# heminşula 

EOR CEIEIST ANND EIIS CEIUECEI.



BE PATIENT WITH THE
LIVING.


## All for Chris

The sacrifices the native Christians have to make, and the trials they undergo at the time of embracing Christianity, are generally similar, and, therefore one instance will suffice to give an idea of the pangs of separation they have to feel, the worldly losses they have to sustain, and the faithfulness they show in passing through the fiery persecutions, when they cast in their lot with the people of God. The thought of leaving the nearest and dearest relations, according to the flesh, was, with the late Rev. B. N. Day, overwhel wing. For two years, there was a hard struggle in his mind From his seriousvess and thence, his relations guessed out, that some day or other he would be a convert. His brother took bim one night to a solitary place, and asked him directly, if he was going to give up his own father's religion. After this his relations began to write in the newspapers, stating that he was under age, and his ig.
norance of the religion he was about to norance of the religion he was about to
embrace, \&c. The Missionaries had to request the Archdeacon of the Episcopal Church, and the principa! merchants of Calcutta, to examine him and give their opinions. By this time, the news of his joining the Mission, spread all over Calcutta. Sume very rich and influen. tial families, to whom he was related, were of one mind in wishing to take him
away anyhow from the Missionaries, either by furce or artifica. They hired a large number of men unknown to him, a carriage was kept at the head of the lane by the side of which stood Mr. Smith's house, and his aunt who cried with loud lamentations was brought in a close palkee. As the aunt would not pollute herself by entering the premises of a Sahib, Mr. Day was urged to go and meet her in the palkee. Then Mr. Day was in the care of Dr. Balfour, and Rev. J. D. Bhattacherjee, who were men of tender hearts, allowed him to go. As soon as he had gone near the gate, his brother began to ply bim saying, "she is without food two days, go and neet her." Mr. Day seeing none on the road, took one or two steps to speak to his aunt. Tho hired men came up one by one as if they were passers-by, and stood there sufficiently increased, they shoved him
into the palkee to be borne away to the carriage, avd stood to oppose them that came to his rescue. Baliour and Dr. Mr. Bhattacherjee ran after them. Many other gentlemen also went to his rescue, but they would not give up till they were beaten by Mr. Day's brother's party. Soon Mr. Day was sent away 14
miles north of Calcutta, to Chuttra. miles north of Calcutta, to Chuttra.
There save seclusion, he received no illtreatment. The Missionaries on the other hand, did not leave him to his fate. By the assistance of a Christian barrister, a writ of Habeas Corpes was issued against his brother, which compelled him to deliver Mr. Day up. Then Mr. Day declared before all, that he was go ing to be a Christian. On this his brother rebuked him, abused him and threatened him and plied all sorts of arguments from morning till evening, except a fer minutes when he fell to the floor asleep, through perfect exhaustion. At last they yielded to him, and he was
baptized hy Rev. Thomas Smith, in the evening of the 10 th of June, and placed under the care of Rev. L. B. Day and
Rev. J. D. Bhattacharjee. Such are Rev. J. D. Bhattacharjee. Such are the pangs and persecutions, that one suf-
fered in Calcutta, yenrs ago, for accepting Him, who is the Way, the Truth and the Life.
-From the Indian Witness.

## The McAll Mission and

Do Baptists compromise their allegiance to religious convictions, in cooperating with the McAll Mission work France?
What is the McAll work ? In a word to proclaim: "the blood of Jesus Christ God's Son cleanseth from all sin." This is absolute news, to the average Frenchin France to do this work? A retrospect is necessary. The Revocation of recalled religious privileges for Protest ants, but was a death knell even to civil rizhts. Rounish intolerance triumpled,
in a century of relentless and bitter perin a century of relentless and bitter per-
secutions. Protestantism, however, did not die, though the ranks of Protestants were woefully thimed by executions and this century of cruelty and injustice, in 1787, an Act of Toleration was promul gated, which permitted the return of migrants, and gave liberty of religious belief. A country and a dominant reli-
gion, (Romish) which incited the hundred years of persecution, could have but scant ideas of liberty. Protestant churches were simply tolcrated-suspected, watched, repressed, all outaide growth sternly denied. It is not strange, though
alive, they presented the dreary aspect of a leafless tree in winter? So restrict ed, is it to be further wondered at, that they lost the power of aggression, the vital "go" of Cluristian success, sinking
into a coldness and formality which severed then from sympathy? A breath of revival blew upon these withering urauches, sixty years ago, sending new life through the churches Baptist, Lutheran and other missions were established, and some notable converts were made to the truth. A revival sixty years agn, with everytbing outside hindering, could hardly make a stalwart Christian church
in A merica to-day. It has not accomin America to-day. It has not aucom-
plished it in France. So much for the Protestant churches.

In the political situation, the smoke of the Commune had barely passed away and the retreating tread of the German soldiery was still an echo, when the third French Republic was horn, giving France, for the first time, liberty of con-
science, of the press, and of speech. Infidelity was rampant, and was the reac tion from the priestly usurpations of the
past. The Church was, to the French people, the synonym of tyrainy and exaction. The Roman Church was hated the Protestant Church was despised Frenc
ing.

This extremity was God's opportunity, and he wondrously adapted his tool to fit the work required. Mr. McAll, with a wisdom born from above, started no
church. He could have had no attendants. The social, bright, free conference ball, in which Christ alone is "lifted up." has drawn all men thither. The little one has grown into one hundred and
twenty. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, attributes this success, from its human standpoint, to the political and religious sentiment, which is developing in par allel ines, from form and ceremony to
informality and republicanism. The simple Protestant temple is not in as good form, as the plain democratic hall, whose entire simplicity more grateful to a people favoring democratic institutions. Paul "was vll thing to all men, that he might save some."
Mr. McAll has been inspired with sanctified common sense that he might adap himself to the needs of the time, place and people.
Now, for the question with which this
article began; "Do Baptists compromise convictions?'" \&c. All Christian thinking stands united on the common and vital point-the atonement of Christ Christ's own definition of eternal life
was, "to know God and Jesus Christ, whom he has sent." Tbis organic truth publicly proclaimed, The various vorkers, many of whom are pastors of estly differ in practice-all seeking to obey the Word. Eacb Christinn minister or lay worker is at perfect libertyiudividual converts, as he or she may be able to point the way, through the Word, to the Christian church best ox
pressing the convert's conviction. Ar Baptists at a dieadvantage here, hand any sacrifice of principle? This "hand-picking" in the harvest field will
depend, with the Spirit's aid, on the number and faithfulness of the harvesters. With a fair chance for work, with sharper elge (as we think) to the Baptist "Sword of Truth," shall we not be recreunt to a large opportunity and a weighty responsibility if we draw back The writer has made the attempt to present the need for the McAll work,
and the attitude of Baptists toward it, and the attitude of Baptists toward it,
up to the present. What may be the will of Gud, as shown by the progress of events, the future will reveal. The gurestion asked by Opal-"Is there not need for distinctive Baptist Missions in France?"-seems beyond human ken 'Till more decisively answered than is possible at present, it is urged that sympathy, prayers, and money be not with held from a work, so emphaticully hon-
ored of God in its present administration.

