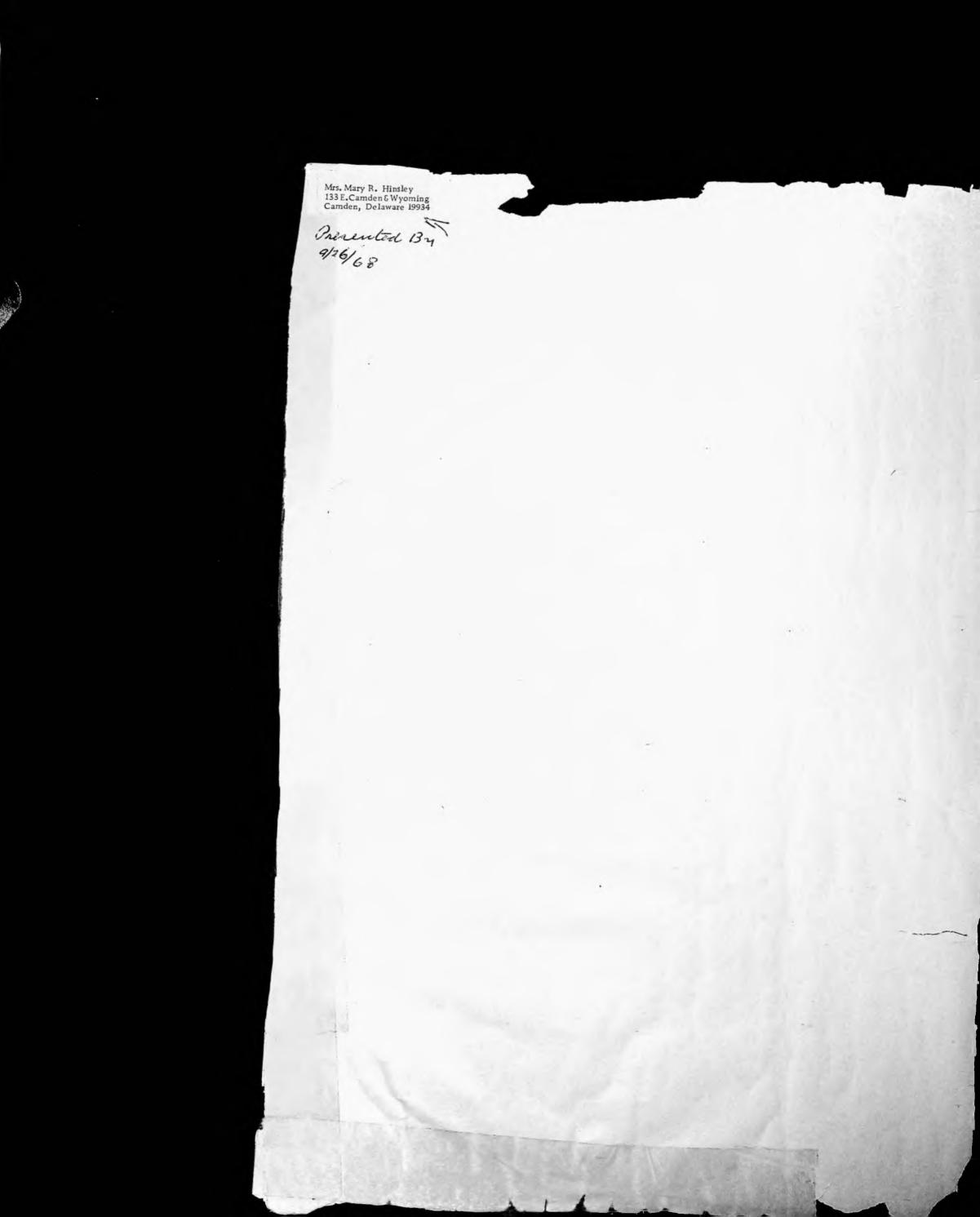
Sprend Dover Iprice





T. SNOWDEN TROMAS, Editor. J. WILLER THOMAS, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, DEL., MARCH 21, 1896.

Acknowledgements.

Nearly every line in the biographical and historical sketches in this number of the PENINSULA METHODIST has been written by the editor, who has taken special care to secure as accurate data as possible; so that the paper may be of real value and permanent interest. As his work has necessarily been largely one of compilation, it is proper that due acknowledgement be made to the chief sources of his information; and we buildings, do credit to their respective nointed workers. May the experiences take pleasure in expressing our indebtedness to Scharf's "History of Delaware," a very valuable repertory of facts, published by L. J. Richards & Co., Philadelphia, in 1888, in two large volumes, to "A History of the rise of Methodism in America," by the late John Lednum of the Philadelphia Conference, a work that is characterized by Dr. Abel Stevens, as furnishing invaluable data for the work of the historian. Of course, the wonderful "Journals of Francis Asbury" are an indispensable aid of priceless volume in making up a record of American Methodism from 1771 when he landed on these shores, tili his translation to the shores of immortality in 1816.

The editor is also pleased to acknowledge the courteous responses to his appeals for information, by Rev. Dr. W. L. S. Murray, pastor of Wesley M. E. Church in Dover, and by the pastors of the nine other Churches in that city; as also, by Rev. W. L. Gooding of the Conference Academy, and our brother the late C. H. B. Day, Esq. We trust the result will afford satisfaction to all, and justify the time and labor expended.

Our Conference Number.

The PENINSULA METHODIST salutes with cordial greeting, the members of the ministerial and lay conferences that meet in Dover this week. In recognition of so interesting and important an occasion, the editor and publisher have spared no pains to prepare for their thousands of readers a eighth annual session of the Wilming- practicable. ton Conference and the seventh quadrennial meeting of the Lay Electoral. necessarily confined to brief items of

The pictori ' embellishments speak the resident clergy.

for themselves; and yet we may allude To every member of the two conto the heauty of their execution, their ferences; to the citizens of Dover, number and variety, and the wide- whose guests so many of "the people spread interest they must awaken. If called Methodists" are favored to be at we mistake not, the likeness of every this time; and to all our patrons, the one but two of the preachers appointed PENINSULA METHODIST offers hearty to the charge of our church in Dover, | congratulations upon the auspicious beginning with 1833, will be found in ending of another conference year; this issue, including the present incum- while it breathes a prayer for heaven's hents; hesides those of the pastors now choicest blessings, spiritual and temin charge of the five other churches. poral, upon the work committed to their The houses of worship, like the public care, and the divinely called and an-

HENRY W. WARREN, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church.

congregations, and at the same time of the past both prove stimulative and reflect honor upon the town which they suggestive for larger exploits in the adorn. Few will fail to look with future, "in His name!"

tender interest upon the simple monument erected by his brethren, in memory of Bishop Whatcoat.

The order of arrangement both of Our readers will find interesting sketches and illustrations is chronolog- matter in the business cards furnished unique souvenir of this, the twenty- ical, so far as has been found to be in this issue; every one of which we

Our biographic notes have been sideration.

believe to be worthy of favorable con-

Our Advertisers.

and there is the less reason to do so, both instruction and pleasure.

as all are so attractively set forth, as to invite a close inspection. Let no one fail to examine them carefully. Whether it be in matters of education, or other lines of business, we are sure these advertisements will repay perusal.

VOLUME XXII NUMBER 12

Clothed with Immortality. Three of our brethren beloved, fellow-laborers in this part of the Master's vineyard, will fail to respond to the Conference roll-call at this session; for they have heard the final summons to depart and be "forever with the Lord."

"Life's labor done, as sinks the clay. Light from its load the spirit flies; While heaven and earth combine to say,

'How blest the rightcous when he dies.'" The fourth day of last April, as he was nearing the seventy-sixth milestone of his earthly pilgrimage, our kind-hearted and devoted brother, James Hubbard, exchanged mortality for life-eternal-the feebleness and sufferings of age for perennial youth. His itinerant ministry was brief, but for more than fifty years he was earnest and faithful in the service of Christ.

The next to hear the call, "come up higher," was the genial, gentlemanly, zealous and diligent James Edmund Bryan, who "fell on sleep" Thursday evening, Oct. 17, at the close of a religious life of more than two-score years, and in the fortieth year of his faithful and successful service in the itinerant ministry.

To him, "to live was Christ; and to die was gain,"-eternal gain.

The Olden Time.

The sketches of Christ Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) of the Presbyterian Church, both dating back to the early part of the last century; and of our own "Wesley," will be found to contain many items of historic interest, with which our present public are not familiar. Especially interesting to Methodist Episcopalians will be the facts rehearsed in reference to church organization, more than a hundred years ago; while to all our readers, these memorabilia of the ecclesiastical past, that touches so many persons, places and events, in and beyond our It would be invidious to specify; Peninsula, can hardly fail to afford

one term, 1861-2, as a member of the work." Over 40,000 copies of the last

House of Representatives of the state; named were sold within a short time

after an interval of three years in Conference of 1880, Dr. Warren was

New York, from 1877 to 1880, he was elected hishop, with Drs. Cyrus D.

pastor of Arch St. church, one of the Foss, John F. Hurst and the late E.

most prominent in our denomination O. Haven. Since his elevation to the

in the city of Philadelphia. His sig- episcopate, Bishop Warren has magni-

and affable bearing, and his hearty work at home and abroad. In 1881

identification with conference inter- he was one of the representatives of

ests, were influential factors in se- the M. E. Church in the first Ecumen-

curing for him the confidence and es- ical Conference, which met in London,

practically manifested, not only in his Six years later, he visited our Asiatic

election to the presidency of the Phil- missions in Japan, Korea and China.

adelphia Preachers' Meeting; but also In 1890, he made a visitation of the

IN THE EPISCOPATE.

Sixteen years ago, in the General

and in 1864, was selected by the Sen- after publication.

ate to preach the annual sermon be-

fore the both Houses of the Legislature.

From 1871 to 1874, and again,

Our Conference President.

HENRY WHITE WARREN, D.D., LL.D.

Doctor Warren, one of the eighteen bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been assigned to the presidency of the Wilmington Conference, the second time in nine years, was born in Williamsburg, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, Jan. 4, 1831; and is consequently, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He is apparently in vigorous health, and good for effective service for at least a decade, if not indeed for a score of years to come. He is a gentleman of fine physique, of dignified and urbane address, and of commanding presence.

Of course, his recent official visit to the Crisfield conference of 1887, obviates the necessity of further discription as to his personal appearance: at least so far as the attendants upon that session are concerned. We are not aware, however, that Bishop Warren has ever visited the PENIN SULA before or since that time, a fact, that may be accounted for, in part, by his remote episcopal residence in Denver, Colorado.

Like all our bishops, who illustrate how "practice makes perfect," he is an expert presiding officer; and judging from his bland and brotherly, as well as eareful and skillful administration of the Philadelphia Conference of 1894, our brethren of the Wilmington will find it both pleasant and satisfactory to have him occupy the chair-Despite some exceedingly painful incidents that occurred at the Cristicial session, especially those that were largely, if not entirely, due to what was understood to be "outside interfer ence" with conference affairs, we are confident a cordial welcome will be extended to this distinguished mem of our "Board of Bishops."

During his academic course in Wilbraham Academy, the future bishop was happily converted at the age of seventeen.

In the spring of 1853, he was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., after which he devoted several years to teaching; first as professor of Natural Science in Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary, and afterward, as professor of Ancient Languages in Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy, in which he had prepared for college.

IN THE PASTORATE.

In 1855, he entered the itinerant ministry as a probationer in the New England Conference; and served important pastorates in five large towns of his native state, besides two terms sequently preparing and publishing his return from the Ecumenical Conin the city of Boston, until his trans- "Studies of the Stars," "Recreations ference in London, he was united in fer to the Philadelphia Conference in in Astronomy, with directions for marriage with Mrs. Iliff, widow of a

episcopacy, at that session. From March until May 1880, Dr. dist Episcopal Church.

WESLEY M. E. CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, DOVER, DEL.

street church, Philadelphia.

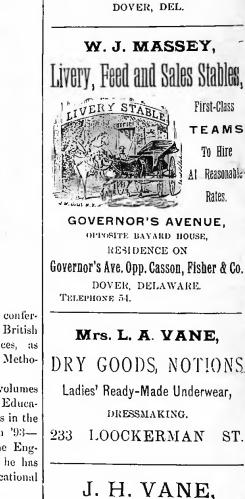
in 1874 a sprightly and suggestive vol- institutions. ume, entitled, "Sights and Insights, or Dr. Warren had been a widower

General Conference delegation in 1880; ences; and also attended the British and in promoting his election to the and Irish Wesleyan conferences, as

Warren was pastor of Spring Garden In 1893, he published two volumes -"The Bible in the World's Educa-During his first term at Arch St. tion," and "Exegetical Studies in the he received the honorary degree of Pentateuch and Isaiah;" and in '93-Doctor of Divinity from Dickinson 4-5, he edited "Studies in the Eng-College, at the commencement of 1872. lish Bible;" and all his life he has After a European tour, he published worked zealously for our educational

Knowledge by Travel." In 1876, he with six children, a number of years edited "The Study for Ministers;" sub- before his election as bishop; but after 1871. During this period he served practical experiments and telescopic very successful ranchman in Colorado.

in placing him at the head of the churches in our ten European conferfraternal representative of the Metho-



Photographing IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. 233 LOOCKERMAN ST.

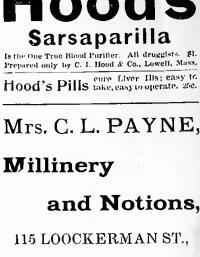
loods nal success in this pastorate, his genial fied his office; doing his full share of Sarsaparilla teem of his brethren, which were England, in September of that year.

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25e.

and run down because of poor, thin blood. Help is needed by the nervous sufferer, the men and women tortured with rheumatism. neuralgia, dyspensia, scrofula, catarrlquickly when Hood's Sarsaparilla begins to en-rich, purify and vitalize the blood and send m a healing, nourishing, invigorating Stream to all the nerves, muscles and organs of the body.

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This lady is highly spoken of for her admirable qualities of mind and heart; and is reported to be possessed of very large wealth, in the use of Near the middle of Delaware State, which she is able to give potential on the Delaware Division of the assistance in making effective her Pennsylvania Rail Road, forty-eight husband's plans for the advancement miles south from Wilmington, and

of church interests. The Denver some seven miles west from the Dela-University is to a considerable extent, ware Bay, is the beautiful town of we understand, a monument to her Dover, capital of the state and of the generous patronage. This institution was founded in Here the Wilmington Conference

1879; present value of grounds and of the Methodist Episcopal Church buildings, \$320,000; endowment, \$865,- opens its twenty-eighth annual session, 000; number of students, 445; of these in Wesley church, Dr. W. L. S. 113 are women, who are admitted on Murray, pastor, March 18, 1896, with exactly the same terms as men. Num- Bishop H. W. Warren as its presiber of graduates about 200. dent.

The episcopal residence in Univer- This is the third time, the citizens sity Park, near Denver, is said to be of Dover have extended generous and

county of Kent.



W. L. S. MURRAY, D. D., Pastor Wesley M. E. Church, Dover, Del.

palatial, costing some \$75,000; and cordial hospitality to this body of functionaries in this country.

plished president of Boston Univer- have been entertained here, with the sity, is a younger brother of the Bish- ministerial body.

during the session.

Warren says: "I pray the Conference a Lay Electoral Conference was held. may be a grand success." To this "amen."

it doubtless stands pre-eminent among itinerant ministers; a hospitality that all habitats occupied by ecclesiastical is enhanced, by the fact that this is the second time the members of the Rev. Dr. W. F. Warren, the accom- quadrennial Lay Electoral Conference

This circumstance gives Dover the Bishop Warren has been cordially distinction of being the only town on invited by Dr. Murray to be the guest the Peninsula, outside the city of of himself and family, at their par- Wilmington, that has entertained both sonage home, next door to the church, conferences; except Laurel, whose citizens extended similar hospitality to In a recent note to us, Bishop the conferences of 1872, the first year

THE FIRST TIME.

annual session; Bishop Levi Scott, a late Bishop Matthew Simpson soon

native of this Peninsula, presiding; and Samuel L. Gracey, late U. S. consul to Foo Chow, China, serving as conference secretary. The pastor, who did the honors as conference host, was James H. Lightbourn, now pastor of our church in Sayville, Long Island. Dr. Isaac Jump made an address of cordial welcome in behalf of the official board and other members, to which Alfred Cookman responded, as representative of the conference.

An item of permanent and widespread interest at this session was the appointment of a special committee of ministers and laymen, to locate the 'Peninsula Academy"

Appropriate memorial services were held for Dr. T. J. Quigley, who had died in Laurel, Del., Oct. 19, 1870, in the 66th year of his age, and the thirty-sixth of his itinerant ministry; for Rev. Daniel Titlow, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7, 1871, in the 48th year of his age, and the 21st of his ministry; and for Mrs. Sarah F. Daily, widow of Rev. Dr. David Daily, who had died in Snow Hill, Md., in January 1871, aged 75 years. The work was arranged in 94 charges with 21,217 members, 3,482 probationers, and 116 preachers, of whom two were superinnuates and twelve supernumeraries. Dover was credited with 300 members and 24 probationers. Of the eight young men admitted on trial at this session, T. H. Harding, W. J. DuHadway, L. W. Layfield, W. L. S. Murray and E. H. Hynson are still in the effective ranks in this Conference; E. J. Avres being also "effective," but a member of the New England, Southern Conference. Alfred Cookman was transferred to the Newark Conference; S. L. Gracey, to the Providence (now New England-Southern); and A. Rittenhouse, to the Philadelphia. James B. Merritt was appointed to succeed Mr. Lightbourn in Dover, and Dr. T. J. Thompson, continued as presiding elder of that district.

THE SECOND TIME.

Nine years later, March, 1880, the good people of Dover again welcomed the Wilmington Conference itinerants, to their hearts and homes; this time, the members of the Lay Electoral, also. Bishop Edward G. Andrews presided, and Thomas E. Martindale was elected secretary, the ninth time in succession. The resident pastor was Wm. Penn Davis, then closing his second year in the charge, but now successfully prosecuting his high calling in the New Jersey Conference. R. W. Todd we are sure our readers will unite with March 8, 1871, the Wilmington was presiding elder of Dover Disthe editor, in responding with a hearty Conference met in Dover for its third triet; having been appointed by the

ing conference, to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of Rev. John Hough, which occurred near Trenton, N. J., March 27, 1879, in his fifty-eighth year; thirty-two of which he had given to earnest and faithful labors in the itinerant ministry.

At this session there was also entered on the mortuary roll the name of T. J. Williams, who was the son of an honored member of the Philadelphia Conference, the late Enos R. Williams, and who had died in New Castle, Del., March 29, 1879, in the fifty-third year of his age, after twentyfive years in the itinerant field. At the memorial service the record of the great reaper's harvest during the year included the names of four "elect ladies," the wives respectively of Bishop Levi Scott, and Revs. J. L. Houston, Adam Stengle and Isnac Jewell; the first, Mrs. Sarah A. Scott, having fallen asleep in Jesus at her home near Odessa, Del., Nov. 25, 1879, in the seventy-fourth year of her age; the second, Mrs. Adeline P. Houston, in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 13, 1879, aged fifty-nine years: the third, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Stengle, in Crisfield, Md., Feb. 18, 1880, in the thirty-second year of her age; and the fourth, Mrs. Annie M. Jewell, in Federalsburg, Md., Feb. 23, 1880, aged thirty-four years

Rev. D. C. Ridgway was transferred to Cincinnati Conference; C. M. Pegg, to New York East: J. B. Mann, to Central Penna.; D. W. C. MeIntvre, to New Jersey: W. J Stevenson, to Troy; T. B. Killiam, to Wyoning; and H. S. Thompson, to New Hampshire. John Warthman was received from New Jersey; G. W. Miller, from Central Penna.; M. A. Richards, from Cincinnati and D. F. Waddell, from Wyoming.

General Conference delegates were elected as follows: Dr. L. C. Matlack, presiding elder of Wilmington District, on first ballot; A. W. Milby, pastor of Harrington, on the second; and Charles Hill, presiding elder of Easton District, on the third. Dr. J. H Caldwell, pastor of St. Paul's Wilmington, and R. W. Todd, pastor of Milton, Del., were elected reserves. The lay delegates chosen were I. T. Matthews of Snow Hill and T. B. Coursey of Frederica; with J. F. Dawson of Greensboro, and ex-Gevernor P. F. Causey of Milford, as alternates.

A committee of six ministers and six laymen was appointed to arrange for a "Peninsula Convention," in the interest of education; also one of five ministers and five laymen, to secure some of our readers, to learn that the state of Delaware had been conveyed local option in Delaware.

Resolutions were adopted by both

our people."

3,885 probationers.

after the adjournment of the preced- highly appreciative of "The Confer- arrival in this country; only fifty-two ence Worker" (THE PENINSULA METH- years later than the first attempt by ODIST, since June 1884) "published Europeans to colonize the western by Brother C. H. Sentman;" tender- shore of Delaware Bay, when a coning it "our warmest sympathies," and pany of about thirty Hollanders, pledging to assist in extending "its under Peter Heyes, landed near the circulation, and to recommend it to present site of Lewes, in April 1631, and made a settlement which they One hundred and thirty names were called Swanvale; and only forty-five on the conference roll; twelve of them vears later than the first settlement of supernumeraries and four superannu- the Swedes, under Peter Minuit, was ates. There were 110 separate pas- made at "The Rocks," within the toral charges, 26,734 members, and present limits of Wilmington and near the "Old Swede's Church."



BISHOP'S CABINET.

LOUIS E. BARRETT, D. D. P. E. Wilmington District. REV. RICHARD H. ADAMS. P. E. Dover District.

ALFRED SMITH, D. D., P. E. Easton District. WILBUR F. CORKRAN, D. D., P. E. Salisbury District.

James M. Williams was re-ap-Wilmington.

Delaware State." JUSTORIC.

It will doubtless be a surprise to

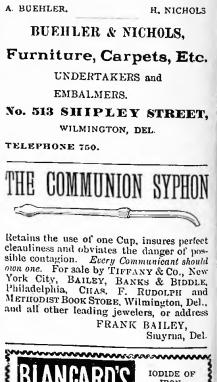
June 11, 1683, a warrant, directed pointed president and A. T. Scott pro- to "William Clarke, surveyor of ye fessor, in Wesleyan Female College, counties of Kent and Sussex," was issued by "William Penn, Proprietary And now, after an interval of sixteen and Governor of ye Province of years, our Conference has gathered for Pennsylvania and ye Territories therethe third time, in the capital of "The unto belonging, to lay out the town lots and streets in the town of Dover, Kent County."

The three counties now forming the town of Dover has a history of more to Penn by James, Duke of York, than two hundred years; dating back afterwards King James II, by a deed the ministerial and lay conferences, to the next year after William Penn's dated Aug. 24, 1682; but were allowed



THE old m world win and health cunot help great gratifies the thought n no weak dency to c healthy The healthy old man is the man who has throughout his like kept his digestion good and his bloed pure. Once in a while you find such a man who has never taken any medicine. That man has lived a perfectly natural life. Not one in a thousand does do it. So metimes very slight indiscretions or carelessness pave the way for serious sickness. The germ theory of disease is well authenticated, and germs are every. well authenticatea, and germs are every-where. This need make no difference to the perfectly Germs go through the ithout effect. They are

make no difference to the perfectly healthy man. Germs co through the healthy body without effect. They are hurried along rapidly and thrown off before they have time to develop or increase. Let them once find lodgment or let them find a weak spot, they will develop by the million and the blood will be full of them. Instead of rich, life-giving properties, the blood will be a sluggish, putrid tide of impurity. In-stead of giving strength to the tissues, it will force upon them unwholesome and imutritious matter, and the man will lose flesh. The more flesh he loses and th-weaker he bucomes, the more susceptible he is to disease. His trouble will become complicated and serious consequences will follow. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-covery is the only medicine that absolutely and infallibly cures all blood diseases, and almost all diseases. It is a medicine for the *urliole body*. It forces out all the germs of disease, replaces impurities with rich, red blood, feeds the tissues and makes strong, healthy flesb.





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75, a signer of the Declaration of that adopted a constitution for a Fed-

Independence, brigadier-general un- eral Union; and through his active

mother was a daughter of Rev. Thomas States Senators from Delaware; serv-

Crawford, first missionary to Dover, ing from '89 to '93; and was the first

sent out by the Bishop of London in member to vote for locating the na-

1705. Mr. Rodney's ashes lie in tional capital on the Potomac. He

Stamp act, a leading member of the Annapolis, Md., in which measures to hold a separate assembly under the Continental Congress in 1774 and were inaugurated for the convention Governor of Pennsylvania, from 1704 to 1776, when they were organized into an independent state, by the adopder Washington, and four years presi- leadership, Delaware won the honor tion of a constitution in which it was dent of the Delaware State. In all of being the first of the states to give declared, that hereafter, the government of these counties shall, in all these positions of honor and trust, he adhesion to the new government, by rendered most faithful and efficient adopting the constitution with a unanpublic and other writings, be called service. He was born in Dover in imous vote, Dec. 7, 1787. "The Delaware State." 1730, and died there in 1784. His He was one of the two first United

5

While Dover has the distinction of being authorized by the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania in 1683, it was not laid out till 1717, when an act of Assembly was passed, appointing three commissioners, Benjamin Shurmur, William Brinklee and Richard Richardson, to complete the town plot, "at or before the tenth day of March next;" and stipulating that the name should be Dover, instead of Canterbury as the petitioners had requested.

Previous to 1683, Kent County was called St. Jones; and three years earlier a new court district was established, and justices of the peace commissioned for the county of St. Jones on Delaware Bay and Dependencies.

Probably the oldest building in the town is one long known as the Ridgely House, situate east of the Capitol Hotel; a brick in its wall bearing date 1728, and there being a record of Thomas Parke living there in 1726. Another building, that stands south of the State House, was erected about the same time, and has long been known as the Clayton House, from the fact that it was the residence of Delaware's distinguished son, Hon. John M. Clayton, from 1824 until his death in 1856. The house on King street, in which the widow of Rev. Thomas B. Bradford resides, was built in 1742, by Vincent Lockerman, the maternal great-grandfather of her husband, and has been occupied by his descendants, successively since that early date.

Dover was incorporated, Feb. 16, 1829; and at an election, the first Monday in the following March, Henry M. Ridgely, William K. Lockwood, Thomas Stevenson, Abel Harris and Caleb H. Sipple were elected commissioners, who appointed Joseph Smithers, secretary, and Henry Todd, surveyor. GREAT MEN.

