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## WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.


"WE SHALL BE LIKE HIM."

## BY MARK Thaton.

Vanish then, troublous doubts and fears,
When He, our risen Lord; appears, In gory all dirine.
Each lover shall His image
His clory shall His glory shall each equal share
And in His likeness shine
Gazing upon that cloudless Face,
So luminous with love's rich
So luminous with love's rich
lts magic power we feel
Gazing, mysterious change comes on
at of ourselves we shall be drawn.
Himself He will reveal
Like Him! what language can explain
The richness of the change in vain
The richness of the change in vain
We strive to crasp the thought!
That we. all faithlessness and
Mortal without, corrupt within
How can such change be wrought?
Like Him-triumph o'er death to
Eternallife's bright crown to weat
Resplendent as His own; Resplendent as His own
To sing the mighty victor's praise And share a victor's throne.
Like Him - who once our sorrows bore
Knowing no rrief or sorrow more,
Nor touch of earth's alloy; 0 Nor touch of earth's alloy; 0 bliss! from those blest lips to
As we before His face appear.
Like Him to rest, whon travail sore
Bore down with sorrow on this shore Bore down with sorrow on this shore
Finds now a heavenly rest:
So the sad heart and wearied brain. No more shall know fatigue or pait
Like $\mathrm{Him}-$ no want; ; He found no place
Throngh all carth's widely peopled space Through all earth's widely pe
To lay His weary head; Hunfer, or thirst. or want, no mor
Invade that richylfunished store Of heaven's life-giving bread Fade, earthly shadows, falde and die
Distorting doubts, dissolve and fly And more and more in heart and And more and more the
As magnet answers to the pole
His likeness shall we bear

Zion's Herald.

## The Eternal Punishmsnt of ihe

 Wicked.[Read before the Wilmington Preachers' Meeting, by Vaughan
Smith, and published at their reSmith,
I. The Punishment of the Wicked will be elsewhere than in the pregent hife, and
II. That it will be Eterial.
I. That the punishment of the Wiched will be clsewhere than in the present life. "Punishment," says Webster,"is any pain or suffering inflicted upon a per-
son for a crime or offence, by the auson for a crime or offence, by the au-
thority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God,
or of civil society."

1. Punishment may be inflicted with two designs, first, to effect reformation, and secondly to sustain the dignity and authority of the gover-
Punishment is inflicted in the present life as a corrective. The apostle to the Iebrews, say's of chastisement,
"though grievous, bringeth forth the peaceable fruits of righteousness." In the civil government some crimes are visited by moderate penalties. In this we see, not only the reformative design, but an expression given by the government of its existence, and
its ability to punish for, and restrain from, the violation of its laws; so also in the present administration of the Divine Government, we see the ne cessary connection of sin with suffer-
ing, as an expressed determination of the Supreme Lawgiver, to punish and restrain sinners; and in both cases instances have occurred of the
moderate punishment, securing in the one case temporal and in the other spiritual reformation of the
culprit. The extreme to which the
law of the land can go, is the destruction of life. Can it be for 2 moment maintained, that the Divine Government extends nowhere beyond the
portals of the grave, or that the separation of the soul and body renders sin less heinous in his sight? If tal, and accountable to God for it character; and if the character of God is one of truth and justice, ard that he has bound bimself to maintain the honor of his government, are we
not led to the conclusion, there is, and must be punishment for the sinful beyond the present existence? especially, as the punishment is not merely for the violation of the Divine
Law, but for the infinitely more aggravated circumstances connected with the rejection of the atonement of the Son of God. I remark then, that the Bible refers the final punishment of the wicked to the future state because,

The peculiar descriptions of it are not applicable to their sufferings in the
present lifc. How do such passages as the following apply to the wicked in the present state? "But unto them that are contentious and do not obey
the truth, indignation and wrath tribulation and anguish." Rom. 2 8-9. "And to you who are troubled rest with us, when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven in flaming fire, taking vengeance on
them that know not God and obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall be punished with cverlasting destruction from the pre sence of the Lord and from the glory of his power." 2 Thess. 1, 7-8. "And cast him into outer darkness where
there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." Math. 22, 13. "Whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into a lake of fire." Rev. 22,15 . "But the fearful, the unbebelieving and the abominable, and
murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars shall have tieir part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death.' Rev. 21, . Now apply these affecting pas sages to the most wretched condition in which we can conceive man to be
placed in the present state, and it is vident that no punishment of the bove description has been, or could be inflicted in this world; but if we acknowlege the cxistence and AI
mightyness of God, such inflictions may take place in the future state. The punishment of the wiched is show that it is not in the presint state "Then shall he say to them on the left hand, depart from me ye cursed devil and his angels," Matt. 25, 41 When, therefore, it can be shown that those unhappy fallen spirits are receiving the final doom of everlast ing fire in this state of existence, then the idea that sinners are now receiv but when we remember that they are "reserved in chains, under darkness, unto the judgment of the great day, we conclude that then, and not till then, will cinners know the terrible import of future punishment. Again, 3. The punishment of sinners is represented in the word of God, as longer
than man's entire earthly existence. For, when man's earthly existence is spoken of, terms are used to express its exceeding brevity. Take such passages as the following: "For all flesh is as grass and all the glory of man
as the flower of the grass. The grass rithereth and the florer fadeth a way 1 Peter, 1. 24. "For what is your life? It is even as a vapor, that appeareth a little while and then van for man his days are as grass, as the flower of the field so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it nomore." Ps.ciii. 15-16. "My days," says Job, "are swifter than a weaver's shuttle." "Because our days on earth are a shadow." Job, 8. 6. What the extreme brevity of man's earthly existence? But, when his punishment is spoken of, terms are used to convey to the mind the strongest deas of duration: "Everlasting fire, "the worm that dieth not," "the fire that is not quenched," "everlasting
punishment." Why, allow me to ask, if man's punishment for $\sin$ is to endure only for man's earthly ex istence, are such terms used when speaking of it? Why is not the du-
ration of that penalty represented as "the flower of the grass?" Why not represent it as a mere "shadow," or as the "vapor?" Can it be supposed that "everlasting" means enduring as "the vapor," that eternity is a shadow
of the dial passing as swiftly as "the reaver's sbuttle?" Again,