Alice Armstrong.
Balimore Baptist

## Heredity

I have no disposition to reply to B
Stars' last article, as he presents nothing that has not been sufficiently discussed. He thinks, of course, that he has demol ished me, and I am just as confident, that I have placed him hors de combat.
But, as previously intended, I send a brief article on beredity, which was discussed by Bishop Goodsell in The Methodist Review for January, and his views being in harmony with my
shall quote largely from bim.
By Heredity, we mean those traits, tendencies, and proclivities, which we inherit from our ancestors. A certain bias, or trend of nature, that gives in tensity to a life of good or evil ; the evil
to be eliminated only by Divine grace to be eliminated only by Divine grace Christars of careful thich will considerable degree, correct the evil tendency, and bring each succeeding gen. eration into a higher moral atmospher
The Bishop says, "In respect of tendency toward high moral quality, the experienced can point out families, in which it has been manifest for several generations.
If the face, the eyes, the nose, the mental cast, are inherited, why not the moral tendencies also? The ground of moral responsiblity, as well as charac er, is largely the natural inheritance n the individual ; and there must be degrees of responsibility, as well as char acter. These inherited tendencies of mind and soul might be graduated, as eccentricities, crankisms, mental, and moral insanity. The grades of respon sibility and character would be more
difficult to adjust; and only an infinite mind could accurately solve the great problem. But it is argued, that the brought up to higher state ; and "Christian hope exer cises itself toward the confidence, tha
Heredity may yet prepare a better soil for the gospel seed.
"Beautiful characters are known to all, whict are not negative nor passive but active and positive in good affections and instivets. Such seem to absorb the truth, as the soil the rain, and their children often seem to receive an inher itance of clear and diseriminating con
A noble godly soul was heard frequenty to exclaim, "pext to the grace of God in my heart, I prize my godly ancestry.' The Bishop says, "Responsiveness to bud suggestion may be largely deter mined by hereditary influence.
The nistory of the decendants of "Mag the mother of criminals," is well known and while all are evil, the drift of some souls in the downward way, is almost irresistible. To use the lauguage of an old minister, "they are hell bent." What kindness, what charity, what tenderness is required, in dealing with such souls We need the holy sympathy and ex haustless love of Jesus.
But we claim, that Divine grace can enable even such souls to breast the current of their evil tendencies, and by hard strugling and fighting, to gain the blest shore. And to him that "overcom-
eth" shall be given the reward and the glory.
"Perfect, Through Suffering."
This sentence is written of the cap-
tain of our sulvation, Christ Jesus the

Lord. There is in it a depth and mys tery of meaning, that humanity cannot fully comprehend. Somestimes, how ever, the ministry of suffering, in fullest measure, is seen in its sanctifying iuflu ence upon the believer. The supreme purpose of God with every soul is, to fashion it into similitude with Himself as revealed in Jesus Christ. The baptism of suffering is God's crucible, for melting the soul; and when thus melted, the dross is most easily removed. It is not meant, that such a ministry must be cheerfully accepted on its first approach, or always borne without murmur or complaint. Even the Saviour prayed, "If it bo possible, let this cup pass from me!" It was said of Paul, at his divine call to the apostleship, "I will show him, how great things he must suffer for my name's sake." Such suftering came to Paul with manifold cumulation. Read again 2 Coriuthians 11: 22-30. The great apostle is all the more dear and near to us, in that he is always so in tensely human, and resists at first the imposition of every fresh affliction. The "thorn in the flesh," he was most determined not to endure. and thrice he utter bis plaintive wail to God for relief When imprisonment came, he frankly expressed his discontent with such a affliction. It was not until the close of his life, remember, that he was able to say, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content." And yet, with all this human shrinking and resistance. Paul was made "perfect through suffering.
This is the mould, in which food fashinns His saints; but the suffering ones should not chide themselves, much less should they be chided by others, if the mould seem at first, and perhaps for years a painful and inexplicable restriction. God is gradually bringing out the reserve harmonies of the soul, and we doubt not that He is surprised, that there are so few discordant notes. That is a
graciously buman, as well as divine word: "No chasteniug for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless, afierward it yieldeth the perceable fruit of righteousness, unto them which are exercised thereby.
The following fact, from the editorial columns of the Christian Inquirer, shows how the soul is perfected through suffering; but let the reader in aftliction remember that the chastening even is this distressing and in monents of weakened trust, nust now srem grievous. The most eminent saint is not alwars, in the huly calm of such gracious submissiva-
"Recently, we visited a man, who fur seven years has been a victim of incurwithin doors, uuable to walk, torced night and day to keep a sitting posture, and is poor in this world's goons. Nevercheless, like Paul, he has learned in Whatsoever state, be is to be content. Fare thau that, he is happy. 'My How many who repine at the litte urials and vexations of life, might feel robuked by the self control, aud cheerfuluess of suffering suints !-Zion's Herald.

Bishop C. D. Fues, D. D. LL. D. will preach (D. V.), in Scott M. E. Church, to morrow, the 3rd inst., a. m., upon the occasion of the aunual missionsionary collection. The Bishop will
preach at night in Grace M. E. church.

## cemperamce.




## That Hotel License

Dear Sir;-Wben I wrote you last on the subject of temperance, my beart wras cheered and strengthened with the
hope, that Mr. Dasett would not again hope, that Mr. Dayett would not again
apply for license ; but eince that writing, apply for license ; but since that
I have learned his application is to come before the cour agaiu next montricurnaly
writiog was mild, and not particularly seevere in any point; but why uot use strong language and strong efforts for the Lord, when stabborn, relentless er forts are being made for His adversary?
If unholy and wicked men persist in If unholy and wicked men persist in their determination to drag down and
pollute our community must God's chilpollute our community, must God's children staud back and permit it? No! a
thousand times No! Every conscientious thousand times No! Every conscientious should not only feel, that it would be better to have no whiskey here, but they ast say, we wif not bave it. You who bear to the applicant, it you name the name of Jesus, you should honor Hina, and respect his cause, by taking a de.
cided stand against whiskey, and in favor of sobriety and the moral elevation of our people. Will your conscience
allow you to kneel at night, widh none but the eyes of God upon you, aud pray, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," and yet sit idly by and not raise your roice to further that kingriom, by doing lis will in
this tenperance cause? If so, you will this temperance cause? If so, you wil amive it, and probe its depths, to see it has nol become somewhat seared and deadened. It is not enough, that we wous rather not have whiskey here; w it ; aud if business makes a plea for not taking an active part in the contest, we ahould pray God earnestly and daily, to crubh out of our bearts the love of any gain, that comes throngu the dram-shop for even though it bring more dollars
into our coffers, it must bring them at the cost of the tears and heartaches of our tellow beinys. God's blessing can enough to yet gainthrough ofhers sisifish Give your Makers cause your first con. sideration, and $\mathrm{He}_{\mathrm{e}}$ will see to it, that your business is taken care of and prospered. If the fear of offending earthly friends holds us back from doing our mighty in the day of judgement? Let us go to our krees in fervent, pleading prayer, that God will bless the eflorts
put forth by His chilluren here, in this put forth by his chilaren here, in this
great cause; and as the remonstrance goes its rounds, I pray that every child of Gou, young and old, every father and
every muther that bave sons, every citizen that desires the best interests sud upbuildiug of our community, will see their duty clearly, and be not ouly ready but eager to sign it. Remember, with
"what messure yo meet, it shall be measured to you again.

