# heminsiula 

Pastoral Address by the Cente

To The Methodist People in the United States and Canada-Be loved in the Lord:-The Bishops, minsters, and delegates in the Centenni al Conference of Episcopal Metho-
dism, in scesion in the city of Baltidism, in session in the city of Balti-
more, Md., Dec. $9-17,1854$, greet you more, Md, Dec. ${ }^{\text {as }}$, you in the grace of our God which has made us a people who were not a people, and in the spiritual blessings which have come to us through the achievment wrought upon this continent through the instrumentality of our forms of doctrine and work; and We also sincercly invoke in your bemercy of our Heavenly Father which shall build you up in faith and knowledge, and make you to and righteousness
The history of the first century of
organized Methodism is full of in-
struction. Its lessons are too fresh and impressive to be forgotten, and too numerous to be described. They are in terwoven with our most sacred experiences; they touch the springs of ou thoughts and feclings, and enter into our daily activilies, while their influ-
ence affects our domestic, social, and ence affects our domestic, social, and
business relations not less than our inner and spiritual life. In reviewing them we gratefully acknowledge
the good hand of our (iod, which has the good hand of our (iod, which has
been upon our fathers, and has not been upon o
forsaken us.
The numerous papers read before this Conference, and which will be civen to public, so fully record the
Jessons of our history, and with such force and clearness. that nothing regive such prayerful considerations to give such prayerful considerations to which have marked the steps of our advancement through the century as justify and demand
Permit us, to remind you, dear brethren, while we extend hearty congratulations upon the success of the past, and express the profound-
est conviction that even nobler and grander achievments await us in the future, that the mission given us by providential allotment is not yet ac-
complished. To us the caution is still complished. To us the caution is sten on the armor rejoice as he that putteth it off." Our work is not done The thousands gathered into the
kindom of God through our labors are but the forerunners of the mult that thrill and gladden our hearts to lay are but the proph if ope tr umphs in store for us if we prove wor
tiny our calling. All history is prophe $y$, and the results secured in the pas prove what may be gained in the fu been honored of (iod, and yielded the rich blessings in which we rejoice, rich blessings in which we rejoice,
are entitled to the respect due their merits, and deserve to be continue in use till their efticiency is exhaust superiority is proven periment
forget that hitherto Natholists have been distinguished by the emphasi they have given to the essential doc history the truths relat ing to God, to moral government, to havertality to eternal tained and as serted with great distinctness, and that we have held in common with al and divine authority of the Scriptures, he divine origin of the Church, the vocation of the ministry, the value of the ing to the New Testament standard and that yet, beyond all these points,
w
cusn made conspicuous the heinatonement, the universality
provisional redemption, the freedom
of the will, and the freeness of grace
Not one of these can be discarded or distorted without marring the scheme But even these found the gospel however these foundation truths
the demands of the soul, and never could have produced the phenomena of Methodist life and history There are other doctrines to be em-phasized-doctrines which relate to salvation applied, as well as provided periences of the soul in its emergence ont of the darkness and death of sin These light and life in righteousness rallying cry of Methodism in the pas and must be in the future-they ar repentance, faith, justification, adoption, the witness of the Spirit, sanc tification, and Christian perfection. all our joys and hopes, our inspira tion and zeal, and upon these ar built all our special forms and mean of grace, our charities, our benevolen-
ces, and our Connectional institu tions. These doctrines, above all others, have given tone, and shape and spirit to the organism, and de-
termined its work and place in his tory. Take from Methodism these emphasis piven then
them with lifeless forms or overla
nies, or har them and
speculations concerning the mode of the divine'procedure in them, or con
fuse them by any conceivable depart ure from their simplicity so that the creed, unverified in the soul a then our glory is departed foreve We therefore plead with yout breth Church, and its power to convert th people, and spread scriptural holiness
hold fast these doctrines as they came from the fathers, as they appear the Scriptures, and as they have been Church in past ages.
We would also be indulged in been but little troubled with heres in her ranks. Troubled with heresy dency which suggests watchfulness There is a spirit of inquiry abroad strained. Under the guise of liber ality and of loyalty to Christ men strike at the foundations. Without
intending evil, the inexperienced ar captivated by the sound of pleasing words, and call for restatements of
cstablished truths. We only remind you that whatever restatement tends nature into the sphere of grace, or to give to the unaided powers of the Spirit of God alone can impart, is to tial corruption of human nature i one of the sternest facts in the uni soul without Christ must lje insisted apon as a crucial doctrine. There is salvation in none other. Give no
place to any new philosphy, however figure of speech or rehellion against a figure of speec
We remind you, brethren, that mote holiness. This end and aim enters into all our organic life. Holi ness is the fulness of life, the crown the Church. It is not a sentiment. wrought in the heart, the culmina tion of God's work in us, followed by consecrated life. In all the border of Methodism the doctrine is preach
d, and the experience of sanctification is urged. We beseech you, brethren
stand by your standards on this sub
ject. Our founders rightly interpreted the mind of the Spirit and gave us the truth as it was in Jesus. Let us
not turn from them to follow strange lights, but rather let us believe their testimony, follow their example, and seek purity of heart by faith in the cleansing blood, and then, in the on unto perfection.
you value the souls that brethren, a and dearest to you, maintain family religion. The holiest sanctuary on Church the Christian hool can do the work of the home or become an adequate substitute for the influence of piety in the houschold. See to it that With sound instruction let the hand of restraint be employed, yet with such firmness and gentleness as to
win and help the children, as well to hold them in subjection to author ity. Guard well their reading. vide freely as you may be able tha strengthen them in a virtuous life; but spurn the vile, and give it neith over their amusements. Let them learn that all really necessary recrea tions are consistent with religion
though not to be sought for their own though not to be sought for their own ment, or innocent exhilaration and comfort. Teach the children to lov the Church. Show them that you House of God and the gate of heaven,
as divine in its origin and its ends, in its doctrines and sacraments, i
its life and spirit. Speak of it al ways with respect and sympathy, and cherish its honor as a precious jewel.
Study its genius and history, become
familiar with its ts form and discipline work and Connectional institutions affections and a cheerful support Rejoice in its prosperity and lament your own. In this way only can you Church of your choice, and lend them to appreciate its efforts to do them good.
A spiritual Church without a Sabbath is an impossibility. God has to rest and worship. The law enjoining its observance is both positive and moral, imbedded in the decalogue, enforced in the New Testament, practice of the Primitive Church a positive institution. It is needed by all the toiling millions of earth less value, and to the professional man and the man of business, with
nerve and brain strained to the utmost tension, it comes as a benedic dispensable
physical and moral recuperation it is imperiled by the sordid claims of mammon, and the no less imperithe Church to stand up in the firmness of her God-given might to withwould destroy this pillar of our Christ-
an civilization. We ask first of al that in your own personal conduct Remember the sabbath-day to kee it holy," Make the holy
all the light anden. Gather into living faith. Be joyful in the Lord Put away all secular thoughts and
conversations, secular reading and work, and let the day be sacred to spiritual exercises and refreshments, and to works of charity and necessity We beseech you, as Christian people, to stand like a wall of adamant a of the Lord;