Of Dover's illustrious citizens, whose personal virtues and public services have enwreathed their names with laurels of imperishable renown, and given lustre to the history of their state, the nation and their place of

the most conspicuous. Caesar Rodney, of very distinguish generously at his fine residences in John Dickinson, founder and liberal with your purchase, we will return your to the provincial convention in New



CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

REV. A. S. MOWBRAY, Secretary. REV. W. R. MOWBRAY, Statistical Secretary

Christ Church yard, and the place is was presidential elector in '97; govermarked with a monument.

ial interest to all Methodists, as that of daughter became the wife of Hon. an eminent statesman and lawyer who James A. Bayard, and was thus the was prominently identified with the grand-mother of Hon. Thomas F. birth or residence, we name a few of Methodist Episcopal Church. He was Bayard, now United States Ambassaa man of affluence, and entertained dor to the Court of St. James.

ed ancestry, was a delegate from Kent | Dover, Wilmington and on Bohemia benefactor of the college in Carlisle, 1 Manor. In 1785 he was a delegate Pa., that bears his name, must not be York in 1765 to consider the offensive from Delaware to a convention in omitted; for though he was born in

nor of the state from '98 to 1801; Another name that brightly embla- chief-justice of the U.S. District zons Dover's escutcheon is that of court in 1801 and 2; and died in Sep-Richard Bassett, a name that is of spec- tember 1815. Governor Bassett's only

REV. J. D. RIGG.

Journal Secretary.

REV. C. A. GRISE,

Treasurer.

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New York Clothing House

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Talbot county. Md., and was a leading citizen of Pennsylvania, he was also for many years a resident of Dickinson Manor, near Dover. He was one of the most prolific and influential of writers on political topics in Revolutionary times; and it was while residing in the old mansion house on the Manor, that he wrote the famous "Farmer's Letters," that did so much to kindle the fires of patriotism. He was congressman from Delaware, '79-'81; president of Delaware and Pennsylvania, successively, the next four years; a member of the Delaware constitutional convention of 1792; and died in Wilmington, Feb. 14, 1808.

Hon. John M. Clayton was another eminent statesman, who resided in Dover, part of his distinguished career. A United States senator in his twentythird year, he was repeatedly re-elected; was appointed chief-justice in 1835; and in 1849 became a member of President Taylor's cabinet, as secretary of state. He died Nov. 24, 1856, the sixtieth anniversary of his birth.

The town of Dover is laid out in rectangular streets, lined with beautiful shade trees, that form umbrageous avenues: on either side of which are neat and attractive residences, the homes of elegance and comfort. By the census of 1890, its population was 3,061, thus making it the third largest town in the state: New Castle exceeding it by only fifty. Its public buildings, as will be seen in our illustrations. are creditable; the oldest being the State House, which was built in 1791, and was used in common by the state and county until 1874, when the latter sold out to the former, and the present court-house was crected; the old bailding being thoroughly remodeled and adapted to the requirements of a state capitol.

The Churches in Dover.

There are ten churches, in Dover; five Methodist, two Baptist, and one each of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic order; Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal) having been built about 1746; and the Presbyterian church in 1790.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Prior to the achievement of our national independence of Great Britain, the Established Church of England exercisd jurisdiction in English coloni in America; in some cases establishing and supporting churches by law, and in all cases ordaining and appointing their ministers.

As early as 1703, a memorial signed by twenty-two inhabitants of Dover, was presented to the Bishop of London; "representing the increase of sin and crime, and the consequent great

their willingness to contribute, as far was without a minister, the ensuing as they were able, to his maintenance." twenty-one years.

The next year, the Bishop was inthe east side of St. Jones creek, about of the people here are Presbyterone mile and a half below Dover, had ians." been donated by Col. Robert French, a Scotchman, and one of the founders land elergy in the Province of Pennof Emmanuel Church in New Castle. sylvania and "the three lower coun-The first church building was most ties" made complaint, that the episcoprobably built on this glebe, and fin- pal churches in Kent and Sussex were ished about 1708.

under the care of the "Societyfor ians Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign

Parts.

want of a minister of the gospel, and returned to England; and the church

Meantime the Presbyterians were formed that £55, 17s. had been sub- prosperously active in the county; and scribed for that purpose. A glebe when Mr. Crawford left in 1711, it also, of one hundred and ten acres on was claimed, that "the greater number

Six years later, the Church of Engin danger of "dispersion, by reason of For many years, this parish was assiduous Dissenters," or Presbyter-

had to depend upon occasional supplies

All this time these "Dissenters" In 1705, Rev. Thomas Crawford for the ministry of the word; the first



A. D. 1836-A. D. 1896, REV. B. F. PRICE.

was sent over as a missionary; and regular pastor for the Presbyterians three years later, he reports "from in Kent county, being Rev. Archibald thirty to perhaps two-hundred hearers, McCook, who was ordained and inaccording to the weather;" preaching stalled by the Philadelphia Presbyin two or three other places besides tery, June 7, 1727; his pastorate terthe church; "ordinarily twenty or minating with his death, two years thirty communicants, but never forty afterward.

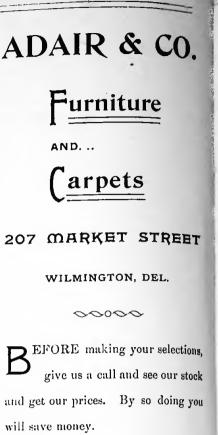
dred and twenty or two hundred and a subscription of about £100, to build thirty in my own charge; have not a new brick church at Dover; but it had £20 in Pennsylvania money per was not finished till after the arrival annum; and this is not paid me in silver, of Rev. Charles Inglis, in 1759. but as people are able, in coin, etc."

pains," sometimes teaching them at miserable condition." He estimates church the principles of religion, the taxables in the county, the next though many are very dull; and when year, at 1320, of which about one-half I am not employed, I catechise the were adherents of the Church of Engchildren."

in one day;" have baptized "two hun- In 1733 Rev. George Frazer reports

In 1750 Rev. Hugh McNeill was "As for the negroes, I have been at rector, and reports the church "in a land; communicants about forty. He

Three years later, 1711, Mr. Crawford adds: "What gives me the greatest



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DUBELL,



No. 2 E. THIRD STREET,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY concern is my poor negro flock. I day morning, after his arrival in Phil- people called Methodists," but afterhave baptized within the last half-year thirty-six adults of them. Each can say the Lord's Prayer and the Ten

Commandments, with a good part of the catechism; although few can read."

Mr. Inglis says: "The people in general are very loose, and the public meetings nothing but scenes of drunkenness and debauchery. I must, however, mention a becoming zeal they have discovered, in repairing the church at Dover, which lay in a most shocking condition when I came here. It is now finished, and ornamented with a bell, pulpit-cloth, etc.,-donations of particular gentlemen."

To reform the public meetings which he says "were scenes of the greatest debauchery and vice," Mr. Inglis adopted the practice of preaching at the time and place where they were held; and by this means, as also by persuading the candidates to stay away, and by setting forth these gatherings "in the horrid light they demand, the riots dwindled to almost nothing. It has also been the means of increasing my communicants to about double." At this time the population of the county was 7,000; upwards of one-third being members of the Church of England.

Mr. Inglis subsequently became rector of Trinity, New York City, and in 1787 was sent as missionary bishop to Nova Scotia.

Rev. Samuel Magaw succeeded Mr. Inglis in 1767. A Bible, still in use in the church, was presented this year, by Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop, a Philadelphia merchant; his mother Mrs. Esther Wynkoop, donating a chalice and patten the year previous, which were subsequently melted in the burning of the sexton's house, but restored in 1867 at the expense of Mrs. Mary Ridgely. The name,

CHRIST CHURCH,

first appears as the title of this church, in the record made of these gifts from Mr. Wynkoop and his mother.

Mr. Magaw was rector during the Revolutionary war, and sided with the American patriots. Dec. 27, 1779, he preached in Christ Church before the National Commandery of the State; dedicating his sermon to his Excellency, Caesar Rodney, Esq., governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief of the Delaware tion of the Protestant Episcopal and by the combined efforts of Revs State, the friend of his country and the lover of all social virtues.'

From 1781 to 1804, Mr. Magaw was rector of St. Paul's Philadelphia; being also vice-provost of the Uni-

adelphia, in November, 1784.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The colonial churches, that had with St. Peter's at Smyrna; the former been a part of the See of London, un- to pay £200 and the latter £100, for til the acknowledgement of the inde- one year's services. Mr. Roe died pendence of the United States of Feb. 8, 1791, and was buried in Christ America by Great Britain in the Church yard. treaty of Paris, signed Sept. 3, 1783, For seventy years the records are

ward ordained by Bishop Samuel Seabury of Connecticut, was engaged as rector for Christ Church, in connection

were thereby removed from the juris- "meagre and occasional." In 1822 diction of the Bishop of London; and about twenty families are reported as at once efforts were made to effect an attached to Christ Church, and the parecclesiastical organization. At the ish is represented as able to "support instance of a few clergymen in New an unmarried clergyman; especially York and Connecticut, Mr. Samuel if he could support himself by teach-Seabury went to England in 1783 ing." While Mr. Robert Piggot was to secure ordination to the episcopate rector, 1830-33, there were nine comfrom the English Bishops; but for municants reported; the next year, fear of political complications, they only four, with the congregation "in a declined to accede to his request. He state of apathy." In 1853 the Lord's



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Do They Trouble You in Any Way? These are a few of the symptoms which you feel when you need glasses: When your eyes water or become so much fatigued by short exercise as to be obliged to be closed or re-leved by viewing different objects, when the letters of a book appear to blend with each other, when the eyes appear to be confused by a mist or black specks floating before them. By having glasses properly adjusted and fitted to the eyes, your sight will be preserved and haproved. Soreness, burning, constant inflam-mation of the cyces and headache can be re-leved with glasses. We are in position to give your eye a scientific examination, which we do free of charge. S. L. MCKEE, Gruduate Optician, with MILLARD F DA VIS. Jeweler MILLARD F. DAVIS, Jeweler, No. 6 East Second Street.



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preached in St. Paul's, the first Sun- Samuel Roe, a former adherent of "the ing board suspended over all by an j always filled with choicest styles.

then applied to the non-juring Bishops Supper was administered to four comordained in Nov. 14, 1784. New York were ordained bishops by visited the parish. the English bishops; and the organiza- In 1859, however, the tide turned; Church was completed, in September S. C. Brinckle of Christ Church, 1789, with the adoption by the Gen- Christiana, and Julius Grammer of St. eral Convention, of a constitution and Peter's, Smyrna, this church was rea book of Common Prayer.

In the general convention of 1785, B. Smith having been called as rector. versity of Pennsylvania, from 1782 to James Sykes, heads the list of The appearance of the interior was 1791. By invitation of Mr. Magaw, 'Delaware lay members; and in that entirely changed; the high pews in Dr. Thomas Coke, alterwards Bishop of June, 1786, the name of Nicholas blocks and higher pulpit, the reading of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Ridgely appears. In this year Rev. desk and clerk's desk, with the sound- Merchant Tailoring Department

in Scotland, and was succesful; being municants, "the first time after many years." On account of "the forlorn Subsequently, William White of and uncomfortable condition of the Pennsylvania, James Madison of time-worn church," Bishop Lee Virginia, and Samuel Provoost of preached in the court-house, when he

paired and restored; Rev. Marshall



BISHOP WHATCOAT'S MONUMENT,

In old Cemetery, Dover, Del.

iron rod, being replaced with modern furnishings. The old bell that "ornamented the church" in 1760 had long disappeared; the present one being the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Worrell, who died in 1876.

The rectors succeeding Mr. Smith are as follows; John C. White, '60-'62; T. G. Littell, '65-'67; L. Sweetland, 1867; E. H. True, '68-'69; J. Haskins. '70-'71; S. McElwee, '71-'73; and L. W. Gibson, '73-'94; the present incumbent, Rev. George M. Bond, M. A., having become rector, Jan. 20, 1895.

Mr. Bond was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1852; was graduated from the Philadelphia Divinity School, in 1876; and ordained deacon, June 23d, same year; and priest, June 1877.

He was assistant at the Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia, from '76 to '78; rector of Christ Church, Woodbury, N. J., from '78 to '84; and of St. Thomas' Church, Newark Del from '85 to '95; becoming rector of Christ Church, Dover, Jan. 20, 1895. This parish now has 145 commu-

nicants. Henry Ridgely, M. D., is the senior warden and Thomas W. Wilson, junior warden. The vestrymen are D. Henry Ridgely, Thomas W. Wilson, I. Coke Chambers, Dr. John Comegys, William Denney, I. K. Jones, R. R. Kenney, Esq., William Pritchett, and Edward Ridgely, Esq The Sunday school numbers 60 scholars, and 7 teachers. Mr. H. S. Beers is the superintendent.

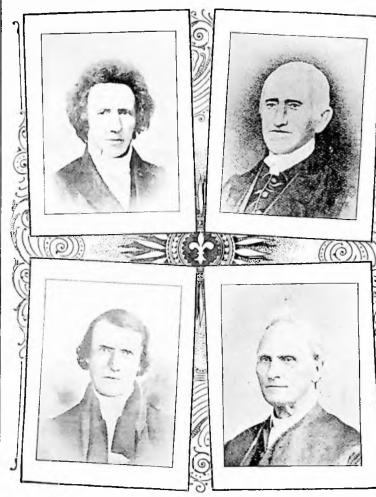
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It has been already noted, that "the greater number of the people" of Kent in 1711 were Presbyterians, and that their influence and prosperity were regarded as an alarming menace to the work of the Church of England rectors in Dover, at that time and some thirty years after. It also has been noted, that Archibald Mc-Cook, ordained and installed June 8, 1727, was the first Presbyterian pastor in Kent.

During the ministry of Rev. Robert Jamison, 1734-44, his flock was divided into "Old Side" and "New Side," on questions of doctrine and experience as raised by the preaching of from the significant text: "What por- Presbyterian church whose privileges George Whitefield, the marvelously eloquent and enthusiastic evangelist, who crossed the Atlantic seven times on slow-sailing vessels, to proclaim the riches of grace; and whose ministry joyed the faithful services of this de- service had been held in the courttions in almost every place, from Maine to Georgia and from the Atlantic ocean to the Alleghany mountains.

years later, Rev. John Miller was to replace the old log church that ity, personal influence and benefaccalled by the churches of Dover and stood just south of the present build- tions." Rev. Alexander Campbell, Smyrna, and ordained by the Congre- ing. gationalist Association of Boston, his

native city, April 25, 1749. To sup- the renowned Professor Miller of plement the meagre support given by Princeton Seminary, was ordained by the "shamefully remiss churches," Mr. the Lewes Presbytery, Oct. 12, 1791, William Killen, a staunch Presbyter- three months after his father's death. ian and afterwards chancellor of the He was called to be pastor of the state, made him a present of a farm, Dover church, and supplied both and also a horse, saddled and bridled. Dover and Smyrna some six months, On this property he resided till his when he accepted a call to serve the death, July 22, 1791. He was twice United Presbyterians in New York. elected moderator of the highest judi- For over fifty years after Mr. John catory of his church; an honor which Miller's death, the church in Dover has been conferred, it is said, in but was "practically pastorless." In the one other instance in the history of Presbytery records for 1819, it is said the Presbyterian Church. He was an that the congregation of Dover had ardent advocate of the patriot cause; been "for sometime considered ex-and several days before the "Declara-tinet." When Mrs. Leah W. Morris



REV. WILLIAM BARNES, REV. I EVI STORKS.

REV. ELIPHALET REED. REV. JOSHUA HUMPHRIES.

probably, was the pastor secured.

tion of Independence," he preached came to Dover in 1823, "there was no tion have we in David? Neither have she could enjoy, and no preaching by we inheritance in the son of Jesse. ministers of her communion, except To your tents, O Israel!" once or twice a year when some For forty-one years the church en- missionary came along." Occasional

was waited on by immense congrega- voted pastor; and in its graveyard house for a long time; but in May his body lies interred. 1825, the church was again opened,

Aug. 16, 1790, he laid "the corner and arrangements made for the stated brick" of a new brick edifice, with preaching of the gospel in it; "princi-Mr. Jamison died in 1744; and five which his Dover people had decided pally through Mrs. Morris's importun-

Mr. Miller's son, Samuel, afterwards In the latter part of the year 1831



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the state constitutional convention held its sessions in this building; and about that time the Legislature appointed John M. Clayton, Elias Naudain and Dr. W. W. Norris, trustees to care for the property, as there was no congregation to do so.

supply from Dec. 1, 1834 to Dec. 13, 1835, who found but two members---Dr. Norris and Dr. E. W. Gilbertthe church was re-organized in Oct. '35 with ten members; Elias Naudain and his brother, Dr. Andrew, being elected elders, and the church being enrolled in New-School Presbytery of Wilmington.

The next eight years after Mr. Patton left, the church had but a nominal existence; having thirteen members in '37, but no pastor; and in '40 its name is dropped from the roll Four years after this, Elder Elias Naudain applied to the Presbytery of New Castle to take the church in Dover under its care: saying, "it has been nearly extinct for a number of years," but was now resuscitated. June 24, 1844, Mr. Thomas G. Murphy was ordained and installed as pastor; subsequently assuming care of the church in Smyrna also, until Oct. 4. '59, and continuing to serve Dover till Oct. 12, 1860. At the beginning of his term of over fifteen years, Mr. Murphy could find but sixteen members; only four of whom were men. Rev. T. B. Bradford was moderator of the session for the next year; and from Nov. 7, '61 to Oct. 7, '62 Mr. J. J. Pomeroy was pastor.

May 11, 1863, Rev. Cyrus Huntington was installed as pastor, and served the church till his death, April 15, 1883. October 4th, following, Rev. John L. Stonecipher was installed. and served as pastor till his resignation April 1st, 1894.

In 1878, during Mr. Huntington's term, the large and beautiful chapel was creeted, at his own cost, by Hon. George V. Massey, as a memorial to his deceased daughter.

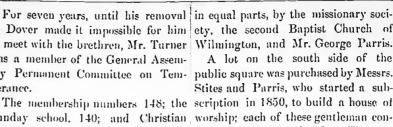
The present pastor, Joseph Benson Turner, succeeded Mr. Stonecipher, Oct. 11th, 1894. He was born in Cannonsburg, Pa.; his father being Rev. J. Davis Turner, a member of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1877, he was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College; and from the West- | ily were about the only Baptists in P. and Ruth H. Barker, Mrs. Eliza ern Theological Seminary in 1881. His first pastoral charge was Little Britain, Chester Co., Pa., which he served from the fall of '81 till '86, when he received two calls; one to was sent here as a missionary by the following, eleven persons were baptized Beaver city, Pa., and the other to Glen- (American Baptist Home Missionary and added to the church; and in Janshaw, Pa. Accepting the latter, he Society, and labored here till 1847, uary 1853, the upper part of the served it a term of seven years; after when Rev. John P. Walter was sent house was dedicated. years, '93 and '94.

to Dover made it impossible for him ety, the second Baptist Church of to meet with the brethren, Mr. Turner Wilmington, and Mr. George Parris. was a member of the General Assembly Permanent Committee on Tem- public square was purchased by Messrs. perance.

Under Dr. John Patton, stated Sunday school, 140; and Christian worship; each of these gentleman con-Endeavor, 33. George M. Jones, tributing the sum of \$500. The cor-Esq., is superintendent of the Sunday nerstone was laid by Rev. A. D. school.

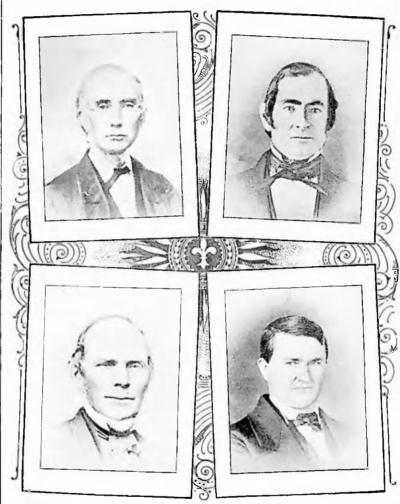
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Church and the four other Methodist 1852. "Churches in Dover" will be found



Gillette, (then of Philadelphia) Sept. 8, the same year; and the basement [The historic outlines of this was comple ed and dedicated, Jan. 25,

In response to a call to other under the title, "Methodism in Dover;" churches to meet here and organize a



REV. J. T. COOPER, D. D. REV. HENRY SUTTON.

REV. E. R. WILLIAMS. REV. JAMES AILEN.

those of non-Methodist Churches fol- church, there were present only the lowing here in chronological order. - delegates from Wilmington; and by Ed. P. M.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

these the organization was effected with eight members-Jonathan and Mary In 1830, Jonathan Stites and fam- Stites, George and Jane Parris. George or near Dover; George Parris and Walker and Mrs. Beulah McGonigal; family from New Jersey recruiting Rev. J. P. Walter extending the right the number, two years later. Some- hand of fellowship. As a result of time after, Rev. John P. Thompson special meetings in March and April

which he was pastor in Altoona two by the same society, to succeed him; Mr. Walter resigned July 1, '52, the latter's salary of \$300 being paid and was succeeded by D. A. Nichols **16 Years** We began business in Ago Wilmington, offering This the best clothing we Spring couldgetfor

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moderate prices. We found it was just what the people wanted; since then we have added Hats, Shoes and Gents' Furnishings, so that to day we can fit out from head to foot Men and Boys with everything they wear. Our Ready-made Clothing and Tailoring Departments are better known than the others, but we want you to know them all, and to find out that your money will get you as much satisfaction in every way, here as anywhere. One Low Price only with 10 per cent. discount to ministers.

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- 4. To its preparation for business and citizenship. To its courses in History, in Bookkeeping, in Commercial Law, to its careful study of English and its course in English Composition, to its literary society, and especially to its student legislative body, "The Delmarvia Legislature," where the students are instructed in the art of legislation.
- 5. To its preparation for teaching. A large number of graduates and non-graduates have engaged in teaching. All grades of teaching, from the common school to the university, are represented by Academy students. Methods of teaching are exemplified and carefully taught. The excellent public schools of Dover are visited and their work scrutinized.

FOR CATALOGUE AND FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS THE PRINCIPAL,

W. L. GOODING



the same year; by E. R. Hera, in '54; C. J. Hopkins, three months in '59; and C. J. Putman from '61, to Sept. 20, '63. Three years later, D. B. Purinton was sent by the missionary society. Resigning in 1868, he was succeeded by O. F. Flippo, who served till Sept. 15, 1870, when he became a missionary for the state, and interested himself in the purchase of Wyoming Institute for the Baptists.

The pastors since then have been as follows: C. A. Harris, Feb. 27, '73 to Sept. following; J. J. Reeden, Apr. 25, '75 to Oct. 1, '76; B. G. Parker, Oct. 29, '76 to 1881; Henry Tratt, one year; James Trickett following; J. C. Miller, from Nov. '85 to '87; Elmer E. Williams, from Jan. 13, '87 to Apr. 23, '90; Maurice P. Fikes, from Nov. 1, '90 to Sept. 1, '93; and Arthur D. Carpenter, from Oct. 16, '93 to July 28, '95.

The present pastor, William Wilmer Conner, entered upon his duties Nov. 1, 1895, in response to a unanimous call by the church a month earlier.

He was born in Rosemont, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, Dec. 10, 1859; and in the winter of 1875. while attending school at Wertsville, N. J., when but a little past fifteen, he was converted in a revival meeting in that town, and united with the First Baptist church there the following spring.

A deep conviction of a divine call to preach the gospel was felt immed iately after his conversion, but it was resisted for five years; the youth Jonah like, turning aside to other bus iness. Failing of success in these offorts to silence the voice of duty, he finally yielded to his convictions and devoted himself to a course of study. preparatory to entering the ministry; entering the Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., in the fall of 1880.

After completing his course, he began to preach; his first pastorate being in East Troy, Wisconsin, where he remained three years. He afterward served churches in New York, at Mc-Grawville, Unionville and Salamanca. He next labored as an independent. evangelist, about three years, chiefly in towns and cities of the Eastern States; and as already stated, began his work with the First Church in Dover, Nov. 1, '95.

The present church membership is one hundred and sixty-six. The Sunday school has one hundred and fifty scholars, and twenty-three officers and teachers. Mr. W. S. Bostic is the superintendent. The B. Y. P. U. Society has about fifty active, and quite a large number of associate memdent.

The present church edifice, located Wilmington.

sion sts., was built in 1892, at a cost Connelly whose term began Aug. 1, of \$15,000. It is of brick, with gray- 1895, attended public schools in the chairs, semi-circularly arranged.

the last four months.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church had its origin in a little mission, organized in 1883 with four members, and worshiped as many years, in the dwelling of Mrs. Mary Turner on North st.

In Feb. '84, a lot on the corner of Queen and Fulton sts. was purchased fortably arranged, costing \$2,200; and Behen and Mr. Alex. Campbell is entirely free of debt.

stone trimmings; has seating capacity city of Wilmington; pursued a six years of 350; and is furnished with opera collegiate course in St. Charles college, Ellicott City. Md.; and after a The church is prospering, and the philosophical course of two years, in

outlook very encouraging; quite a St. Mary's University, Baltimore, was number having been added to the "sent abroad to take a four years" church during Mr. Conner's pastorate, theological course, in the Eternal City of Rome, where students from the banks of the Delaware, and from many other lands, sit on the same benches, and drink in the same doctrine; all meeting under the shadow of the Vatican, under the fostering care of their famed mother, the Church Catholie."

The present number of communifor 8270; and in '88 a building was cants is 150; number in Sunday school. erected on it and dedicated. It is a 40; superintendent of school, Mr. J. frame structure tastefully and com- A. Hartnett; and trustees, Mr. John



ARMORY M. E. CHURCH, DOVER, DEL

Methodism in Dover.

A. D. 1778-A. D. 1896.

The earliest preaching in Delaware

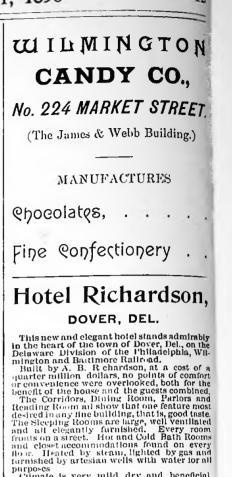
There is a growing Sabbath school, with 73 scholars enrolled, of which Deacon Lewis Barkeley is superintendent; and there are 55 church members. by followers of John Wesley was

Elder John Thomas Plently, the nearly contemporaneous with the bepresent pastor, assumed charge, June ginning of Methodism in America. 1st. 1894.