Gluygow, Del.

Twenty-five years ago, Edward Ever ett, loug one of the most distinguizhed statermen of the oation, said of the whis. bey traffic, that in ten years-(it has wice the power of mischief now - )

It has cost the nation a direct expense, of six hundrad millions of dollars.
$\stackrel{3}{2}$. It has coset the nation an indirest 2. It has cost the nation an indirent
expense, of six hundred millions of dotexpen
lars. 3. It has destroyed three hundred thousand lives.
4. It has sent one hundred thousand children to the poor-house.
. It has consigned at least oue hun-
jails and penitentiaries.
6. It has made at least one thousand maniaes.
7. It has instigated to the commission of one thousand five hundred murders.
8. It has caused two thousand persol to commit suicide.
9. It has burned or otherwise destroyed property, to the amount of ten mil lions of dollars.
10. It has made two hundred thou saud wido
children.
At the last meeting of the board of
managers of the National Temperance managers of the National Temperance
Society in New York City, Nov. 27, it was resolved that arrangenents be made at once, and fund solicited, for a for
ward movement by the National Tem parance Society, as a non-partisan, non aectarian organization, for the promotio and extension of its important general
educational work, including the work in the South, and in Congress, in Sabbat schools, public schools, conferences aud conventions of religious bodies, jails, calities in our own and in foreign coun tries; that an appeal be made for at least
fifty thousand dollars for immediate use in the continued prosecution of the Soci ety's missionary work among the colored people of the Southern States, in the missionaries, aud in a wider dissemina ion of appropriate temperance literature in that needy field ; that we renew, on he reassembling of Congress, the Socicy's request for appropriate national leg American citizens, of intoxicating liquors the native races of $\Lambda$ frica and the is lands of the Western Pacific.
The Anti-Saloon Republican National Committee has issued an address including the following platform:
"We condemn the liquor traffic as a commerce of iniquity. It serves no good saloon it eablishes becomes a prepara tory school for the asylum and the almshouse, the jail and the gibbet. It degrades the distiller and dealer, and deinto idleness, providence into profigey and frieuds into fiends. It is the curse of politics-packing primaries promoting bribery in elections, and corrupting the fountain of legislature. For the power must be broken.
power must be broken.
"We therefore resolve
lenting war against it to wage unre every where the most effective weapons moral and legal, at our command.
. We demand its entire suppressi
in every State where public sentiment makes suppression possible. State providing fur its suppression in hose ninar divisions, in whic pussible.

We demand the most effective mealsures of restriction where suppression
by State, county, municipality, or town is uot possible.
We would close, were it possible, all the saloons, were it not possible to close all, we would close half; were it no
possible to close half, we would not dia possible to close half, we would not dis-
dain to close even one. We would load hose that remain with taxes, limit them with restrictions, and compel them
observe every jot and tittle of law.

Into this fellowsbip of effort we
come all, who are friends of the home and foes of the saloon, and all lovers of humanity."

Rev. Charles Garrett stated at the lipworth stoue-laying that the Wesleyans hated the three D's-namely, Debt, Dirt, and the Devil. A fourth, he not for the Drink there fould not was much debt, not much dirt, and very lit-

Ligh as a beer-drinking State. Accor ding to the Internal Revenue Depart-
ment, the revenue from liquors manufac ment, the revenue from liquors manufac
tured in Massachusetts for the fiscal lured in Massachusetrs for the fiscal year just ended amounts to $\$ 959,9+2$.
The collectorat Boston says: "This represents considerably over $1,000,000$ bar rels of malt liquors containing thirty-one gallons each. The population of the
State in round numbers is $2,000,000$. Shis would give every man, woman and child half a barrel apiece. But 600,000 barrels of malt liquors are imported int the State every year. This would raise the awount to twenty-three gallons per
capita, or 368 half-pints-a 'schooner' capita, or 368 half-pints-a 'schooner'
day for every one."-Nashville Christia Advocate.

A Little Band of Mercy.