The punishnent of the wiched is represented by terms more terrific and af-
fecting than any of those used in the Bible to represent temporal calamity. This is not a subject for declamation, nor for the exercise of the imagination. The simple, yet awful relations of it, given in the word of God, are more impressive than the burning languge of a seraph would be. Listen to some of them and see if they represent any state or condition of man, hat has been, or can be here. It is called "the second death," the place "where their worm never dieth and
the fire is not quenched," the bottomless pit," "darkness," "mist of dark ness," blackness of darkness forever,' "lake of fire and brimstone," "vengeance of eternal fire," "a furnace of fire," "fire prepared for the devil and
his angels:" and the Son of God called it "the damnation of hell!" These pressions need no comment. Again

That the punishment of the wicked will be in a future state will ppear, if we consider, That if natural evil be the only punishment for sin, then it is not by any means inflicted in proin point of physical suffering do we discover any distinction between "him that serves God and him that serveth him not?" How reconcile this inequality with the justice of a holy God? To this, bowever, it is objected, that over and above the ills to which the flesh is heir, and which the good and the evil share alike, the wicked suffer the agonies of a guilty conscience, which is the compensa. tion for this apparent incongruity in the Divine administration. In other words, the wicked are harassed by remorse-the Christian has peace
with God. This objection is true to some extent but it is fallacious. The word of God teaches that perseverance in sin results in increased and increasing insensibilty of conscience. Thus it is said of some, that they are "past feeling," "their consciences sear ed with an hot iron." Here, then we have a condition of punishment without suffering. Still further, punction of conscience, from indulgin thought, than a wicked man from henious offences. Here the lesser sin is inflicted with the greater punishment. How reconcile this with the justice of Cod? The objection, again forces into this absurdity, that to escape the punishment due to sin. he must the objection, the lashings of a gulity conscience, is his punishment, but we have the fact that perseverance in
sin renders the conscience insensible and therefore the wicked, in time will suffer not at all.

The atonemmit made by the Lord Jexus Chrcst on the cross, sustains the idea of the punishment of the wicked in a future state. It is written, "cursed is every one who continueth not in
all things contained in the law to do them.", "Christ was made a curse law, a death most horrible and ignominious For what? To save the race from transitory sorrows of the present existence? But suppose this
to be the case. The agony the groans the blood. the death of the Son of God have not availed to secure the end. If the relief of man from the consequences of sin-and natural evil
be the only consequence and penalty -the glory has not followed. Still and notwithstanding, sickness and sorrow, pain and death, sway their iron sceptres, and fill the world with sighs, groans and graves; and if the atonement is proposed to save the
race from sin and its penalties here, that atonement made through infi nite wisdom and love is a failure, and this magnificent plan-worthy of God-is in its results nothing more

Ocean into tempest tossed If not, then, the conclusion is that the punishment of the wicked is else ere than in the present life.
[To be concluded next week:]

## Good Society Open To All.

Nearly all our associations ar determined by chance or necessity and restricted within a narrow circle We cannot know whom we would and those whom we know we cannot them All the higher circles of human intelligence are to those beneath only momentarily and partially open We may by good fortune obtain glimpse of a great poct and hear the sound of his voice, or put a question to a man of science and be answered good-humoredly. W'e may intrude ten minutes talk on a Cabinet min ister, answered probably with words worse than silence, being deceptive or snatch once or twice in our lives the privilege of throwing a bouquet in the path of a princess or arresting

## yet these momentary chances we

 covet, and spend our years and passions and powers in pursuit of litle more than these, while meantime there is a society continually open to us of people who will talk to us as long as we like, whatever our rank or oc-cupation-talk to us in the best words they can choose, and with thanks if we listen to them. And this socicty, because it is so numerous and so gentle, and can be kept waiting round us all day long, not to grant audience, but to gain it-kings and statesmen lingering patiently in those plainlyfurnished and narrow ante-rooms, our book-case shelves-we make no account of that company, perhaps hever listen to a word they would ay all day long.Now, books of this kind have been written in all ages by their greatest men-by great leaders, great statesmen, and great thinkers. These are ll at your choice, and life is short. You have heard as much before, yet
have you measured and mapped out this short life and its possibilities? Do you know, if you read this, that ou cannot read that-that what ou lose to-day you cannot gain tomorrow? Will you go and gossip with your housemaid or your stableboy, when you may talk with queens and kings, or flatter yourselves that is with any worthy consciousness of your own claims to respect that you jostle with the common crowd for cutree here and audience there, when all the while this eternal court is open to you, with its society wide as the world, multitudinous as its days, the chosen and the mighty of very place and time? Into that you may enter always, in that you may take fellowship and rank according to your wish; from that, once entered into it, you can never be outcast by your own fault; by your aristocracy of companionship there your own inherent aristocracy will be assuredly tested and the motives with which you strive to take high place in the society of the living, measured, as to all the truth, and sincerity that are in them, by the place you desire to take in this company of the dead.-John Ruskin.

