, No. 181 Hudson Street, New York
City, or through the Editor of any responsible paper, official or unofficial,
who shall be willing to receive such who sh
funds.
As the General Conference bas put its
souction upon self-supporting missions, we claim all the papers of the church and all independent periodicals as our
organs, who have shown themselves friendly to this cause, or shall hereafter do so. And we are glad and grateful to know that the official Editors kindly
open their columns fer intelligence oti this subject.
We need fifteen missionaries at once
or Chili. Ten teachers, an art teacher a music teacher, and two or three preach
We want men and women of education and culture, who are full of fatch and the Holy Ghost. We want persons who can readily acquire the Spanish language, the language of the country.
Send your communications to Rev.

Bidwell Lane, No. 836 West 45th street New York City, N. Y
Contributious sent to the publisher o this paper will be acknowledged in
paper, and sent to the treasurer.

## Those "Startling Statistics"

There is indeed "something rotten in Denmark." It is high time that we, as Methodists, clear ourselves of the stain upon our garments. I fear we have been more anxious to obtain probation ers, than to have them true Chrrstians; more desirous to report members, than to train those already committed to our care.

The two articles lately published in the Peninsula Methodist, one by T O. Ayres, the uther by "Olserver," have been startling and solemn notes of warning.

I think "Observer," in his zeal, has somewhat overestimated the evil, and like all reformers, has given us a black picture with little or no light to relieve its gloom. In his righteous indignation he has over-looked a few facts, that will bring to his notice.
In the first place, he has made a mis take in his arithmetic. On Salisbury District he places the loss of probation ers at 1050. In the Minutes of ' 87 there are reported 7107 members, and probationers 1336, total 8,443. In form-
ing Virginia District they took 735 members, 192 probationers-total 927 We lost by death that year 104 . We have the tollowing total of losses, 1,031 This deducted from 8,443 leaves 7,412 The Minutes of ' 88 gives us a memberserver" says of 1,050 , but 671 . Yet this is a sad, sad loss. On Salisbury District in the Conference year ending ' 88 , there must have been 665 of the probationers received out of the 1,336 about one half. According to the Min utes of ' 88 , there was a decrease of mem bership on Dover District of 445 ; on Wilmington a decrease of 129 ; on East on an increase of 143. The greatest de crease has
Salisbury.

There is still a loss in the Conference
of 4,644 probationers. Now, let me
ask, "Who are responsible for this loss
We, the ministers. Let us place the blame where it belongs. I have many facts in proof, that a large portion of the ministry neglect the probationers
They labor with much zeal for their con version, and then seem to think that the work is all done. In my opinion, the version itself; especially in this the case with the younger probationers. Unti literal signification of the word feeding watching over, and leading his flock our church will continue to lose the
lambs of the fold, i.e., the probationers
Allow me to offer a practical, and at problem. Let the minister form a class of the probationers alone, and he, him
self, with an assistant if need be, take charge of them. They should meet weekly, and besides religious training should be instructed in the ductrines rules, and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church. No better book for a class of this kind can be used, than Garrison's Hand book for probation I speak.
Brethren, shall we be behind other churches in the systematic instruction of our candidates for membership? Gud orbid!
But you say it will increase our work Yes, but large will be the returns for the little sacrifices we may maka. The next General Conference woul supply a long felt want, if it would pre
scribe a course of study for probution scribe a course of study for probation yet so full, as to establish them in the history and ductrines of the Cburch, and stimulate a greater growth in grace This very surely, would remedy the de
fect in our statistics.

One Fact


Our Missionary secretaries offer the following suggestions, to each pastor in the connection

1. Fix upon the amount you are will ing to add to your collection of last year, in order to belp make up the increase of $\$ 264,878,62$, (the advance necessary).
2. Please use our "Willing Worker" cards to raise this sum, whatever it may cards to raise this sum, whatever it may
be. Many hands make light work. An army of 265,000 gleaners, armed with
these "Willing Worker" cards, might these "Willing Worker" cards, might
in a single week lift a load of anxiety from the heart of tlie Church, and send a thrill of hope and gladness into the home of every missionary in Methodism. These cards are printed, waiting for your order. We will send them on your promise to use them. We sell them at forty cents per hundred, but if you wish them free, you can have them upon application.
3. We earnestly ask you to heed the request-of the General Committee with reference to Easter Sabbath. Give us the spectacle, this year, of twenty-four thousand Sabbath-schools celebrating the resurrection of Jesus, and then plan-
ning, and praying, and giving, as in very presence of their Risen Lord, for the conquest of the world to bim. Think of it! There are 250,000 Sabbath-school classes! One "Willing Worker" card filled up with subscriptions, as an extra contribution by each class, would more than make the increase asked for by General Committee. What a victory!
What an assurance it would be to the world, lying in sin and wickedness, that the Church has not furgotten her Lord's
ed met $^{\text {q9 }}$
12
P円NNINSUUA MAETFIODIST, JANTUAEX 12,
feninsula dethoolist,

## T. MULCER THOMAS,

WILMINGTON, DEL
OFFICE, 604 MARKET STREET.