Soon after Robert Strawbridge and CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS. Philip Embury organized the first Our Roman Catholic brethren wor- societies, the former in Baltimore ship in an attractive church edifice. county, Maryland, and the latter in built in gothic style, at a cost of New York city, Robert Williams came \$40,000; the foundation stone having over from Ireland as a volunteer been laid in Nov. 1870, by Rt. Rev. missionary, a few months in advance Thomas Becker, first bishop of the of Mr. Wesley's appointees, Richard diocese of Wilmington, while Rev. Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor; and Edward Taylor was pastor. as early as 1769, seven years before

Mr. Taylor's successors in the par- "the three lower counties" had deish were Rev. John Lyons in 1879; clared themselves "The Delaware Rev. George Bedford, in 1880; Rev. State," Capt. Thomas Webb, a soldier Wm. Bermingham, in 1884; and Rev. of Emmanuel, as well as of his majesty, bers. Samuel H. Barker is the presi- Joseph Graf in 1887, under Bishop the king of Great Britain, preached A. A. Curtis, D. D., second hishop of in Wilmington and its vicinity. The

next year, John King, another evangeon the corner of Bradford and Divi- The present pastor, Rev. John list from Mr. Wesley's societies in Ire-



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land, came over, and was assigned to labor in the same territory.

13

All those pioneers participated in the introduction of Methodism into Delaware; and as early as 1770 a society was formed in New Castle, the first in the state, according to the careful annalist, John Lednum.

Francis Asbury and Richard Wright, under commission from Mr. Wesley, arrived in Philadelphia in October 1771; and the next spring, we find the former making his first tour down the Peninsula, preaching in Wilmington and New Castle.

Five years later several appointments were made in Kent county; one near Thomas Chapel. and another at Mr. Richard Shaw's, a few miles southwest from Dover. In the same year, 1777, Dr. Edward White, opened his house near Whiteleysburg for Methodist preaching; his example being soon after followed by his uncle, Mr. Thomas White, the life-long friend of Francis Asbury.

ITS INTRODUCTION.

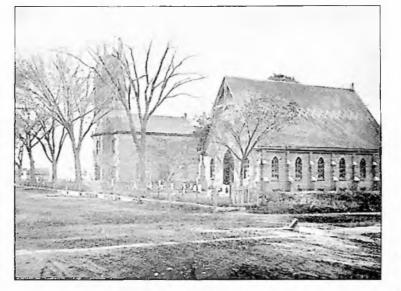
In the fall of the next year, 1778. Methodism was introduced into Dover, by Mr. Freeborn Garrettson, a young itinerant, then but twenty-six years old ; just the age, however, of Francis Asbury, when he came from England as one of Mr. Wesley's missionaries, on what proved to be his life-long errand, to care for the shepherdless sheep in the American wilderness.

He was a native of northeastern Maryland, having been born near Havre de Grace; had been carefully reared by religious parents, who were earnest members of the Church of England; had been joyfully converted in his twenty-third year, under the preaching of Mr. Asbury and Daniel Ruff; and after stout resistance, finally submitting to what he felt certain was a divine call to the itinerant ministry, was received on trial in the traveling connection, in May, 1776.

His zeal, courage and fidelity were crowned with large success in winning souls, through a long ministry, that extended over nearly all the states of the Union; besides a special mission to Nova Scotia. His career was one of the most illustrious in the annals of early Methodism.

The war for national independence was at its height, and the followers of John Wesley in this country were suspected of disloyalty to the patriot cause; not only because their leading ministers were subjects of King George, and Mr. Wesley had issued an address to Americans, counseling submission to the king's authority; but also, because of imprudent words and treasonable acts on the part of some of the English preachers. Mr. Thomas Rankin, Mr. Wesley's representative, to Chestertown at Brown's Branch. sired for some time to attack this had declared from the pulpit in St. | His kind physician took him in her people; but had no opening, till an

George's, Philadelphia, that he believed carriage to "old father Dudley's," God's work would not revive until the where he preached the same evening people submitted to King George; to a few persons, as he sat up in bed. Martin Rodda, another of the preach- The next morning he rode fifteen ers, had circulated the king's proclama- miles on horse-back, and filled his aption; and Chauncy Clowe, a Methodist pointment; going thence ten miles of some note, had raised a body of three further, when he preached again. In hundred men in Kentto join the British a few days he returned and preached forces; for which treasonable act he at the place where he had been beaten. was tried, convicted and hung. Be- It is worthy of note, that in 1809, sides, the odium arising from this thirty one years after this murderous source, there was the intolerance of assault, a near relative of Mr. Brown many of the ministers and members met Mr. Garrettson, who was re-visiting of the Church of England in this old friends in the neighborhood; and country, who regarded the Methodist by way of making some amends for the itinerants as pestilent intruders into brutal treatment the young minister their several parishes. Yet despite of the gospel had received from his all obstacles, the Methodist pioneers, irate kinsman, invited Mr. Garrettwho felt they had a divine commission son to preach in the old Protestant to go "every where, preaching the Episcopal Church at Church Hill, of word," telling what great things the which he was the principal vestryman. Lord had done for them, and offering The invitation was promptly accepted; to all the same blessed experience of and "seldom if ever before," says Led-



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DOVER, DEL.

present and full salvation as the privi- num was there so crowded a congregalege of every one who is willing to tion of church folk, Methodists, white accept Christ as a personal Savior, and black, gathered in that house, as went steadily forward; and marvelous was present to hear this distinguished results attended their labors.

Mr. Garrettson began his labors on time.' the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in During the summer he pressed for-Anne by a Mr. John Brown who had Mr. John Smithers. been a county judge; and was severely It will be of special interest, to have man doctor coming along just then, in that place. had him carried into a house near by, "Sept. 12, 1778," says the courage-

Methodist preacher. It was a moving

June 1778, at Werton in Kent; going ward; opening new work in Kent and thence into Delaware, as far as Judge Sussex, in Kent Island, Talbot and White's. On his return, he was threat-Somerset; until in September, he ened with imprisonment in Queen came to Dover by special invitation of

clubbed by him and thrown from Mr. Garrettson tell his own story of his horse to the ground, in a state of this visit to Dover, as the first Methoinsensibility. Providentially, a wo- dist itinerant who preached the gospel

and by bleeding restored him to con- ous young pioneer, "was the first day of sciousness. This assault, Lednum says, my preaching in the town of Dover,



Men's and Boys' CLOTHING and LADIES' WRAPS LESS THAN COST.

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C. B. KELLUM, Carriages and Wagons OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS. DOVER, DEL. M. M. SMITH, Millinery and Trimmings, occured on the road from Church Hill a proverb for wickedness. I had de- Loockerman Opposite Bradford St.

DOVER, DELAWARE.

Chapel," which Lednum says was the Governor, Rodney and Dr. Magaw and

first meeting house the Methodists had other friends being invited to share

Methodism had a good start in In 1780, both Mr. Bassett and his

heard me preach at Mr. Shaw's. His Methodism. Prejudice began to fall to many of them, to leave them; for near Thomas Chapel. The Judge heart was touched, and he gave me an astonishingly, and there was a great L believe Methodist preachers have a ingathering to the connection from all great work to do, under God, in this invitation to preach in the Academy quarters, and hundreds rejoiced in the country." in Dover. Scarcely had I alighted from my horse, before I was surround- kingdom of heaven." Dr. Magaw ed by hundreds. Some cried one and Mr. Asbury became intimate Mr. Richard Bassett, an eminent lawthing, some another; some said the is a friends; and this close friendship was yer, afterwards U. S. Senator, and good man,' others, 'he deceives the maintained as long as they both lived. governor, met Mr. Asbury at Judge people,'-- 'he is a friend of King The Bishop often refers to this friend White's and courteously invited him George'-"he is one of Clowe's men; by name, in his journal. In 1779, to call when he visited Dover. In a hang him, hang him.' I had no Dr. Magaw officiated at the dedication few weeks Mr. Asbury did call on this chance to speak for myself; and I was of "Forest Chapel," now "Thomas gentlemen, and took tea with him;

in a fair way to be torn to pieces, every moment, had not the Lord undertaken for me.

1 Delaware.

I was rescued by several gentleman of the town who ran to my assistance; Dover. As we have seen, "many of excellent wife were happily converted, present at the love-feast." Sunday, chief of whom were Mr. John Pryor who had been awakened under George Whitefield's preaching, and Mr. Vincent Lockman, and an officer. "The little 'squire," says Mr. Garrettson, pressed through the crowd, and taking me by the hand led me through the mob and desired me to preach, say ing he would stand by me.

I mounted the stage at the door of the Academy; (its location being in the rear of where the Farmer's Bank now stands) the people flocked around me, within and without the building After singing and prayer, I gave out my text: "If it bear fruit, well; and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down." The sermon was most effective; "The mob hung their heads, their leader was ready to ask my pardon, if he thought I would forgive him, and afterward took to reading his Bible. Many were in tears. could be heard all over town; and about twenty were convicted; one woman, at home a quarter of a mile away."

In the evening Mr. Garrettson leetured in the house of Mr. Smithers, "the old gentleman," he says, "who invited me to Dover; (great-grand-father of the late Nathaniel B. Smithers) many of the chief people of the town were present, and we had a solemn time." The next day, Sept. 13, after preaching a few miles out of town, he returned to Dover in the afternoon, and joined some twenty-five persons in Society; including an "old church A regular appointment for preaching

iard, above Dover. Soon after this Mr. Francis Asbury, superintendent of the Methodist Socities in America by appointment of Mr. bury in 1777 to his fellow laborer Mr. Maryland which required military Wesley, visited Dover at Mr. Garrett- Thomas Rankin, just before the latter's duty, retired early in March '78, to son's request, and "brought in many," our young pioneer naively says, "I doubt as to the former's loyalty to mand was made of ministers, and could not preach. The Lord gave us the patriot cause. In this confidential found a hospitable shelter in the home great favor in the sight of Dr. Magaw, letter, Mr. Asbury says: "I am of the of his cherished friend Mr. Thomas

the chief men of the town" were inter- and heartily identified themselves June 23d, he preaches at Shaw's at 8 ested hearers of Mr. Garrettson when with the Methodists; Mr. Bassett and he "lectured" in the home of Mr. Mr. Asbury being fast friends ever on 'hypocrisy,' by Mr. Magaw in the woman" and her ten children, with Smithers, the evening after his excit- after. their respective husbands and wives. ing experience with the mob in Dover. These were troublous times. Our

The governor of the state, Hon. patriot fathers and mothers were sorely was made, at the house of Mr. Hill- Ceasar Rodney, soon became a warm tested; and the question of national friend of Mr. Asbury, and very fav- independence was still undecided. orable to the Methodists. The dis- Mr. Asbury, not being able to take covery of a letter written by Mr. As- the oath of allegiance to the state of return to England, dissipated all the Delaware state where no such dea Christian minister of the Church; opinion that the Americans will be-White, afterwards known as Judge the people who came to church, at Mr.

a. m.; hears "a most excellent sermon church at Dover;" and in the evening preaches, himself, on the "gospel supper." He adds: "The great (so-called) attended; but I fear, to little purpose."

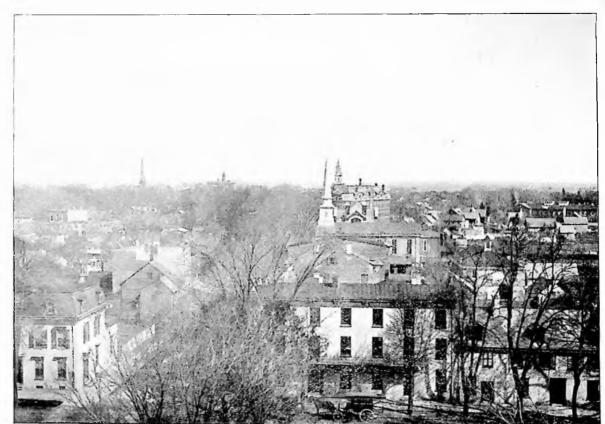
Sunday, August 1st, after hearing Mr. Magaw at church in the morning, he preached in the square at Dover. "Many came to hear; and I was very plain and pointed." September 3d, he was "comforted in society meeting at Dover;" and nine days later, the anniversary of Mr. Garrettson's first ser-(rector of Christ Church from 1767 to come a free and independent nation; White, who lived near Whiteleysburg; Bassett's door, in the afternoon in the

the entertainment.

Soon after Mr. Garrettson's visit

old [gentleman came one day and 1781) and he proved a great blessing to and I am too much knit in affection and also in that of Mr. Robert Shaw, himself was arrested early in the next month and tried as an enemy of his county, because he had become a Methodist and harbored Methodist preachers. In August and September '79, Joseph Hartley was shut up in jail in Easton. Md.; and Freeborn Garrettson similarly imprisoned in Cambridge, Sunday night, February 26th, 1780.

> Meantime the cause of God and Methodism steadfastly advances. Mr. Asbury reports a quarterly meeting near Dover, April 27th, '79, when "a great concourse of people attended the word; and many serious persons were



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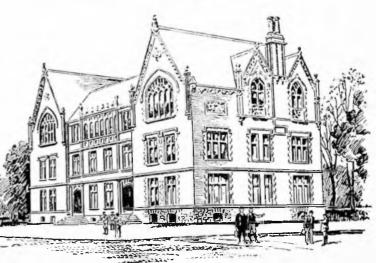
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	JANUARY 1, 1896.		
Phinn	ASETS. United States, State, municipal and other bonds and warrants (market value),		
China,	Loans on bonds and mortgages (first lien),		
Iamne	LIABILITIES. \$12,147,753.		
Lamps,	Computed reserve (Actuaries' 4 per cent.). \$10,255,709. Extra reserve on Life Rate Endowment Policies, 359,570. Losses, endowments, surrender values and dividends in process of pay- ment, 89,695. Surplus (4 per cent. basis),		
	\$12,147,753		
Pottery,	Paid policy-holders since organization, \$12,100 094. 32,742 Policies in force, insuring \$60 72.643. 7,523 Policies issued and revived in 1805, insuring 15,808.053. CHARLES DEWEY, PRES. GEO. W. REED, SEC. STATE OF VERMONT. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.		
Gas Chandellers.	The undersigned, Insurance Commissioners, hereby certify that pursuant to law, the have this day made the customary annual examination of the affairs of the National I fusurance Company of Montpeller, Vermont, and have verified its schedule of assets, by production and comparison therewith, of the securities represented therein, and find the to agree with the respective items of the Company's annual statement, for the year end December 31, 1895. Dated at Montpeller, this 7th day of January, 1895.		
	December 31, 1895. Dated at Montpeller, this 7th day of January, 1895. [Signed] CHAUNCEY W. BROWNELL, Secretary of State. [Signed] HENRY F. FIELD, State Treasurer, Insurance Commissioners of Vermo		
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amongst the people. We revive again; I hope we shall yet grow in Dover."

the work, that in the ensuing conference minutes a new circuit appears under the title, "Delaware," to which five preachers are appointed-Francis Asbury. C. B. Peddicord, Freeborn Garrettson, Lewis Alfree and Micaijah Debruler; Mr. Asbury being continued "general assistant," or superintendent, by the unanimous suffrage of his brethren.

to Sussex; and a year later, Dover first appears in the minutes as one of the circuits, with 1017 members, and Wm. Glendenning and George Kimble as the preachers. This is an indication of the progress Methodism had made in Dover, in a little more than four years from the date of its introduction by Mr. Garrettson.

The wife of Mr. Richard Bassett had been happily converted in February 1780, and her husband, subsequently governor of the state, attained to the same blessed experience not long after; both of them joining the society in Dover, and to their lives' end witnessing a good confession, and doing grand service for God and Methodism.

Mr. Magaw, the pious rector of Christ Church, to whom Mr. Asbury refers in his journal, "as a kind, sensible and friendly minister," was very favorably disposed to the Methodists. and often preached for them. General Casar Rodney was another influential friend, to whom Mr. Asbury refers with appreciation; and when the latter was about to resume his work beyond the limits of Delaware in February 1781, he says: " I called on his excellency, Governor Rodney, to sign my certificate, which he did with great readiness and politeness."

Like their brethren of the Episcopal churches, "the people called Methodists" in this country were subject to a foreign rule until the achievement of our national independence; and as Mr. Wesley, was a loyal and approved clergymen of the Church of to the loyalty of his American socieconference, his preachers ever held ment has no authority, civil or ecclesi- and writings of the apostles." in this country, that met in Philadel- astical." In consequence of this, Mr. It is interesting to note Mr. Asphia, July 14, 1773, it was unan- Wesley felt entirely free to provide bury's views. We quote from his imously resolved to acknowledge the for his American societies such a plan journal: authority of Mr. Wesley and the of church government as commended "New York, May 22, 1805. In

woods (probably Hilliard's) to the English conference. In 1779, the itself to his judgement to be in harmony most people I ever met here, and had disabilities of our people, by reason of with New Testament precedent, and liberty; some living emotions appeared having no ordained ministers of their wholly separate from the English own to administer the sacraments, were Establishment. He accordingly orlikely to lead to an irregular method dained two of his preachers Richard In his evangelistic tour through of relief, and there was a division Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey, deacons Kent and Sussex, in the autumn of threatened between the preachers in and elders; and also set apart, by 1778, Mr. Garretson had so enlarged the south who suffered most severely solemn imposition of hands and prayer, in this matter, and those in the north Thomas Coke, Doctor of Civil Laws, who with Mr. Asbury were resolved an ord-lined priest of the Church to guard against separation from "The of England, to be superintendent, Church." The next year it was again (or bishop) with Francis Asbury, resolved, to "stand by one plan;" over the Methodists in America. At and also, "to extend the privilege to a conference of preachers in Baltimore, Church of England clergy of preach- December 25th, '81-January 3d, '85, ing in our chapels, at the request or Mr. Wesley's plan was adopted, and desire of onr people;" while they dis- it was resolved to organize as an indeowned their southern brethren who pendent body, under the name of

In 1782, the circuit name is changed had departed from the plan, until THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. they come back; unless they suspend By unanimous vote, Dr. Coke and



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, DOVER, DEL.

the administration of the ordinances Mr. Asbury were elected superintendone year and agree to meet in Balti- ents; and after his ordination as deacon more in '81. At this session the and elder, the latter was clothed with breach was healed, and it was agreed episcopal authority by the former, as still to depend upon the clergy of the Mr. Wesley's representative.

English church for the sacraments, As to his rights in the premises, Mr. until Mr. Wesley could be heard from. Wesley wrote in 1780: "I verily be-But after the acknowledgement of lieve I have as good a right to ordain, England, he organized his converts our independence by Great Britian in as to administer the ordinances;" and into "Societies," and their houses of 1783, the situation was entirely as the Providential overseer or bishop worship were called "chapels." As changed. In the language of Mr. of the people God had raised up Wesley: "the American provinces through his instrumentality, this modties to Mr. Wesley views on union are totally disjoined from the British ern apostle felt it his right and duty, with "The Church," the Minutes give Empire, and are now independent to provide for their government as he interesting testimony. In the first states, over which the English govern did, in harmony with the "practice



18

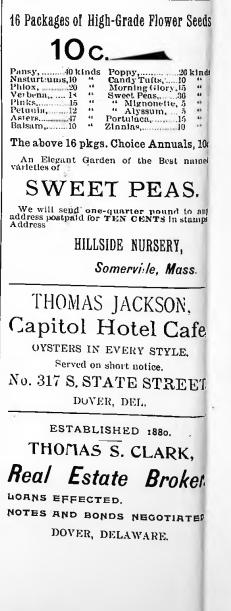
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this state the subjects of succession and rebaptizing are much agitated. I will tell the world what I rest my authority upon; 1, Divine authority: 2, Seniority in America; 3, The election of the general conference; 4, My ordination by Thomas Coke, William Philip Otterbine (German Presbyterian minister), Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey; 5, Because the signs of an apostle have been seen in me."

At this conference, the "Christmas Conference," the Methodist Episcopal Church was fully organized, with its book of Discipline, and its duly authorized ministry of deacons, elders and bishops; thus antedating the separate organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by nearly five years.

FIRST CHURCH BUILDING.

By deed, dated June 1, 1782, Vincent Lockerman donated a lot, on the corner of North and Queen sts., to Messrs. John Pryor Jr., Richard Lockwood. Wm. Kirkley, Major Taylor, and James Hull, trustees as a site for a church building for "the people called Methodists."

In January following, Mr. Garrettson says in his journal: "I am once more among my Dover friends. Surely God is among this people. The last Sabbath I preached here, the Lord in mercy laid his hand upon one of the greatest persecutors in this town. In his distress he called mightily to God, until he converted his soul; and also his wife and his sister-in-law; and now he is resolutely determined on helping to build a brick chapel. This enterprise was completed the next year; Mr. Asbury recording in his journal, that he "preached in our new chapel at Dover, Oct. 2, 1784, on Faith, Hope and Charity," having preached the preceding November, "at Mr. Bassett's."

This new church was a neat onestory brick structure, with galleries on theer sides; and was erected on the Lockerman lot, at a cost of \$2,000; Mr. Bassett, who had joined the society, generously contributing fully onehalf the amount. The original trustees of the building were Richard Bassett, Benoni Harris, John Wiltbank, John Lowber and Joseph Harper.

WESLEY M. E. CHURCH.

In 1799, the society was incorporated, under the title, "Wesley Church, near Dover, Kent county, and state of Delaware;" and this house was used as a place of worship for sixtysix years, until taken down in 1850, when its material was incorporated in a new edifice.

Within the walls of this humble temple, many of the great men of Methodism have proclaimed the ever-

Word with gladness, found it to be Bishop Asbury says: "I have often the power of God unto salvation, in a thought, had fortune given him the joyous experience and a holy life. same advantages of education, he The elite of the county, as well as the would had displayed abilities not incommon people, including the negro ferior to a Jefferson or a Madison. slaves, flocked hither to hear these men He had undissembled sincerity, great of God, and share in the blessed influ- modesty, deep fidelity, great ingeunity ences that attended their ministrations, and uncommon power of reasoning. as the annointed messengers of the In the conferences and elsewhere. as Most High. From the year 1791, my secretary, he has been of signal Christ Church was without regular service to me." Henry Boehm, who service for nearly, if not quite seventy lived to be a centenarian and was years; and the Presbyterian Church, the traveling companion of Bishop "practically pastorless" for over fifty Asbury for a number of years, was in years. Hence it was, that the respon- charge of the circuit in 1806-7; Henry sibility of providing the gospel for the White, the peerless presiding elder, in people of Dover and vicinity devolved 1808-9; Levi Scott, afterward Bishop, almost exclusively upon the Methodist and father of Rev. Alfred T. Scott, Episcopal Church, during this long in- junior with James Bateman, father of

terval; and while the successive itiner- James H. Bateman, Esq., of Dover,



METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, DOVER, DEL.

ants zealously and diligently cultivat- in 1827-8; and Dr.Ignatius T. Cooper, ed this field, the people showed a father of Dr. E. W. Cooper now of hearty appreciation of their labors. Camden, in 1842-4.

In the list of preachers that were The oldest survivor of these circuit appointed to Dover circuit from 1783 preachers is Benjamin F. Price, an to 1856, when the church in Dover honored veteran of the Wilmington was constituted a separate charge, a Conference, who was junior with Levi period of seventy-two years, there are Storks in 1839-'40; and who comone-hundred and ten different names, pletes the sixtieth year of his itinerbesides those of John Buckley, father ant ministry, with the present session of Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, the of conference; the last year witnesspresent distinguished editor of The ing his vigor and devotion in serving Christian Advocate, and James H. Mc- a circuit with three churches.

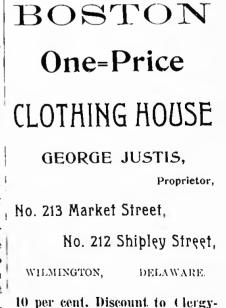
of the church in Dover one year suc- is William L. Gray, a superannuate cessively from 1835 to 1837. Among of the Philadelphia Conference, who these worthies were not a few who was junior with Dr. I. T. Cooper in were eminent in their day. We can 1842-3. In 1852-3, James B. Merritt lasting gospel to eager listeners, who give but a few specimens. In 1786-7, was junior with John T. Hazzard. crowded its courts, and receiving the Ira Ellis was in charge, of whom Besides these three, the only survivors

Farland; each of whom had charge The next oldest on the roll of honor

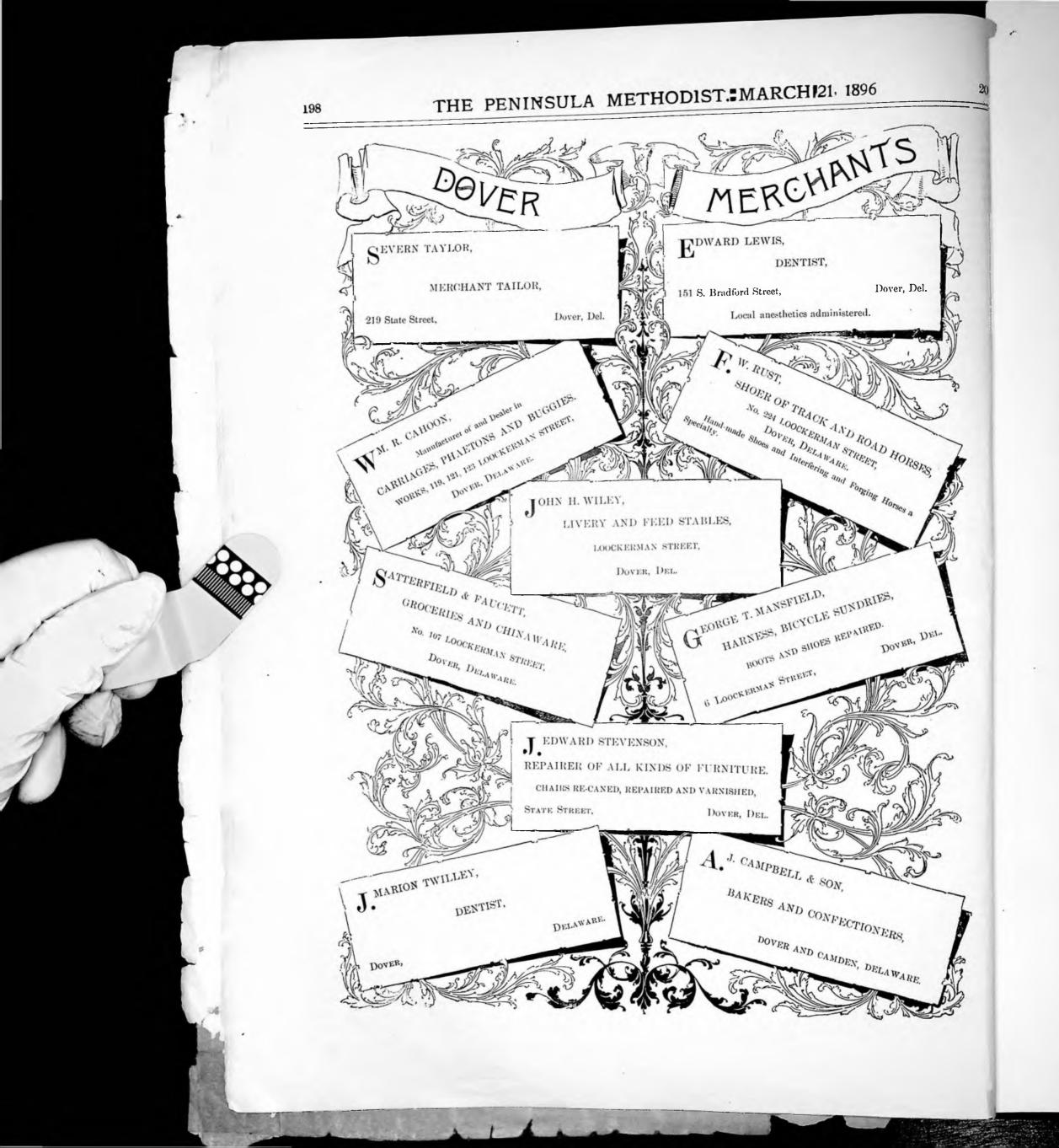
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men.