The pointed utterances of this Cen tennial Conference on all those ques tions of morality and reform which thoughts of the people a commended the people are earnestly commended to your prayerful atten tion. Methodism cannot afford to the battle against profanity, licen tiousness, andintemperance, or what
mourn. Her voice is for war against every thing that dishonors God or af she has given clear and emphatio testimony against the liquor traffic patio there be no faltering in this purpose. as to methods wisdom and prudence tion with all whose plans accord with Christian principles, and yet we most earnestly insist that the ultinot fall short of constitutional prohibition of the traflic in the States and in the nation. The facilities afforded for easy divorces in many of the
States furnish just cause for alarm. Polygamous practices in our'Territor ies merit the righteous indignation
of an outraged people, and yet the a buses of the essential ideas of mar on our sutut be avorce law tered in our courts, fall but little i any below the abomination of Mor purificatiou of public sentiment on this subject. As Christians we must
stand upon the law of the New Teswith the looser opinions and prac tices which have become so fearfully prevalent in our times. The sacred institution of God must bo maintained, and our undivided influence stand on the solid ground of the Holy Scriptures, to beat back the floot-tide of licentiousness which threatens to rame-work of our social life. Every interest of morality and religion is Let not our efforts relax till ou Church sta
Not least among the evils we deplore as Methodists is the spirit of strife and division which, we are sor-
ry to say, is not yet wholly eradicated yy to say, is not yet wholly eradicated
from our Zion. Far be it from us to pronounce every division of the doubtless some providential orderin of Christendom, yet the multiplica tion of separate Churches on trivial grounds is not to be encouraged. We are happy to believe that the period
of dissensions is well-nigh over. We rejoice in the rising spirit of fraterni ty which promises much for the fu From this time on ward our principal rivalries should be to excel in good rorks. We congratulate ourcanadian ttended their movements for unit ing the forces of Mcthodisn
Dominion. May their highest antic pations lue fully realized! IVe of the in consolidation, but we should not keep the unity of the spirit in th bonds of peace.
he geculiaritics of to obsere that are still cherished in the hearts of so many of our people. Customs change Circumstances modify prudentia usages, but the essential features of our system abide in their integrity feasts, happy experiences, all hold their places in our Churches. Our system is a growth. Additions come to it as
necessity requires. The lyceum, the
sociable, the library the reading clubs and leagues, all indicate the expan sion of our social life and the readiness with which we adapt means to worthy ends. All these things all for the sympathy and care, and the guiding hand of pastors and experi for righteousness pomes whose lore or righteousness goes out hol concern for the spirituas and moral developement of the yolong. Fere ar could not could not command. We pray you anselfish all thes in spirit of means of grace indeedt andi helps heliness. grace inceed, and helps to fou stand to day yshere the fathers They were low down in the valley then circumscrioed onty men they looked upward. Youstand up rospe mountain top, vith boundes prospects on every side. Before the world lies at your feet. The natrons pand your coming Will your reor the conquest of all lands for Chris has begun. The roice of the Lord ids us go forward. We gate not ac cept a secondary place. With our and culture, with our sacial power and our vast numbers, we must have
large share in the world ${ }^{\text {r }}$. a large share in the world's evangeli bilities are our responsibilities. Wo hold ous place and power for God and himself." We inherit ous privileges Shall me mo wo the our them Will we sunday schy our heritage? the greatness of their calling? Will ur greatness of their calling? Will f their opportunities? Will our age it cteserves. Will our educationnspiration? In a word shald the hrobbings of new life be felt in all lepartments of our Connectional a encies? Surely not, unbess we are aur social power, and all our enflu ence, and all our sympathy and zeal or arnest. Think on these things And the God of all grace, who hath called us into his eternal glory by ered amhlie, make yols perfeet lish, strengthen, settle you. To him

The Church Army in England is an organization resembling tho Salation Army, but is comnected with he Established Church. It has just helel its first Annual Conference in Manchester. Very encouraging relyle leader oftio Arms, stated that its officers were go ing into the midst of poor working less and indifferent. It was estima ted that there were between four housand and five thousand active members of the Army working in his way for Christ, and there were : thousand persons waiting for confir mation, all of whom were total abstainers, and reacly speakers for the Saviour. In their ranks wero re claimed drunkards, rife beaters, gamblers, and the like. The income last year was a little over $£ 2,500$ from regular subscriptions; but the working people had given in pence and half pence, considerably over $£ 4,000$. The Bishop of Manchester presided at one session and expressed his approval of the work of the Army.Exchange.

PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1885.

## Tin enperause.

 Oh! uss iotithere spirit of wine. if thou hast to name tie town
the devil. Shakercoure

## Current Opinion.

man who has lately opened whisky-shop in this country, called on us the other day to advertise for him, and let the people know where they could get their Christmas wisky. We told him in very courteous language that we had often in the past declined to take such advertiseing as that, and we would still decline it ; and we learn that he is very much offended at us. He has the privilege to be offended at us if he wants to, and we have the privilege to refuse to be a party to a transacion which robs men of their reason, sorrow and suffering to innocent persorrow and suffering to innocent
sons.-Sparta (Tenn.) Expositor:

## Drunkards $\begin{gathered}\text { Shall } \\ \text { Wives. }\end{gathered}$

An excellent prohibition law, though it be under German principality. We know of some Republies in which its enactment would do more good than harm. At Weldeck a decree has been issued that no lj cense to marry will hereafter be granted any individual who is addieted to drunkenness; or, having been so, he must exhibit full proofs that he is no longer a slave to this directed that in every report made by the ecclesiastical, municipal and police authorities upon petition for licence to marry, the report shall distinctly state whether either of the matrimonial connection is addicted to intemperance, or other wise.Bolton Mail.
lspatcamos of Dmink.-An old toper of sixty called on a doctor to get a remedy for inflamed eyes. The doctor told him he thought he could cure him, but it would be necessary for him to leave off drinking entirefly. "Then farewell, eyes!" said the infatuated drunkard.

Degradation of DrenkenceseThere is no sin which doth so deface God's image as drunkenness; it disguiseth a person and doth even unman him. Drunkenness makes him have the throat of a fish, the belly of al swine, and the head of an ass. the extinguisher of reason, the shipwreck of chastity, and the murder of conscience. The cup kills more than the cannon: it causes dropsies, than the cannon: it causes dropsies,
catarlar, apoplexies ; it fils the eye catarrhs, apoplexies; it fills the eye
with fire, and the legs with water, with fire, and the logs with water,
and turns the body into a hospital (T. Watson).