## TERES OF SUBSCRIPTIOR

 5


The Gopelin int Land for December bai

So says Dr. Gracey in the Northern. We take pleasure in endorsing this cons mendation, in the interest of all our readers. As a repectory of fresh and com-
prehensive missionary intelligence, this monthly magazine is of great value, The full reports in this number of the late full reports in this number of the late
session of the General Missionary Committee, from the minutes of that voudy, allord most interesting and instructive reading, in reference to the great work, which our ascended Lord hans com ted to those who bear his name.
Forty-eight quartu pages a mouth, at 15 cents a month, or $\$ 1.50$ a year; fire copies and over to one address, $\$ 1.00$ a Do not send orders for Mixsionary Do not send orders for Minsionary
Periodicals to Phillips \& Hunt, and do not enclose such orders, in letters sent to Phillipe \& Hunt. All checks and pustoffice orders should be wede paya-
ble to "Gospel in All Lands," and all ble to "Gospel in All Lands," and all
orders addressed to Grspel in All Lands, orders addressed tu Grospel in
805 Broad way, New Yurk.

## The Conference News, Harrisburg, Pa,

 transfers to its columns, Dr. Murray's article, entitled "Love fenst Fragments," as published in the Pexisscla Metiodist of Dec. 15th. Brother Wilcos odist of Dec. 15th. Brother Wilcor
knuws a good thing when he sees it, and his readers are correspondingly edified.
Our Youth is a very attractive weekly paper of sixteen pages, published by our Church for "Young People and their Teachers," Rer. J. L. Hurlbut, editor, and is worthy a place in every family. Its contents are fresh, entertaining, and
instructive, with a healchful, moral, and religious tone. Our "Young People
and their Teacheri"" will be wiser and and their Teachers" will be wiser and
beiter, fir its regular perusal. 81.50 per year; J. Miller Thomas, 604 Market
St., Wilmington, Del.

Dr. McCauley's Salary. In the Penisstla Metholist Dec. 25th, we refierred to Dr. Himes' re fusal to carry out the orders of the Trus. Lees in reference to the salary of the re-
tiring Prexident. At their recent meeting, this recusancy was properly rebuked, and by a vote of the Board, the treasurer was instructed to fay at once, all that was
due Dr. MeCauley in date; and hereafter to pay bim regularly, as the other salaries were paid. The Buard also directed, that the loans which Dr. MeCauley had made on necount of College in.
provementa, should lwe prompety paid.

Harrisburg (Pa.) District Record makes its second anmuel appearance with the close of 1888 . Ten of its twelve pages are filled with interesting, original arti cles on church work, which are illustrated with attractive wood-cuts. It is published by Rev. H. C. Pardse, presiding elder of that district.

Delaware Blble Society. At a meeting of the mavagers of thi organization, beld in Fletcher Hall
Friday the fth iust., it was reeolved to undortake a thorough caavas of New Castle County ucluding the city of Wilraington, with a view of securing for every family willing
of the Word of God.
Rev. Win. E. Tombinson of the Wil. mington Cunference, and Rev. W. W. Camp bell of the New Custle Preshetery,
were selected as colporters. Theze genthetuen will promptly begin their work, and i,roeecute it with all reasunable dilwas wade some three years ago

We record the following with sincere regret. The infamous and esul ame body destroying business of dram-selling should never bave the sanction of law. We
are glad to see Tangier, Va., stand firm for the right in this contest, as she so nobly in the war of the rebellion. Tre local option elention is the Third dis-
trict of Accomac county. Va., took place on Saturday, and resulted in, n victory for
license Onancock and Accomac Court Honse
mave 203 maiority in

 district voted against licenso
ago by n large majority. The
are surprised at their defent.