## by mps. s. M. read.

As Millie and Frank were on thei way from school, Frank took up a stone
to throw at a robin, that was hopping to throw at a robin, that was hopping
along on the ground, a little way in front of them.
"Do not throw the stone at the bird; please do not," said Millie. "I will tel you a story that aunty told me, and
hen I am sure you will not want to. is a real, true story, that happened up the country where my
Millie came close to her little school Minlie came close to her little school-
mate, Frank, who still held the stone in mate, Frank, who still held the stone in
his band, as though undecided as to what he should do with it. To Millie's relief the bird flew up into a tree, and Frank threw the stone at a rock by the side of the rond.
"Now, tell me what you was going to, aid Frank
"Well," said Millie, "up where Aunt Mary was, they were moving a large
building. They got it out into the street, building. They got it out into the street, and on one side of the street, there were robiu's nest with some little young birds in it, not near large enough to fly. The when the great building came crashin along against the tree where their nest was, breaking some of the brunches, and so, that it seemed as though the little birds would surely fall out. Well, what do you suppose the mother-bird did? and held the little birds in. It was fearful time for the birds, but the little mother stuck to the nest, notwithatand ing all the noise and tumult. You see
how much the mother-bird loved her little ones. She did not fly away to some place of safety and leave them to
die, no more than our mothers leave us, if danger was coming to us."
"My mother came after Katie and me," said Frank, "when we were play ing in the barn, and the wind, all afraid the barn would be blown down; and the doctor said she did it at the risk of her life. Baby was only three weeks old, and mother was not strong. Father said, he did not see how
Just then, they overtook two more he school children, James and Willie. "Say," said Frank, "don't let us boy throw any more stones at the birds, because we might hit and kill a motherbird, and the
fer and die."
The boys agreed with Frank, that they would not, and thus there was litto Band of Mercy, formed right the on the way home from school. So Mil-
lie's influence was good, not only birds, but for the boys; because the will grow up to be better men, for learn Watchman.
"There! I guess that will do," said
"Tho a John, as be took a shovelf isn't empty,
out of the stove. "The pan out of the stove.
but it's near enough; nobody will sec it. If a can get the store swept story iu ive minutes, I can finis beforo any one
Fireside Companion, befor the Fi
The store was swept very much as the tove had been cleaned. Thance, but out-or presented a goor and underneath boxe the-way corners, a different story. Hower, John said it was gond enough. Thden tory was finished, and the paper arrived out of sight before then, Mr. Willis, the proprietor, came Then, Mr. Willis, the "grood morning, in, bade them and store, and went into his private office. Presently, he called John." "Take these letters to the offic as soon ns ycu can. They will ber . Come
time for the nine o'clock mail. right back."
John hurried to the office, as he bad been bidden, but, having deposited the letters safely, saw no reason for hasto, Indeed, he indulged even in a game of marbles, before returning to
When he entered the store again, Mr Willis made no comment on his tardiness, but remarked, "Wel
John stared. "What lesson,
"Why, the one you've been teaching "me lately."
John was more puzzled than ever, and all day long he wondered what lesson he could possibly teach Mr. Willis.
The next morning, Juhn's work wa done as speedily, and no better, than the day before.
Ir. Willis came before the clerks, and ent John out on an errand. While he was gone, the gentleman, with a quiet smile, began to investigate wa corners
that John thought nobody would sec. that John thought nobody would see.
When he returned, Mr. Willis said, When he returned, Mr. Willis said, most learned my lesson. To-day I know it thoroughly. Would you like to hear it?
"Yes, sir."
"You have been teaching me how well could get along without you. I thought he stove needed cleaning, and the store hey don't; so I slanll not need you seems than this week."-Selected you long-

Salt Rheum
With its intense itching, dry, hot skin, often
broken into painful cracks, and the watery pimples, often causes indeseribable
suffering. Hod's Sarsaparilla hass wonder.
ful fol power over this disease. It purifies the
blood and expels the humor, aud the shi
eals withouta sain ing many statements of cures, book contain-
\&CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## Quarterly Conference Appoint




## (g) bituarias.

## "Blessed a are the dead who die in the Lord" Alice Maude, daughter of Theodore a

 Eliza A. Brickley, dien in Fir mears. Deati anuary the shadow npon our bousehold and we mourn with saddened henrts and dearly most inconsolable grief, the loss of unexpectdly taken a way from us. But we an innate principle, and early identified her-
self with religiout interests. In childhood she self with religious interests. In childing "Come
listened to the voice of Jesus, saying listened to the vice of the signet of adoption.
unto Me" and received unto Kivd, gentle, and nuassuming, she was an obedient and affectionate daughter, Her loss is
sister, and a frvorite with all. Hur sister, and a favo God graciously sustain
depely felt; but
with the hope of re-union in hearen.

## SOLID COMFORT

After $a$ hard day's work in the oflice, the store, the countiug room or the study, nothing is so instrumental in resting oue in the
evening as a comfortable, easy chair. We do eveuing as a comfortable, easy chair. We do
not meau a clair which simply looks con fornot mean a cliair shice, but one that in really consfortable. We
tane
have been the fortunate possessor of one of have been the fortunate possessor of one of
the hatter class tor some weeks, and have tak the hatter class for some weeks, and evening. It is a chair finely upholstered, with exceedingly comfortable springs, a bigh back alvays
waiting to rest the herd, a reading attachwaiting to rest the hend, a reading attach-
ment ior holding a hook, and a foot-rest
which can be adjusted to many position which can be adjusted to many positions. By
a simple movement the back of this chair anmpe movement the back of to almost any angle, from an
 every mood or whind of the occupant; and
under all circunstances will be made comfor.
talle. Did you ask where you may yet one? talhle. Did you ask where you may get one?
They are manuffactured by the Luburg Man
uficturing Co They are inanufactured by the Luburg Man
ufacturing Co, $14 \overline{\text { Nortt }}$ Noth Street, Phila-
delphia, Penuan.. who will send catalogne dep application, enclosing standp.
uponal

## California Excursions

 Passengers purchasing second class tickets
will he farnished fre Rellining Cbair Sleeping Car to Kandansas in City
and in Sleeping Car from thence to dest and in Sleeping Car from thence to destina-
tion. As the number of passengers for each ex.
cursion is linited, those who contemplate
going should commanian yoing should comm, unicate at once with any of the following Agents, viz:
D. BRIDE. Pass. Agent, B. \& o. Centi.
BIdg. Balto. Md.
 Chestnut St. Phila., Picket Agt, 833
P. G. SMITH, Pass. Ageat, 2.2 m Ave., Washa, D. C.

## 




## ©he \$undag Zchool.

LESSON FOB SUNDAY, feBUABY 3rd, 1889. Mark 4: 10-20.

By rev. w. o. holway, c. s. s:
[Adapted from Zion's Herald.]
the parable of the sower. Goldes Text: "If any man have ears to
bear, let him hear"" (Alark 4.23).
10. When he toas alone-after He had fin10. When he tras alone-after He bad finisbed not end with this parable), and the temporary withdrawal at this time (An. drews). They that were alout tim-"the dis riples," according to Nathew and Iote well as the twelve Asked of him the prine a (R. V.; "the parables") -In Matthew "Why speakest thon unto them in parables?" They inquired why He used this novel mode of teaching, and what was the meaning of his particular parable.
11. Unto you it is given to finow the mystery Clurist used the parable to conceal 'the mgs tery," or "mysteries," of the new kirgdom; secret things-not open; requiring to be revealed, and to be revealed only to the receptire. "He did not come merely to teach the Golden Rule, or the Sermon on the Moun,
(Schaff). Tlie "mygtery," says Morison, is "that inner reality of spiritual things which the masses of the Jerss did not like to think of, and which therefore had to be veiled;
when it was spoken of in their presence.; See Paul's explication of "the mystery of godliness' in 1 Tim. 3: 16. Them who are ised hy Paul also, to denote those who wer not disciples man Abbott do in the next verse. Dr. Ly tious $n$ dent des the parable as " $\Omega$ fictitive, veiling a spiritual truth under a symbol for the purpose of conveying it to minds re 'ctant or indifferent.' says Dr. Peloubet: This world, with allits forces and powers,
is patteroed atter spiritual things, and seems made purposely to express in visible forms. as in an incarnation,
the spiritual world."
"Sacred mysteries" is a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity of which the chief is the incarnation of Christ. "Profane mysteries were the secret ceremonies, per-
formed by a select few in honor of some dei. ty. They originated in Egypt, aud were an institulion of the prie thood to extend their own influence, so that all maxinus of morali, tenets in theology, and dogmas in philos and mystery. From the Egrptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris, sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Elensinian Mysteries