## Growing Old.

After all it is a pleasant thing to be growing old, to feel onc's self nearing the summits of the ever-ascending slopes of duty and endeavor, nearing "the tablelands of glory:" It is a grand thing to be a noble old man or a noble old woman; to have lived bravely, striven honestly, loved faithfully; to feel life's fitful fever almost spent, its warfare almost over; to have the past, with all its treasures of memory, love and friendshiptreasures with which we would not part by the loss of any years, or pains, or sorrows, and to have the future so near at hand that one is but resting for a moment upon the oars in the full glory of sunsets as the boat slowly but surely drifts into port.-Christian at Work.

Irish Professor of Chemistry: "The

## PENINSULA METHODIST, SATRUDAY, MAY 61, 1885.

## templerants,

Wine is a mocker; rirong drink is raging and whosocerer is decejred thereby is not
wise. At the bist it bitelb like a serpnit,
and stingech like an adder Scritur Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou
hast no nampe to be hnown by, let us call
thee devil.-Slakerpeare.

## Like a Gentleman

"Cousin Alice, is Mr. Harlow a gentleman?" asked Fred Towne of a young cou

## his father's.

"Of course he is. But why do ou ask me?" she replied
"Because I wanted to know, and I thought you would tell me. Father says he wants me to learn to take a glass of wine like a gentleman, and I have been watching Mr. Harlow to see just how he does.?
"Did you ever drink wine, Fred?
"Never but little, and I didn't think it was very nice. Do you think it nice?"
"Not nice at all. I never taste it."
"Are you like Aunt Jane? She hinks it is dreadful stuff. I have heard her talk to father about it, tells her she is old-fashioned." "We are all old-fashioned in the same way at our houst, and I wish my Cousin Fred would grow up to be a teetotal geutleman.
"Cousin Alice, I guess there are two kinds of gentlemen : one kind that drinks wine and one that don't ; and Bridget told me something about Mr. Harlow that made me almost think he isn't a gentleman at all. She says he gets drunk as a 'baste' when he isn't in fine company. I mean to ask father i he drinks like a gentleman
Mr. Towne coming in at that moment, the question was dro pounded and answered.
"Mr. Harlow is always and everywhere a gentleman.'
"Is he when he gets drunk as a baste,' is Bridget seys he does?"
"Bridget talking to you in that way," exclaimed Mr. Towne, angrily. "She
"She wouldn't have said it if 1 hadn't asked her if Mr. Harlow drank wine like a gentleman. wanted to know because-"
"Never mind the 'because,' and be sure you never ask her any more such questions. Your Cousin Alice can tell you what a gentleman is like.
"I have been asking Couins Alice about it, and she thinks the same as Aunt Jane does.'
"What set you to asking so many questions about drinking wine?"
"What you said to me about drinking it like a gentleman, and what I heard a man say who was talking at the corner of the street. He said men began with wine and ended with the meanest kind of whisky. He said, too, that every boy ought to be pledged against tasting a drop of liquor of any sind. Since then l've been considering what I'd betterdo. wouldn't mind, would yon, if 1 should be teetotal like a gentleman, instead of drinking wine like a gentleman?"
Mr. Towne was silent, and Fred continued:
"You would know then, certain and sure, that I never should be a drunkard, and isn't that a good thing to be sure of, father?"
"Of course it is," was the so
what reluctant answer ; and Fred needed no more to decide him upon his future course.
How many of the boys who read this mill be teetotal like a gentle man.-Mary Dwinell Chellis.National Temperance Society.

Rout of Liquor Men in Kansas
The effect of the recent radica temperance legislation is already seen in the largely increased numeverywhere, the increased activity everywhere, the increased activity
on the part of the authorities, and on the part of the authorities, and
the utter despair of the liquor element. In Atchison the prosecu ting attorney has given notice that after March 23 d all saloons or holesalers of liquor will be prosecuted under the law. The managers of the different railroad and sued circulars to their employe calling attention to the features of the law against deliveries of liquor, and this has stopped shipments. In this city the Prohibition law has been rigidly enforced during the past year, as shown by the report of the county superintendent, which states that $* 11,500$ has been aid into the school fund from fines collected from liquor dealers and that there are now seventeen out terms.-Dispatch to the Voice

## Scuttling the Ship.

Cardinal Manning says:
mere mockery to ask us to pui down drunkenness by moral and religious means when the legislature facilitates the multiplication of the incitements to intemperance on erery side. You might as wel!
call upon me, as a captain of a sinking ship, and say, 'Why don't you pump the water out?' when you are scuttling the ship in every direction.'
r. Rush on Tobacco.

Even a century ago Dr. Rush, rith an intelligence far beyond multitudes of physicians of the present day, discerned the closely connecting link between tobacco and the alcoholic appetite. He said: "Smoking and chewing tobacco, by rendering water and sim. ple liquors insipid to the taste, dispose very much to the stronger stimulus of ardent spirits.