Recent decisions in Illinois are to the effect that a liquor-seller cannot shield himself behind the plea that he did not know his customer was drunk or a minor, but must know that he is sober, or of age, as the case may be. The burden of proof in such nefarious business ought to be placed on the seller.

Liquor licenses are to be put al ten thousand dollars each ley the new Council of Senoia, Ga.

The New York Tribune recently stated that "one in twenty of the inhabitant of this country are rendcred idle and incapacitated for pork through the liquor traffic; and these,
if not idle, would, at ordinary wages, earn $\$ 2(0 ;)(00 ;(0) 0$ annually. -Exchange

## 

Educate Aright
In his evening prayer a little boy asked God to bless the poor children Afterward his mother said to him "How will you help God to bless the poor children?
He replied:
"If I had a thousand cakes, I would five them some after I had eaten all I wanted."
"But you have not got a thousand cakes; what will you do?" said his mother.
"I will give them some bread," he replied.
"But the bread
"I will earn some
mme bread," he said.
"You, he said. you do with that that ; so what $\pi$ il help the poor?" asked his mother After thinking a moment he plied:
"I have seven cents; I will give four. Will that do?"
This was educating the child give in the right way. -Early Dor

Beautiful Verses About God.
Some time ago a little boy in connecticut, less than eight years old who was greatly interested in the mission circle to which he belonged was taken ill. One day he ask ed for his bank in which he kept his pennies. On receiving it he pour ed them out on the bed and among them was a scrap of paper. "What ul verses about Good," said he, "and I want the heathen to have them." The child died soon after, but the story of his wish for the heathen got into print, and was seen by a lady missionary, a Baptist, in China. Her mother heart was touched by the
incident, and she sent to America for incident, and she sent to America for
the "beautiful verses," translated the "beautiful verses," translated
them into Chinese, and the Presbterian missionary set them to music. Then they were published in a Chinest magazine for children. By and
by a Congregational Sunday school by a Congregational Sunday school
here in America heard how much here in America heard how much
good the verses were doing and sent out twenty-seven dollars to have them published in book form. It is called the Ten Hymns, and has been distribute in over 400 villages in China. None are too young to do some thing for Jesus.-SCl.

## The Broken Commandment

"She's just as mean as she can be! I almost know she peeped when the teacher wasn't looking, else how should she spell the word right and get above me? That isn't all cither. You know that lovely placque down girls as the one I pointed out to you I got money enough. Well, what did she do but go down there after school and buy it herself. I think she's just hateful! So there! Of course she did just to plague me.
Hrs Lane looked through the Mollie talking in. Could that be her Mollie talking in such a way, and about the very friend with whom she
had walked arm in arm to schorl had walked arm in arm to school hat morning?
"Come in, Mollie, I wish to speak with you."
The voice was quiet, but Mollie started. She had meant her words for Minna Armstrong's ear, and felt ashamed to know that mamma had overheard them. She entered the sitting room half dreading a reproof "an you recite the command its, dear?"
mamma had not heard the talk 'Certainly. Don't you remember I learned,

## "Which on

 just broken?""Oh, but mamma, you see I didn't bear false witness. Every word I said was true, only I guessed about the peeking."
peeking. "But don't mean the false witness one. You have heard of
Listen to what he says;
'He that filches from me wy good name Robs me of that which not enriches him And makes we poor indeed.' "Why. Mamma Lane, you surely do not-you cannot mean, 'Thou shalt not ste
"That is just what I do mean. know you would not take a penny or even a pin which was not your own but a person's good name is more to its owner than good wealth.
of this, child, when tempted to speak of this, child, when tempted to speak
ill of any one and remember the comill of any one and remember the com
mandy walked away thoughtfully Stealing had always seemed to her so mean and low! She had thought her friend almost a thief for finding the way to spell the word. Now, she could only think of
There mas a ring at the bell. A boy handed her something wrapped in tissue paper, and a little note bearing her n
said:

## said: "Dr

"Dear Mollie: i am so sorry i spelt the word rite. I never knew before there was any i in business or i would not have put it in. Here is the plat you wanted. i bought it with my own money for you. Less be friends just the same, and i wont get a

JINN:."
take Mollie many minutes to put on take Mollie many minutes to put on
her things and run over to Jenny's house. And you will not be sur prised to hear that the next day they went to school arm in arm just as usual. I think after that, Mollie was
always more careful how she formed judgments, and what she said about her friends.-S. S. Advocate.

## Youth and Age.

A funny thing 1 heard today

Still lacks a month of eight
And through the open play-rooun door,
II heard the elder say:
"Lilt, run downstairs and get my doll,
Go quick, now -right a way!
And Lillie said- (and I agreed
That May was hardly far ir)-

"But, Lillie," urged the elder one,
"Your little legs, you know, re youngerer than mine are, child And so you ought to go!'", Nichols

The Christian Advocate says: Win on, the inventor of the sewing-maWilson," after the "Wheeler and Wilson," after having long been a common drunkard, wandering about in rough garments, dilapidated shoes, and a slouched hat, his gray hair strangling beneath it, has been put in the insane-asylum, a hopeless bear prosperity than manhood to rent the means of it" earn it or in-

Rev. C. F. Reid the M. E. Church South binary of compelled to return to this country rom China, owing to ill health.

Mr. Moody proposes to found a ion college for the instruction of preachers and Bible readers, to cost
$\$ 200,000$.

Church Benevolences in Rev. John A. B. Wilson, Y. Young, The following table prepared similar tables by Rev: J. We en collectEider of Salisbury District, after similar in each charge, for the seven cork. shows the amount given per mender for aggressive evangel support inions ordered by the General chows the amount of pastor to the right The first column to the res and bishop. The second column cluding the presiding mergers including probationers. T ions added together, shows the number given per member to the seven college. The last column and by and by the figures the number of blanks; if a blank occurs ted. The colthe right shows the Church or Sunday School is during the last four try collection in either church the rank of each charge during the laded.
mss on the left hand shows the rank each has advanced .......................