THE PENINSULA METHODIST. MARCH 21. 1896.

perannuate of the Philadelphia Conserving the circuit from 1853 to '55, and the latter from '53 to '54.

21

Among the eminent leaders in our Israel who preached in this church, "with the Holy Ghost sent down from Methodism in New England who tied Mr. Whatcoat on the first ballot for a bishop in the General Conference of 1800.

An illustration of the devotion of early Methodists to those "ministers by whom they believed," we gather from Lednum an instance of self-sacrificing generosity on the part of one Leah Hirons, a recent convert under Mr. Peddicord. When Joseph Wyatt was junior preacher on Dover circuit in 1785, this godly woman, whose wages were but one dollar and a half per month, seeing his thread-bare apparel. spun and wove cloth, and had it fulled and made up into a suit of clothes for him. It was only by such care and by the generous hospitality of the people, that the necessities of the early itinerants were met, and they were able to eke out an existence on a salary of \$64 per annum.

In the absence of other data we make a few extracts from the journals of Bishop Asbury and Rev. Thomas Smith; the latter having been In charge of Dover circuit in 1802-3. It is evident, Bishop Asbury took a lively interest in what he calls "my favorite Dover."

After noting his preaching there in Oct. '85 and '86; sometimes in the court house when the chapel would not contain the people, he says: "Saturday, Oct. 13, '87, I came to Dover very unwell. Brother Ira Ellis, preached in my stead. Sunday I read prayers, and preached on Tim. 3: 10; and solemnly set apart Jacob Brush and Ira Ellis for the office of deacon. I trust it was a profitable time." Oct. 20, '88, "our meeting at Dover was attended with some power." Saturday, Oct. 10, '89, "we came to Dover quarterly meeting. Here the congregation was large and serious. Sunye seek shall suddenly come to his temple;" and ordained two elders, June 17, '95, "I had a solemn season at Dover, and spent the evening with

of the one-hundred and ten circuit people. It was a living, open season. during the sitting of the conference," preachers are Henry E. Gilroy, a su- There was great sweetness and love that continued three weeks. Evidently among the brethren." The next morn- "the unction" rested upon the asference, and Robert W. Todd, his ing he preaches a funeral sermon for sembly in Wesley, Dover. About junior colleague, now agent of the Rev. William Jessup, "a man so well- the same time next year, Bishops Maryland Bible Society; the former known and so beloved; few such holy, Asbury and Whate-at visit the steady men have been found among Peninsula, and under date of May us." June 1 '99, "A very cold day; 15. the record is made. "We hope we rode to Dover, the crowds of peo- that nearly 3,000 souls have been ple were painful to me I ordained added since last Conference, on the two deacons; was confined in meeting Peninsula of Delaware, Maryland and heaven," were Bishops Coke and As- | four hours; and attempted to preach, Virginia." Ten days later, he says: bury, Richard Whatcoat and William but could not." Saturday May 31, "Arrived in Dover, Monday, and McKendree, Enoch George and John 1800, Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat found the people collected at the meet-Emory; also Jesse Lee, the apostle of rod to Dover. "The following Sunday, ing house, so numerous that they



REV. CHAS. I. STENGLE, Pastor Armory M. E. Church, Dover, Del. REV. T. PLUMMER REVELLE. Pastor M. Protestant Church, Dover, Del.

REV. JOSEPH B. TURNER, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Dover, Del. REV. WM. W. CONNER Pastor Baptist Church, Dover, Del.

be remembered. We began our love- therefore adjourned to the state house, feast at half past eight; and the meet- when I spoke to them from Haggai ing was continued, with one hour's in- 2: 5-9. Brother Whatcoat preached termission, until four o'clock. Some in the chapel; I gave an exhortation; day, I preached on "The Lord whom people never left the house until nearly and so ended the great meeting with midnight; and many souls professed us.' to find the Lord."

June 1," says the former, "was a day to could not be well accommodated. We

July 5, 1806, a pall of sorrow was The General Conference in Balti- thrown over the people of Dover, by

Dover; and here, after receiving every attention that generous hospitality and loving friendship, with skillful medical care, could bestow during his long illness of thirteen weeks, he peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, in the seventy-first year of his age. His mortal remains were interred under the altar of the Wesley church; and since the removal of the old edifice, a monumental shaft of white marble has been erected over his grave with appropriate inscriptions. On the occasion of his visit to Dover, March 25, 1810, Bishop Asbury has this note: "Monday I preached at Dover chapel. Most of my old friends in this quarter have fallen asleep; but their children are generilly with me, and the three generations baptized.

"We hold in this Peninsula about one hundred houses of God; twentytwo thousand nine hundred and thirtyfive members; and two hundred and thirty-eight preachers, traveling and local."

Murch 11, 1813, he again preached in Wesley chapel; and two years later, he is in Dover, April 11, for the last time; He says: "My dear friends who had not seen me for one and two years visited me, and led me into conversation the whole afternoon." The last day of the following March, this apostolic servant of the churches found release from his incessant toils; and raising both hands in token of complete victory, and breathing his last with great composure, responded with delight to the Master's call, "enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Like Bishop Whatcoat, he was in the seventy-first year of his age. He had been in the ministry fifty-five years; all but ten of them having been spent in his adopted county serving the churches in America; and the last thirty-two, with self-sacrificing devotion faithfully and conscientiously discharging the arduous duties of General Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1802-3, Thomas Smith was preacher in charge of Dover circuit, which at that time included so many preaching places as to require six weeks to complete the round. He names twelve appointments at which he preached besides Dover; including Smyrna, Camden, Blackistons, Barrett's, Frederica, Banning's, and Thomas Chapel.

In April before his arrival, a 'union meeting" had been held, at the suggestion of Gov. Bassett; Ezekiel Cooper preaching on Sunday, on more, in which "Elder Whatcoat" was the death of the saintly Bishop What- a favorite text,-"The gospel of the Dr. A. Ridgely in the late dwelling- elected and ordained bishop, had closed coat. His last sermon was preached in kingdom." Mr. Smith says, "There house of his father." Saturday and two weeks before. "The unction that Milford the preceding April; and on were about twenty preachers present, Sunday, July 23 and 24, '96, I at- attended the word," says Bishop As- his way thence he was taken seriously between three or four thousand people tended Dover quarterly meeting, bury, "was great; and more than one ill, but succeeded in reaching the home in attendance, and much good was where I suppose we had two thousand hundred souls professed conversion of his friend, Chief-Justice Bassett, in done." The Sunday following this

meeting he preached in Dover to a large assembly; and after meeting class, I took in forty-four members on probation, chiefly the fruit of this "union meeting."

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Of the circuit he says: "Never was I among a people who more cordially received the gospel, and acted out its principles in their lives. The more wealthy and influential part of the community in this state embraced Methodism at its rise on this Peninsula; and this had a happy influence on the common people; they had less opposition from the world, and a more ready access to the means of grace."

Oct. 27, he says: "Had a good time at Dover. Our church is somewhat out of town, but generally well filled. foundations of Methodism in this place in the time of the revolutionary war." A month later, he is here again, and says: "I had a good time in preaching, and in meeting classes, and in pastoral visits. Many sweet seasons we have had while conversing with families on the subject of religion and singing the praise of God and praying for one another. I have gone in the strength of these blessings for days." Preaching in Dover, March 3, 1803, he says. "The Lord was with one of the weakest of the weak and gave me light on my subject, fire in my soul, and power with the people. I met class, and received three into the church on probation."

According to Mr. Smith Dr. Whi Penn Chandler was one of his two colleagues, instead of Wm. Early as the Minutes have it; the other being Thomas Dobson.

The first Sunday school in Dover was organized as a union school about 1826, by Hon. Willard Hall, afterwards U. S. District Judge; Dr. Martin W. Bates afterwards U. S. Senator; and Mr. A. Strong. It met in the town academy, but was discontinued four years later; Messrs. Hall and Strong removing from town, and

circuit were as follows: 1839-'40 Levi dreadful is this place! this is none Storks, and B. F. Price; '40-'42. other but the house of God, and this is Joshua Humphries with II. S. Atmore the gate of heaven." Gen. 28: 16, 17. his junior the first year, and M. D. In May 1852, leave was given by Kurtz, the second; '42-'44, Dr. I. T. the trustees to the colored people in Cooper, with W. L. Gray the first connection with Wesley, to build a year, and John D. Long the second; church on a part of the old lot, near 244-246, Enos R. Williams, with J. the southwest corner, fronting on Rush Anderson as his junior, the second North st.; to be used exclusively for year; '46-'48, Henry Sutton; J. R. An- religious purposes, and to be under derson his junior the first year, and the control and direction of trustees S. G. Hare, the second; '48-'49, James of Wesley Church.

Allen, whose widow still survives and At a congregational meeting, Nov. is resident in Philadelphia; and E. G. 22, 1855, it was resolved, by a vote of Asay, junior; '49-'51, G. D. Carrow; 44 to 2, to ask that Wesley be set off Wm. Merrill and C. I. Thompson, from the circuit as a separate charge; and at the ensuing conference, 1856, juniors successively.

Under Messrs. Carrow and Thomp- the request was granted; and Charles son, in 1850, the old church was taken Karsner, the circuit preacher the predown; and its materials incorporated vious year, was appointed pastor. Our beloved Bishop Asbury laid the in a new structure on the present During the year, a handsome three eligible lot; the building committee story brick parsonage was creeted on



CHRIST P. E. CHURCH, DOVER, DEL.

being as follows: Martin W. Bates, a lot adjoining the church, that with Robert O. Pennewill, James A. Dun- the lot, cost about \$4,000; and was ning, Samuel M. Harrington, Gove tastefully and comfortably furnished Saulsbury, Thomas Stevenson, James by the efforts of the ladies of the Dr. Bates relinquishing the work. Cowgill, Wm. J. Clarke, and the two church and congregation. But during the year 1830, Mrs. Ann preachers.

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Clark organized a Sunday school in Wesley M. E Church, and was elected its first superintendent.

Five years later, Dover is made a separate charge, with John Buckley as pastor; the other appointments retaining the name, Dover circuit. At the end of the year, Mr. Buckley reports 87 white and 58 colored members. His successor, James H. McFarland, reports about the same number at the close of his year. Evidently the experiment was not satisfactory in its results; for the third year Dover is again included in Dover circuit, with Eliphalet Reed, preacher in charge.

This same year, at the suggestion of Aug. 21, a contract was made for Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Burton, assistant the material and work on the new superintendent of the Sunday school, church, except the brick and hard- an infant department was organized ware and not including the steeple, with Mrs. Sallie Ann Ridgely as superfor \$2,390; and the corner-stone was intendent, who continued to serve the laid Sept. 23. Of those, whose names church efficiently in that capacity till are on the list of subscribers, only her death in the spring of 1887. two-Clayton Weatherbee and James Pastor Karsner's successors have L. Smith-survive. been as follows: Wm. C. Robinson, Feb. 9, 1851, the lecture room was '57-'59; Charles Cooke, '59-'61; John dedicated; Charles I. Thompson, jun- D. Curtis, '61-'63; T. J. Thompson, ior preacher with John T. Hazzard, '63-'65; Henry Colchazer, '65-'68; preaching on the occasion from the James H. Lightbourn, '68-'71; James text, "And Jacob awaked out of his B. Merritt, '71-'73; George D. Watsleep, and he said, surely the Lord is son, '73-'75; J. H. Caldwell, '75-'78; in this place; and I knew it not. W. Penn Davis, '78-'81; J. H. Cald-Brother Reed's successors on the And he was afraid, and said, How well, (second term,) '81-'84; T. E.

REFERENCES:

Rev. VAUGHAN S. COLLINS, Rev. W. W. W. WILSON.

Mr. HENRY P. CANNON, Mr. J. MILLER THOMAS

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Martindale, '84-'87; T. E. Terry, '87 -'92: W. L. S. Murray, '92-'96.

During the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Lightbourn, the church was enlarged; and while Dr. Martindale was in charge, a room was added for the infant class, and an organ gallery for the choir.

While Rev. T. E. Terry was pastor, a neat chapel, seating about 200, was erected for the accommodation of residents in the western part of the town, on a lot at the corner of Governor's avenue and Mary st., that was donated by the late Edwin M. Stevenson. Dedicatory services were held in the new building, Oct. 2, 1887; and in 1893, this chapel was sold to the trustees of the Armory M. E. Church, and removed to Division st.

Dr. Murray's pastorate has been a very successful one in advancing the spiritual and religious interests of the charge, and also in promoting, its material prosperity; a bond for \$1500 being paid off, which frees the church and parsonage of all debt. His last year has been signalized by four accessions of special note. Hon. Nathaniel Barratt Smithers, who joined in September, was the great grand-son of Freeborn Garrettson's friend, Mr. John Smithers, and also of Phillip Barratt, the founder and benefactor of Barratt's Chapel, the first meeting place of Dr. Thomas Coke and Mr. Asbury. Mr. William Saulsbury, son of the late Governor, Dr. Gove Saulsbury, and nephew of Senators Willard and Eli Saulsbury, followed soon after; and later, William L. Cannon, Esq., an aged and highly respected citizen, and Mr. James Pennewill came out publicly on the Lord's side and joined Wesley M. E. Church on probation. Quite a number of converts have been received each year, and a special interest has been developed among the young people.

The present board of trustees are: Wm. Fisher, S. M. Thomas, Samuel Wharton, James S. Moor, T. J. Stevenson, J. W. Cassons, Stephen Slaughter, and Wilson L. Cannon; trustee C. H. B. Day having died Saturday, the 7th inst.

As an historic relic, there is retained in Wesley the chair in which Bishop Whatcoat used to sit; and in its vestibule is a marble slab that is inscribed to his memory.

WHATCOAT.

From 1838 to 1852, the colored people of Dover worshiped in a school house in Hilliard's Woods, and here, Prince Laws and Ezekiel Whittington did the preaching; many of their hearers being bought to Christ.

In 1852 a new house of worship was built on the northwest corner of

3

first Methodist Episcopal Church of of the Delaware Conference; the pres Dover had stood since 1780. The ent incumbent being Rev. John H. cost was \$500. Rev. John G. Man- Blake, who is closing his first year luff preached the dedication sermon, with gratifying success.

Lord of hosts. Hag. 2-9

Drapper, and Johnathan Black.

Aug. 16, 1852, from the text: "The He is the eldest son Peter S. and glory of this latter house shall be Mary A. Blake, and was born in Wilgreater than the former, saith the mington, Del., Dec. 27, 1862. He was converted and joined the Ezion M. The trustees were Francis Brown, E. Church in that city, Feb. 12, 1880. Moses America, Charles Miller, John He received exhorter's license, from H. A. Monroe, D. D., Sept. 18, 1884 This building was in use for twenty and local preacher's license, from years; at the end of which time the Ezion quarterly conference, J. H. growing interest and size of the con- White, presiding elder, Feb. 26, 1885.

gregation made it desirable to replace it He was a student in Lincoln Univerwith a new and larger one on the same sity, Oxford, Pa.; in Morgan College lot. This was done at a cost of \$5,000, Baltimore; and pursued a corresand dedicated, June 28, 1872, with a pondence course in the Boston School sermon by Rev. J. B. Mann, then of Theology. He also taught in the pastor of the M. E. Church in Bridge- public schools in Somerset, Caroline,



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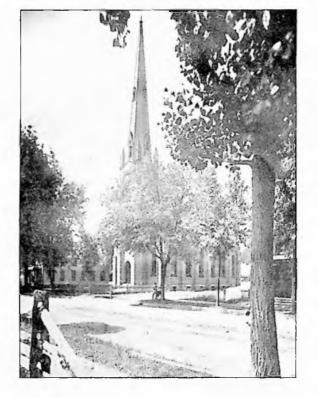
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ville, Del., now of Duncannon, Pa., and Dorchester counties, in Maryland; from the text: "We will not forsake and was united in marriage with Miss the house of our God." Neh. 10-39. S. L. Dockens, in Baltimore, Nov. 28, The church has received its name, 1888.

in memory of the saintly Richard Episcopal Church, from 1800 until his March 31, 1889, by Bishop Thomas death in Dover, July 5, 1806.

1872, to give place for the new one, C. H. Fowler. Mr. Blake has served and afterwards fitted up for a parson- as a member of the Delaware Conferage, whose estimated value is \$1,800. ence of the M. E. Church, one year in In 1887, the church was neatly painted Feberalsburg, and one in Preston; two and frescoed

There are now 138 full members on Castle. the roll and 70 probationers; and an Epworth League chapter of 100 members.

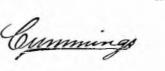
Twenty pastors have been appointed when a chapel was built on Kirkwood the old church yard, in which the to this charge, since the organization st. The following have served the Branch at Dover, open every Thursday.

In St. Daniel's M. E. church, Whatcoat, Bishop of the Methodist Chester, Pa., he was ordained deacon,

Bowman; and elder, in Zion, Wil-The old church, was removed in mington, April 15, 1894, by Bishop years in Lewes, and three in New

MT. ZION AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1873,



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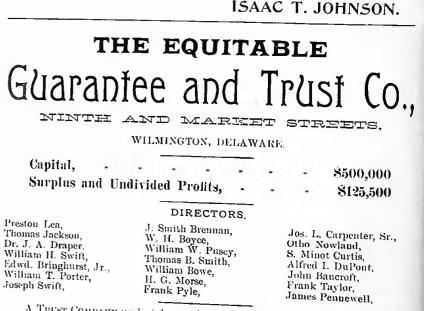
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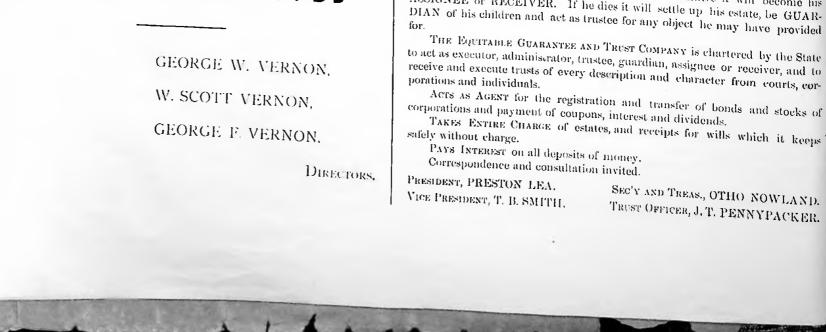


The school is under the immediate care of a committee of Friends and receives pupils of both sexes from all denominations, who enjoy equal privileges. The teach-ing staff is large and composed of trained teachers. The school is divided into depart-The teachments whereby pupils of same age and acquirements are taught together. Boys and needs whereby pupils of same age and adjurrements are magnit together. Boys and girls have separate study halls and recite together. The equipment includes Labora-tories, Library, Drawing Room, Gymnasium, Astronomical Observatory, Dining Room and Kitchen. The course of study is one which gives thorough training—for those who complete their education here—and also prepares for the best colleges. The Woman's College of Baltimore and other institutions admit pupils on the certificate of Friends' School. Although a day school mone unville are nerviced with certificate of Friends' School. Although a day school, many pupils are provided with good homes in private families and are given oversight by the principal. YOUNG WOMEN are trained for KINDERGARTEN work and FOR

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church as pastors: William Davis, same quarterly conference that had nished with the latest style of church Thomas Moore, Abram Buckley, before.

Thomas Cuff, Charles H. Ferrier, and the present pastor. We have failed to obtain any other data.

THE SECOND M. E. CHURCH.

This church was organized by Dr. John A. B. Wilson while presiding elder of Dover District, May 14, 1891, with seventeen members and four probationers. E. H. Collins and Grant C. Tullar served as supplies until the spring of '92, when G. W. Bounds was appointed pastor. September 12th of this year the society was incorporated under the title,

ARMORY M. E. CHURCH.

After a pastorate of one year Mr. Bounds was succeeded by J. H. Geoghegan and T. E. Bell, each serving one year; and in '95 Charles Irwin Stengle was appointed pastor. He will report to conference, 129 members and 89 probationers; 75 of the latter having been received since he came.

The trustees are J. W. Carter, J W. Hopkins, J. F. Pearson, J. H. Peterson, U. B. Ennis, T. C. Doverty, Z. L. Butler, Frank Pyle and W. N Kinsley; the stewards, J. W. Hopkins, N. F. Willis, Edward Lewis, T. C. Doverty, Mrs. Carrie P. Golt, Mrs. Maggie Moore, J. A. Graham, John Miller, Green Johnson, Thomas Cummins, N. H. Dennis, C. W. Johnson. and James T. Carrow.

The present pastor, son of Rev. Adam Stengle now pastor of Ebenezer M. E. Church, Smyrna, Del., was born in Savageville, Accomac county, Va., Dec. 5th, 1869. His mother, who was Elizabeth P. Mason, daughter of George W. and Nancy Mason of the same county, died when Charles was in his eleventh year. He was converted in his youth, and took an active part in church work, especially in connection with the Epworth League, which he served as vice president, District organizer and delegate to the convention of the Sixth General Conference District. While his father was pastor in Wilmington, Charles attended the public schools of that city, and in June 1890, was graduated with honor from Goldey Commercial College. In the fall of this year, he returned to his native county, and for two years edited and published a paper called the Accomac Weekly Review.

April 13, 1892, he was married to Miss Willie G. Roberts, a school teacher in Accomac, and a member of this year he received exhorter's license; of brick, with modern stained-glass in the Sunday school. Mr. D. D. In 1884 Prof. Skinner resigned, and later, license to preach from the windows; has a slate roof, and is fur-Boggs is superintendent. I and W. L. Gooding, who had been a

Richard Barnes. Leonard Petterson, licensed his father twenty-five years pews. The interior is finished in oak with a buff stipple wall, and has a In April, 1893, he was appointed as seating capacity of over two hundred

supply for Fruitland circuit by Presid- and fifty. The cost of the building ing Elder W. F. Corkran. At the and lot was \$5,000. The present pasend of two years, he reported 250 con- tor, T. Plummer Revelle, A. B., was versions, and the erection of a new born in Somerset county, Md., and enchapel. Last year he was received on tering Western Maryland College in trial in the Wilmington Conference, 1890, was graduated therefrom in June and as stated, was appointed to Arm- '93. He preached in Frederick ory, Dover, where he has had a pros- county, same state, from July '93 unperous year, and has been invited to til April '95, when he was appointed return. to Dover,

REV. J. H. BLAKE, Pastor Whatcoat M. E. Church REV. J. T. PLENTLY,

Pastor Calvary Baptist Church.

REV. PARIS DECKER, Pastor Mt Zion A. M. E. Church,

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Annual Conference until April '9%, several fold.

The society, out of which this ter and his helpers, and so successfully church has been formed was organiz- carried on by Mr. Warner, has coned in the year 1891 by Rev. B. F. tinued to grow under Mr. Revelle's Jester then of Wilmington- and wor- pastorate. During the past year the shiped at first in a rented hall; after- congregation has largely increased; wards in the old school-house. It was the membership has doubled itself; served by supplies from the Maryland and the Sunday school has multiplied

when their first regularly ordained. The church is in sympathy with all minister, Rev. L. F. Warner, was ap- other churches; and because of its the Baptist church; but soon after her pointed to serve the charge; and the principles has the sympathy of its sismarriage she united with the Metho- following summer the congregation ter churches and of the town. There dist Episcopal Church. In the fall of built the present church edifice. It is are now 100 communicants, and 130 the legacy.

Schools in Dover.

The public schools are of a high order, and have been under the care of Mr. James E. Carroll, principal, the last fifteen years. The present school board is as follows: George M. Jones, president; J. W. Cassons, treasurer; R. O. P. Wilson, secretary; Wm. Fisher, J. D. Boggs, and S. B. Hancock. Dr. W. L. S. Murray, Rev. J. P. Turner and Dr. P. S. Downs are the committee on education.

The handsome two-story brick building at the corner of New and Queen sts., surmounted by a cupola with a bell in it, was crected in 1882. It will accommodate four hundred pupils, and cost \$16,000.

WILMINGTON CONFERENCE ACADEMY. This flourishing institution had its

origin in the action of the Conference at its second session held in Port Deposit, Md., March 16-21, 1870. Two years later Dover was selected as the site, and seventeen ministerial trustees and as many lay trustees were elected, who organized with ex-Governor Dr. Gove Saulsbury as president; C. H. B. Day, secretary; and John W. Cullen, treasurer; Rev. John B. Quigg being appointed financial agent.

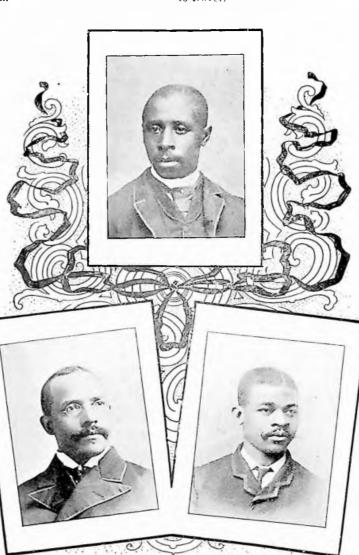
Through the efficient activity and financial skill of the agent a joint stock subscription of \$50,000 was secured; and in September, 1873, the school was opened in a rented building near the corner of Division street and Governor's Avenue and forty-four pupils were enrolled during the year. Rev. James M. Williams, an alumnus of Dickinson College, having been elected principal.

September 7, '74, the new building was occupied with about forty boarders and thirty-five day pupils; ten of the latter being young ladies. The next year Prof. R. H. Skinner was elected vice-principal and the year's enrollment was eighty-nine.