Tris frightful prevalence of drunkenness and the enormousincrease of the drink traffic, can no more be ignored as a civil question than as a moral. I passed yesterday a new haunt of temptation, where carved wisod and rich upholsteries showed an expenditure of thousands of dollars; the community lias got to fout these bills in the shape of families impoverished and labor destroyed and paupers manufactured.-Dr. Cuy-

Wunkey is gool in its own place. There is nothing like whiskey in the world for preserving a man when he is dead, but it is one of the worst things in the world for preserving a man when he is living. If you want to keep a dead man, put bim in whisky; if you want to kill a living man, put whisky into him.-Dr. Gutbrie

申biditert's 离epartment.
KIttie's New
So sang little Kittic, ngain and a gain, down in the Summer house; and the silvery notes came through
the open window into papa's study and papa laid down his book to lis ten. Soon the voice ceased, and little pattering feet vere heard on tho stairway, and then a gentle knock.
"Come in, Kittie," said the father
"Papa, isn't this a nice hymn?" re sponded the little girl. "Please may sing it to you?
Little Kittie began, and so papa listened again to that soft voice, singing the same sweet hymn.
"I like 'happy day, part the best papa," said little Kittie.
"The chorus you mean, don't you Kittie? The lines repeated in every versc. But why?"
"Because, papa, I can't quite understand the rest; but I know that f Jesus hadn't washed my sins away with him."
"Why not, Kittie?" asked the fa
Kittie repeated slowly the vers she had learned that morning "There shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, neither what soever worketh abomination or makmake lies."
"And do you think that Jesus has washed that sin away, Kittie?" Yes, papa, I asked him to. if we ask we shall receive, you know. Don't you like those lines, too, papn? "Yes, Kittie, very much."

## "Ple

Kittie.
And so papa aud his little Kittic when Jesus washed their sins away." "My dear reader, has Jesus washed your sins away?"

## rustworthy.

"Here, Ellis," said Deacon Cary to lad of fifteen, as he stepped from the morning train. "Here is a good round trip ticket that will carry you to Springfield and back without costing you a cent. Take it, and run up and spend Sunday with your mother. It will save you a round two dollars, and that will buy you a new jacke which, I dare say, you need.
The boy took the ticket from the outstretched hand, and looked it over with a glad smile lighting up his face. "It is all right," continued the deacon, "and good until it is used, you sec. I made my trip upon it, and the careless conductor failed to use it," he said, as the boy offered him the bit of pasteboard. "You are welcome to it, and your mother will be glad to see you, I am sure."

But you bave used this ticket already, Mr. Cary," urged Ellis." "It's not my lookout if the conductor fails to attend to his duty. The ticket is my property yct, and I make a present of it to you," the dencon replied, a little impatiently.
Ellis Conray looked at the card in his hand, and thought of his poor, sick mother, and of all the delicacies the extra two dollars would buy for hor comfort, and he was. sorely tempted to take the nexf train to Springfield; but the next moment his better self had triumphed, and tearing the ticket intosmall bits, he deliberately cast them in the fire, saying as he did so: "The temptation is removed now. If I had used it, the railroad company would not have been mach poorer, but I would, for I would have ford to seli-respect, and I cannot af

Deacon Cary muttered something
few over-righteousness, but a about over-righteousness, but a few montus later, When was the first one worthy clerk, to fill the vacancy. He he invited to fill the vacancy. A boy who scorns to cheat a railroad com pany will be perfectly, trustworthy among piles
-Sconduy
sha

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { and There on Snow Hil } \\
& \text { Dlstrict. } \\
& \text { REV. A. WAlIACE, D. D. } \\
& \text { No. } 11 .
\end{aligned}
$$

save the patient but
Mercy on us, I thought. What a nown this must be! Now I was to become better acquainted with its cocomacter and people, and I am glad haracter improved on acquaintance, and 00 ar 1 know, has been im. poving ever since.
My colleagua, Rev. I. R. Merrill, was kind enough to look me up before we left Easton, and gave me this important bit of advice: " Well, my on you and I must hitch horses this ear Hurry on to your circuit, and year. Hurry shall expect you next Sunday. I hank Brother Merrill to-day, per haps, more understandingly than I did then, for inculcating promptness in all matters of duty, and I believe he has done me the honor to say I ways followed his directions-"min not to reason why."
Before getting to work on this large new field, I made a hurried visit to my home, where a dear little motber confided to me for the first time the secret, that from my childhood she prayed that I might become conse crated to God and his work. She vas deeply affected to hear her boy preach. It was to her a matter of satisfaction and joy which no words could describe. It was through her prayers, while the Atlantic ocean rolled between us, that I believe I was saved from "a thousand snares." Four or five years after that day in A pril, 1848, I knelt at her dying bed and received her last loving charge to be faithful to the end.
It might"point a moral" if I should here divulge how I first obtained the opportunity to fill a city pulpit. Candidly, I wanted the chance, but the pastors coming up in a bunch, by way of Baltimore, picked out their supplies, and I was of course overlooked. I happened to be at the book store on Fourth street Saturday afternoon, Rev. Richard W. Thomas was fuming over the fact that he had no stranger for his pulpit next day. Old Bro. Higgins whispered to himthere's a young fellow just entered the Conference, ask him.
Brother Thomas took a good look at the "young fellow," and did not seem to be much impressed, but at length, in a round-about.way inquired, "Where do you preach tomorrow, Brother?" Nowhere that I know of, I answered. "Could you preach for me at Western?" Yes, sir, I think so. I should like very much to try it.
My eagerness, when the customary formula was to decline, beg off, or stumped the refuse such invitations know whe good man. He did not hisdilemma to make of it. I enjoyed his dilemma, when he took Father Higgins aside, saying: "This Brother seems too willing; can he preach at all ?" Being endorsed by the wise and Reverened Solomon Higgins, Brother Thomas had to risk it, and as the Western congregation was inabout one hat Sunday morning by about one hundred of my city friends he was more than gratified, and told the joke at preachers' meeting on Monday, the moral of which was, that he had found one brother so unsophisticated in ministerial fencing as to jump at the first ofer doink him for the opportunity of doing what the Conference had employed him to do-preach the gospel. ty, Imare closing this bit of personaliinto which you corect a mistake len. Mr. Editor unwittingly fal week, refitor, in the note of last of this letter, the at the begitning Lowis reforred the home of Captain Lowis reforred to at Vienna, was not the place 'where Prov' 18, was not actúalized in my Prov? 18, 22 was another of the history. There was

## PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

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Christian Contentment. LEston For may $\overline{4-13} 1885$.- Phil.

BY REV. W. O. HOLWAY, C.S. N.
(Adipied from Ztoa's Herald.]
GotDer TExr: "The God of peace shall
be with you" (Phil. 4:9).
I. the christian tricmph $(4-\overline{4})$.
4. Rejoice in the Lord.-Find in Him perennial joy-in conscious union with Him, in serving and obeying Him; delight yourself in Him; see to it that nothing lower, nothing
else, is prized above Him. Alwayselse, is prized above Him. Alwaysunceasingly. Let no calamity, no ces of any kind quench it, or interrupt it. "Count it all joy," even "when ye fall into divers temptations:" Joy should predominate in the Christian's heart, and illumine his face, and be the habit of his life. This verse forbids despondency, and worry, and every temper which antagonizes joy.
And again I say, Rejoice.一R. V., "again I will say, Rejoice"; the repetition of emphasis, lest at any time in the trials which awaited them they should forget the injunction and become disheartened. So our Lord in His last counsels with His disciples said (John $15: I 1$ ): "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." [Farrar translates this verse: "Fare ye well alwa
gain I will say, fare ye well."]
"Tha Christian, therefore, may be and should be, always a happy man. If everything else changes, yet the Lord does not change; if the sources of all other joy are dried up, yet this is not; and there is not a moment of a Cbristian's life in which he may not find joy in the character, law, and promise of God(Barnes)."
5. Let your moderation(R. V., "forbearance") be known unto all men.Cook interprets the difficult Greek word rendered "moderation," or forbearance," as "that yieldingness which urges not its own rights to the uttermost." The meaning seems to be: Let all men, enemies as well as friends, recognize in your conduct the quality of gentleness, or reasonaquent apostolic reminder, bringing to bear the tremendous issues of that final coming of our Lord in judgment which in their minds was ever imminent. Alford thinks these words
may apply either to the preceding clause or the opening clause of the next verse, but prefers to regard it as "the transition from the one to the
other: Christ's coming is at hand; this is the best enforcer of clemency and forbearance; it also leads on the duty of bauishing anxiety:"
6. Be careful for nothing.-R. V
6. Be careful for nothing.-R. V., "in
nothing be anxious;" let nothingwhatcver disquiet, or distract, or overburdenyou. "Take no thought," said our Lord. In a proper sense, live reck-
lesely, liaving a trust so perfect and constant that you will never be hurried or worried about anything. But -introducing the remedy for fulness of care. In every thing-no matter
what-in losses or gaine, in joys or trials, in matters religious or matters secular. By prayer and supplication with thank:giving-by communion with God. and special requests
mingled with praise; thanksgiving for what we have, prayer for what we lack. Let your requests be made trustfully; "casting all your care upon the Lord, for He careth for you." Of course God knows
all our individual cares and wants, but for our own good, for the humbling, uplifting influence upon ourselves of prayer, He requires us to
"make known our requests." "For the house of Israel to do it for them.' "Thanksgiving-for every event, prosperity and affiction alike. 1 Philippians might remember Paul's example at Philippi when in the innermost prison. Acts 16:25. Thanks giving gives effect to prayer( 2 Chron.
$20: 21$ ), and frees from an 20: 21), and frees from anxious carefulness by making all God's dealings matter for praise, not merely for (Brown)."
. The peace of God-that peace which is divine in its essence and source. Our Lord said: "My peace I give unto you, not as the world giv eth, give I unto you." Which passeth all understanding-which surpasseth human comprehension; inconceiva ble, transcendent, beyond the grasp o
the finite intellect. Shall "shall guard." Your hearts and minds (R. V., "thoughts"). -The idea is watch and heavenly peace shall "keep watch and ward," play sentry over the heart and thoughts, admitting no peace-breaker, no disturbing in truder. Through (R. V., "in") Chris Jesus-"not the predicate after 'shall keep,' etc., 'in Christ,' that is, keep thein from falling from Christ; but, as usual, denotes the sphere or ele-
ment of the custody thus bestowedthat it shall be a Christian security" (Alford).
II. the christlan standard $(\$, 9)$, S. Finally-to cease from particular directions, and sum up all he would say in one comprehensive precept. Whatsocver things are true-in doctrine or life, as opposed to what is erroneous or false. Those who
ove Him who is the Truth, and love Him who is the Truth, and
dwell upon His word, will find no difficulty in determining what is true and what is false. Honest-R. V., "honorable;" pervaded by that
fine, high-minded intregrity which lies at the basis of all noble character, and which makes a man worthy of the esteem of his fellows. Justrighteous in act and word, both toward God and man. Pure-chaste in thought and feeling. Lovely-exciting interest and affection; such
traits as sweetness of temper, sympatraits as sweetness of temper, sympa-
thy, benevolence, courtesy, and the like. Of good report - such things as are well esteemed among men. If there be any virtue-any ethical grace, whether included in the above or not. Any praise-anything praiseworthy. Think on these things-ponder them; occupy your minds with them, thereby displacing and excluding what is base, or carnal, or frivolous, or un-
worthy ; dwell upon them until they enter into your lives, and are translated into acts.