## g <br>  <br> The average pastoral support in the Wilmington Conference is $\$ 826$.




Grace, Wilmington
Sassafras,
Fairmount,
Middletown, -
St. Pails, Wilmington,
Asbury,
Odessa,
Port Deposit,
Smyrna,
Frederica,

| 15 | Frederica, |
| :--- | :--- |
| 20 | North East, |
| 39 | Chincotague, |

Union, Wilmington,
Elton and Crouch's Chapel, Tangier,
Still Pond,
Mt. Salem, Wilmington,
Dover,
Salisbury
Snow Hill,
New Castle
Crisfield,
Newark and Wesley,
Millingto
Laurel,
Milton,
Holland
Deal's Island,
IRidgeville
Newport,
lewes,
Royal Oak, -
Bethel and Glasgow,
St. Peter's and Q
St. Peter's and
Sudlersville,
28 Cecilton,

| Rebury |
| :--- |
| Easton |

Crape,
St. Micha
Kent Islam
Red Lion,
Smith's Is
St
Smyrna Circuit,
Scott, Wilmingt
Mt. Pleasant,
Greensborough
Chester,
Cambridge
Cambridge
Princess Anne,
Mt. Lebanon
11 Mt. Lebanon
83 Delmar,
Seaford,
Cherry Hill,
Accomac,
Beck
Beck with,
Federalsbur
Quantico,
Dorchester,
Elk Neck,
Felon,
Fell Ne
Fulton,
Zion,
Christian
Cestover
Westover,
Delaware
Epworth, Wilmington,
Brandywine,
Cumber
Leipsic,
Berlin,
Queenstown
Chesapeake City,
Hillsboro,
93 Newark
Harrington,
Georgetown
3 Farmington
93 Charleston
55 Galesburg
${ }_{80}^{63} \begin{aligned} & \text { Sit. George's and Summit } \\ & \text { Rising Sun }\end{aligned}$
[Finished on fifth page.]

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## dhe sunday \$ dhool.

Paul Going to Jerusalem

## lesson for jan. 25, 1885.-Acte 21:

BY REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U.E. N. [Adipted from Zion's Horald.] Goldex Tert: "The will of the Lord be
from mhetus to tyre (1-6).
Came to pass that after . . . gotten jrom them-R.V.,"A nd when it came to pass that we were parted from them;" in the more expressive Greek, "had torn ourselves away from them," i.e., from the Ephesian elders at Miletus. The "we" were" besides Paul, Luke Trophimus, Aristarchus, and possibly others, who started with them from Greece, or joined him ein route. And had launched - R. V., "had set sail." Came . . . unto Coos (R. Cos) - a small Agean island, off Corty miles south from Miletus, famous for its wine and silk; for its temple of Æsculapius, and as the birthplace of Hippocrates, the physician and Apelles the painter. It was renowned at that time for its school of medicine. Its modern name is Stanchio. Rhodes - the land of roses, an island, with a city of the same name, off the coast of Caria, and about fifty miles southeast of Cos. See below. Patara-on the Lycian coast, forty miles cast of Rhodes, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo, which rivaled that of Delphos.

There was a proverb that "the sun shone every day in Rhodes." From its unrivaled situation, lying as it does on the verge of two of the basins of the Mediterancan sea, it has always been an emporium for the eastern and western trades. It posscssed a great temple to the sun, and
was famous as the site of the Colossus, one of the seven wonders of the world, a gigantic figure of brass be striding the entrance to the inner harbor, over 100 feet high, and admitting the largest ships of the time to sail between its legs. It stood fiftysix years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. Centuries later, in Saracenic times, the fragments of this prostrate image were sold to a Jew, who loaded nine hundred camels with them. Rhodes was successively held by the Romans, Saracens, Greeks. and Turks, being wrested from the latter by the Knights of St . John of Jerusalem, who held it till 1522, when the Turks recovered it after a year's siege and the loss of 90,000 men-the Knights withdrawing to Malta (From various sources).'
2.3. Finding a ship sailing overR. V., "having found a ship crossing which they had been sailing, either reached her port of destination at Pa tara, or was to coast along Pamphylia and Cilicia. Paul was fortunate in finding a vessel just ready to sail direct to Tyre, 340 miles from Patara. Set jorth-R. V., "set sail." When we
had disencerd Cyprus-R. V., "when' we had come in sight of Cyprus." They would naturally lay their course so as to sight the snowy peaks in the southwest of this island, and leave it
on the port hand. Syrin-the Roman province: of which Phounicia and Palestine formed a part. Tyre-the famous, but then much decayed, capital of old Phonicia. Antioch and Ciesarea had outstripped it in maritime importance.

And finding disciples-R. V., "and having found the disciples,' who, from the Greek term nsed, had to be sought out, and were probably few in number. Philip the evangelist may have preached in Tyre and founded a church, or it may have been started by those who were scattered abroad "as far as Phœnicin," in
the persecution which followed Stephen's martyrdom(Acts 11::19): Tarried there seven days-as at hroas,
afterwards at Puteoli. It has been conjectured that a desire to pass Sunday with the brethren and partake of the srcrament of the Lord's Supper, caused Paul to make a week's tarry in these places. Who eaid to Paut
R. V., "these said to Paul." Through the Spirit.-Premonitons were divinely given to them of the danger which awaited Paul in going to the Holy City. That he should not go up to Jc-rusalem-R. V., "that be should not have been a divinely-arranged trial for Paul's faith that these warnings should meet him at every important step of his journey. The Holy Spirit testified in every city that bonds and imprisonment awaited him.
"The Spirit had testified to them that a fate full of suffering awaited Paul in Jerusalem; and this, in their loving, zealous care, they took as a valid warning to him, not to go to Jerusalem. Bnt Paul himself was more fully and correctly aware of the will of the Spirit; he was certain, in spite of the bonds and sufferings which the Spirit made known to him from city to city, that he must go to Jerusalem (Meyer)."

Went our: way-R. V., "went on our journey." With wives and chil-dren-the first distinct mention, according to Baumgarten, of children, in alluding to a Christian church. Paul mnst have made a deep impression upon the Tyrian disciples in that brief week, to have been thus attended, on his departure. Out of the
city-beyond the walls. Knceled down city-beyond the walls. Knceled down
on the shore andprayed.- R V., "kneeling down on the beach, we prayed." This prayerful and tender parting occured probably not far from the gangway of the departing ship. When we hadtaken leare of one another R. V., and bade each other farewell R. V.,
on board the ship;" possibly the ship
on which he had come to Tyre
2. From pronemais to cesarea(7-9).
7-9 Finished our course-R. V-, "Gin-
ished the voyagc." Came to Ptolemais -R. V., "arrived at Ptolemais," about thirty miles south of Tyre, the ancient Accho, the modern Acre. The name Ptolemais was given it by Ptolemy Soter, who rebuilt the city after the partition of the Macedonian Empire (3d century B. c.), Paul's sea voyage ended here; the journey to Cæsarea was made by land. Saluted the brethren.-Even Ptolemais had its fitle church, though there is no re cord of its founding. The next day-
R. V., "on the morrow." We that were of Paul's company.-R. V., "omits all but "we." Cwsarea-the Roman capital of Palestine, built by Herod the Great, in honor of C'esar Augustus. Philip the cuangelist-set apart at the
same time with Stephen, when "the seven" were chosen (Acts 6:5), the evangelizer of Samaria; the agent in the conversion and baptism of the Ethiopian treasurer; and the preach. er of the glad tidings in many of the Pho:nician cities, about twenty years
before this time. Four doughers, gind,which did prophesy-a mere incident, independent of the history, but illustrating the godliness of Philip,s family, and also the fulfilment of Jocl's prophecy, "I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy," etc. These daughters were not nuns, ried.
"The word "evangelist," which comes from the same Greek root meaning "Gospel." means "a herald of good tidinge." In Eph. 4: 11, the evangelists are enumerated side by side with apostles, prophets, pastors, etc. Their functions did not consist in the exe-
oversight of churches, but in preach ing the Gospel. They were not a dis tinct order of church officials. Dea
cons, presbyters, and apostles might all exerciso evangelistic functions. Timothy was exhorted to do the work of an evangelist ( $2 \mathrm{Tim} .4: 5$ ) They acted independently of, but were assistants to the apostles. They us was the first to restrict the term to the authors of the Gospels (Howson and Spence).
3. theprophect of agabus (10-14).