## Eumolpus, B. c. 1356. The laws were, 1

 the fruits of the earth: 3 , not to treat hrutes with craelty.ith craelty. Cicero makes the civilization the Eleusinian Mysteries They were abolBiblicul the Emper
12 That-in order that; the parabolic style was chosen for a purpose. Seeing they may sce and not perccire - Nark uses Isaatia's
prophecy $(6: 9,10)$ without directly quoting t. As applied, the meaning is that parables were used with the design not to produce to remain so; they could "see" the outside, bat could not "perceive" the inver meaning because they wilfully ignored it. May hear and not understant-a change to another or-
gan of perception merely, with the same idea. Lest at any time-R. V., "lest haply.' They should be converted (R. V., "shonld turn agaiu"). -The "lest'" refers to the sinner not to the Saviour. The reason why they
would "not perceive" was lest they should
turn and be forgiven.
Their moral unwillingness preceded their moral inability, and the latter was a divent on the former (Schatf) - He wa aware that in consequence of the inveteracy of their prepossessions, they could not, in the first instance "see" the secret of the king. dom, without being repelled in spirit and confirmed in their dissent and dislike. He Wished, therefre, that they should not "see. sbould look, and keep looking, so that they might, if possible, get such a glimpse of the inner glory as might fascinate their interest and attention, and by and by disarm thei prejudices, so that they might with safety be permitted to "see"' (Morison). They will-
fully shat their eyes against the light, and therefore justly did Christ put it into the ich had a bright side towards those who applied it to them selves, and were willing to be gaided by it
 13. Know ye not this parable?-so plain a Know all parables :-not all possible parable but others following and based on this.
14. The sover-the preacher, including our
Lord, who first preached the word of the Gorpel, the a postles who followed Him in the proclamation of the same word, and their successors to the end. All may be sowers.
Sorcth the word-scatters broadcast in the soil of human hearts, the seed of Gospel truth. The "seed" is the same for all who sow, and contains the principle of life and propagation.
It is "quick and powerful." "The life of the seed depends on, 1 , receiving it; 2 , roo ing it; 3, cultivating it" (Abbott).
15. They by the rayside.-He takes this class first-the unreceptive; those whose
bearts, like the road or footpath, were hardened, beaten down; into which the seed could not enter; "idle spectators, curious, critical. caviling hearers'! (Gray); bearers who uever
allow the word to get under the surface their thoughts"' (Morison); "duty recogoized in word, not felt"' (Robertson). Satan com-
eth tmmediately (R. V., 'straightway') - in Matthew, "the wicked one;" in Luke, "the devil," in all three the personality and acgoes to church. Taketh away the word"snatcheth away," according to Mattherv;
by meaus of birds (passing thoughts and worldly desires), according to Mark and Luke. The soil was too hard to receive done in a moment-by a smile at the end the sermon; by a silly criticism at the church These are 'the fowls of the air' whom the evil oue uses in his task"' (Farrar). The word word which bath been so
Insensibility is the speedy heritage of cherished sin. Habitual deception, or unclean imginations, or profane and passionate
speech, or secret vice, or drinking, act but as a red-hot roller on the virgin soil to parch and blister it, so that nothing good can get ure examples of wayside bearers (Stock).

## apon the rock

tional hearers, but superficial and shallow, and therefore tran
it with gladness ( R ,
t with joy')-the quick response of mere apparently good, but beneath the surface easily stirred, is a heart harder than the trod a new thing; perhaps because it is a good thing, good in particular for objects that te minate on self, good for getting
everlasting glory" (Morisou).

## ceptivity, and then the rock, "the heart of

stone." Endure but for a time (R V., "but
endure for a while)".-Another translation is,
"is the creature of circumstances.'" After
carduchen afliction (R. V., "then when tribu-
lation")--Of course, sucl rootless professurs storms of perseculion. wbich will inevitably beat upon them, because of their stand "for
the word's sike." They bave no stability. Those who have ront, are strengthened by ing spirit in a literary cluh, or a laugh raised onable drawing room, or the rude jests of scofling artisans in a workshop, may do a fair but false disciple deny his Lord') (Arnot) Immediately they are offended (R. V., "straight
way they stumble") - "Literill way they stumble").- "Literally, they are
scandalized." They are tripped up, and cense to walk in the path of life. "King Herod Antipas, King Saul, and the Galatians
(Gal. 5: 7) proved themselves stony-ground bearers" (Stock),
18, 19. These are they-R. V., "others are ful because of a divided heart, in which evil gains the mastery at last. Such as hear-R.
V., "These are they that have berd"" of this world (R., V., "the world")-anxious, distracting cares. "Some men allow them pents of Laocoon, around every like the ser pents of Laocoon, around every energy and
susceptibility of their being' (Morison). ceitfulness of ricles-" "the pitiful passion tor accumulation," luring the victim on, and which he does not himself suspect; "a false expectation, or a false confidence in regard to wealth" (Scbaff). "The love of money is
the root of all evil." Lusts of other thingsthe root of all evil." Lusts of other things-
besides money luat; inordinate desires after such engrossing objects as, possibly, dress, ylishness of living, etc. Ohoke the word There is not room in the soil of the heart, even though the soil be soft and deep, for both horns and good seed. The former stifle the
'choked' with thorns, Rev. 3: 17' (Abbott). (ing to be; all men have life by nature, ${ }^{\text {Becameth unfruitful. }}$, The fruit does not maBecometh unfruitful. -The fruit does not ma-
ture. "It does nothing for the propution ture. 'It does nothing
of the word in the world.'
Balanm, Judac, and Admian were thornyground hearers. Lot and Martha were i danger of belonging to this class. Simon Magus and Demas combined the features of
these thorny and stony gronnd bearers. Of the thorny-ground hearer, the man of divided mind and donble heart, we have an example I will follow Thee, but let me first go nad bid them farewell, which are at home at my house' (Brace).
20. Sown on good ground-referring to preocende, receptive, consenting, and not proccapied. Reccive it-R. V., "accept "bear frnit." They translate the word into all fruitful, but in different ratios, some eminently so. They bear fruit "with patience," according to Luke, "enduring to the end." "Hereiw is My Father glorified, that ye bring love, joy, peace, long-suffering,
The great lesson of this parable is, that, to
get all the good out of the hearing of the it an bonest heart, that will attend to, meditate on, and act out the trath which is preagainst a heart that is hardened into imperviousness, or characterized by superficial impulsiveness, or foul with the germs of care
or covetousness, or ambition, or pleasure. And if you want to know where to get such heart, go home, and ponder and pray over ing the first Christian convert at Philippi: ended to the things that were spoken of Paul' (Wm. M. Taylor)