March 19, '76, the building was burned, leaving only the walls standing. The building was restored and the school opened in it in September, '78. At the end of this year Principal Williams resigned and Prof. Skinner was elected in his place. His term of six years was most successful; the first year's enrollment being 113, with an increase in successive years. In '81 Dr. Saulsbury died and was succeeded by his brother, Eli, United States Senator from Delaware. Two years after Charles M. Wharton, Esq., trustee and agent, left a bequest of \$2,000 to the Academy, conditioned upon a reduction of its debt to \$10,000 within two years. The necessary \$8,500 were raised in time to secure

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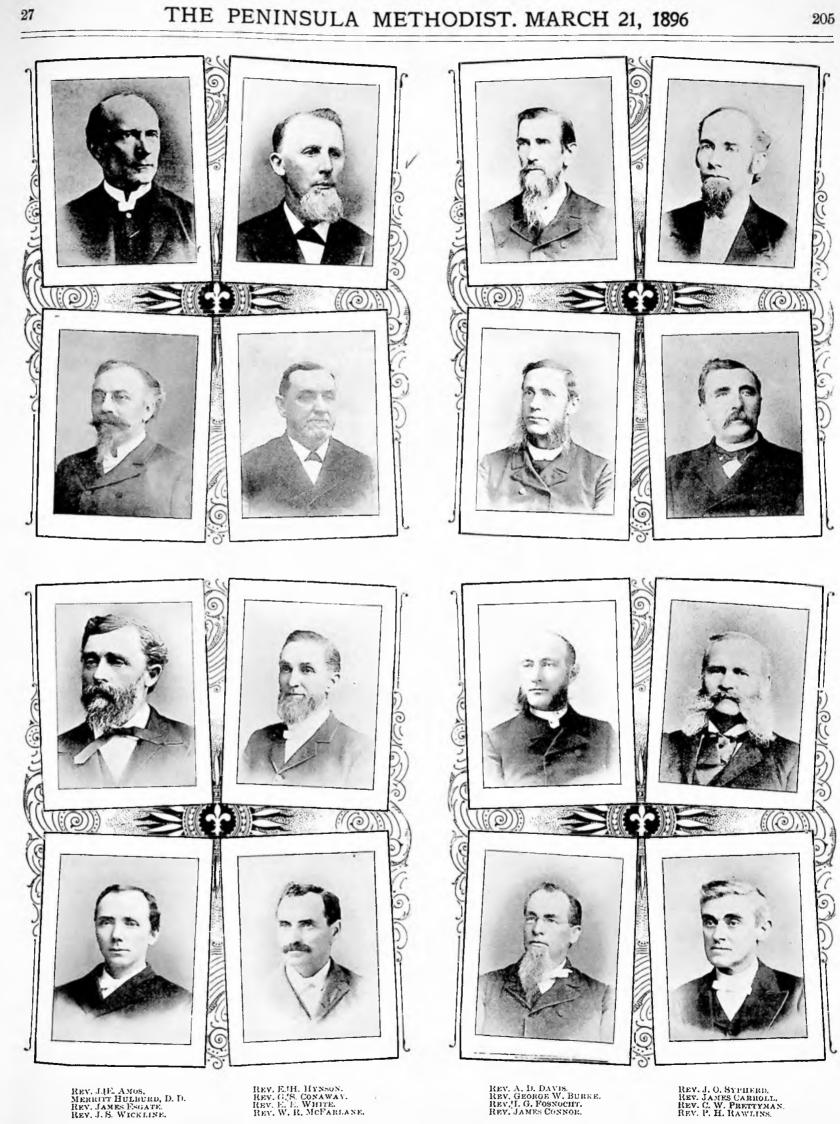
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ing's administration have been eminently successful.

In '90-'91 a much-needed extension of the main building on the south was completed as a Ladies' Hall, and was occupied at the opening of the fall term.

Of the 192 graduates of the Academy, eight have adopted the medical, and nineteen the legal profession; seventeen are ministers of the gospel; twenty-three are teachers; four are engaged in journalism; two, in agriculture; and one each in civil engineering, mining engineering, postal service and U.S. navy. Forty are in colleges and professional schools, and twentyfive young ladies have entered the married state. Of the remaining nineteen, six have died and most of the thirteen are young ladies at home with their parents. Thirty of the probationers and members of the Conference have received their training, in whole or in part, in this institution and children of forty members of the Conference have been pupils here.

Principal Gooding calls attention to the rising percentage of graduates who enter college, and to the enrollment for the current year-the largest in ten years. He also names two imperative needs. First, the entire liquidation of the debt; second, a generous endowment.

As the year 1898 will be the twentyfifth anniversary of the founding of the Academy, the principal suggests the propriety of making that year epochal in the history of the school by paying off the entire indebtedness.

The Press.

Journalism had its orgin in Dover with the Federal Ark which was first published in 1802, but existed only a year or two, and for over a half-century was succeeded at brief intervals by

The three weekly papers which so

and printed, and alive to local inter- end of one year, when he was made for in such an hour as ye think not, established by a stock company, with James Kirk as editor; and continued presiding elder. the Son of man cometh." under this management until March Dr. Murray received the degree of 4, 1876, when Hon. Eli Saulsbury be-Wesley's Present Pastor. Doctor of Divinity from Dickinson Brotherly Words. came proprietor, with Charles E. College in 1890; and was honored by At the close of a successful term of Bishop Isaac W. Joyce presided his brethren by being elected to the Fenn as manager. Jan. 1, 1884, John five years as presiding elder of Wilhead of their delegation to the Gen-met in Bridgeton last Wednesday, F. and John P. Saulsbury succeeded mington District, Dr. W. L. S. Murto the ownership. The latter retiring ray, was appointed to Wesley, Dover, eral Conference of 1892. the 11th inst. In his address to the three years after, John F. Saulsbury by Bishop E. G. Andrews, at the close assumed entire control. In 1894 the Conference, he is reported by the Rev. John D. Lecates. of the memorable session of 1892, as present editor and proprietor, William (In making up our forms, this Philadelphia Ledger to have spoken the successor of Rev. Thomas E. sketch was inadvertently omitted from as follows: Saulsbury, under whose efficient ad-Terry, who had just concluded a full the first page.) minstration the Delawarean was enlarg- | term of five years in that charge. "I want the ministers to come and One month later, Brother John D. see me; for I believe the pastors ought

ably edited.

who was its editor for a term of fifteen 1875, in its first class. that relation by P. Burnet and E. B. he was appointed to Cambridge; and anniversary; yet, "That life is long, Louderbough, the latter continuing after two years to North East. Here that answers life's great end." until January of the present year, he also served two years, when he was The likenesses of these dear brethren, op Warren. in the journalism of the State.

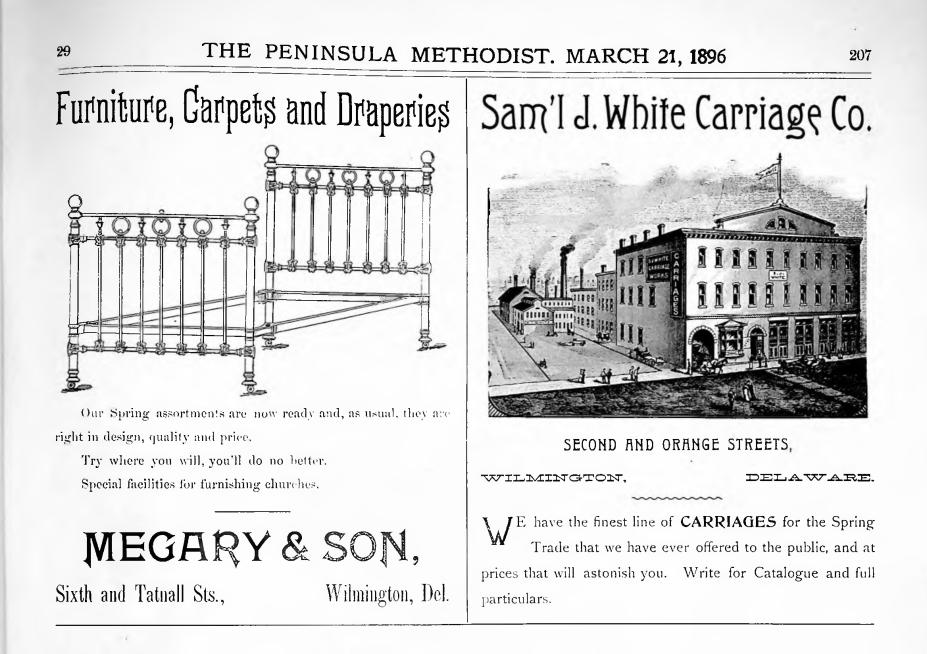
member of the faculty, and vice-prin- ed last fall from a folio to an eight-page Dr. Murray's career has been an ex- Lecates, a devout and earnest and cipal, was elected as his successor: and paper, first graced its tripod. It is ceptionally brilliant one. After three consecrated servant of the Lord, was Prof. C. S. Conwell, associate princi- recognized as the State organ of the years in itinerant work ('71-'74), he called from labor to reward, in the pal. The twelve years of Prof. Good- Democratic party and has always been was granted a location, in order that midst of large success and a gracious The State Sentinel was established the Conference Academy, and was Though the summons came suddenly, May 15, 1874, by Henry W. Cannon, graduated from that institution in he was ready to respond with glador more years and was succeeded in Re-entering the conference in 1876, but a little past his forty-first natal

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when George W. Roberts, at that removed to Middletown and completed presented in this number of our paper, time telegraphic editor of the Morning a full term of three years. The next will vividly recall their familiar coun-News, this city, became editor. The three years he was pastor of Asbury, tenances; and while we can but "sorrow Sentinel is a representative Republican Wilmington; and after one year at St. most of all, that we shall see their newspaper, neat and attractive in ap- Paul's he was appointed presiding faces no more," the comforting word pearance, and fills an important place elder of Wilmington District by Bish- comes to us; "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so The Index, a bright and enterprise A very fluttering invitation from the them also which sleep in Jesus will God

LADIES' PARLOR, CONFERENCE ACADEMY, DOVER, DEL.

ing Democratic newspaper, was started Church of the Covenant, Philadelphia, bring with him; * * * and so shall under the editorship of H. C. Carpen- was received and accepted by Dr. we ever be with the Lord," and also a number of short-lived journals. ter, with F. M. Dunn as manager, Murray; but afterwards, at his request, in blissful companionship and with July 21, 1887. Under T. F. Dunn, he was released by its official board those who share "like precious faith." ably represent this profession in Dover its present manager, The Index and accepted a cordial invitation from To each of us who survives comes at present are: The Delawarean, The has been enlarged to a nine column St. Paul's, Wilmington, that had so the admonitory lesson: "Work while Index, and The State Sentinel. folio. It is a spicy paper, well edited reluctantly parted with him at the the day lasts;" and, "be ye ready also; May 1, 1859, The Delawarean was



THE...

Evening Journal

IS WITHOUT A DOUBT

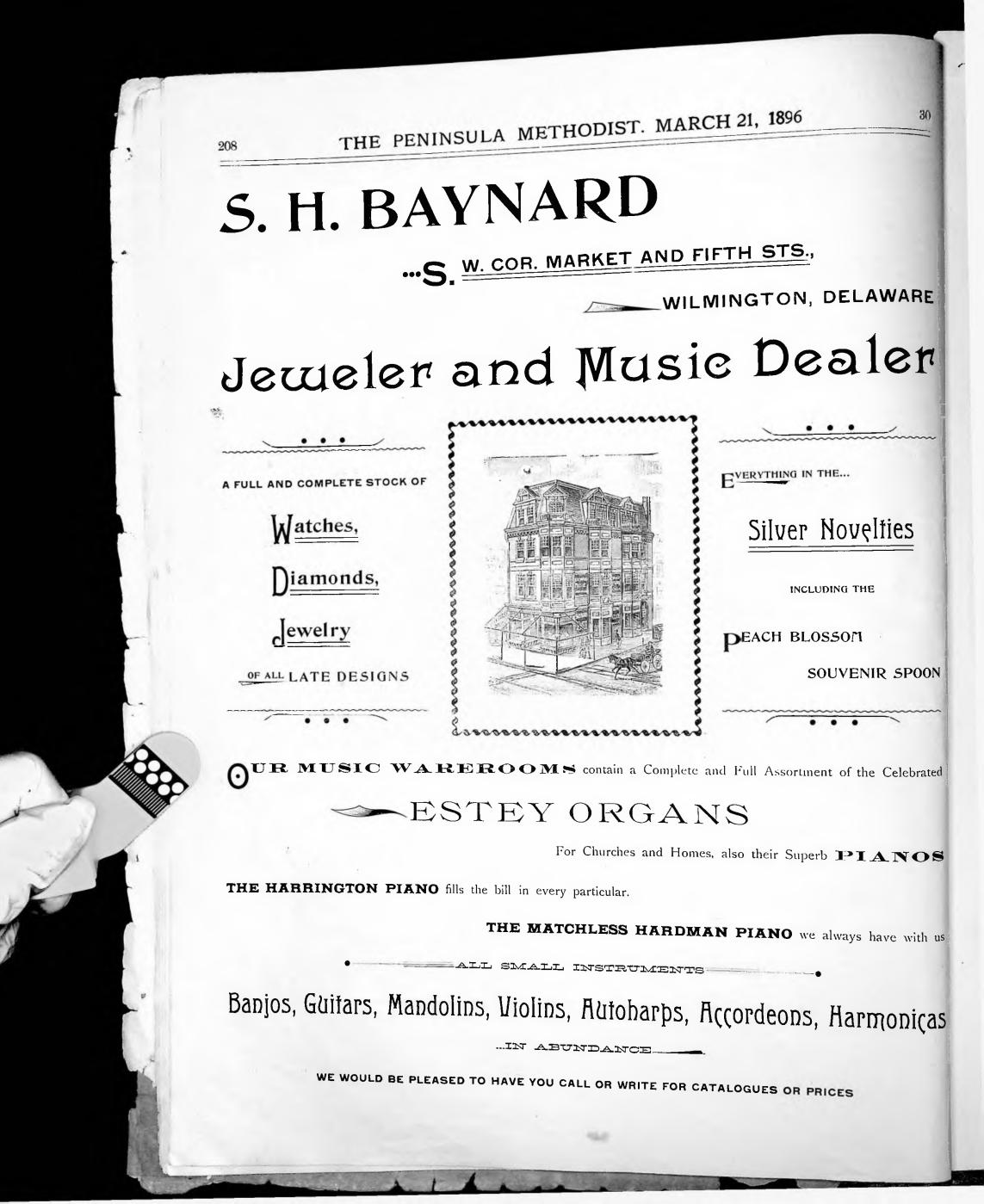
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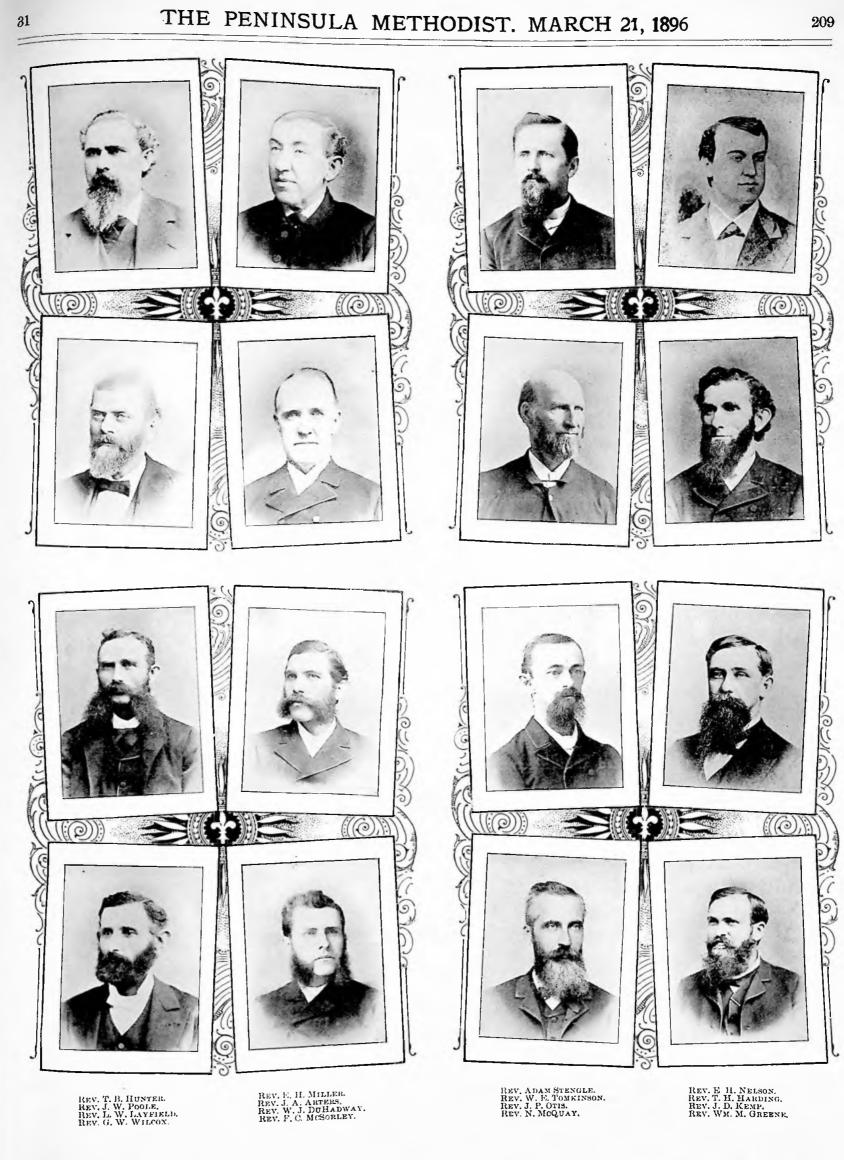
ITS SPECIALTY IS LOCAL NEWS

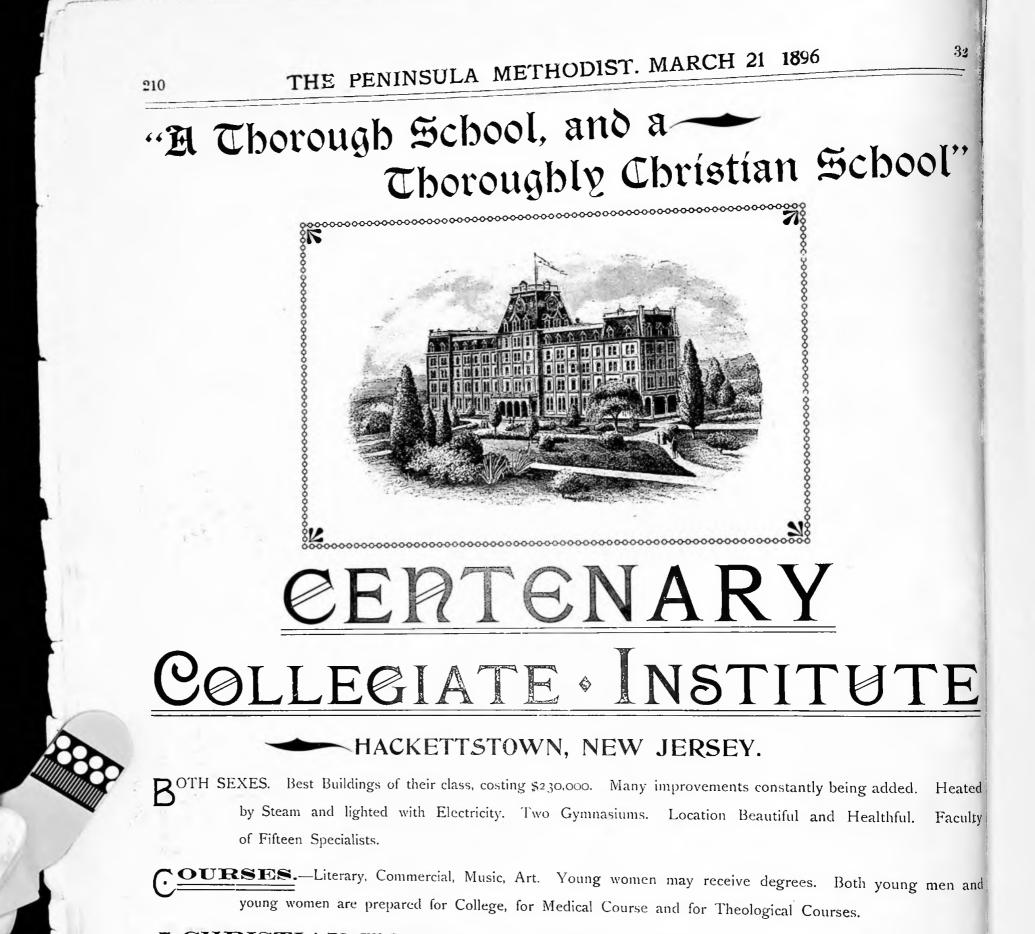
BRIGHT, CLEAN AND WELL PUT UP

THE EVENING JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE







CHRISTIAN HOME where refinement of manner, kindness of discipline, and a high moral tone, prevail. More than 80 per cent. of the students are Christians. Teachers live in the dormitories with students.

RICES are low. Annual expense only \$255, including tuition, room, board, heat, light and laundry of twelve pieces. Rates for Music, Art and Elocution are correspondingly low.

THE ATTENDANCE IS LARGE AND EARLY APPLICATION FOR ROOMS IS NECESSARY.

SPRING TERM BEGINS MARCH 11. FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 10.

Write for a Handsome Catalogue to

REV. WILBERT P. FERGUSON, B. D.,

PRESIDENT

to talk with the bishop with the utmost confidence. You may have the appointments all fixed up. I don't know that, of course, but it sometimes occurs. I believe in the presiding eldership; but I know what they have to contend with, and I believe I would rather be a bishop than a presiding elder. Perhaps you will agree with me.

"It is a very delicate and a very sacred thing, to handle men and their families. Sometimes a presiding elder is blamed for a minister not getting a certain appointment; and it has sometimes been said by some that the elder was prejudiced, and used his influence against a minister receiving a good appointment. Now, this kind of talk I do not believe in; and if I was convinced that it was so, and such a thing occurred where I was a bishop, that presiding elder would not be a presiding-elder any longer. The mission of a bishop is to help his brethren; and I believe it is our mission to help each other. I want the ministers to come to me and say just what they please and I will never tell what they say. Tell me of your burdens, tell me what is troubling your hearts, and you will always find me ready to listen to you. I want the presiding Elders to tell me of the ministers and I want the ministers to tell me about the presiding elders, for I want to know all about you.

"I also want the laymen to come and see me; and I will then try to learn how many of them attend class meetings, have family prayer, and how many times they attend church on Sunday. I want to say right here that I have no respect for a layman who wants to boss everything, and yet has no religion. The layman ought to be as good as his pastor, and attend church and class meeting. I used to hold class meetings with laymen when they came to visit me in the interest of securing some certain minister, and I tell you it was a good thing. On one occasion fifteen laymen visited me to secure the appointment of a certain minister, and before I got through with them I learned that only three out of the fifteen had family prayers, and I told them that they were a pretty set to come to me to get a pastor. After we had prayer they told me to send them any one I wanted to." The Bishop's remarks The Bishop's remarks elicited spirited applause and many hearty "amens."

"The Common People,'

As Abraham Lincoln called them, do not As Abraham Lincoln current them, what care to argue about their ailments. What they want is a medicine that will cure them. The simple, honest statement, "I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me," is the argument in favor of this medicine, and this is what many thousands voluntarily say.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

Eyworthian.

TOPIC FOR SUNDAY, March 22, 1896.

A scientist was deputized by the peril combined. government to examine the scene of a

fatal mine explosion. Accompanied by the underviewer of the colliery, himself from the pinnacle of the Temthey were inspecting the edges of the ple had the appearance of trust, when

being blown into the air." Upon hearing this the most noticeable figure was the instantaneous retreat of this THE TEMPTATION TO PRE- he was cautious, and it is this caution judicious inspector. Sensible! Yes, that is to be recommended to all young Matt. 4: 5-7; 10: 16; Mark 14: 29-31. Christians. Presumption is folly and

APPLES OF SODOM. The suggestion for Christ to cast goaf, when it was noticed that the in reality it was presumption. In his



davies were afire. "I suppose," ob- temptation Christ was urged to escape served the inspector, "that there is a from the bodily conditions of his good deal of firedamp hereabouts." humanity and exercise the divinity "Thousands and thousands of cubic which was his. To have yielded would feet all through the goaf," replied the have been fatal to the purpose of his underviewer with great composure. incarnation.

"Why," exclaimed the official, "do you Christ held his miraculous power mean to say that there is nothing but in trust for the good of others and not that shred of wire gauze between us for selfish uses. and eternity?" "Nothing at all," Satan is a most diligent student of here where we stand but that gauze pret it to his own advantage. wire to keep the whole mine from It is unwise to place oneself in a Christian Advocate.

was the cool reply. "There is nothing Scripture, and skillful is he to inter-

feolish position for the sake of asking God to work a miraculous deliverance. Do not take a fanatical excitement for a spiritual awakening.

Let us not mistake the pomp of ritualistic service for the true worship in the Spirit.

Consider carefully all prayer tests, especially when they claim more than is promised in God's Word .-- Zion's Herald.

A HINT TO LEAGUERS.

An exchange says:-For four years the Prayer-meeting Committee of the Delano (Pa.) Christian Endeavor society has kept a record of the participation of each member in the weekly prayer-meeting. It sends out regular reports to the Endeavorers that have been found a great stimulus in stirring them up to a more intelligent part in the society prayer-meeting. Following is a copy of the last circular letter:

DEAR ENDEAVORER:—During the past nine months, ending with September 30, 1895, the Delano Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has held thirty-two prayer meetings and nine consecration meetings. The following is your record for this time, as kept by the Prayer meeting Committee: Committee:

- 1. Led the meeting . . . Offered prayer Spoke or gave testimony. Read verse from Bible. Read, not from Bible

- 6.

Every active member has made a cove-nant with God, and let us not disregard the fourth promise of that pledge; viz., to take part in every meeting.

THREE PERSONAL QUESTIONS.