10, 11. Tarried there many daysbetter "some days." He had still a bout nine days before Pentecost in which to reach Jerusalem, and his journey thither of seventy-five miles could be easily made in two or three days; A certain prophet. . Agabusthe prophet who predicted the famin in the days of Claudius Cæsar (Acts
11; 28). Taking Paul's girdle-the waist sash, or cord, which confined the garment in walking or other exercise, Bound his own fcet and hands - a dramatic action, propbetic of what awaited Paul. Thus far the
prophecy had been indefinite-"perils;" now it becomes specific. shall the Jeurs bind, etc.-See verse 33 The Jews did not themselves bind Paul, but he was "bound with two chains" as one of the means of quiet ing the tumult, and he would not
have been so bound save for Jewish hostility: they were, therefore, prac tically the agents in the transaction. Deliver him
ans.
Id T have many instances in the Old Testament of similar symbolical prophecies; as the horns of iron of
Zedekiah, when he prophesied before the kings of Judah and Israel (1 Kings $22: 11$ ): the walking naked and barefoot of Isaiah (Isa.20: 2-3) the marred linen girdle of Jeremiah
(Jer. 13:4-9); the iron pan of Ezekiel (Ezek,
Spence.
12-14. Besought him not to go-the
dissuasious of Christian affection, on the part not merely of Paul's companions, but also of Philip's family. Peter attemped to dissuade his Lord (Matt. 16: 22). What mean ye weep and to break mine heart?-R. V "What do ye, weeping and breaking my heart?"-the tender remonstrance of a sensitive but determined spirit.
Ready .. . die . . jor Jesus.-Says Ready .. "die . . . jor Jesus.-Says
Whedon: "They saw the danger and the death; he saw also the duty. Had they seen, even for themscives, the same duty and the same cause, doubtless they too, like him, would have moved on to
danger and to death; for it is a company of rare spirits who are here clustered around this holy apostle." The will of the Lord be done-not the fatalism which says, "What is to be will be," but the blesserl resignation and submission which the Lord's prayer inculcates, in its "Thy will be done!"
"Expressions of tenderness among friend,s are proper. Tears may be inevitab!e at parting from those whom
we love. But such expressions of tenderness and love ought not to be allowed to interfere with the convictions of duty in their minds. If they have made up their minds that a certain course is proper and have resolved to pursue it, we ought neither to altempt to divert them from it, nor to distract their minds by our remonstrances or our tears. We should resign them to their convictions of
what is demanded of them with affection and prayer, but with cheerfulness. These remarks apply especially to those who are engaged in the missionary enterprise(Barnes)."

Baltimore has no open saloons or

The Old and the
$1884-1885$.
"Some notable ccclesiastical gatherings were held during the year. The General Conference of the Evangeli cal Alliance at Copenhagen was a successful meeting, and made a good impression on the country in which it was held and on the Christian world at large. The Third General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, held at Belfast, Ireland, was a gather ang which deservedly attracted a wide Churches in America held a Conference in Baltimore to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Episcopal Methodism in this country. It was a noteworthy meeting, not merely as representing vast constituency, but as bringing together branches of the Methodist family which were formerly estranged from each other. The Roman Catho ic Plenary Council in Baltimore was a noteworthy event in the religious
history of the year. It was an interesting meeting, not only to members of the Roman Catholic Communion but also to Protestants who are study ing the development of the Roman Catholic system in this country. Of especial interest to Episcopalians during the past year was the centen-
ary of the consecration of Bishop Seabury, the first prelate of their Church in this country. And, though the occasion was one which strictly concerned only a single preacher and a single congregation, a review of the tion of MIr. Spurgeon's fiftieth birth day anniversary, which received pubic notice to an extent not common in the case even of the most famous public men.
The review of the year is, on the whole, encouraging. There has been progress along various lines, and the work of Christ has gone steadily for ward. There has been a concentra tion of attention on the main work

There has been an allaying o sectarian jealousies, not by denying the importance of denominational beliefs, but by engaging the hearts o all more earnestly in battling the common foc. The Kingdom of Christ is growing all the while, and the day is hastening
whole earth.'
"The world is in a state of unrest. Government is menaced ; society is disturbed everywhere by various cle ments of evil. The millennium i not at hand. $A$ race is to be conquered. For this the moral forces of evil must be assailed. There is a part for every one, however humble Universal peace and righteousness
are not to be established by legislation nor by a miraculous lifting of the masses. This is not the divine plan. It is to be by individual preparation and effort, and every soul is charged with a great work, which no one else can do for it. The Church reign individual must precede its cign universal.
It is for the oncoming triumph this Messianic kinglom that we must work and build and pray. The time is to come when every knee shall bow and every tongue confess. When shall that time be? When man wills. Giod does not desire delay. He only suffers it because of the hardness of our hearts. With what weight of weal or wo then is cyery new year changed! If men only felt it more how it would sober the frivolous,
strengthen the weak, give courage to the fearful and brighten the thought of the sad! For the aim and end of
life are defeated unless there be holy, life are defeated unless ther
zealous, unselfigh purnose.

## Let those who want to tante the weetness which lite may be made and noble and helpful, and the good purer and more unselfish, and the will indeed be a Haselfish, and this -Independent.

"One touch of nature makes the world kin." So the slight touch of the button by which the Presidentgave impetus to the vast machin ery of the World's Exposition, touch ed a chord which thrilled throughout the land. It was the signal of re tored brotherhood, of a reunited people, assembled on Southern soil or noble emulation in the arts of peace. We feel as if we were all kin again.-Nashville American.

The schools of this city bear practical testimony to the fact that whipping is not indispensable to good management and obedient, well-dis ciplined pupils. We believe public entiment is opposed to corporal punishment in the common schools, and that it ought everywhere to be abolished as a relic of barbarism re pugnant to to the intelligence of the age.-New Iork World.

The Editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, in his notes about

## 4

Peninṣula Methodisit,



Wilmington. Del.
sumper s

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Wilmington. Del
Hon. Schuyler Colfax--Vice President of the Enited States 1869-is, Thed suddemly at the Onaba Depot, the sixty-6econd year of his age, Mr. Colfax was a native of New York
City, but removed to Indiana when but thirteen years old. At cighteen he became Drputy ('ounty A uditor
for his stepfather at South Bend, for his stepfather at South Bend,
where he studied law. After eeveral where he studied law. After eeveral
vears in prominent positions in his adopted state, he was in $18 i f$ when
only 31 years old, elected to congrse where lie had a long amd bril
liant water, being re-elected for suc cosive terms for fiftem years,
s!ening to atame the dutios of lic Jresident in sos! when feneral
erant beame President. While in Congress, Mr. Colfax was ppeaker of the House for six years. At the close private life, becoming a very successful lecturer, his favorite subject being bam Lincoln."

PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1885.


PROF. .. T. Townsen Zion's Hecald.]
Still, there are drugs that are no proved to be very scrviceable; there are a few remedies which are acknow-
ledged to be specifics. Why not emledged to be specifics. Why not em-
ploy them? Quinine, for instance, ploy them? Quinine, for instance,
is beneficial in cases of poison from malaria; it heads off the chill; why not use it? Your child has the colic; paregoric and peppermint give relief; why not use them? A surgical oper-
ation is to be performed. It is found that ether will throw the patient into a quict sleep. freeing him from
the consciousness of all pain, thus the consciousness of all pain, thus
diminishing the shock and increas. ing the chances for recovery. Why
not administer it? In other words, why not in such cases do as near as when He took the bone from the side of idam, closed up the wound thereof, and
2: 21.)
A notber remarkable discovery has just been made which promises to be
of much service, especially in gery. It is the application of cocain hydrochlorate solution to the part
to be operated upon. For instance, a cataract is to be reanoved from the eyc. Cocaine is applied to the cye
ball; the cye is no longer sensitive to the touch or cut of the surgeon's knife. The obstruction is taken off moved, and the erdinary sensations return. Shall a man, therefore re uatn bind when his blindness is
such as can thus easily be cured, es perially if the mind worker and the his sight?
rejecting all wiorker insists upon sistency will roadire him to say that Paul's advice to Timothy should nev-
or have been given; that nine-tenths of the Mosaic recommendations as
to disease should receive condemnato disease should receive condemna-
tion; that Isaiah's use of the paste of figs and our Lord's use of clay oiatment, and, perhaps, there should
be included the use of water when be included the use of water when
wine was made at the marriage in Cana, and the use of five loaves and two fishes when the five thousand were fed, should all be regarded as pernicious procedures because they countenance the use of visible agenas is claimed, are all-sufficient. already suggested, the ultra position in the Bible, and is contrary warrant of the profoundest principles that life. In a word, is there not a great law holding sway in every realm, that employed for the accomplishment of specific ends? Mas that law been ab age when men can live without eat ing or sleeping! If not then why
shall we not, when malarial not, when sbaking under in nine hundred and ninety-nin cases in the thousand the taking of it makes the sick man better? Wheat and other kinds of food were ordained to feed our bodies and relieve our
hunger. Foods are specifics arainst he gnawings of hunger. We tak them because they arespecifics; why Who shall say that quinine guinine? cocaine is not as much an or that Xow, therefore, in wiew of the conn
, berless failures of invisille agencies, work, and in view of the teachings of the Bible, also in view of nature's emphatic record, why should we lis-
ten, even for a moment, when told to "cast drugs and medicines to the
dogs?"
ness, the une of invisible agencies We begin with the statement that the effects of all remedial agenci are enveloped in mystery.
as true of one school of medicine as as true of one school of medicine as
of another. That is, why certain drugs produce certain results, is problem not yet solved, and perhap never will be. For instance, the patient is feverish. Occasionally an
allopathist and homopathists with allopathist and homorpathists wh out exception prescribe aconite. The effect of this drug, by its paralem, is to reduce the force of the circulation and promote the perspiration. Bu why aconite is followed by these results, no allopathist or homopathist on earth can tell. The fact that such are the effects of aconite, is, for al practical purposes, suflicient to justh-
fy its use. Hence, if it is a fact that mental states canlikewise allay fever then the mind-doctor has a right to be heard before he is bowed out of our presence. He may not be and purposes allay fever, nor regular practitioner to give such ex planation until it can also be ex plained why aconite acts upon the nervous system and allays the burning of the fever-stricken patient. Al that should be asked for are facts. When satisfactory evidence as to facts is presented, then mind influ ence, as suggested, is to have in the healing art an equal chance with aco-

## $\stackrel{\text { nite }}{\text { F }}$

Furthermore, the modern theory f disease and cure will greatly modithe views heretofore held as to this ntire subject. The theory now gen rally held is that it is not the medi cine, but nature, that does the re
storing. Remedies are reduced seem ingly to their lowest terms. Ther s hardly the smell of medicine in the sick room; there are to be seen in many cases scarcely more than a
glass of water, a glass of iced milk, a watchful and skilled nurse. Some eminent and thoroughly educated physicians hold what is called "the nihilistic doctrine as to drugs," and all skilled physicians acknowledge that both drugs and doctors are not nature's masters, but merely her servante. In other words, since there is in man's physical organism an inness, that natural tender from sicksuch slight aids as can be afforded, must be depended upon to afforded, must be depended upon to restore the
patient after the disense has had its self-limited run.
Keeping in mind the co-operation diction from the highest contra skill when saying, that in cases ickness the healing art is now limi ed to the following service: (1) The prevention of certain unfavorable re disease. (3) The palliation arrest of (4) Th tient while the disease is passing through its natural history. (5) The giving of such aid to the patient a These ends as is completerestoration of the medical schaimed by severa by the use of are secured the special support shall be, What largely upon the patient; be, depends ever the condition, he certaint whatfirst of all the most tender nueds nd whatever nourishment nursing safely taken. The kinds of drugs must be left support and restoration physician.
But at this point the euction ars, since mental states and de hopefulness brough cheerfulnces ect physical condition and will af not they, as well as drugs, be may in order to give sup drugs, be used
pard off all fat
The entire discussion at this poin The entir upon facts. hinges, of coublished facts showing here well estables have been efficat that mental stay, in preventing, arrest ing or palliating disease, or in doing whatever else is done by the striking Here follow some very gives as cases, which the Professoleaon, who facts, that of the First Nospitals of Cu visited the various hospith impunity to all sorts of contagious diseases, prove to his generals and not to take that if one is determined not of a paa disease, he will not-that of a tient of Dr. Edward Clarke, on, whose expectationandic result, se cured it from a dose of Dover's powder, administered by him as an anodyne, that of a paralytic, whose faith in Sir Humphrey Davy's skill was great, that the simple placing of hermometer in his mouth the body, tain the temperat. was followed by hisint of Dr. John ery, and that of a patientore woice was for Ware of Boston, whose voice charlaan, who afterwards utterly failed when appealed to, on the return of the disability, Dr. Ware telling her, the failure was owing to her not hav ing as much faith as at first, said 'Now, if you choose, as you sit in the effort,and try withintensełdetermination to speak, you will speak. Try ,' 'I will try,', said the patient. Determined, if will could do it, that there should be will enough, and reddening her cheeks in the struggle, she did her utmost to speak, and her voice
returned and remained with her." In commenting upon this case Dr. Edward Clarke, saye, "In this instance, the will, playing upon the complex vocal apparatus centres of the powerful stimulant, and initiated the process of
Enough has been said to show that mental states and determination are often wonderfully potent in their ef fect upon physical conditions, and that, therefore, there is abundant reason for concluding that they should be turned to important account in restoring to health those suffering from pain and sickness.
Lest, however, undue advantage taken of the foregoing statement add this word: While there can esting and a that there is an inter gation opening to the scientife for inve in this matter to the scientific world and physical states, mental influences are ample reasons ford while there mental therapens for supposing that be made a regular will some da study in all medical colleges, still we have do hesitation in saying that we methods and extravagant claims of those who call themselant claims of tors, should in the mejority doc of these utterly repudiated. Somshould be publicly doctors, so-called prosecuted as frauds." denouced and