Those things which ye... learned . received . . . heard . . . seen(R. V., tated to offer himself as an example, and to bid his converts follors him as he followed Christ. He was so conscious of being led by Christ, and inspired by Christ, and of enjoying the fellowship of "the God of peace," that he could fearlessly, and at no sacrifice of modesty, offer his own experience and life for imitation and guidance. The God of peace shall be with younot merely "the peace of God," as in verse 7 ,
that peace

## but the Author himself of

(10-13).
10. Buय I rejoiceed (R. V., "rejoice") in the Lord. -Whatever Paul did or felt "was in the Lord." Being ensphered "in the Lord," his feelings were not dependent upon his surroundings. He could "rejoice greatly," though fettered to a soldier. That now at last. -R. V," "that now at length." Yourr care of me hath flourished again.-R. V., "ye have revived your thought
boen-negligentir the matter of vol-
tary contributions for the apostle's tary contributions for the apostle's
support(Pbil. $4: 15)$, but, of late, either for lack of a messenger, or for some other cause, they had fallen behind; now there was a fresh sprouting (as the Greek word indicates) of liberality on their part, Wherein ye were also, careful.-R. V., "wherein ye did indeed take thought." But ye lacked opportunity.-He is careful to give them credit for a generous remembrance of him and a willingness to help him. Their hearts were right, but the apostle was so far away that it was not easy to communicate with him.
11. Not that I speak in respect of want. -He had been in want, but he does not wish the Philippians to think that he complained of it. "Do not suppose me to complain of priva. tions"(Cook). I have learned-an
emphatic personal testimony. Pracemphatic personal testimony. Practically he says: "For my part, I have nothing to disturb my content, whethor it be plenty or whether it be poverty. Being, naturally, of an impulsive, impatient temperament, it prob ably required many lessons before the apostle arrived at this state of beatific content with all things Therewith.-R. V, "therein"
The Greek, literally, expresses "independent of others, and having sulficiency in one's self." But Christianity has raised the term above the huughty "self-sufficiency" of the heathen stoic to the "contentment" of the Christian, whose "sufficiency" is not in "self," but in God. 3:5;1 Tim. 6: 6,8; Heb. 13:5 comp, Jer. 2: $36 ; 45 ; 5$ (Brown)
bound. - Paul's life had been a check-bound.-Paul's life had been a check-
ered one, full of "ups and downs," one day humbled, the next day ex-
alted; but reverses had no power to affect him. He moved serenely on in the strength of Christ. Everywhere and in all things.-R. V., "in every-
thing and in all things." $I$ an in. structed.-P. V., "have I learned the
secret:" "a phrase properly applied to men admitted into such mysteries as the Eleusinian, enshrining a secret unknown except to the initiated' (Ellicott). Full and to be hungry.-R. V, "filled and to be hungry." To a-
bound and to suffer need.-R. V., "to abound and to be in want." Paul was not clamoring for the good things of this life. He made no bargain beforehand for provision for his personal comfort while he preached the Word. Whatever good came to him he took and enjoyed; wherein he lacked he endured without murmuring. The secret of it all was that
his true life was "hid with Christ in God;" and in that hidden life he enjoyed perpetual satisfaction.
He had been in poverty and want, and again in sufficiency and more, without murmuring in the one or elation in the other. He knew the
two extremes of fullness and hunger, of superfluity and necessity, and was fully initiated in both(Whedon).
13. I can do all things-the omnipotence of faith. No privation was
too severe, no cross too heary, for one who felt himself a partaker of the divine nature, a channel for almighty power. That made him equal to all emergencies, strong for whatever lay before him. Through Jests which-
R.V., "in him that" Strengtheneth me.-Apart from Christ, Paul was weak, frail, nerveless; he could accomplish no good thing; he would have succumbed at the first trial ; the abiding Christ was his strength, and his wonderful career owed all it success to the fellowship divinc.
Let us learn, hence: (1) That we need not sink under any trial, for there is One who can strengthen us; (2) that we need not yield to temptation; there is One who is able to
make a way for our escape; (3) that
we need not be harassed and vexed we need not be harassed and vexed
and tortured with improper thoughts and unholy desires; there is One who can enable us to banish such thoughts from the mind; and restore the right (4) that we need not dread whe soul is to come; trials, temptations, poverty, want, persecution, may a wait us, but
we need not sink into despondency (Barnes)-