Eternal Punishment," or "An-
nihilation of the "Wicked."
This is an age of thought: an age when every doctrinal system must be proot against assault, or somebody will find its weak point. Every "new theol-
ogy," however, is not a better theology; very frequently the new patch on the old garment, makes the rent worse. great many theological tinkerers have been trying to patch up the doctrine of eternal punishment. as taught We arenotsurprised at thi The doctrin is too strong for the emasculated teach ing of many pulpits. Such a doctrine, in connection with their teaching on sin,
repentance, and regeneration, would be like a cannon-ball in a pile of chaff. Besides, the sinuer is not in sympathy with his doom.
punishment has succeeded so well, the dorma of the "Anvibilation of the Its advocates appeal to rea son, to nature, and to revelation. The
number of persons in what we call our orthodox churches, who are inclined to adopt this heresy, is alarming. It is Walker, author of the "Plan of Salva tion,"'is on advocate of this theory. Our standards of doctrine help us but little combating it. Pope's treatment o the subject, in his Systematic Theology is to my mind very imperfect, and gives he advantage to the errorists.
I read, several months since, J. H Pettingell's "Theological Tri-lemma," which be advocates the doctrine of the annibilation of the wicked. It is a wel written work, scholarly and bold. His
argument from reason was so sharp, and his Scripture proof so weighty, that I confess, I was stunned. Grant his definitions of eternal life, and immortality each equal to endless existence, and therefore equal to each other, and his argument we think, is conclusive. went to the standards, but found noth ing satisfactory. I went to my olde: brethren in the ministry, but they had nothing to relieve the situation. My

The doctrine of eternal punishment has been one of the distinguishing doctrines of Methodism. To have it demol ished, cast a shadow of doubt upon oth er doctrines as well.
The doctrine of Mr. Pettingell's book is about this: life means existence
but not eternal life; this is possessed
only by the believer. "He that believ enly on the Son, hath eternal life, is a passage cited in proof, and many others of like import. They who neglect to believe, fail of this boon of eternal life, and as a consequence, the first death heless, urrection of the wicked; in this case it should be called a re-creation. They are condemned at the judgment to the second death, and destroyed by fire,to be regulated in hotness and continuance according to the deeds done in the body; but all are finally, to be put out of being. This doctrine seems to be supported, by all
those passages of Scripture which probounce "death," "destruction," "perishng" etc., as the penalty of the finally impenitent; as for example, Psalm $37 ; 10$, 20; Obadiah, 16 ; Malachi, 4 ; 1 ; Psalm 1; 6; Rom. 6; 23; 2 Thes. 1; 9.
I had been for three years, under the teaching of one of our best Professors of Systematic Theology; had passed examination on "Wakefield;" had studied "Pope's three volumns; and yet had found nothing, which to my mind anwered these arguments. I had come to the conclusion, that if life meant exis tence and death non-existence, then there was only one doctrine on this subject, possible to him who believes the criptures, and that was the anninilation and not the eternal punishment of the
wicked. If the premises were true, the conclusion was inevitable. I began to search the premises. Does life mean ex istence, does death mean extinction? had begun to search the books of science where they treat of life and death, the definitious of the dictionaries, and the use
of the original words, both in Hebrew and Greek. The light began to dawn. This article is written, to recommend all who have been troubled like my. elf on this doctrine, a little book which I have lately read, called "Endless Being, or Man Made for Eternity," by RevJ. L. Barlow. It is clear, crisp, and onclusive; and may be had at the Meth odist Book Store, 604 Market St. Wil
mington, Del. I have little doubt, i
Rev. Geo. R. Kramer could have read this little book, when he wasfirst unsettled t would have saved him from falling into such theological mists, and from the barren course which he has since pur-
sued; saved him to orthodoxy and the Methodist Church. I think also, that this little book will be an antidote in the minds of all those in whom his Theolog ical poison has taken effect. While tbe style is logical and scientific, it is yet eqs ry within the grasp of the popular mind.
saying of the great Boston Lecturer, Look well to your definitions."
The author quotes very largely, and we think fairly from Pettingell, White dother leading ardvocates of AnnihiIn case, the argument immortality by nature. He asserts that Christ only hath immortality,-"who 1. Tin. 6-16. He does not, however deny the endless existence of man, a will be seen farther on. He asserts that
immortality is a boon, which the resurimmortality is a boon, which the resur conferred upon believers only, at the resurrection, when this "mortal shal put on immortality." 1 Cor. 15,53 . He asserts, that life and existence are not gnonymous terms, and cannot be used interchangeably ; as some things, mater ial objects for instance, have existence but no life. He reduces the opposite woctrine to absurdity, by changing the word "ife" to "existence," in the familiar ing it read, "He that hath the Son hath existence, and he that hath not the Son hath not existence;" and then slyly remarks "a peculiar 'he,' that has no exis tence." To further establish this posi tion, the definitions of life, as laid down
and Henry Drummond, are cited in
Eternal life is made to mean the life which is received at the new birth. "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, and he that believeth not, the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him," John 3, 36, John 17, 3, Rom. 6, 23
Death is defined as "separation," and not "extinction." It will be remembered that the annihilationists make this latter definition the foundation stone of their doctrine. Now death is the opposite of life, but not necessarily the opposite of existence. According to the Bible, we are "dead," between death and the resurrection, because they are "dead" who are to rise, 1 Thess. 4,16 . "The dead in Christ shall rise first," also "the resurrection of the dead," Phil. 3, 2, but we are not out of existence; there is no destruction of the personality, or of the consciousness; otherwise the so-called resurrection would be a new creation, and the person rising would be a new being, to reap the reward of another's faithfulness, or suffer the punishment of another's sin. But, as the foundation of "life," "eternal life," "immortality," and "eternal punishment," and beyond the reach of e monster Death, is existence, stretch ing from Eden to the most distant mom ent of eternity. Thus it is made clear that death, in its most familiar sense canuot mean extinction of being; and we exist in death, which is the oppo site of life, it follows that existence and
life cannot be the same thing. Further the whole race is "dead in tresspasses and sins;" are they therefore annibilatd? Does death aways mean clestruc ily death is the separation of the soul


## CEonferente glems.

The revival meeting in the Methodist Episwith increasing interest Several nights dur ing the present week, the altar was filled the anditoring; the mecture large enough to accommodate the congregalarge enough to sccoommodate the congrega torsions. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Quieg, is working with great earnestness, and has the aesistance of Rev. Wm. T. Hammond, who
hass several times filled the pulpit.-Cecil
Star.