The Corner Stone of Silver-
Silverbrook is a small stream in Wilmington, Sorn part of the city in forty or fifty families which some Three or four years ago the settled. nembers Dalbow and Charles Fontion copal Church sbury Methodist oster place as an opening directed to this work. They held their evangelical ring the summer season meetings duded. The and quiteanumber atten
for a chapel, and money was collected and a lot purcharchol was laid, called foundation, after the stream near Silverbook, as located. For want of
which it was delayed, and in which it was was delayed, and in funds meantime, the B. \& O. R took in tended its line of the lot which had its right of way the chapel, but not been purchased foration. The money without remuncra without rem in the hands of the truswas placedin M. E. Church, with tees of Anstions to purchase another lot and secure the deed discipline of the law required by the deces purchased a church. The but after consultation lot as directed, to be too far outside of it was deemed to ber away from the city limits and to the families most interested. The people at Silverbrook, ed difficulties Foster and others, ants, purchased a and lho in the midst of those who third were most rented near by, a she white washed it, man, cleaned the necessary accom put a floor and service, and when the cold weather came on the people entered in, held Sunday School, and meetings for exhortation and prayer. A series of prayer meetings were conducted with the special view of saying souls, which resulted in about 30 conversions, whom I received on pro. bation and organized inte a class, and appointed Chas. Foster leader, Mar. 30, 1884. From this class Bro. Foster was requested to collect monthly, and appropriate the same to the payment of the lot which they had purchased. This plan has worked well, and they have met theirmonthly installments, and will soon have their lot paid for When the time of the probationer expired I received those recommend ed by their leader, into full membership and organized the society with eighteen members, the number required by the law of the State of Del to elect a board of trustees; th proper notice was given, and Edward H. Spencer, Chas. Foster, Matthew Mc(iarvey, Louis Maxwell, Dr. J Simms, of Asbury, and J. L. Walton, T. C. Harris, B. F. Adair, and Alfre Hallman, of Silverbrook, were elected rustees.
In June 1883, the committee apappointed by Asbury Quarterly Conpastor, secured consulting with the John Aecured the services of Rev pastor of Roche, D. D, a forme the chapel, and raised in cash and subscriptions, $\$ 561,40$.
Jan. 8, 1885, the corner stone wa laid by the pastor of Asbury Church, tor of Brandev. E. I. Hubbard, pasRev. Charles Moore M. E. Church, and At this service aore, a local preacher and the amount collection was taken trustees are now reported $\$ 72$. The he work, and hope to have the whith endy for dedication be'ore Cone Thre
very Sabbath, conductes are held centiates of Asbury Church the liare well attended, and the interest

## PENINSULA METHODIST, SATRUDAY, JANUARY 24, 1885.

## Thidmington (eonferatce NEWS.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT - Rco Charlce Hih, P. E., Wrimington, Del. Mt. Pleasant charge, J. W. Hammersly pastor, writes: The usual Christmas entertainment at this charge came off on New Year's Eve, opening with a carrol, sung by the school, and prayer. Appropriate re marks were made by the pastor and superintendent, followed by music, which was tendered by well trained voices. Mrs. Miller read a touching poem on the death of one of the scholars, composed by Miss Hannah R. Weldin. The exercises closed with a cantata-Santa Claus's visit to the Sunday Schnol. The principal characters were "Long Ago" and "Santa Claus," whose appearance and merry words pleased the entire audience. The distribution of candies, $\& \mathrm{c}$, was the last, but, to the children, by no means the least, feature of the evening.
Delaware City charge, T. B. Hunter pastor, writes: By special invitation the official board of our church dined at Bro. Wm. Beck's on Wednesday the 14 th inst. It was one of those occasions never to be forgotten by those who were present. Bro. B. and family entertained us grandly. The evening was spent in social intercourse, singing and prayer, and short speeches by Bros. Beck, Davidson, Alexander, and others. This is one of the grandest official boards in the Wilmington Conference, and the brother who may fall into their hands at the next Conference will find this to be true.
The parsonage was visited on Friday evening of last week by a large number of the members and friends of the Church, who left good and substantial tokens of their kind feeling or the inmates. The pastor and his family appeciate this kindness very much, and take this method of re. turning their thanks to the friends.
North East, Md. In the absence of the pastor, the pulpit of the M. E. Church was supplied by Rev. Prof. W. L. Boswell of Pbiladelphia. Prof. Boswell preached morning and night to large and deeply interested audiences. While here he was the guest of his brother-in-law, Rev. T. Snowden Thomas.
Christiana \& Salem Missionary Day. The editor of this paper, Rev. T. Snowden Thomes, will spend tomorrow, Sabbath Jan. 25, D V with the pastor, Rev. W. M. Green, in the interest of the cause of missions. Mr. Thomas traveled old Cecil circuit with the late Rev. C. J. Crouch in 1850-51, and with the late Rev. Stephen Townsend in 1852-3. Christiana and Salem were two of the eight appointments then forming the circuit.
The revival services now in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church, New Castle, Del., N. M. Brown, pastor, are attended with great interest on the part of the people of the town, the church being crowded nightly. Numbers have professed conversion, and twenty-one persons joined the church upon probation last Sabbath morning.
The revival services at Zion M. E. Chureh, Cambridge, Md., have thus far resulted in several conversions. Meetings are held every night, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. F Bryan.
Rev. R. C. Jones bas been holding protracted meeting in the M. E. church, Port Deposit. The meetings have been well attended. There have been two conversions. Mr. Jones sent a pastoral address to every mem-
then to attend the church services pointed for the dedication of the Hickmantown M. E. church, Denton circuit postponement was necessary The time now fixed is next Sabbath Jan. 25th, and Rev. T. O. Ayres has been engaged to preach the dedicatory sermon. Brothers Davis and Manship commenced a protracted meeting in this church last Sabbath week, which is still going on with increasing interest. A number bave been converted and the altar each evening well filled with anxious penitents.