Joun B. Gouah, in his lecture "The Only llenredy," tells this inddent of a Cornwail mither:
was men were sinking a shaft. It was rather a dangerous business that hey had to do. Their custom was to cut a fuse with a knife; the men ignal to be drawn apt, and made a signal to be drawn up. The other one got into the bucket when it descended, with one hand on the signal rope and one on the fuse. When he touched the fuse he made a signal, and was at once hauled up. One day they left their knife up above, and
rather than ascend for it they cut the fuse with a sharp stone. It too's fire. "The fuse is on fire!" they both exclaimed, as they leaped into he bucket; but the windlaes would hold but one at a time-only one
could go up. One man instantly leaped out, and said, "Up with ye, I'll be in heaven in a minute." With lightning speed the bucket was drawn up, and the man was saved. The explosion took place, and they descended, expecting to ftnd the mangled body of the miner; but the fact was that the charge had loosened a mass of rock, and it lay diagonally across the shaft, and with the excel tion of a few bruises and, a little scratching, the man was unhurt. When asked why he urged the other man to escape, he gave a reason that sceptics would laugh at. (If there is any being on the face of the earth I pity, it is a sceptic.) What did he say? "Why did you insist on the other man's hastening "p?" In his broad dialect he said: Because 1 knowed my soul was safe whom it is said that faithfulness is the girdle of His reins,' and I know. ed that what I gi'ed Him. He'd nev er gi'e up; but tother chap was an awful wicked lad. and I wanted to
gi'e him another chance." All the infidelity in the world eannot produce such a single act of heroism as
that:- Baltimnef Methodian.
Letter From Nassau Circuit.
Nassua circuit has been passing through providential dispensations At one time, four of the promenent members of Connelly's Chapel were lying upon beds of affliction, with but little hope of recovery. Mrs nezer appointinent, and a devoted worker in the church and sunday school, was suddenly called from la-
bor to reward. On Saturday, May 2d., Bro. John E. Hazzard departed this life, under circumstances of the most melancholy character.
For twenty years he has been a great sufferer at times, but for the last two months his sufferings have
been of the most aggravated nature so much so, that both mind and body were crushed, and the afflicted one was seized with the dreadfu
hallucination that he must take hi own life. Bro. Hazzard has been a member of the M. F. Church for thirty five years. For thirty tw
years consecutively he had been superintendent of the sunday-schoo at Connelly's Chapel, and never ab sent from the post of duty save on to duty. and his example as an humble follower of Jesus is an inspira tion to us all. How sad our loss but we cannot doubt that he, has en tered into that heavenly rest? of which he has so often spoken. We would ask for the widow and children, so sadly bereft, the prayers of God's children. The interment took place at St. George's Chapel Cemetary on
Tuesday morning. A large con course of people attended the ser vices at Connelly's Chapel, at which Revs. Mr. Johnson of the Protestan Episcopal Church, and Dr. Heaton
of the Presbyterian made appropr

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Correspondents will please remember that all news items intended for publication in the issue of the Saturday following, must be at this office by Wednesday. Longer art cles by the Saturday previous.

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We are truly grieved to learn the sorrowful bereavement that has overtaken our revered and remarka ble brother Joseph Thompson of
Bethel. Md., in the death of his excelBethel. Md., in the death of his excel-
lent wife. When the writer was on lent wife. When the writer was on
Ellston circuit with Rev. Thomns Fernly as his senior colleague i $18 \mathrm{j} 1-2$. Nrs. Thompson, then Miss Araminta Lum, was a most devoted and earnest Christian, active in eve good work for the advancement of the church. We deeply sympathizo :With our dear brother in this sad
Providence and commend him to the tender loving kindness of the Giod of all comfort who will not fail to suphly sustaining grace in this hour of hie aged servant's severe trial.