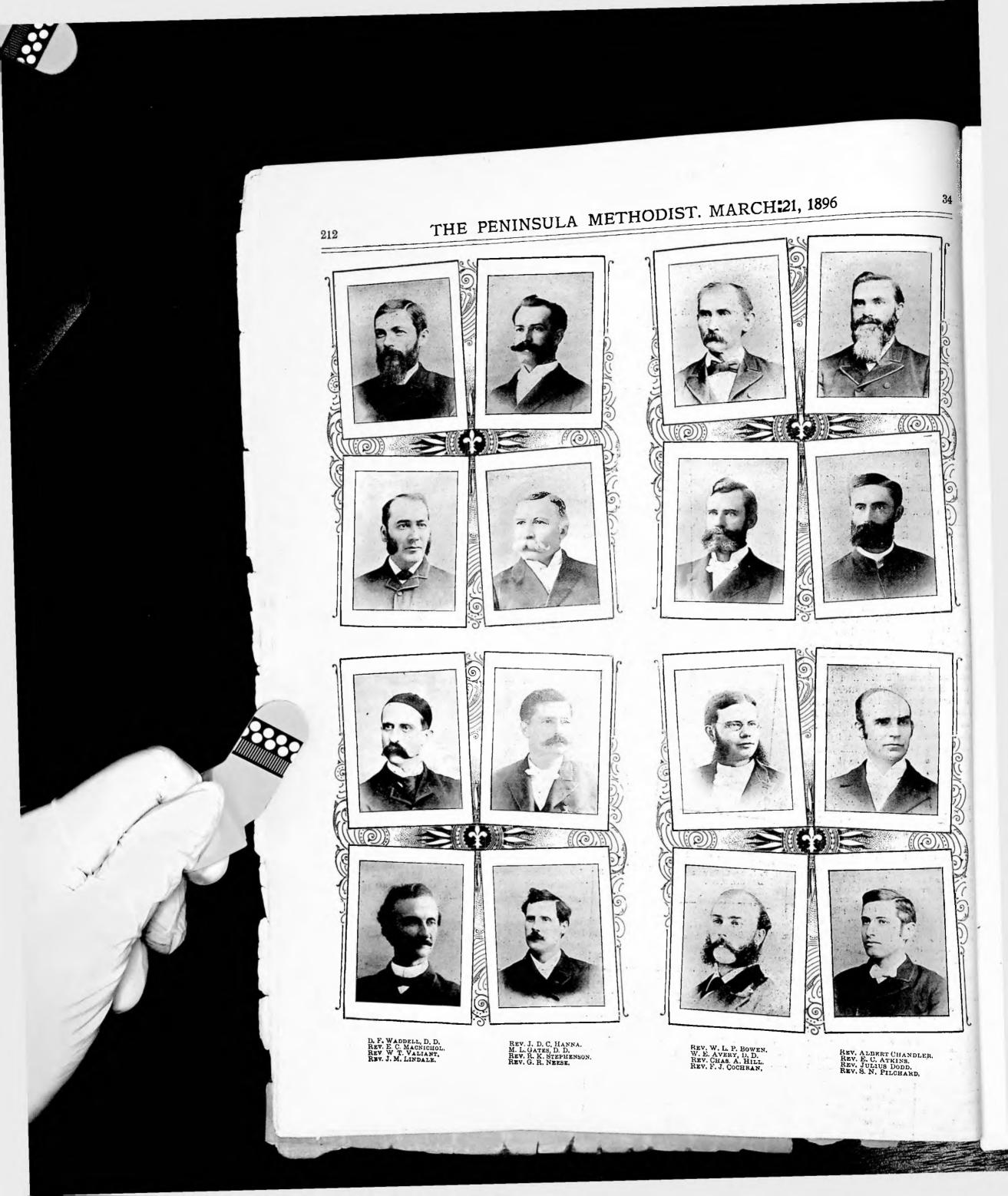
Have I kept the pledge?
Am I learning to do' the things indicated by figures 1, 2, and 3 in the above?
Do I always pray and prepare before-hand for a helpful meeting? Yours in Christian fellowship, THE PRAYER-MEETING COMMITTEE.

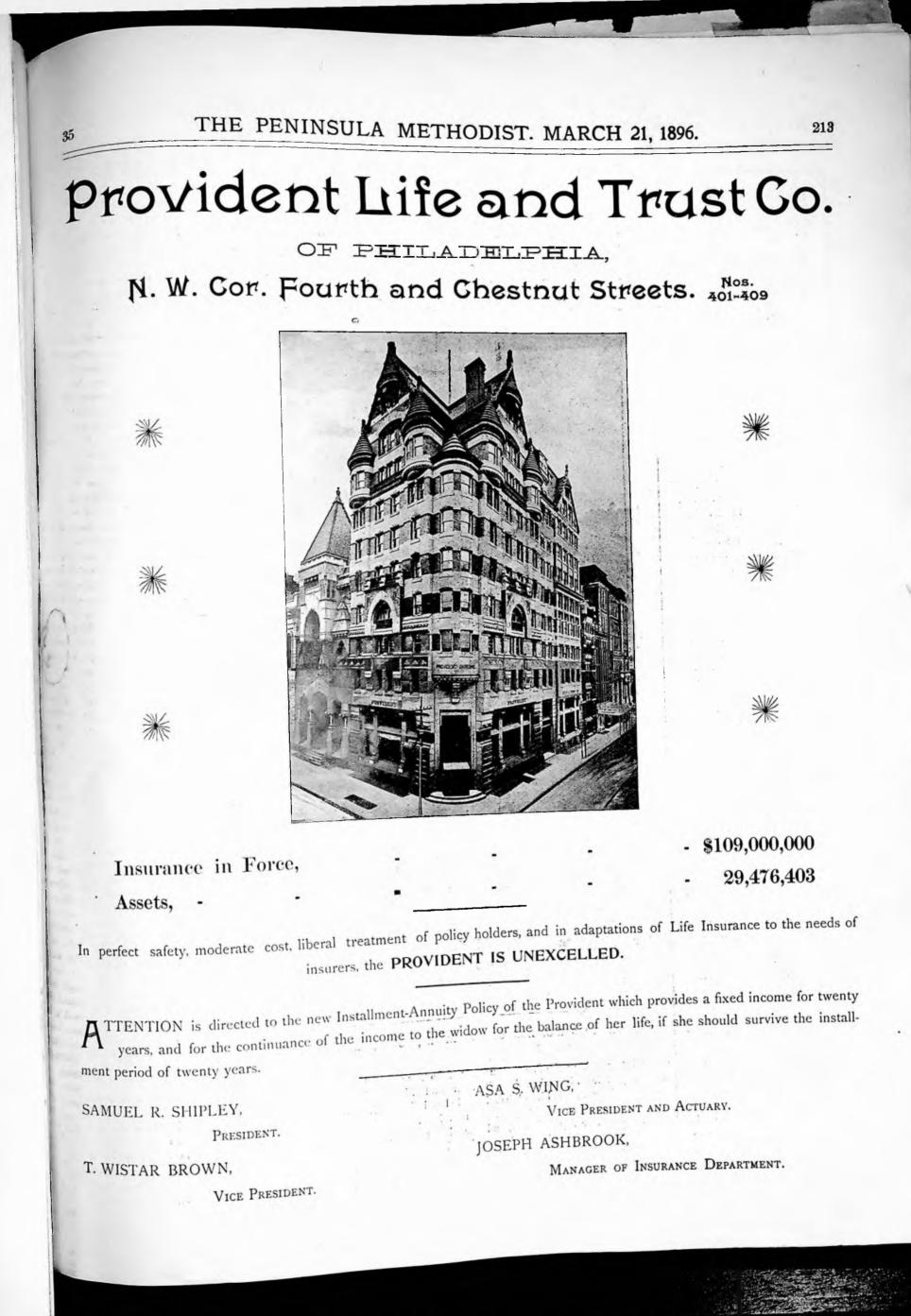
FOR TIMID MEMBERS.

A League president gives the following excellent suggestion relating to the encouragement of timid members: Last night at League I distributed slips of paper with the message, "Will you lead in prayer to-night? Just a few sentences. Remember, He giveth power to the faint." To make these more personal I addressed each oneof course, only going to the members to whom common sense directed. Voice after voice of timid ones was heard in prayer, and I am sure that God blessed these little messages.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.

In the Epworth league devotional meeting at Bennington last Sunday evening, the pastor called the attention of the young people to the fact that the front sent was occupied by five members of the official board, four trustees and the Sunday school superintendent. That is a good way to avoid the muchtalked of division between the young and old in the church .-- Michigan





Temperance.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Scripture. Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil -Shakespeare.

The Sin of Intemperance.

We should emphasize the sin of intemperance more than we do. Without saying less of the evil. we should say more of the guilt. As an evil it is so overshadowing, is so terrible in all its bearings, is so destructive of all that is good in society, that the philanthropist and the statesman, the Christian and the citizen, may well bend all their energies to overcome and eradicate it. It has so fortified itself in custom and law, has so entrenched itself in the passions of men, that no more difficult problem than its destruction presents itself to us. But as a sin it is even more terrible, and calls for the deepest compassion for those bound by it and for their unhappy victims, and the most earnest effort for their salvation.

There is much said of heredity in intemperance, and of the diseased condition of the brain and whole system. And much is truly said, but unhappily the effect is often to turn the mind away from the personal guilt. The drunkard himself feels that he is the victim of circumstances; that he lives in conditions which he did not directly bring about, and which he cannot control, and, therefore, while suffering, he fails to see himself as he appears in the sight of God, as one to be cast out forever if he continues in his sinful course. We do inherit conditions and tendencies from our parents. The features of the parents appear in the children; the peculiar cast of mind appears, often greatly exaggerated. The child of a drunken father lives under unfavorable conditions, and this must be taken into account in dealing with him. But this is true of other things as well as of intemperance, and yet we see that in them heredity can be largely overcome. The law of heredity applies to the daughters as well as to the sons, but it is the sons who become the drunkards. And with all the cases which appear to establish this law we have examples on every hand of the children of drunken fathers growing up to temperance and every virtue. The home life, the associations

so, and loves to do it. All this may others from being drawn into the same be said of the whole life of sin in men. death-going multitude.

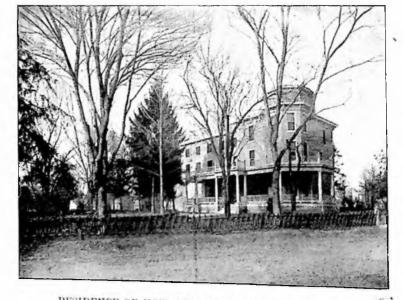
We are by nature the children of God has barred his kingdom against wrath, dead in trespusses and sins, the drunkard. Nor thieves nor drunkwalking according to the course of ards shall inherit the kingdom of God. this world because we love to have it Drunkenness is one of the fruits of the so. But the grace of God is revealed earthly and sensual nature, and canas able to save. That grace attacks all not find a place where only the Spirit evil as sin, and overcomes it by the dwells. There is pardon for the peni-



OLD COWGHLL HOUSE. Scene of the "Entailed Hat."

regeneration of the heart. No reme- tent drunkard; but so long as he condial agency is disregarded, but over all tinnes in his intemperance, the woe of is grace, for at the root of the evil is God rests upon him. It is a woe that begins to be poured out in this life guilt.

This guilt should be preached until and continues unchecked forever. the conscience is awakened; until the Does God's denunciation of woe seem conscience of the drunkard is awaken- too terrible? What can be too terrible ed, until the conscience of everyone for a sin that not only transgresses the



RESIDENCE OF HON. GEO. V. MASSEY, DOVER, DEL.

and society of the years following whose feet are taking the first lessons law of God, as all sin does, but in its in the way of death is awakened, until nature and in its working is revolting There is derangement of the nervous all the people are startled into life and to God and destructive as few other system and disease of the whole body, activity by the fact that the very gates sins are? In the Bible the murderer, partly inherited, it may be, and partly of hell are open nearby their feet, and the adulterer, and the drunkard are developed, but withal there is the free that they also are guilty if they do not classed together, for they destroy the act of the person, in which he follows hasten to save those who are pressing image of God in man. Intemperance bridge. How fitting the grateful exhis evil way because he chooses to do into them, and build guards to save is the fruitful seed of all sins. It so

blinds the mind, so debases all manhood, so inflames passion, so destroys the moral sense, so breaks down the power of the conscience and of the will, that there is not any sin or vice that does not follow as its legitimate product. Its touch is the hand of Satan, its breath is death. Can a woe be too terrible for a sin that is so destructive of all good, that so makes the soul the dwelling place of evil spirits?

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Therefore, with all other effort against intemperance, this guilt of the intemperate person should be preached with all the power of deep conviction of divine truth. We should preach it to those who are already ensnared, that they may lay hold on mercy and be saved. We should preach it to those in danger, that they may be kept from the way of death. We should preach it with added woe for themselves, to those who tempt others to drink. And we should preach it to all that they may see their complicity, in social life and in legislation, with the destruction of the vast multitude in which old men and decrepit, strong men, and boys are walking hand in hand .- United Presbyterian.

Marvelous Growth.

In July, 1773, a conference of Methodist preachers was held in Philadelphia, under the presidency of Thomas Rankin, as Mr. Wesley's "assistant," or deputy, the first of the kind ever convened in America. There were ten preachers present, all from England or Ireland within the preceding four years. At this session returns were first made of members in society. They were as follows: New York, 180; Philadelphia, 180; New Jersey, 200; Maryland, 500; Virginia 40; total 1,100. This was the area of Methodism in America, and these the number of members enrolled one hundred and twenty-three years ago.

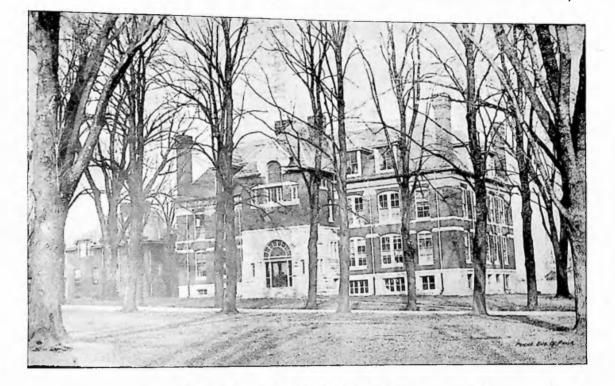
H. K. Carroll, U. S. Census Agent, reports for the United States and territories, 2,240,354 communicants in the Methodist Episcopal Church alone;our own Minutes for 1895, 2,454,645 lay members, including our missions, and 17,026 itinerant preachers. Adding to this membership, that of the sixteen other Methodist bodies in the United States and the 2,064 ministers and the 267,740 members of the Methodist Church of Canada, we have a grand total of 34,433 preachers and 5,392,376 lay members, as the present outgrowth of the Methodism planted on these shores in 1766 by a few Irish emigrants; promiclamation: "What hath God wrought!"

THE PENINSULA METHODIST. MARCH 21, 1896 DELAWARE COLLEGE, NEWARK, DELAWARE,

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215 LOOCKERMAN STREET, DOVER, DEL.

The Largest and Handsomest Drug Store in the State of Delaware. Agents Wanted to Sell the OLD COWGILL WOOD STAINS.



ASPartial View of the Interior of the Retail Department of Wilkinson & Wilkinson's Drug Store, 215 Loockerman Street, Dover, Del., showing the Handsome Solid Onyx Soda Water Fountain and part of 30-feet Counter, This is said to be the Handsomest Store on the Peninsula.

We have bought the absolute right and the entire plant. They are now made from the best materials on the market, in seven different colors, as follows

Cowgill's Walnut Stain, Cowgill's Mahogany Stain,

Retail as follows:

Cowgill's Light Oak Stain, Cowgill's Antique Oak Stain, Cowgill's Red Wood Stain, Cowgill's Western Cherry Stain, Cowgill's Maple Stain.

One Pint Bottle, - 40 Cents.

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They are neatly put up in bottles of four sizes, with different colored labels. Easy to handle.

Half Pint Bottle, - 25 Cents. Quarter Pint Bottle, 15 Cents.

One Quart Bottle, - 75 Cents. Do you remember when this was the only Wood Stain made that had Pure Varnish in it? Yes, and they are yet the best. Anybody can apply them, it does not require any skill. A 15-cent bottle will make an old piece of furniture look like new. You can change your old painted door into a beautiful Cherry or Walnut. A splendid article for Staining Chairs, Closets, Pianos, Closet Doors and Window Casing. An Oak Dining Room set can be turned into a beautiful Walnut. Does not take any Varnish afterwards like most others, as this is already combined in it. Send for a sample card of colors. Any one .iving in the city can buy them in all sizes and all colors at John Wanamaker's basement, also at other dealers.

WILKINSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is a sure specific for dyspepsia. We send it all over the United States. The testimonials that we have received are great. We consider this the best test for its effectiveness. It is especialy good for heartburn, colic, sour stomach, gas, etc. For sale by all druggists, 50 cents a bottle.

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We have a special department aside from drugs. We have the largest stock south of Philadelphia, all the latest styles and tints. We send hangers to all parts of the Peninsula. Give us a chance to bid on your house or rooms, before you give out your contract.

Lamps are also in this department-Alcedo Brass Banquet with Onyx Stems, Princess Dresden, the latest style Ball Globes, both in Dresden and China, Silk Shades, all shades and styles. The latest Crepe Paper Shades in all tints and colors.

FANCY GOODS.

All kinds of Wedding Presents, Cut Glass, Wm. Rodger's Silverware, Justice Solid Ware, Bric-a-Brac, fine Vases, Dresden goods, Fine Stationery and others.

COWGILL'S PEW VARNISH.

A few words about this is all that is needed, as it has a world-wide reputation. It is hard drying, easy to apply, never cracks. It comes in all sizes, same as Cowgill Wood Stain. Special prices will be given both in these stains and Pew Varnish



A Company and a second second

The Sunday School.

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LESSON FOR SUNDAY, March 22, 1896. FAITHFUL AND UNFAITHFUL SER-VANTS.

Luke 12: 37-48.

[Adapted from Zion's Herald.]

BEV. W. O. HOLWAY, U. S. N.

GOLDEN TEXT : Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit. -Eph. 5:18.

37. Blessed are those servants-they are truly happy, commendable servants Whom the lord . . . shall find watchingwith girded loins, trimmed lamps, and not merely wakeful, but eagerly expectant, The preceding verse shows that the "lord" was returning from "the wedding." Pos sibly this is the "parable germ', of the Wise and Foolish Virgins (Matt. 25). Ilc shall gird himself .- "When the master returns he is so impressed with their whole-hearted service that he refuses to treat them as ser vants and makes them sit down to the food prepared for himself" (Lindsay). Says Al ford; "See Rev. 3: 20, 21, where the same similitude is presented, and the promicarried on further-to the sharing of 11 throne. The Lord Himself, in that great day of His glory-the marriage supper o the Lamb-will invert the order of human requirements (see chap. 17:8), and in the fullness of His grace and love will serve His brethren-the Redcemer His redeemed, the Shepherd His flock." Come forth (R. V. omits "forth") .- The disciples may have remembered these words when their Master washed their feet at the last Supper.

35. Come in the second watch. etc. - when the night is far advanced, and signs of his coming fail, and the temptation to slumber grows strong. "The proper Jewish reckoning recognized only three watches . . . the first or beginning of watches from sunset to 10 p. m. (Lam. 2 19); the middle watch. from 10 p. m., to 2 a. m., (Judg. 7: 19) the morning watch, from 2 a. m., to sun rise (Exod. 74: 24; 1 Sam. 10: 11) After the Roman supremacy the number was in creased to four; sometimes called the 'first, 'second, 'third' and 'fourth' watch; sometimes by the term 'even,' closing at 9 p. m 'midnight,' at 12; 'cock-crowing,' at 3 a m.; and 'morning,' at 6 a. m." (Maclear) 39. And this know-R. V., "but know

this." If the goodman of the house-R. V "if the master of the house." Known what hour the thief would come .-- So our Lord's coming will be "as a thief in the night, unexpected. See Rev. 3: 3; 16: 5. No have suffered (R. V., "not have left") his house to be broken through-an easy thing to do, the walls being made of clay.

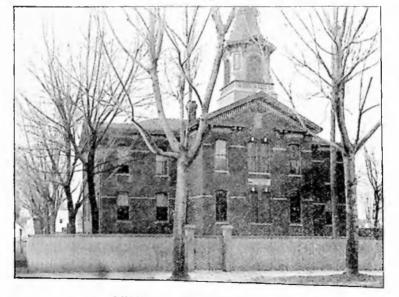
"We are to put on the whole armor o God; and, since we know neither when no where the adversary may assault us, we are never to put it off. Live and die in harness, using such precautions as some say Cromwell did against the assassin's dagger

-his dress concealed a shirt of mail. In the council chamber, at the banquet, in court, as in camp, he wore it always. Let the good man go to his workshop, countingroom, market, the place of business, and glances on other iron than the plowshare, a in Long Island Sound" (Hurlbut).

sword hangs at his thigh, and a gan is 41, 42. Peter said.--He was anxions to know whether these injunctions to wate ...-40. Be ye therefore ready also (R. V., "be fulness and the rewards that would result slung at his back" (Guthrie). ye also ready").-"Whole-hearted service to the vigilant were applicable to the few is continuous service. The Christian or the many, to the disciples only or to the -hould be always so disentangled from the circle of outside people as well. Who then world that he can always go when God is?-An abrupt question, but conveying the calls him; and yet so engaged with work for idea, "May every one be such?" That (R. the Master that he can be always busy till $V_{,,}$ "the") failhful and wise steward — This servant, or steward, is careful and the time comes" (Lindsay).

STATE HOUSE, DOVER, DEL.

"Near the close of the last century there watchful for his master's interests and pruvas a day which has been known in history dent in the administration of his affairs as 'the Dark Day,' when through New Whom his lord shall make ruler over (R. V., England and the Middle States the sun was "shall set over") his household.-In Mark's obscured without apparent reason, and account (13-34) a number of servants are night came at noon. The Connecticut left by their master to perform appointed Legislature was in session, and some of the tasks, here only one is mentioned. Minismembers, moved with fear, proposed an ters are undoubtedly referred to primarily, immediate adjournment. It is the day of they being "stewards of the mysteries of



PUBLIC SCHOOL, DOVER, DEL.

judgment,' they said, 'and it is not fitting God,'' and appointed to watch over the that we should be here.' But Colonel household of faith (1 Cor. 4: 1, 2; 12: 28; Davenport, one of the members, said: 'I 1 Thess. 5: 12, 13); but the lesson applies do not know whether this is the day of also to ev ry professed believer. All, howjudgment or not. But if it be the da of ever humble, are set over some part of the scenes of enjoyment, as the peasant of the judgment it cannot overtake us at a better Lord's work, and He notes as carefully him East to his plow, when fiery Bedouins place than at the post of duty. Let us who is faithful over that which is least as scour the land, and bullets whistling from light the candles and go on with the busi-him who is faithful over much. To give the bush may suddenly call him to drop ness of the House.' And then he made them their portion of meat (R. V., "food"), the bush may source of mean (n. v., 1000'), the ox-goad and fly to arms. The sun his speech on a bill pertaining to fish nets etc.-Not so much to rule as to feed the flock, are they thus exalted; to rightly

"divide" the word of truth; to distribute to each individual appropriate and timely spiritual nourishment; and, to that end, to be watchful and prudent. See Acts 20: 28: John 21: 15-17.

43. Blessed is that servant—"blessed" with the joy which faithfulness always carries with it; "blessed," too, for the recognition and reward which await him. His lord when he cometh, etc.-that is, unexpectedly, and finds his servant equally as faithful and prudent in his absence as in his presence.

"Mr. Wesley was once asked by a lady: Suppose that you. knew you were to die at 12 o'clock tomorrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?' 'How, madam?" he replied: 'Why, just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this night at Gloucester, and again at five tomorrow morning. After that I should ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon, and meet the societies in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me, converse and pray with the family as usual, retire to my room at 10 o'clock, commend myself to my Heavenly Father, lie down to rest and wake up in glory.'"

44. Will make him ruler (R. V., "set him") over all that he hath .- He shall be promoted and advanced, and only such as he. The reward for usefulness is increased capacity for usefulness; for fidelity. a larger and wider inheritance over which to be faithful.

"Each faithful servant shall be over all his Master's goods. That promotion shall not be like earthly promotion wherein the eminence of one excludes that of another, but rather like the diffusion of love, in which the more each has, the more there is for all" (Alford).

45. If that servant say in his heart-shall reflect within himself; shall cherish unbelief as to his lord's coming just as "the fool" cherishes atheism-saying "within his heart, There is no God." My Lord delayeth his coming .-- There are no signs of his return; I can relax in my fidelity and watchfulness; plenty of opportunity for a brief season of license. So the youth says within his heart, Plenty of time for me; I am young;",I must "sow my wild oats" with the rest; my Lord "delayeth his coming;" there will be opportunity further on to repent and reform. Because judgment is not immediate and crushing, "is not executed speedily, therefore the hearts of the sons of men are fully set to do evil." Shall begin to beat the men servants, etc.-10 lord it over God's heritage (1 Pet. 5: 3); behaving despotically and proudly towards his fellow-servants because they will not become partakers of his evil deeds; abusing rather than nourishing them. To eat and drink and be drunken-to be a companion of drunkards (Matthew says "with the drunken") and a drunkard himself.

"This warning includes not merely open dissipation and revelry, but whatever leads to it, or in any sense sanctions it. No 'servant' of our Lord will permit himself to encourage by his presence even, if he cap possibly avoid it, those entertainments where intoxicants form a part of the proffer ed hospitality. He will guard against a laxity in this direction, by a most determined stand and the most positive utter ances. In the present day, with the facts arrayed and the lines so clearly drawn there is no room for compromise. Every "servant" will feel called upon to be a tem perance evangelist; will lift his voice in



THE PENINSULA METHODIST. MARCH 21, 1896 220 ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.



The regular examinations for admission into the College or the Preparatory Department are held on the second Thursday in June, also on the third Wednesday and the following Thursday of September of each year, and candidates for admission are requested to be present, if possible, on those days. Testimonials of good moral character must be furnished by each applicant, those of former teachers being preferred, and if from another college, he must present a certificate of honorable discharge.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, to obtain admission to the Freshman Class, must sustain an examination in the following studies:

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Candidates for other degrees must pass the same examination, except in Greek, for which they may substitute elements of Physical Science.

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warning of the danger and death which threaten those who take the first step in this perilous path; and will use his infnence, legally and morally, to banish from the community the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks (W. O. H.)

46. Lord . . . come in a day when he looketh not (R. V., "expecteth not") .- Christ is, of course, intended. "Doubt of His coming does not hinder it'' (Schaff.) Shall cut him asunder .- The figure is borrowed from the Old Testament- a mode of punishment among the Israelites (1 Sam. 15: 33; 2 Sam. 12: 31); "it refers to a sudden and annihilating destruction" (Lange); to "the sundering of soul and body" (Scott); "a fearful separation of the conscience and the conduct, so that the condemning power of the former is a constant scourge against the continued evil of the latter. This will be a terrible element of future retribution" (Schaff). Appoint him his portion (R. V., "anfaithful").-Matthew says, "with the hypocrites;" and adds, "there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

47, 48. That servant which knew . . . and pregared not himself (R. V., "made not ready") . . . many stripes. - "A solemn warning to all who sin with their eyes open. and perhaps a secret warning to Judas. Jesus always implies that man's knowledge is the measure of his responsibilities, and that tenderness will be shown to the ignorant (10: 12, 13). It is implied that there is no such thing as complete moral ignorance (Rom. 1: 20; 2: 14, 15).