## Rev. Fielder Israel.

Lnst Saturday morniug's brought to the nany friends of this genof his death by his own baurl, the previous day.
when was on boardilesteamer Marylan when sle was burued a few roontlis age and the nervous shock attondant upon his
narrow escape, it is conjectured, preciptated a mental conditiou in Mr. Irraple act was possible. Mr. Israe? Baliner Cins a member Che Baltimore Conference, and his wif
danghter of Rav. Jan:es Cadden, of he same body. In the spring of 184 he was receivel on trind in that Conferwheces in the itiveraut work until 1861 when he lucated. He subsequently be-
came a minister aundg the Unitarians, aud we understaud, took high rank among them, as he had among us He was pastor of the Unitari.w church since 1876. has served the First Uuitur inn Church in Salem, Mass. He was
burn in Baltimore, Md., in $18 ッ 7$, burn in Baltimore, Md., in 1827 , and
in the late civil war was a staunch sup ported of the National cause.
He was a proninent member of the of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. After funeral services at his late resi-
dence, the 7h inst., his horly wis remover ed to Baltimure, fur interment in hi native city.

Dickinson College
Thurslay morning of latt week, the
Trustees of this Institution met in Phil. adelphia, Pa., in splecial sension, ceise and act upon the repurt of a colnJultee, the whom had been referred last for the presidency of the college. Thi commithee consisted of the following on B. Fiske, representing the Aust sey Conference, John B. Storm, Plitadel phia, John A. J. Creswell, Wilmington,
D. H. Carroll, Baltimare, oon Mitchell, Central Penosylognin their meeting the previous evening, they George E. Reed, D. D., pastor of Trini y Metholist $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{i} \text { iniciopal Church, New }}$ haven, Conn., as a suitable person to fil his responsible position. This nomina of the Buard the next day, meeting Reed was elected without diseent.
Of the forty members of the $\mathrm{B}_{0}$ thirty-three were present, and the unan mity with which this action was taken Andrews, Hurst, and Fuse were present
and spoke in commendation of the char acter, und abilities of the candidate. Dr. Reed was born in Brownswille, Maine, March 29, 1846. Removing to
Massachusets in early life with bis widMassachusetts in early life with his widowed mother, he grew up to manhood
under the discipline of straitened circumstances. Yet he managed to conplete a course of study in Wesleyan University, graduating in ———, at the head of his class. At the age of twenty four, he was received on trial in the Providence (now the New England Southern) Conference, and was at once appointel to Willimantic, Conn. After three years in this important charge, he was assigned to Danielsonville, a charge of similar rank in the same state; and at the end of another three years' term, Conference, and stationed at Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, with perhaps the largest membership of any church in that Conference. Here he had a omst uccessful pastorate of three years, from 1875 to 1878 , and a second one of simihar success from 1884 to 1887, having beel reappointed to that charge after ford, Cunn., and Nostrand Avenue Brouklyn, successively. He is now in rrinity charge in the city of New Haven, Cona. Of these nineteen years of itin
eraut service, Dr. Reed has spent niue ears with two of the prowivent churches in the city of Brooklyn, and the other years with three churches of cor
ny rank in Connecticut towns.
At the close of his eecond term in Hanson Place, Dr. Reed was tendered a reccption in Dr. Talmage Tabernacle by the people of the city, irrespective of de many distinguished elergymen, who complimented him by attending this levee were Drs. Cuyler and Storrs of the Pres oyterian church.
Dr. Reed is large of stature, and o ne physique ; dignified and courteou hilities are regarded at and platform He is represented as a man of fine execative talents and of great euergy.
It is snid, he could ouly be prevailed to entertain the proposition of the committee favorably, upou their assurand material support of the 'Trustees. We think this is a wise stipulation upon is purl. With such support, a success. oul administration is possible; withou it, or with obstructive and antagonizing Wfluences at work in the Board or in he Faculty, failure is almost, if not quite nevitable. We hope for the sake of the college, the malcontents will not at a persistently sought to handicap his worthy predecessor.
When Dr. Reed joined the Providence Fonference in 1870, the writer was a member of that body, and formed
plenuant ncg:anintance with him.

## We lake great pleasure in commend-

 ing him to the favor of our people bis great success in the pastorate, shall he exceeded by his success as President of Dickinson College. The salary of to 83,000 .World-wide Misslons
The versatility of our genial abd husiastic chaplain McCabe, in devising methors of unsealing the fountains of bencolence, scems equal to any reason-
able exigency. His latest move upon able exigency. His latest move upon the fortifications of indifference, ignorance, and stinginess, under the banner of the Great Commission, and with the
bugle hast, " $\$ 1,200,000$ for missions by collections only," is the mouthly issue from Ness York and Chicago, of an eight page tract crammed full of facts, and figures, and exhortations, that one would think ought to bear down all opposition, and insure such a grand tri-
umpla, as could not fail to inspire singing secretary with new powers of singing secretar
jubilant song.