The protracted services in the Methodist Episcopal Charch Chestertown, Md., Rev.
R. W. Todd. pastor, have been very succeas R. W. Todd. pastor, have been very saccess
fal, and the pastor reported thirty-four col, and the pastor reported thirty-fous week. Sixteen were received on probation
Sunday, the 20th alt. Bro. Fodd was assistod by Mr. Goehergan, a student of Washing ton College, Monday evening, the 21st alt and by Rev. J.D. Reese. of Pomona Tuesday sollowing. The services will be continued every evening, except Saturday,
they are attended with success.
Revival services in the M. E. Charch, Dover, Del., have been well attended, the lecture roon being Gilled. Revs. J. F. Crouch
and T. E Martindale have assisted the tor, Rev. T. E. Terry. There have been tor, Rev. T. E. Terry. There have been
some conversions. The religions interest is deepening and widening, and the ootlook for a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit.
The extra meetings in Crampton M. E. Charch continue with increased interest.
Rev. Eben Welsh preuched Tuesday and Rev. Eben Welsh preuched Tuesday and
Thursday nights of last week. There have Thursday nights of last week. There have
been about twenty conversions; fifteen haring joined the charch. Among the converts ing joined the church. Among the converts
are an aged couple-man and wife-whos are an aged couple-man and reapectively 65 and 70 years.
Millingron.-A protracted meeting is in progress at the $M$. E. Charch, about thirty
have joined the church. At an oflicial meeting the pastor, the Rev. R. K. Stephenson, informed them, that after consultation with the Elder it was judged best for him not to retarn for the fourth yerr as invited.-Smyra
Shortley, Del., W. W. Chairs, pastor.A new society bas been organized on this Aharge st Buarris' scbool house, near Sycamore sussex county. The new class starts out
with 27 members; and a revival meeting in progress.
A subscription has been opened for a new charch; which is receiving much encourage-
ment. There will likely be a new charch ment. There will likely be s.new charch bnilt by this people in the near future. For Benjamin Elliott, who gives us permission Benjamin Eliott, who gives us permissing which is to be known as Elliott's Chapel.

The protracted meeting in the M.E. Charch Georgetown, Del., is growing in interest and power. The congregations are full, and 12 persons have professed conversion. in his meetings at St. John's. is about to crown his ef forts here.-Journal.

A successfur revival is io progress at Frank ford, Del., M. E. Church, Rev. S. N. Pilchard pastor. At last accoun
twenty-nine conversions.

St. George's Del.-"While showers of blessing have been falling' on churches, far gracions influences of his Spirit. We are now in the third week of our meeting. sinners have been earnestly seeking Christ, and up to date seventeen have been converthis people have stood by him in the great work. A deep feeling of seriousness per for a large ingathering of seals. The Summit, his afternoon appointment has also been visted with revival influences, and souls were ted with revival infuences, and soals were column for probationers for St. George's, mext Conference.

John Warthman, who died in Philadelphia the early part of the present century with the yellow fever, made investments in the wild woods of Pennsylvania, in what is now known as Centre county, Pa. The tract is known as the "Warthman Tract" containing
thousands of acres of timber and coal land, and is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars. The heirs feel confident that they can establish their claim to their for-
tane. Rev. John Warthman, of the Wil mington M. E. Conference is one of the heirs.

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stationed at Federalsbnrg, Md., and was
very popular with all who knew him; and
his many friends will be glad to learn of his many friends will be glad to learn of

St. Paul's, L. E. Barrett, pastor,-Reviv-
al services continue; there have been forty converts, and thirty
joined on probation

Madeley, H. W. Ewing, pastor-Com munion to-morrow, the 3rd inst. Rev. W.
E. Tonkinson,will preach at 10.30 a . m., and administer the Lord's supper
Kingswood, W. L. White, pastor.-The editor of the Peninsola Methodist will
preach to-morrow at 10.30 a. m ., and adminpreach to-morrow at 10.
ister the Lord's Supper.
A meeting of much interest is in progress
at the Franklin City M. E. church, Rev. C. H. Williams, pastor.

Rev. T. S. Williams and wife have left North East for the West. Mr. Williams has re ceived an appointment at Bellsville, Minnes ta.-Cecil Democrat.
Brother Williams was pastor of our church in North East, Md., two years; and the last two years be bas been a superannaary, and
engaged in mercantile basiness, in tbat place.

The Methodist Book Concern will celebrate its centennial anniversary this year. Dar-
ing the centary, it has expended over $\$ 2$, ing the centary, it has expe
000,000 , in benevolent work.
Townsend, Del., S. M. Morgan, jr., pas-
or.-Bro. J. M. D. Hart favored us with a tor-Bro. J. M. D. Hart favored us with a
brief call, Tuesday last, and brought us the pleasing intelligence of a most interesting re The meevings bave been held about three weeks, and there have been twenty conver sions. Monday night there were eight peni-
tents forward for prayers, and four of them, happily conserted.
happily conferted.
Bro. G. S. Conoway from Blackbird, and Bro. W. Sheers from Sassafras, bave reudered efficient belp; but most of
volved upon Bro. Morgan,
work, day and night. Large congregation attest the general interest, and the prospe
for an extended work is most encouraging.
Elekton, MD., C. Hill, pastor.-The par fully papered. At a meeting of the Ladies id Society, a commitiee was appointed
select carpets. Fifteen persons have recently joined on probation.