The New Pastor.

The following timely hints from the Watchword should be read and remembered.

"Your new pastor comes to you to enter upon a relationship the most sacred in Christian work. He is to be your pastor, one who, as your shep herd, is to lead you in green pastures. He is to have the care of your souls, and bring to you the riches of the Gospel of God. In this exalted work he needs your prayers and your eager feeding upon the Word. It will help him if you desire to be fed, and show a willingness to receive the truth. The shepherds expect to have some trouble with the feeble and the wayward ones. Our young people should not belong to those classes. When your shepherd goes forth into the green meadows of the Gospel and by the cool stream of God's grace, calling you as his flock, don't go browsing in the weeds of Sunday laziness and drinking the swill of the Sunday paper. You want to welcome your new pastor. Regular, attentive, obedient attendance at the service of the church will be the best welcome you can give him.

his workmen. The shop does not be-long to the pastor. He is employed by the proprieter in t the proprietor just as you are. Your you wanted. Did you ever stop to anarchistic idea that the superinten-dent stands in with the rich owner, and that both are allied in a heartless the superinters and that both are allied in a heartless the superinters and that both are allied in a heartless the superinters and that both are allied in a heartless the superinters and that both are allied in a heartless the superinters and the superinters are identical. Do not get the think that the particular relation think that the particular relation and that the superinters and go to work, and thus make it the superinters are identical. The superinters are identical. The particular relation the superinters are particular relation the superinters and go to work, and thus make it the superinters are superinters. The superinters are particular relation to the superinters are particular relation to the superinters are particular relation to the superinters are particular relation. The superinters are particular relation to the superinters are particular relation to the superinters are particular relation. The superinters are particular relation to the superinters are particular relation. The superinters are particular relation to the superinters are part

effort to work you to death and rob most desirable place in the conference you with collections three times on for him. Tell him you welcome him, times. Some church members act that you can, and then do it. way. Young Christians do not, or, at The young people's society should

Sunday and a big subscription between and assure him that you will do all

least, should not. The pastor is placed collectively and individually welcome over your workshop to superintend its the pastor. Be warm hearted and various departments and to direct all cordial toward him. Be thoughtful in the work, that all may work to- too. Perhaps his wife needs help in

RESIDENCE OF HON. H. A. RICHARDSON, DOVER, DEL.

gether for the accomplishment of defi- fixing up the parsonage. Where are to him and offer your services.

He is a stranger, perhaps, and is tired and offer your services. By your united

nite results. Your new pastor should the young people who have promised find you at work in your accustomed to be helpful? They should make the place and ready for further orders. If pastor's home bright with their labor, you have not been working, go at once their sunny faces, and cheery ways. Let the young men be ready for any Welcome your pastor and his family. help they can render. Go to the pastor



RESIDENCE OF DR. HENRY RIDGELY, DOVER, DEL.

the workshop of the church. You are with moving, and maybe he did not co-operation, dear young people, you his workshop of the church. You are with moving, and maybe he did not co-operation, dear young people, you

FOR THE PENINSULA METHODIST. HOLD MY HAND.

BY S. ARMSTRONG HOPKINS, M. D. [Dr. Hopkins is the wife of Rev. George F. Hopkins, late missionary to India, now pas-tor of Madeley M E. Church, Wilmington, Del.]

Lead me, O my Saviour, lead me Every moment, every day. Other business, other purpose.

None have I, nor other way. Just to follow Thee, my Master,

This my only wish on earth. All things else I count as nothing;

All things else of little worth. Hold my hand-Oh! hold it firmly;

Let it never slip away. Keep my feet through all the journey; May they never, never stray.

Hold my hand, O blessed Jesus, Let me feel Thee ever near; Then, whatever ills befall me,

In Thy presence naught I'll fear. Though the way be fraught with danger ;

Though my path a rugged steep I shall fear not, for my Leader

Doth not slumber, doth not sleep. Hold my hand, O God, my Father,

Through this wilderness of woe; If Thou journey not before me, Then I will not-dare not-go.

Dangers great and fierce await me; If Thou go not, then, I pray Send me not alone to perish In the dark and toilsome way.

Hold my hand, O God Almighty-Hold it closer, closer still.

Manifest Thy presence to me Thus Thy promise sure fufill.

See! my heart is heavy laden, And my head bent low with care;

Let me bring my burden to Thee, Who hast affered it to hear.

Thou hast said Thou carest for me! Here, I'll lay it at Thy feet:-Heavy load which I have carried Through the fierce and scorching heat.

It had grown so very heavy That I could not bear it more; And I fainted by the wayside From the heat, and weight, and sore:

For my feet were bruised and weary, From the roughness of the way; And the wounds received in conflict Festered deeper every day.

Thou wast with me then, my Saviour, Gently leading hour by hour; But I trusted not Thy promise, Aud I tested not Thy power.

Now, I bring Thee this great burden, And I lay it down for aye; Take instead Thy peace, and comfort; Joy, and rest, and heavenly ray,

Lead me on, O Holy Spirit, By Thy waters calm and still: Make me lie in Thy green pastures, With Thy love my spirit fill.

Oh! restore my soul, Almighty, Everlasting, Triune One-One in Three, the God Jehovah, Father, Holy Ghost, and Son.

Blessed be Thy Name forever! Glory, honor, praise to Thee-Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, Mighty Godhead, One in Three!

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Seen in

Breaking Ground for the American University.

The breaking of ground for the College of History occurred on March 9, 1896. It was a splendid day of bright sunshine and bracing air. About five hundred people assembled on the hill where the building is to be located. Many of these were from distant parts of the country, though more were from the City of Washington. Rev. Dr. Humlin read the hymn written for the occasion by President Rankin of Howard University. Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith lead in the responsive reading of Psalm XIX., and Chaplain Milburn offered prayer.

Bishop John F. Hurst, Chancellor, presided and made the introductory address. He gave an account of the selection of the site and a brief history of it, as once owned by a relative of Joseph Addison of the Spectator, and as used by the Union Army during the Civil War. The breastworks of the first fort built north of the Potomac are yet standing. He then stated that the subscriptions, real estate, sccurities and money belonging to the University, amount to about \$1,000,-000. Six denominations are represented in the gifts making up this amount, as also in the Board of Trustees. Contributions have come from all over the world. Distant mission fields have sent their gifts. The last notable gift is a bequest in the will of the late Hon. Hart A. Massev of Toronto, of \$50,000 toward a building to represent Canadian Methodism.

Bishop Hurst then introduced the Hon. W. S. Wilson, Postmaster General, as representing the government. Mr. Wilson delivered an interesting and eloquent address, referring to the probable future of the University, and what it will do for progress, man's elevation, freedom, and christianity. He said, "I have felt it a great honor to be invited by the Chancellor to be one of those who are to take part in this notable service. The American University passes today out of the era of prospectus into the era of active life. What this life is to be none of us can wisely forecast, yet we would not repress the enthusiasms that are kindled by such ceremony as this, or clip the wings of hope and of faith which are assumed in such a presence. As a rule, the great schools of the world have been extremely slow in their growth. Time and time alone can bring to the great institutions that stability of growth, that power of inspiration, and those traditions that come from its history and from the luster of the names by which that history has been illustrated. It is upon this career that the authorities of this school enter today-a great, noble and inspiring career-when we reflect that

it is to build here at the capital of the country an institution that shall be at once worthy of the ambitious name which it has assumed, and of that upon which the eyes can rest is a great and intelligent Church which today plants its standard at the federal capital."

President Whitman of Columbian University spoke of the need of such an institution to unify and complete thesystem of education in this country. Bishop Hurst introduced Mr. Gur-

ney of Toronto, a friend of Mr. Massey, who in a delightful way brought greeting and good will from Canada. After a few words from Vice-Chan-

cellor Beiler, the company proceeded to the spot where this Hall of History is to be erected, and a shovelful of earth was removed by Bishop Hurst, quite a number of States, Colleges and Churches, and also by almost every individual present.

stories high, and will be of marble in will proceed as rapidly as possible during the spring and summer.

SAMUEL L. BEILTR.

Any article that has outlived 31 years of competition and initiation, and sells more and more each year, must have merit. Dobbins' Electric Soap, first made in 1865, is just that active e. Ask your grocer for it He has it, or will get it.

A Cloudless Sunset. L. E. BARRETT, D. D.

One of the most beautiful sights cloudless sunset. The King of Light and Power, after accomplishing his daily mission of warming the earth, painting the flowers, enameling the grain, and stimulating growth, sinks in silent grandcur behind the western hills. As he departs, he throws a halo of glory upon the mountain peaks, and a parting kiss to the fleecy clouds that in the distance look like aerial messengers, sent to wait upon the King to ascertain his parting wishes. At last his great blazing disk disappears from sight, leaving behind him a pathway radiant with glory.

On Sunday last, I had the pleasure the speaker of the day, representatives of meeting with two aged saints, who of the Board of Trustees, the Epworth are in the sunset of life,-Father and League, the Board of Trade, the Mother Dayett. Adam Dayett is Smithsonian, the Naval Observatory, nearly 87 years old, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about 70 years. His companion is three years younger, and The Hall of History is to be 176 has been a member of the church about feet long, 70 feet wide, two and a half 65 years. Father Dayett has recently passed through a severe spell of pneu-Doric style. The work of building mome, but is now convalescen., and able to move about the house. Mother Davett looks about as young as she did when I first met her as her pastor, eighteen years ago. They were then, and are today, members of our church at Glasgow.

> It was a privilege to meet with these saints, and to talk over the conflicts

and victories of the past. They are at present with their son, Bro. Nathan Dayett, near Christiana, and thus surrounded with their children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children. they are enjoying a cloudless sunset. Their faith is strong and hopes bright. They are happy in the prospect that when the "earthly house of this tabernacle is dissolved, we have a build. ing of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." After a precious season of song and prayer, amid tears of joy and heartfelt "Amens," I bade them good-bye, the words of the poet running through my mind:

46

"E'en down to old age all my people shall prove

My sovereign, cternal, unchangeable love; And when hoary hairs shall their temples adorn.

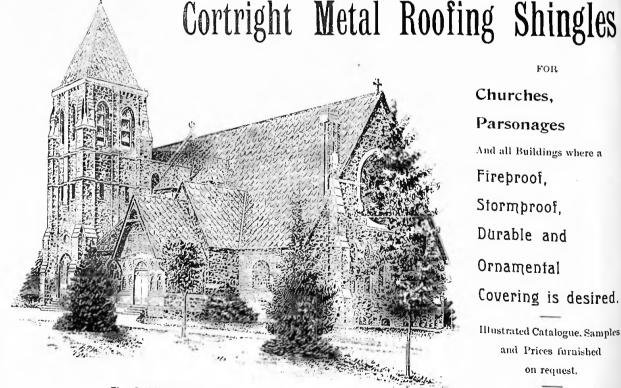
Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be horne.

Wilmington, Del., March 17, 1896.

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as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mu-cous surfaces. Such articles should never he used except on prescriptions from repuhe used except on prescriptions from repu-table physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c, per bottle.

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The Question.. >of the Day



48

S "which is the best bicycle?" From the legion of different makes, and the almost equal number of dealers, it is a difficult task to select a mount that can be depended upon to give the greatest possible satisfaction.

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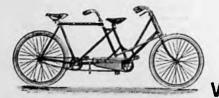


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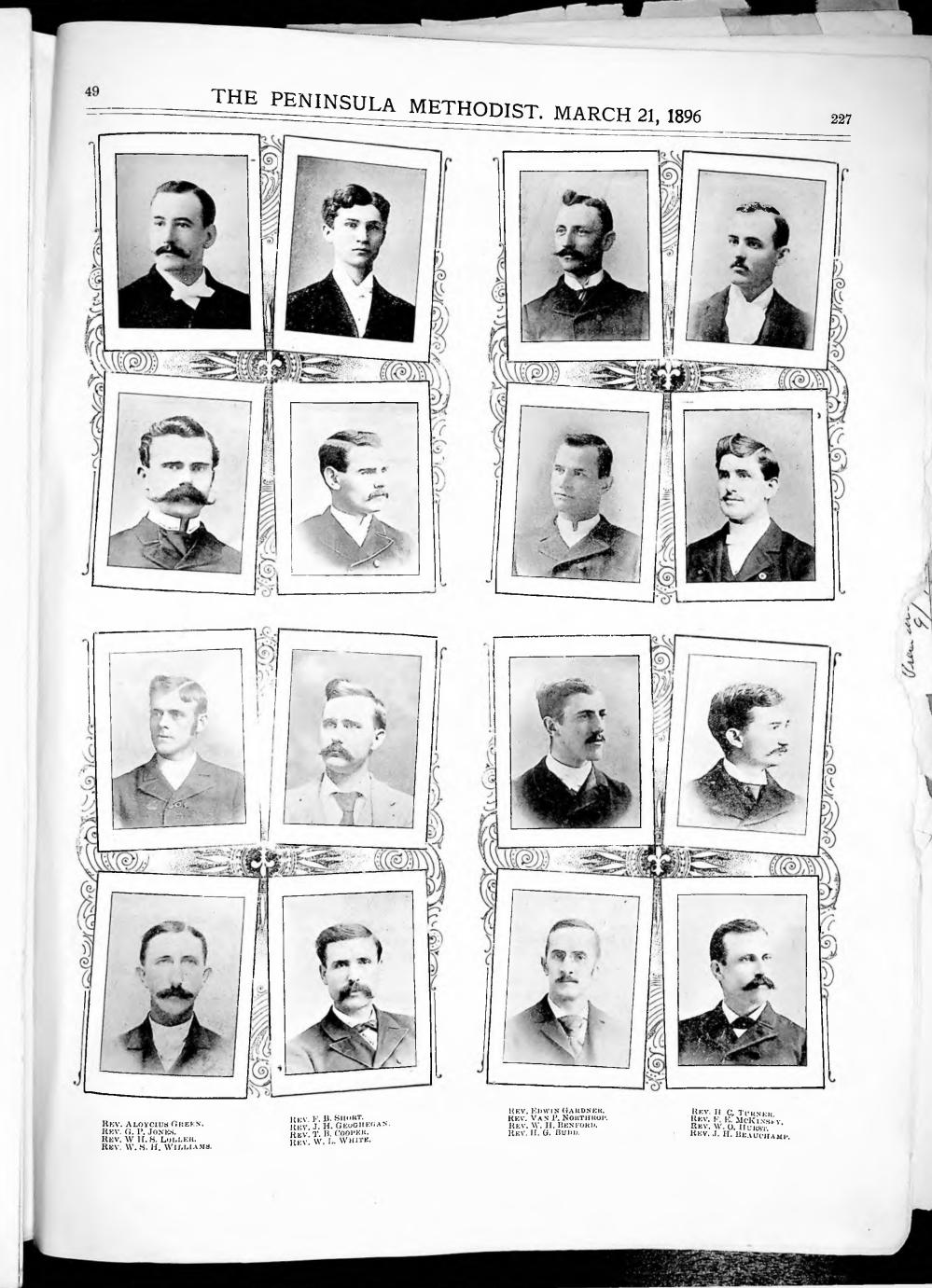


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Forgive? Can you spell That word well

Forgive? When you pray Don't you say

Will you try To say, "I Forgive?"

-Bishop J. H. Vincent.

Forgive?

A TWILIGHT STORY.

"Auntie, will you tell a story?" said my little niece of three. As the early winter twilight fell around us

silently. So I answered to the pleading "Once.

when I was very small, With my papa and my mamma I went out

to make a call; And a lady, pleased to see us, gave me

quite a large bouquet, Which I carried homeward proudly, smil-

ing all along the way Soon I met two other children, clad in rags

and sad of face, Who grew strangely, wildly joyous as 1

neared their standing place-"Twas so good to see the flowers-Give us

one-oh, one!' they cried. But I passed them without speaking, left

them with their wish denied; Yet the mem'ry of their asking haunted

me by night and day-'Give us one?' I hear them saying, even in my mirthful play.

Still I mourn, because in childhood I refused to give a flower,

Did not make those others happy when f had it in my power."

Suddenly I ceased my story. Tears were in my niece's eyes

Tears of tenderness and pity-while she planned a sweet surprise:

"I will send a flower to-morrow to those little children dear." Could I tell her that their childhood had

been gone these many years?

-Mary J. Porter.

The Boy Who Wouldn't.

BY RELEN C. BACON.

"I hope you quite understand, Michael," said Miss Perry, as the last boy but one filed down the stairway, "that it is you who are keeping yourself behind the others tonight. I do not ask a boy to tell me he is sorry when he is not; but I can't let him go without answering me at all, for that's not gentlemanly."

She paused for a response; but the hard lines about the eyes before her only deepened, and the square little mouth shut more firmly, as though afraid a word might escape in spite of itself. "Poor little lad!" sighed Miss Perry, as she turned to correct give in, but he just simply can't."

fore her. "How can I help him?" thought she.

after a moment's pause, "if you are

Ten, fifteen minutes passed. The lesson?" Finally, he decided to obclock ticked with a sturdy determina- tain from his father the position of tion to make itself heard, as it had commander-in-chief of all the army; never ticked before. The papers were for he thought, 'If I am able to comnearly finished; and Miss Perry mand a great army, then, surely, I glanced at the forlorn little figure be- can govern a kingdom.' But the old generals who had been in many wars, said, 'The country will go to ruin in "Michael," she continued sweetly, the hands of this proud, foolish prince."

"At first all went well, for it was a quite determined on staying, I believe time of peace; but one day came news I shall tell you a story." The little of an advancing enemy, and all the mouth opened wide for a moment in country's forces were called out to astonishment, and then, fearful that meet and repel the invasion. After a this might be but a trap set to catch number of battles in which the it, closed again with a resolute snap. prince's troops were defeated, their "Once upon a time," continued position became quite desperate. You Miss Perry, amiably, "there lived a see it was like this." Here Miss wise king, who, as he was getting Perry's fingers began to mark out on old, wanted to give up the cares of the desk before her a plan of the sitgovernment to his son. So he called nation; and Michael's eyes, from which



KENT COUNTY COURT HOUSE, DOVER, DEL.

the young prince to him and said: all the hard lines had vanished, fol-'My boy, I have had you carefully lowed her movements intently. taught in the laws of the land, in the for yourself, you will know it by would be fatal. heart.'

the papers before her; "he wants to much puzzled, and said to himself, opportunity he had been longing for,

"There were the enemy's forces, languages, sciences and the rules of and here in the midst of them was the military and civil government; but prince's army. Their only hope lay there is still one lesson that you must in passing, at midnight, by a certain learn before I can trust my kingdom path right through the enemy's lines, in your care.' Then his son, who and in turn surrounding them. Then was a good young prince, replied, one of the old generals, who had been 'Very well, father; only tell me this in many wars, and who knew all that new lesson, and I am quite ready to part of the country perfectly, came to learn it.' But the king answered, the prince, and begged him to give up 'Alas! my boy, that I cannot do; for, the command, that in so difficult an if you were told it every day for a undertaking the army might be guided lifetime, it would still be unlearned, by one who knew the situation perwhereas, once you have found it out fectly; for the least little mistake But the prince answered him angrily, and drove him "The young prince went away from his presence. This was the very 'How shall I ever find out this curious and certainly he would not give it up

ТИЕ DELAWAREAN Dover, Del. ESTABLISHED MAY 7, 1859. WILLIAM SAULSBURY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. THE DELAWAREAN Is the Leading Weekly Newspaper in Delaware. It is the Largest in Size. It Does the Largest Business. It has the Largest Circulation.

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ADDRESS

THE DELAWAREAN,

Dover, Delaware.

to another. Once let him achieve so brilliant an exploit, then the glory of his name would be on every tongue, and his father would at last believe him able to govern a kingdom wisely. Down in the depths of his heart, he knew the old general was right; but. oh, he couldn't, he couldn't give up his own way.

"For hours he walked the floor of his tent, fighting a battle with him self; and, at length, just before midnight, he went to the general, and said, 'Lead the army as you will, and I will follow with the rest: for you know better than I.' So the brilliant move was made, the enemy was defeated, and next day all of the country rang with the old general's praises. But now I wonder," said Miss Perry. thoughtfully gazing into space, "who really won that victory."

"I think the prince did," said Michael.

"And so thought his father," continued Miss Perry; "for, when the army returned, the prince sought the old king's presence, and said: 'Father-I have failed. I had hoped by a wise command of the army to show myself worthy to take your place; but there were others who knew better than L and I gave up my will to theirs.' Then the king cried joyfully, 'My son, that is the very lesson I sent you forth to learn; for no man is fit to command until he has first learned to obey, and in overcoming self, you have won a greater victory than in conquering : hostile army.'"

Miss Perry paused, and, the tab being ended, applied herself once more to the task of correcting papers. As she lifted the last one, a penitent little figure stood before her. "Miss Perry-"

"Yes, Michael," encouragingly. "Miss Perry, I'm sorry I was a bad boy to-day; and please will you for give me?"-Primary Education.

----Elsie's Carelessness.

"Oh, mother, I've done a dreadful thing," said Elsie, coming to her mother with tears in her eyes.

"What have you done, Elsie ?" "I've lost Will's silk umbrella." "Why, Elsie, how came you to do it ?"

"I took it down town with me this morning-it sprinkled a little, you know-and I must have left it somewhere, for when I was coming home I missed it."

"And did you go back ?"

been in, but I couldn't find it."

"Did Will say you might take it?"

"No; he never would let me because he always said I'd lose it. I wanted to carry it just once, it was so nice. But, O dear, I wish I hadn't."

"I am very sorry," said mother, for Elsie, and began watching an opgravely. "It is the first nice one Will portunity for approaching Will on his has ever had, and I don't know when best side. he will have another." "I don't think it was anything to

"No," said Elsie in great distress, make a great fuss over," said Will the "I'd do anything to give him another same evening, flinging down a book if I could. But I can't, and he'll be he had been reading, terribly angry with me." "What do you mean, dear?"

"I am afraid he will," said mother, "This story about the boy who lost

really pitying the little girl for her a great prize, because of another boy dread of her brother's anger. "But I having burnt up some papers without guess you deserve it, dear, for taking knowing that they were the notes of his umbrella without leave, so you his essay. It was a dreadful disapmust only bear it as well as you can, pointment to him, of course; but We will make a few more inquiries when it was once done, and no help before we tell Will." for it, what could he do but get over

The inquiires were made, but the it the best way he could?"



CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, DOVER, DEL.

umbrella had fell into dishonest hands "But if you try to put yourself in his place you will see that it must have "Yes, I went to every store I had and was nevermore heard of. "You had better tell Will at once, required a great deal of Christian for-Elsie," said mother.

mother."

bearance to forgive at once the boy "I wish you would tell him, who had done the mischief." "Ho! a boy who amounted to any-

And mother was quite willing to thing would never think of making a make the trouble as light as she could fuss over what couldn't he helped."

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51

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"And a really manly, true-hearted boy would take pleasure in trying to prevent his friend from suffering too keenly over the fact of having unintentionally injured him," said mother,

more seriously. "Of course," agreed Will.

"I am glad you think so, for I am going to give you a chance of showing how a boy of that kind, a real boy, not in a story book, can bear a little injury unintentionally done him."

"What do you mean now, mother!" "Poor little Elsie is feeling very badly because of something which she knows will vex you, and I wish, my dear boy, that you would strive to show a spirit of brotherly kindness in the matter."

"What has she done?" asked Will. "She has lost your silk umbrella." A quick color flew to Will's cheek.

"I know it is a very annoying thing," went on his mother. "Elsie thinks you will be very hard on her about it, and she has a great dread of your anger. Don't you think, dear, it would be a grand thing for you to surprise her by speaking kindly about it, by forgiving her fully and freely?"

"What business had she to take it?" said Will, evidently trying to overcome a desire to speak excitedly.

"She did wrong to take it without your knowledge, and she knows it."

Just then Elsie's voice was heard in the hall, and Will arose from the piazza steps on which he had been sitting, walked quickly around the house and out of sight.

He felt as angry as Elsie had said he would. He had a great liking for the small luxuries which were scarce in the family. The umbrella had been given him by an aunt who had visited them, and he had taken great pride in the stylishness of its oxydized silver handle and its slender proportions when encased in its silken cover. It had been a small joke with his sisters that he only took it out when sure it was not going to rain.

It was gone, and he knew it would be a great relief to his vexation to pour out his anger upon Elsie, who had no business to touch his highlyprized property. He could in fancy see exactly how she would shrink before him and the tears would come to her blue eyes-just as she deserved, he declared to himself.

And then came a thought of the boy in the book who had won the victory over a sense of injury very like this which was possessing him.

like this which was possessing him.
This was putting him in his place,
sure enough.O, will, chuie in a faitering futte
voice, as she walked slowly towards
him.
He did not wait for her to go on,
but threw his arms around her with a
laugh.Persons contemplating a trip West,
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rankle like thorns in this little sister's such a doleful face about these few heart. What a lasting sweetness in days you'd better set your mind at lifting her burden of the fear of his rest." severe fault-finding.

"I'll wait till some day I want it and then I'll ask where it is, and when she tries to tell me I'll kiss her and you'd never forgive me." laugh," he said, as at length he turned towards the house.

be in the bitter words which would If that's what you've been wearing

"O, Will, aren't you mad with me?" "Not a bit."

"You dear, dear brother! I thought

It was, as he knew it would be, a long time before Will had another



MT. ZION A. M. E. CHURCH, DOVER, DEL.

fretting over it till she knows I know." longer before he will forget the satis-"Elsie!" he called at the step.

"What is it, Will?"

attention. "Bring me my umbrella, plcase."

"But no, I wou't. She'll keep on silk umbrella. But it will be far faction growing out of the result of the hard-fought battle with himself, Mother raised her head in anxious a satisfaction to be tasted with every remembrance of his victory .- New York Observer.



POST OFFICE, DOVER, DEL.

"O, Will," came in a faltering little

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TO WARM THE WORLD

53

CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY IS THE GLO RIOUS FURNACE.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Finds a Lesson In the Weather-Christ the Great Warmer-A Word to Frosty Christians-Good Deeds Kindle the Fire-Come In Out of the Cold

WASHINGTON, March 15.-The freezing blasts which have swept over the country at the time we expected spring weather make this sermon especially appropriate. Dr. Talmage's text was Psalm cxlvii, 17, "Who can stand before his cold?"