The December number is emben the with a group picture, repre Evangelical General Assembly which met in Missions in Mexico,
capital of that Republic, in Janual faces we recog capital of that Rear ago. Anong the faces we recor nized the benignant couns Bowman, and senior bishop, Dr. Tho veteran missionder the genial philiam Butler, the found and dike of our Mission in Mexico, that in India.
ndia.
$\qquad$ case, WorldAs we understan un-official publicution; but like the rest of this class of Methodist papers, it is loyal, zealous, and enterprising for Carist and Mats 25 cts . It will be sent to subscribers a a a copy per annum, or any pastor may get dollar ree gratis, for sending ov onscribers. If with the addresses of four subscribers. use every pastor will secure a coply missiouits salient points in his mont ily bendent be ary prayer-meeting, we arest awakened in will find greater interest awake cheerful he cause, aud larger and
If the Church is to raise $\$ 100,000$ eacl month of 1889, "by collections only," here must be an average montbly ad vance of $\$ 2,208 \pm$ on last year's colle tions.
The comparative statement of the Treasurer at New York, shows, that the receipts for November 1888, were $\$ 3$,10,26 less than for the correspoad for December, will show a large difference in favor of tbe current year. Las ributed about 82 cts. per capita ; estimat ing our full numbers at 28,000 . If this high standard is maintained this year, it will be well
be better.

## Preachers' Meetings <br> y our special reporter.

The session of the Preachers' meeting was of more than usual interest
The meeting was called tut. $10.15 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. , by the president, Bro Bryan. Bro. Given led in devotiona service. Bro.
general critic.
After reading the minutes, repor were beard. Bro. Given reported 39 were beard. Bro. Given reported 39
conversions; Bro. Hanna told of the suecessful re-opening at Hurlock's. and highly praised a lecture delivered in hi church by Rev. E. L. Hubbard, Pb. D.; Bro. Cork ran reported his meeting Epworth still in progress,
The order of the day was then taken Hubbard. The "Original Sin," by E subject as thouch author handled his subject as though fumiliar with it. The
essay was discussed by Bros. VanBurkalow and Stengle.
C. Braction of Dr. Todd, the Rev. McAll Missions, of Percetary of the duced, and was allowed to was intrumeeting. Mr. Bracq proved quite the entertaining speaker. His statemeut quite the Mission work in Paris, was thrilling wife commenced work. Mcail and his wife comnenced work in a saloon, with command. Lences of Freach at their 000 attendants at their they had 1,140 held in 45 difterent places services, He also said that France now has 250 . 000 members of Protestant churches, following of 700,000 nominal Protes a ants, and these contributed $\$ 1,000,000$ the cause of Christ last year. $\$ 1,000,000$ Mr. Bracy was unast year.
d to address the meeting for a request our, Jan. 28th
Revs. Albert
Renter were introducder and F. F. Ca Curators reported for Jan meeting gh Church Records, to Jan. 7th, Prun W. G. Koone. Jan. 14 th , a
Adam Sened by Adjourned
Bro. Chandler.
The Method
lled to order by President Bryan, Called to order by A $100^{\prime}$ cock. After singing romptly at $100^{\circ}$ cock. Aruy God," Bro. Otengle led in prayer.

## ppointed general critrc.

 After minutes were read, red five conard. Bro. Collins reporen or eight; versions; Bro. Steugle sever or 215 reBro. Corkran over 300 to date; 215 recived on probation, and meeting Bros. in progress; also reports in progress, Ewing, Handa, and Collins, A question asked by and profitable A question interesting and profiable discussion: "How to direct a penitent, discussion: have reached the point of onfession, repentance, and a faith that confession, riling to save, but not just now? Answers were given by Bros. Scott, Thatcher Grise Corkran, Avery, Han and Stengle. From the answers iven, it is plainly evident, that the eachings of Wesley are still believed and maintained.On motion, the order of the day was On motion, the order church records," taken uf: "Pruning to be opened by Koons. The aper proved to be a live setting forth f tacts; and so pleased the meeting, facts; unoimously resolved to equest its publication in the Peninequest its publicat. The subject was liscussed by Bros. Stengle, Ewing, Thatcher, Curkrau, Collins, VanBurkaow and Bryan.
Bro. Scott speuking to a question of privilege, mentioned the fact that an meetor the promotion of holiness would be held in F
afternoon.
Rev. H. G. Budd, Jr., a student of Dickinson College, was introduced to he meetiug.
Curators reported tor Jau. 14th, Adjourned Anm Stengle.
Adjourned on time; benediction by Rev. H. G. Budd, J

Bulgaria-Where is the Man? I desire to secure, immediately, a Superinraduate of a Methodist Colle. I wish a Methodist Theologicul School. He and of a be more than thirty-five years old. He ought to be able to speak German or French, or


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