Galena, Md. -A few weeks ago, Bro. W Hyland, our Sunday-school saperintend nt was presented with a handsome cane, b the officers and teachers of the school.
presentation speech was made by the pastor presentation speech was made by the pastor
at the close of the morning sermon; and was esponded to by the recipient, in fitly chosen vords
The revival services began a couple of weeks ago,andstill continue. It is to be hoped
that many souls will be saved before they that many souls will be saved before they
close. Sanday night a brother received a knock down' blessing.
The church is waking up, and special pray er is being made for a number of unconv
ed persons in our town and community. Saturday last, about 7 P. M., the occupan of the parsonage were raided by a number
of their friends. Word was sent to the pas. tor, who was busy in his stady, "that the White Caps had come to pay him a visit." he " boble, houest faces, and women and children, beautiful and harmless. They came with
bundles and packages of good things to wish bundles and packages of good things. to wish heir marriage anniversary. Among the gift was one, the best and costliest the pastor has gold watve, a handsome Elgin Standard eled. In elegance of design, it cannot be easily excelled. On the outside of the fully engraved. It was so complete a surprise that up to this writing, it appears like some pleasant dreum. So frequent bave been the monetary demands made upon this people for various objects, especially for church im provements, for the past two years, that it
seemed hardly possible they should add any thing more in this line of work. They certainly deserve the very best pastoral ser vice. We shall never forget them. The
writer preached his first sermon here, twenty one yearsag. We have found "it good to be here." The years of this term bave been years of hard toil and good success; and the kindliest feelings prevail between the pa
and his official board, and the church. A Happy Preacher.
Epworti, D. H. Corkran, pastor.-Revi
val services, which began Sept. 12, are still
continued. For more than five months,
people bave gathered and filled the chap
every night, Saturdays excepted. Abo huldred and twenty-flve or thirty have bother conducted the prayer nervice in the ence was beld. While the quarterly conferbowed at the altar, and one professed to Gind peace. Near tho close of the meeting, a fine looking young married mau, whose wite had
been saved, deliberately arose and came for ward tor prayers. Two hundred and twenty five have been received hy Bro. Corkran o probation, aud others will join.
The revival has touched and quickene every interest of the churel. The Sunday school is furmshed with teachers, without difficult 5 ; finnacial contributions in scino and church are gratily iucreased. The pas. tor stated, he had heen absent from nis pulpit only twice in three gears. No wonder the his return.
his return.
Onion, Adam Stengle, pastor, bas been rejoicing in an out-pouring of the Spirit; rejoicing in an out-pouring of the Spirit;
about forty have sought and found Christ. The good work continues. Over twenty have joined on probation. Union has a Sundayschool enrollment of 800 , average attendance 559. This is tho sixth year in nine, that Bro. Stengle bas served this people, and a has been previously announced, early in this Conference gear
for his return.
Grace, Jacob Todd, pastor, leads the Dis rict in subscribers to The Christion Seventy three bomes are regalarly visited b this one of the greatest, if not the greatest o eligious weeklies. In a thorough canvass,
Dr. Todd not ooly secured a renewal of the old list, but added nine new uames. With goodly number of subscribers also for the $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{E}}$ innsula Methodist, and some other relig
ious journals, Grace seems well farnished in this line. Do we all consider how much good we may accomplisb, by securing a subscriber should be in possession of one such paper Grace Sunday-school numbers 715; and is
most complete in all its appointments. The church work is well attended to; pastoral visiting receives due attention, as is shown by
one handred and seventeen pastoral calls during the last quarter, besides regular visits to the sick. This part of a pastor's work and carefully and religiously attended to
Rev. James S. Cbadwick, D. D., has been man's Aid Society
Kenton, Del., W. W. Sharp,-The revival interest is still on the flond tide; here have been over sixty conversions, and lwelve at the altar, and six conversions besides one, who, found the Saviour as he sat on his seat in the audience. This
was our post master. Praise the Lord, or saving grace.
Newark, Del, N. M. Browne, pastor.charge, since the lust Sunday in the old yea large and interested congregations, and few conversions. The membership has been greatly reduced by removals
I about 125 members in all.

Scoot, V S. Collins, pastor--Revival ser vices still in progress; sixty conversions probation. Knights of the Golden Eagle tended last Sunday morning.
Mt. Pleasant \& Edgemoor, J. T. Va Burkalow, pastor.-Special services at Edgesions.
asbury, J. E. Bryan, pastor.-Reviva meetings contioue, with growing interes welve or fifteen conversions daring the week Last Sunday evening, at the young peoples' ere eirhteen penitents at whom were converted; the meeting was ad ourned to the upper room, and the whole vening given to altar work; over a dozen beavor.
Brother Bryau has succeeded in paying off another thousand dollars of the debt on As bury, leaving but one more thousand to be raised to set her free. To-morrow two weeks eb. 17th, will be Asbury's Missionary Day, Parent Missionary Board, is to be present to preach.

Newfort, Del., J. D. C. Hanna, pastor, has succeeded during the year, in reducin the parsonage
ance of $\$ 300$.

New Cabtle; Del., E L. Hubbard, pas-
have proached in the morning. did pot arrive, owing to a fillure in the arrangement for hie conveyance from Wilinington. In the eve. ning, Rev. Adam Stengle preached an inter of the Kingdom of Christ." Rev. O. S. Walton of Red Lion, will fill the pulpit next Sunday morning
in the evening.
The supplies till Conference, are as fol-
ows: February 10th, Rev. Julius Dodd; February 27th, Rev. J. D. C. Handa; February 24 th, Rev. C. A. Grise, March 3rd, Rev.
N. M. Browne; March 10th, Rev. W. L. S. Murray.

Pocomoke, City, Md., A. S. Mowbray,
pastor.-Very deep and widespread religions nterest has been a wakened in this place during the last month. Union meetings were meetings were continued in daily noon day ervices in the different charches, which were attended by large aumbers.
At night the meetings were held in each of the four charches in the town. Sixty conversions were reported week before last, and about as many, last week. The whole comd; the spirit of barmony manifested among he several denominations of Christians, and the spirit of earnest prayer, are potent fac tors in the work.

Brandywine, C. A. Grise, pastor.pecial attention is being given to training the young converts in religious du-
ties, and in church obligations. Thirtyfive copies of the new Discipline have been disposed of among the members; and great int

## Preachers' Meeting.

## The brethren met in Fletcher Hall,

last Monday at 10 A. M. J. E. Bryan in the
chair; V. S. Collius, secretary. Devotions
were led by Rev. N. M. Browne, of Newark,
Del. W. L. S. Murray was appointed gen-
eral critic. Reports from the churches were
made by Bros. Stengle, Murray, Collins,
Van Burkalow, Bryan, Browne, and Barrett.
The Secretary presented and read the fol-
owing letter from Rev. E. L. Hubbard,
written on the eve of his sailing for Europe, last Saturday. Brother Hubbard goes out in co
city.
Bettren Beloved.-By accident an account of your meeting came to me. Please accept my thanks for your kind words for me. I am waiting for my turn to go aboard came up to Brooklyn, bat the lesson of the quick response my system made to the demauds of a well seated disease, is too forcible I hope to return master of my disease If $I d o$, nothing for me the rest of my days ooble men as compose the Wilmington Preachers' Meeting.
When I felt so weak that I was quite well ot thought of fear, no dream of dread.
Pray God, brethren, that Gis hand to heal
guide, to point out my work may be es pecially mine.
Yours in Hope,
E. L. Hubbard.
Jersey City, Jan. 24; '89.
The order of the day was then taken up, and Dr. Jacob Todd read an essay on Christ-
iann Science An animated discussion followiann Science An animated discussion follow-
ed; participated in by Brothers Van Burkad; participated in by Brothers Van Burkan, Stengle, Koons, Murray, Collins, and Thomas.
The visit of Bishop Foss to this city, Satarday and Sunday, the 2 d and 3 d inst., was announced, and the president and secretary Bishop to visit the Preacher's Meeting the day morning the 4th inst.
Curators announced, as the order for the day, next Monday, a sermon by Rev. J. E. Bryan; critics, Revs. J. Todd, and N. M. Bryan; c
Browne.
Brethren present, whose names have not Hanna $K$ R Hartwig T N. Dodd, H. W. Ewing, A. T. Scott, J. T. Mc Laughlin, Wm. Fanilton, C. K. Morris, J. H. Simma, A. P. Bailey, J. L.
Tull,

Meeting

## r. Todd.

## A Card.

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