The church at the Tub Mill will, if the wenther permits, be dedicated on Sunday Jan: 25 th. The Rev. J Willis and others will take part the services.-Milford Chionicle.
Seaford charge, W. Underwood, D. D., pastor, is in the midst of a very interesting revival meeting, and con. gregations large and attentive.
Georgetown charge, P.II. Rawlins, pastor, writes: This charge is in the third week of its revival meeting. On Tuesday night of last week, there - ere eleven penitents at the altar Wednesday night ten and Thursday night, though quite stormy, a good congregation was in attendance and eight at the altar and three conversions. The interest seems to be on the increase, and though there was quite revival last winter, the prospect is good for a successful one this. I am closing up my third year, and things are moving quite pleasantly. At the present, I am suffering from an attack of rhuematism, which at times almost disqualifies me for work, but an trying in the strength of the Master, to stand at my post.

Dover charge, T. E. Nartindale pastor, writes: We had a grand day at our reopening. The Lord gave us a beautiful clear Sunday, and the people came in large crowds and filled the house to overfowing three times. Dr Hunt and Bro. Couch did effective and highly appreciated work. The giving was general and cheerful. We asked for $\$ 5,700$, which fully covers the cost of our improvements, and they gave us $\$ 5,850$, and being so happy over it they raised another hundred still to introduce water into the parsonage. In addition to the complete and beautiful work upon the church, the trustees and the Ladies Mite Society have made many mprovements at the parsonage, hav ing thoroughly painted it entire, put in a cellar heater, and a new roof on the main building. They have all done nobly, and are as they deserve to be, happy.

ALISBUKY DISTRICT.-Rcv.J.
B. Wilson, $P$ E Princes Ane Jd

Rev. E. H. Miller, the esteemed pastor of our church in Sharptown, Md., was very satisfactory pounded Saturday evening, the 10 th inst. The members of his congregation uniting in this successive manifestation of affectionate regard.
The Bible class of the M. E. Sun-day-school, Snow Hill, Md., recently presented their teacher and pastor, the Rev. J. II. Willey, with Scott's complete works, handsomely bound in cloth and gold.Democratic Messenger.

## PERSONAL

The Hon. G. M. Carpenter, a son of a former member of the Provi dence Conference, has been appointed by President Arthur Judge of the United States (lourt of Rhode Island.

The Rev. W. P. Taulbee, elected to Congress from the Tenth Congressional District, Kentucky, is a Methodist preacher of marked ability.

Church Benevolences In the Wilmington Conernoren
[Finixled from recond page.]


Wilmington Conference is $\$ 820$.

Large sums raised for "Building and Improvement," or for "Payment on old indebtedness of church property." No charges are thus marked which raise less for these purposes than the amount of their own pastoral support. Of the 27 charges raising these large sums in the Wilmington Conference, ten at the same time advance in the scale of the collections, ten others decline but little, and seven decline decidedly.

## items.

It is the easiest thing in the world to train up a child in the way he should go; all you have to do is to go that way yourself.-Dr. Lynam $A b$ .
The America Baptist Reflector thinks hat there are 25,000 Baptists in each of three States-Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, that never gave a cen in their lives for missions. It regards this an exemplification of "unchristian Christianity."
The Morris Street Schonl for colored children in Charleston, S. C., is the largest in the state, containing more than 1,400 pupils. It has a principal, vice-pr*ncipal and twenty four assistants, the latter being ladies, all white, and natives of Charleston. Altogether the school will compare favorably in progress and scholarship with any similar school of white children. Some excellent specimens of the pupils' proficiency in drawing and painting will be exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition.

## MARRIAGES. CHANDIER-FLINN.-At the residence

 CHaNDLER-FLNN.-At the residence,of the bride's parents, Jan. 1 tht by Rev
E. He Nelson, Mr. Dewees W. Chandlcr and E. H. Nelson, Mr. D.
Miss Lucy L. Flinn.

HOLLOWAY-BURTON.-At the parents in Lewes, Del, on Jan. 1 At, the par, 1885 , by
Rev. J. D. Kemp, Yartin E. Hith Rev. J. D. Kemp, Martin E. Holloway
Connecticut and Miss Annie E. Burton of

## connectituh Leewes, Del.

AYRES-PAYNTER-At the M. M.
parsonage in Lewes, Del, on Jan. 5 th, 1880 . parsonage in Lewes, De , on Jan. 5 th, 1880 ,
by same. Henry Ayres and Martba C. Pasn
THOMAS-JONES-At the Talbot M E. Parsonage in St. Michaels, Jan. 7th, by
Rev. A P. Prettyman. Mr. Joseph Thomas Rev. A P. Pretyman.
and Miss Hettie Jones.
CAMPER-MORTIMER. dence of the hride's parents, Sunny-Side
 per and Miss Lillian I', Mortimer, daughte
McQUAY-FAULKNER, -At the 1 a bot M E. parsonage in St. Michaels, Jan
1 bth, by the same, Mr. Daniel McQuay and 15th, by the same, Mr. Di
Miss Emilie I. Faulkner.
FISHER-HOUGH.-In smyrna, Del. on Wednesday evening, Jon. 14th, 1885, a daughter of Rev. Jolin Hough, deceased, of
the Wilnington Conference, was married in the Willinington Confrerence, was married in the Asbury Methodist Rpiscopal Chuich,
by the Rev. J. Quigh, to Clayton W.,
Fisher, of the firm of Carson, Fisher, \& Co., Fisher, of the fi
of Dover, Del

## DEATHS.

At her home in Wilminglon, Del, Jan 20th, 1885 , Mrs. Elizabeth McCullough
relect of the Iate Jethro J. McCullough, of relect or the late Jethro
the McCullough Iron Co.
At his home in Phila, Pa., Wednesday morning, Jan. 21st, 1885 , Delaplaine Mc-
Daniel, Esq, President of the McCullough


## THE LITTLLE RIDDLE BOOK.

 MRS. J. PERCYaratoga Waves and Ventilated Halr M MAREETSTESET.

-Wesleyan College.-- $\mathrm{FOH}-$
young ladies,
Vilmington, Delafabe.
Gradnating coarese, classical and English,
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