The almanac says that winter is ended and spring has come, but the winds, and the frosts, and the thermometer, in some places down to zero, deny it. The psalmist lived in a more genial climate than this, and yet he must sometimes have been cut by the sharp weather. In this chapter he speaks of the snow like wool, the frost like ashes, the hailstones like marbles, and describes the congealment of lowest temperature. We have all studied the power of the heat. How few of us have studied the power of the frost! "Who can stand before his cold?" This challenge of the text has many times been accepted.

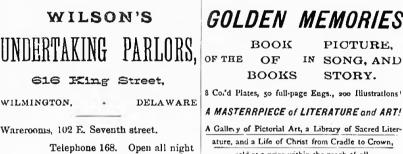
Oct. 19, 1812, Napoleon's great army began its retreat from Moscow. One hundred and fifty thousand men, 50,000 horses, 600 pieces of cannon, 40,000 stragglers. It was bright weather when they started from Moscow, but soon something wrathier than the Cossacks swooped upon their flanks. An army of arctic blasts, with icicles for bayonets and hailstones for shot, and commanded by voice of tempest, marched after them, the flying artillery of the heavens in pursuit. The troops at nightfall would gather into circles and huddle themselves together for warmth, but when the day broke they rose not, for they were dead, and the ravens came for their morning meal of corpses. The way was strewn with the rich stuffs of the east, brought as booty from the Russian capital. An invisible power seized 100,000 men and hurled them dead into the snowdrifts, and on the hard surfaces of the chill rivers, and into the maws of the dogs that had followed them from Moscow. The freezing horror which has appalled history was proof to all ages that it is a vain thing for any earthly power to accept the challenge of my text, "Who could stand before his cold?"

Frigid Horrors. In the middle of December, 1777, at Valley Forge, 11,000 troops were, with trosted ears and frosted hands and frosted feet, without shoes, without blankets, lying on the white pillow of tho snow bank. As during our civil war the cry was, "On to Richmond !" when the troops were not ready to march, so in the Revolutionary war there was a demand for wintry campaign until Washington lost his equilibrium and wrote emphatically, "I assure those gentlemen it is easy enough seated by a good fireside and in comfortable homes to draw out campaigns for the American army, but I tell them it is not so easy to lie on a bleak hillside, without blankets and without shoes." Oh, the frigid horrors that gathered around the American army in the winter of 1777! Valley Forge was one of the tragedies of the century. Benumbed, senseless, dead! "Who can stand before his cold?" "Not we," say the frozen lips of Sir John Franklin and his men, dying in arctic exploration. "Not we," answer Schwatka and his crew, falling back from the fortrosses of ice which they had tried in vain to capture. "Not we." say the abandoned and



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rushed decks of the Intropid, the Resistance and the Jeannette. "Not we," say the procession of American martyrs returned home for American sepalture, De Loug and his mon. The highest pillars of the earth are pillars of ice-Mont Blanc, Jungfrau, the Matterhorn. The largest galleries of the world are calleries of ice. Some of the mighty rivers much of the year are in captivity of ice. The greatest sculptors of the ages are the gaciers, with arm and hand and chisel and hammer of ice. The cold is imperial and has a crown of glittering crystal and is seated on a throne of ice, with footstool of ice and scepter of ice. Who can tell the sufferings of the winter of 1433, when all the birds of Germany perished? or the winter of 1658 in England, when the stages rolled on the Thames and temporary houses of merchandise were built on the ice? or the winter of 1821 in America, when New York harbor was frozen over and the heaviest teams crossed on the ice to Staten Island? Then come down to our own winters when there have been so many wrapping themselves in furs or gathering themselves around fires or thrashing their arms about them to revive circulation-the millions of the temperate and the arctic zones who are compelled to confess, "none of us can stand before his cold."

A Lesson In Common Sense. One-half of the industries of our day are employed in battling inclemency of the weather. The furs of the north, the cotton of the south, the flax of our own fields, the wool of our own flocks, the coal from our own mines, the wood from our own forests, all employed in battling these inclemencies, and still every winter, with blue lips and chattering teeth, answers, "None of us can stand before this cold." Now, this being such a cold world, God sends out influences to warm it. I am glad that the God of the frost is the God of the heat; that the God of the snow is the God of the white blossoms; that the God of January is the God of June. The question as to how shall we warm this world up is a question of immediate and all encompassing practicality. In this zone and weather there are so many fireless hearths, so many broken window panes, so many defective roofs that sift the snow. Coal and wood and flannels and thick coat are better for warming up such a place than tracts and Bibles and creeds. Kiudle that fire where it ha gone out. Wrap something around those shivering limbs. Shoe those bare feet. Hat that bare head. Coat that bare back. Elceve that bare arm. Nearly all the pictures of Martha Washington represent her in courtly dress as bowed to by foreign embassadors, but Mrs. Kirkland, in her interesting book, gives a more inspiring portrait of Martha Washington. She comes forth from her husband's hut in the encampment, the hut 16 feet long by 14 feet wide-she comes forth from that hut to nurse the sick, to sew the patched garments, to console the soldiers dying of the cold. That is a better picture of Martha Washington. Hundreds of garments, hundreds of tons of coal, hundreds of glaziers at broken window sashes, hundreds of whole souled men and women, are necessary to warm the wintry weather. What are we doing to alleviate the condition of those not so fortunate as we? Know ye not, my friends, there are hundreds of thousands of people who cannot stand before his cold? It is useless to preach

to bare feet, and to empty stomachs, and to gaunt visages. Christ gave the

world a lesson in common sense when.

before preaching the gospel to the nul-

titude in the wilderness, he gave them a

rood dinner.

and of.

ad,

an

two rough woodcuts, but they made more impression upon me than any pictures I have ever seen. They were on opposite pages. The one woodcut repre-Fented the coming of the snow in winter and a lad looking out at the door of a great mansion, and he was all wrap-ped in furs, and his cheeks were ruddy, and with glowing countenance he shouted, "It snows, it snows!" On the next page there was a miserable tenement, and the door was open, and a child, wan and sick and ragged and wretched, was looking out, and he said, "Oh, my God, it snows!" The winter of gladness or of grief, according to our circumstances. But, my friends, there is more than one way of warming up this cold world, for it is a cold world in more respects than one, and I am here to consult with you as to the best way of warming up the world. I want to have a great heater introduced into all your churches and all your homes throughout the world. It is a heater of divine patent. It has many pipes with which to conduct heat, and it has a door in which to throw the fuel. Once get this heater introduced and it will turn the arctic zone into the temperate, and the temperate into the tropics. It is the powerful heater, it is the glorious furnace of Christian sympathy. The question ought to be, instead of how much heat can we absorb, How much heat can we throw out? There are men who go through the world floating icebergs. They freeze everything with their forbidding look. The hand with which they shake yours is as cold as the paw of a polar bear. If they float into a religious meeting, the temperature drops from 80 above to 10 degrees below zero. There are icicles hanging from their eyebrows. They float into a reli gious meeting and they chill everything with their jeremiads. Cold prayers, cold songs, cold greetings, cold sermons. Christianity on ice! The church a great refrigerator. Christians gone into winter quarters. Hibernation! On the other hand, there are people who go through the world like the breath of a spring morning. Warm greetings, warm pray ers, warm smiles, warm Christian influ ence. There are such persons. We bles God for them. We rejoice in their com panionship. Fellow Feeling.

A general in the English army, the army having halted for the night, having lost his baggage, lay down tired and sick without any blanket. An officer came up and said: "Why, you have no blanket. I'll go and get you a blanket." He departed for a few moments and then came back and covered the general up with a very warm blanket. The general said, "Whose blanket is this?" The officer replied, "I got that from a privato soldier in the Scotch regiment, Ralph MacDonald." "Now," said the general, "you take this blanket right back to that soldier. He can no more do without it than I can do without it. Never bring to me the blanket of a private soldier." How many men like that general would it take to warm the world up? The vast majority of us are anxious to get more blankets, whether anybody else is blanketed or not. Look at the fellow feeling displayed in the rocky defile between Jerusalem and Jericho in Scripture times. Here is a man who has been set upon by the bandits, and in the struggle to keep his property he has got wounded and mauled and stabbed, and he lies there half dead. A priest rides along. He sees him and says: "Why, what's the mat-ter with that man? Why, he must be

Winter of Gladness. When I was a lad, I remember seeing wo rough woodcuts, but they made 'awhile a Levite comes up. He looks nore impression upon me than any pic-ires I have ever seen. They were on op-be very much hurt. Gashed on the fore-What a pity. Stabbed under his What a pity. Tut, tut! What a Why, they have taken his clothes head. arm. pityl nearly away from him. But I haven't time to stop. I lead the choir up in the temple service. Go along, you beast. Carry me up to my tomple duties."

After awhile a Samaritan comes along -one who you might suppose through a national grudge might have rejected this poor wounded Israelite. Coming along he sees this man and says: "Why, that man must be terribly hurt. I see by his features he is an Israelite, but he is a man and he is a brother. 'Whoa !' " says the Samaritan, and he gets down off the beast and comes up to this wounded man, gets down on one knce, listens to see whether the heart of the unfortunate man is still beating, makes up his mind there is a chance for resuscitation, goes to work at him, takes out of his sack a bot. le of oil and a bottle of wine, cleauses the wound with some wine, ther pours some of the restauative in the wounded

Carry along, you beast, but go slowly, Tor those bandits sweeping through the land may have left somebody else wounded and half dead." Sympathy! Christian sympathy! How many such men as that would it take to warm the cold world up? Famine in Zarepthath. Everything dried up. There is a widow with a son and no food except a handful of meal. She is gathering sticks to kindle a fire to cook the handful of meal. Then she is going to wrap her arms around her boy and die. Here comes Elijah. His two black servants, the ravens, have got tired waiting on him. He asks that woman for food. Now, that handful of meal is to be divided into three parts. Before, it was to be divided into two parts Now, she says to Elijah, "Come in and sit down at this solemn table and take a third of the last morsel." How many women the that would it take to varm the cold world up?

> Warning the World. Receiving an engineer in the southwest, on a locomotive, saw a train coming with which he must collide. He resolved to stand at his post and slow up



STATE STREET LOOKING NORTH, DOVER, DEL.

it soothes the wound. After awhile he takes off a part of his garments for a bandage. Now the sick and wounded man sits up, pale and exhausted, but tan says, "You must get on my saddle, and I will walk." The Samaritan helps rud tenderly steadies this wounded man until he gets him on toward the tavern, the wounded man holding on with the little strength he has left, ever and anon looking down at the good Samaritan and saying: "You are very kind. I had no right to expect this thing of a Samaritan when I am an Israelite. You are very kind to walk and let me ride."

Now they have come up to the tayern. The Samaritan, with the help of the laudlord, assists the sick and wounded man to dismount and puts him to bed. The Bible says the Samaritan staid all night. In the morning, I suppose, the Samaritan went in to look how his patient was and ask him how he passed the night. Then he comes out-the Samaritan comes out and says to the to save their king. How many men like landlord: "Here is money to pay that that would it take to warm up this cold

man's hps, then takes some oil and with the train that the most minded, we there were passengers behind. The engineer said to the fireman : "Jump! One man is enough on this engine! Jump! The fireman jumped and was saved. The crash came. The engineer died at cery thankful. Now the good Samari- his post. How many men like that engineer would it take to warm this cold world up? A vessel struck on a rocky island. The passengers and the crew were without food, and a sailor had a shellfish under his coat. He was saving it for his last morsel. He heard a little child cry to her mother : "Oh, mother, I am so hungry; give me something to eat. I am so hungry!" The sailor took the shellfish from under his coat and said: "Here! Take that." How many men like that sailor would it take to warm the cold world up? Xerxes, fleeing from his enemy, got on board a boat. A great many Persians leaped into the same boat and the boat was sinking. Some one said, "Are you not willing to make a sacrifice for your king?" and the majority of those who were in the boat leaped overboard and drowned him and says: "Why, what's the mat-ter with that man? Why, he must be hurt, lying on the flat of his back. Isn't it strange that he should lie there! But Leavit stor. Law on my way to temple



54

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ance and a reformed life. The sisters of charity, in 1863, on northern and southern battlefields, came to boys in blue and gray while they were bleeding to death. The black bonnet with the sides pinned back and the white bandage on the brow may not have answered all the demards of elegant taste, but you could not persuade that soldier dying 1,000 miles from home that it was any thing but an angel that looked him in the face. Ob, with cheery look, with helpful word, with kind action, try to make the world warm !

55

Count that day lost whose low descending sun Views from thy hand no generous action done. Christ's Sympathy.

It was his strong sympathy that brought Christ from a warm heaven to a cold world. The land where he dwelt had a serene sky, balsamic atmosphere, tropical luxuriance. No storm blasts in heaven. No chill fonntains. On a cold December night Christ stepped out of a warm heaven into the world's frigidity. The thermometer in Palestine never drops below zero, but December is a cheerless mouth, and the pasturage is very poor on the hilltops. Christ stepped out of a warm heaven into the cold world that cold December night. The world's reception was cold. The surf of bestormed Galilee was cold. Joseph's sepulcher was cold. Christ came, the great warmer, to warm the earth, and all Christendom today feels the glow. He will keep on warming the earth until the tropic will drive away the arctic and the antarctic. He gave an intimaticn of what he was going to do when he broke up the funeral at the gate of Nain and turned it into a reunion festival, and when with his warm lips he melted the Galilean hurricane and stood on the deck and stamped his foot, crying, "Silence!" and the waves crouched and the tempests folded their wings. Oh, it was this Christ who warmed the chilled disciples when they had no food by giving them plenty to eat, and who in the tomb of Lazarus shattered the shackles until the broken links of the chain of death rattled into the darkest crypt of the mausoleum. In his genial presence the girl who had fallen into the fire and the water is healed of the catalepsy, and the withered arm takes muscular, healthy action, and the ear that could not hear an avalanche catches a leaf's rustle, and the tongue that could not articulate trills a quatrain, and the blind eye was relumed, and Christ, instead of staying three days and three nights in the sepulcher, as was supposed, as soon as the worldly curtain of observation was dropped began the exploration of all the underground passages of earth and sea, wherever a Christian's grave may after awhile be, and started a light of Chrisian hope, resurrection hope, which shall not go out until the last cerement is laken off and the last mausoleum breaks open

Warmth and Hope.

Ah! I am so glad that the Sun of Righteousness dawned on the polar night of the nations. And if Christ is the great warner, then the church is the great hothouse, with its plants and trees and fruits of righteousness. Do you know, my friends, that the church is the institution that proposes warmth? I have been for 27 years studying how to make the church warmer. Warmer architecture, warmer hymnology, warmer Christian salutation. All outside Si-berian winter, we must have it a prince's hothouse. The only institution on earth today that proposes to make the world warmer. Universities and observatories, they all have their work. They propose to make the world light, but they do not propose to make the world warm.



Geology informs us, but it is as cold as the rock it hammers. The telescope shows where the other worlds are, but an astronomer is chilled while looking through it. Christianity tells us of strange combinations and how inferior iffinity may be overcome by superior iffinity; but it cannot tell how all .hings work together for good. Worldly philosophy has a great spleudor, but it is the spleudor of moonlight on an ice-The church of God proposes berg. warmth and hope—warmth for the ex-pectations, warmth for the sympathies. Oh! I am so glad that these great altar fires have been kindled. Come in ont of the cold. Come in, and have your wounds salved. Come, and have your sins pardoned. Come in by the great gospel fireplace.

A Blessed Configration.

Nowithstanding all the modern inventions for heating, I tell you there is nothing so full of geniality and sociality as the old fashioned country fireplace. The neighbors were to come in for a winter evening of sociality. In the middle of the afternoon, in the best room in the house, some one brought in a great backlog with great strain and put it down on the back of the hearth. Then the lighter wood was put on, armful after armful. Then a shovel of coals was taken from another room and put under the dry pile, and the kindling be-gan, and the crackling, and it rose until it became a roaring flame, which filled all the room with geniality and was reflected from the family pictures on the wall. Then the neighbors came in two by two. They sat down, their faces to the fire, which ever and anon was stirred with tongs and readjusted on the andirons, and there were such times of rustic repartee and story tell-ing and mirth as the black stove and the blind register never dreamed of. Meanwhile the table was being spread, and so fair was the cloth and so clean was the cutlery, they glisten and glis-ten in our mind today. And then § best luxury of orchard and farmy was roasted and prepared for the tab to meet the appetites sharpened by th cold ride.

Oh, my friends, the church of Jesus Christ is the world's fireplace, and the woods are from the cedars of Lebanon, and the fires are fires of love, and with the silver tougs of the altar we stir the flame, and the light is reflected from all the family pictures on the wall-pic-tures of those who were here and are gone now. Oh, come up close to the fireplace! Have your worn faces tran.figured in the light. Put your cold feet, weary of the journey, close up to the blessed conflagration. Chilled through with trouble and disappointment, come close up until you can get warm clear through. Exchange experience, talk over the harvests gathered, tell all the gospel news. Moanwhile the table is being spread. On it, bread of life. On it, grapes of Eshcol. On it, new wine from the kingdom. On it, a thousand luxuries celestial. Hark! as a wounded hand raps on the table, and a tender voice comes through saying: "Come, for all things are now ready. Eat, O friends! drink, yea, drink abundantly, O beloved!"

My friends, that is the way the cold world is going to be warmed up, by the great gospel fireplace. All nations will come in and sit down at that banquet. While I was musing, the fire burned. "Come in out of the cold, come in out of the cold !'

daughters, Miss Sibie and Miss Ida, are in Enterprise, Florida, where they intend to remain until April.

Mrs. Bishop Simpson, with her

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Recent Important Works.

BY PROF. M. J. CRAMER, D. D.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the careful, if not critical study of the Bible on the part of the members of the Christian churches everywhere. In connection therewith is the frequent appearance of works designed to aid them in their endeavor to gain a comprehensive knowledge insight, and understanding of the sacred volume, as regards both the time when, and the persons by whom, the different books of the Bible were written and the chronology, geology, geography, contemporaneous history, antiquities, poetry, etc., touched upon or contained therein; to say nothing of the critics-philological apparatus, monographs and the numerous conmentaries on single books of the Bible as well as on the entire Bible, that are annually laid before the student of the Word of God. There is certainly now no excuse for ignorance of matters necessary for an intelligent understanding of Holy Writ.

A careful study of the English Bible is also a means of gaining a comprehensive, intellectual and spiritual culture of the highest order. There is no department of thought, research. and investigation, the results of which do not, in some way or other, contribute something towards a better understanding of some parts of the Bible, ther in their historical and linguistic c ing, or as to the spiritual signifiace.

The literary side of the English ible has heretofore not received that attention that it merits. The best work that has lately appeared on this subject is Prof. Dr. R. G. Moulton's "Literary Study of the Bible." An account of the leading forms of Literature presented in the Sacred Writings. (Boston, Heath & Co.)-The student of the Bible in his endeavor to get below the surface of the isolated verses is in danger of overlooking the literary element of the whole book, in the study of which he may be engaged. For example: in poring over a portion of the book of Job he may only want to discover the message it has for him, forgetting all the while the dramatic form of the book which may lead him to believe that Gou said a thing that is not right. In Prof. Moulton's work he will find a complete literary analysis of the Bible; in the introduction to which he mentions the various the book of Job. Then, in part I, he

phy of the Bible, or Wisdom Literature; has also been published. It meets the -in part V, of the Biblical literature of growing wants of Biblical scholars. Prophecy;-in part VI, of the Biblical It treats, 1, of the Authenticity of the Literature of Rhetoric; and closes the New Testament Scriptures;-2, of work with four indices: Literary Index the History of the New Testament to the Bible; Tables of Literary Forms; Canon;-3, of the History of the On the Structural Printing of Serip- N. T.;-4, it gives 13 Tables and ture; Use of the "Digression" in Charts; with a Glossary and an In-

"Wisdom."-From this general table dex. How very few of the ordinary



BRADFORD ST. LOOKING NORTH FROM LOOCKERMAN ST., DOVER, DEL.

of contents the reader will get an | readers of the New Testament are able ider of the richness of this volume, to give any evidences as to the au-We have learned a great deal from it thenticity of records, or an historical by one reading; we would therefore ontline of the formation of the Canon; recommend it to all students of the that is, how the various writings were English Bible.

collected and formed into a whole:-

Another interesting and instructive much less are they able to give an outbook is Dr. E. C. Mitchell's "Critical line of the history of the text and of Hand Book of the New Testament" the translations thereof. In this



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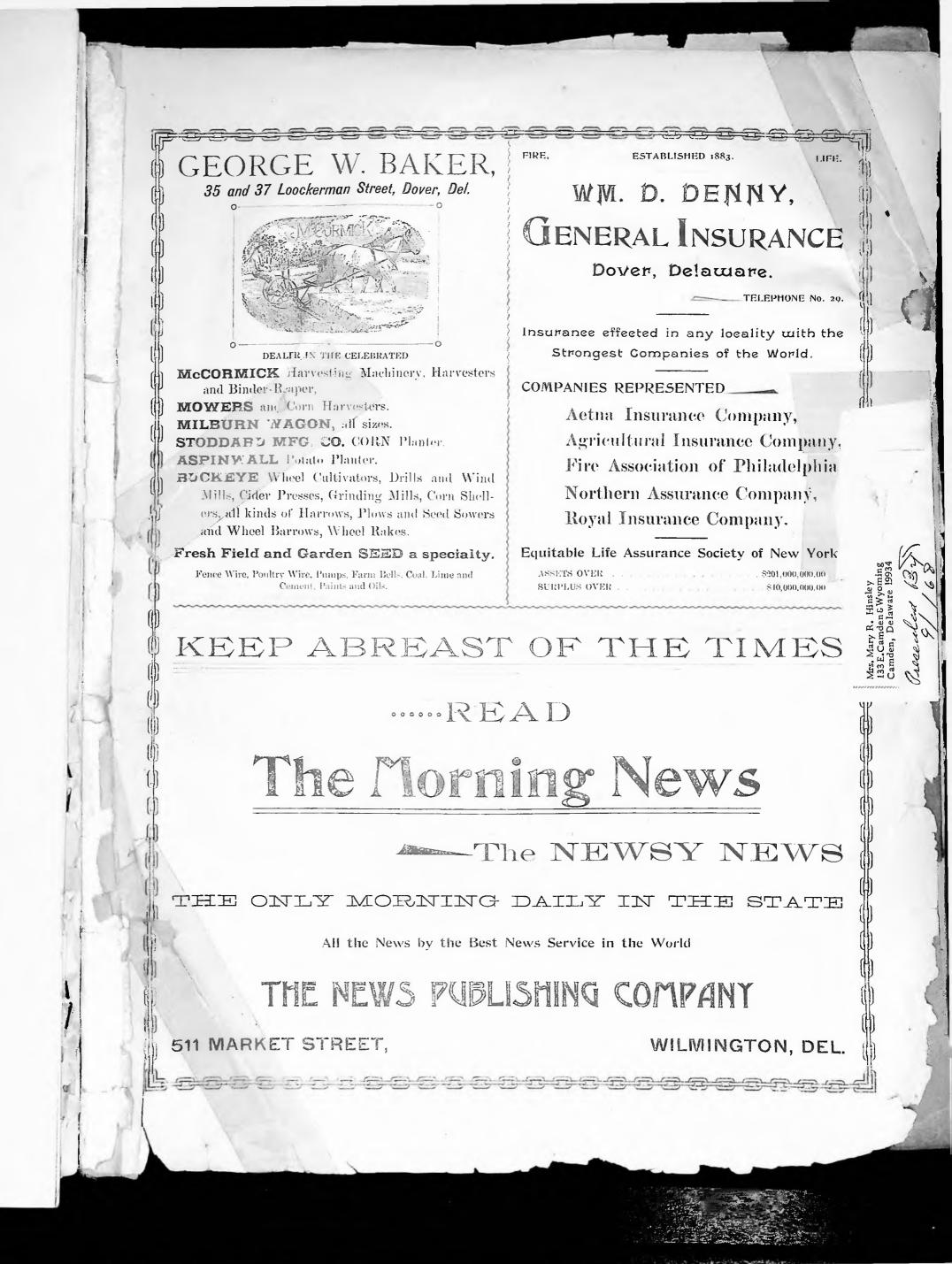
(New York, Harper & Brothers), beautifully printed and bound volume Although the title seems to indicate the reader will find such a statement kinds of literary interests illustrated in that the work is only for Greek of critical facts and reasonings as are scholars, it is really designed for Eng- necessary to enable the lay-student to gives a literary classification, as applied lish students of the New Testament give a reason for the hope that is in to the Sacred Scriptures;-in part II Scriptures. It is a second, revised, him. Its author, a theological prohe treats of the lyric poetry of the improved, and enlarged edition, and fessor for many years, is admirably Bible, -- in part III, of Biblical history has been highly appreciated both in qualified to give a clear and succinct and cpic;-in part IV, of the philoso- this country and in England, where it history of the Scriptures of the New

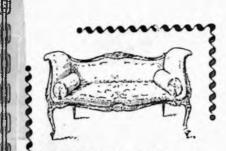
Testament. One of the best features of the book is a classification and a brief description of the uncial and cursivee bible manuscripts of the New Testament found in the various public and private libraries in Europe and America. We are so charmed with this work that we have it constantly on our study-table for daily use. It deserves to be studied by every student of the New Testament.

Whoever desires to thoroughly understand the history of the Christian Church during the reign of Constantine the Great and Lis successors, should carefully read Prof. E. A. Grosvenor's work on "Constantinople" (2 vols.; Boston, Roberts Brothers). Prof. Grosvenor has formerly for many years been Professor of History in Roberts College, Constantinople; and is Professor of the same science in Amherst College. He is thoroughly qualified to write the history of that wonderful city, of its (former) churches, and other public buildings. St. Sophia's Church (now a Mohammedan mosque) is of such a character in architecture, ornaments, decorations, utensils, ground, etc., that it cost \$64,000,000. St. Peter's Church at Rome required 120 years for building; St. Paul's in London, thirty-five years; Notre Dame in Paris seventy-two years; Milan Cathedral over five-hundred years, the Cathedral at Cologne 615 years; St. Sophia not quite six years. The Emperor who dedicated this church, exclaimed: "Glory to God who has deemed me worthy to accomplish such an undertaking! Solomon, I have conquered thee !"--Never did such a city, with such splendor and wealth, exist as Constantinople! It is simply marvellous! Almost incredible! The works contain an Introduction by General Lew Wallace, and several hundred illustrations. We thought we knew something of the history of Constantinople, but how little in comparison with what this work furnishes! East Orange, March 1896.



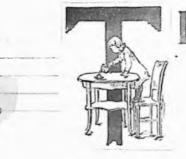
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