Rev. F. B. Harvey a native of Ce cil, in the Philudelphia Methodist of last week, criticises the article, in
McClintock and Strong's Cyclopedia, Mcclintock and Strong's Cyclopedia,
on the resurrction, for asserting that there are no traces of such a belie in the earlier Hebrew Scriptures;" that "it is not found in the Pentateuch, in the historical books, or in the Psalms." Bro. Harvey cites our Divine Lord's quotation from Ex. $3-$ ;, in answer to the caviling Sadducees of this day (Luke 20-27-8), who couldn't find any "traces" either in the book of Moses, which they pro-
fessed to believe, and who "deny that there is any resurrection;" also Job's Redeemer(Job 19-25-2ī) Job's ersphatic question,-14-12-14; and Da vid's exultant hope as contemplating the glorious consummation, be cries out, "I shall be satisfied when I Hase in thy likeness, - Ps.
Bro. Harvey closes with the pithy remark, "Great men are not always wise, and everuher must sometimes be received with extreme caution. It is all important to remember that "inspired truth," and its interpre tation are distinct things and too of-
ten do not barmonize. The Jews of ten do not barmonize. The Jews our Lord's day had the "oracles covicted the sinless one grave offences. In the height the Millerite excitement, devout men were so satisfied with Miller's inter pretat they declared, if the end did not come accordingly, they would reject the Bible as untrue; the real trouble was, Mr. Miller was mistaken in his interprctation, and failed to
harmony with inspired truth.
And just here our excellent Bap tist brethren, as we take it, grievously err, in claiming that "immersion of adult believers is the only scripfural Baptism." As they interpret the Scripture record, the claim holds
good; but the great body of believers, now, as well as, probably from the
beginning, do not so interpret the word. If our Baptist, or more properly, our Immecsion brethren, will only say, these are our vicus of Scripture, no one has any right to object, but when as is usually done, these views are pre-sented, not merely as Baptists'
views of "Inspired truth", but as "Inspired truth itself," every honest dissentient has the right
to protest against the presumption that would insist upon every one looking into the Divine The Baptist glass reveals immersion almost every where ; the Pedo Baptist, the honest believer who rejoices in the privilege of applying the sa cred sign to his infant child, as well
as to the adult believer, without such glass, sees no such rubric in the Inspired Ritual, and who is to decide between, these equally honest and perhaps equally intelligent children of the common Father? How much more honorable and Christian like for each party to teach and advocate its own views as such, and neither to
arrogate cither a monopoly of the ight of interpretation, or infallibili ly in its exerclise. Its only one common Master who is authorized to peak "with authority." In this Ife tands alone not only in contrast with "the scribes" of his day, but whether apostles who themselves claimed obedience, only as their docrine accorded with the Divine oracles, or more modern interpreters, Pa5 we rrogate it, is given the right to declaring the truth,-"I say unto you." We defer to none in our high appreciation of devout and intelligent ex pounder of scripture and rejoice in he confidence that interpretations of the Word, as given in the consensus pired Truth," but, at the wime in protest against any individual, or church invading the sacred temple private judgment. Every branch of the Christian church has the right, and we may add, the duty to prescribe the terms of its fellowship as to doctrine, prudential regulations and discipline in accordance with its interpretation of the sacred canon, and to enforce them upon its memers,
the body of believers, has the riguch to plead a different understanding of the same.
The Baptist has the right to claim scripture warrant for his views, but be has not the right to deny that his Pedo-Baptist brother "finds warrant for his views in the same Divine or-
acles. As already said, it is a matter $f$ interpretation, and both parties have the same God-given right to in erpret. These may seem somewhat radical opinions, but we claim they are not only sound, but important. Nor do they, in the slightest infringe upon the individual or church's ight to teach. The private judg nent must be formed by the wise use of all possible helps,-the formu as of faith as furnished in the various creeds-the consensus of the Universal Church-the personal study of the word with prayerful appeal for the Holy Spirit's guidance. The practical fact, that comparatively few may or can thoroughly investigate for hemselves, makes it necessary tha the mass of believers receive doctrin al truth from their accepted teachers But this neither takes away the right, nor absolves from the duty of excr cising our own judgment, a judg ment which recognizes at once the truction given and the force of its own convictions. The office the teacher is judgment by the force of his teaching, rather than to impose his doctrine by mere authority, except as he can convince his disciple that what he teaches is enforced by "Thus saith the Lord!" which, when ever heard is an end of all controversy.
When our Immersion brethren will ive us,-"thus saith the Lord," for sutting out from the visible Church Christ, all their brother believers who do not understand the Master to prescribe inmersion, as the only loor of entrance, we shall bow to the Divine Authority, but until that me shall rejoice in having both the Holy Ghost and the symbolic notes
"fall on us," as it did upon the disci"fall on us," as it did upon the disci-
ples in the upper room, at Pentecost

## Coatesville Dedication

As announced in our last issue this interesting event was appointed for ast Sabbath. The day was one of he brightest, and everything was in armony with this gift of a lavoring Providence. A delightful service in
the Sabbath school was the appropri te initiation of the day's work. The spacious audience room, enlarged for the occasion, by drawing aside the heavy curtains that divide this from the school room, was crowded, at the three successive services, even stand ing room being in demand. Beauti fll flowers about the pulpit symbol ized the joy and gladness of the hour.
Bishop Andrews was in trim, and Bishop Andrews was in trim, and on the words, "God is a Spirit." In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Field, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church introduced the services by reading ppropriate prayers. Rev. Mr. Rob rts of the Presbyterian and Rev. Mr Jones of the Baptist Church made most cordially fraternal addresses, to which Bishop Andrews made a most graceful reply, expressing the gratifi cation felt from these words of Chris tian congratulation. Rev. John F Crouch, Presiding elder, preached at night from 1 Cor. 13-12. The cost of the church exclusive of the lot was over $\$ 15,000$ of which $\$ 5000$ was yet yet to be raised at the dedication. To the joy of all interested. this entire amount was provided for in cash and subscriptions, by the close of the evening service and about 10 p . m., the New Olivet MI. E. Church was
by the Bishop's prayer in the pres ence of a large congregation, who

Salisbury District Preachers' As ociation, convened in the beautiful own of Princess Anne, thaternoon seat of Somerset, Monday aftern John A. B. Wilson, and about half of his preachers were in attendance. The discussions were earnest and able ndicating that capable and devoted men were in charge of our church terests in this part of our field mong the practical topics consid." "the Model Sermon,"-and "the con "the Model Sermurch buildings. ull house gathered to the tempe nce meeting Tuesday evening which telling addresses were made by Rev. Bros. Waddell. Howard Davis, McSorley and McFarlane. The famed hospitality of the eastern hore, was abundantly illustrated by hore, was abole of this anciont town. The editor of the Peninsula Methodist ad the pleasure of being a guest in the interesting family of Judge Irv ing of the Court of A ppeals of Mary and. Among other just sentiment referred to by Presiding Elder Wilson as one specially gratifying to ever riend of our paper. that if ke could lace a copy in every family on the District it would help materially in winning this year two thousand ouls for Christ.

Premium.-Wood's Penograph and year's $\varepsilon$ ubscription to the Peninsua Methodist for two dollars and ifty cents. The penograph will be ent free to any sending the names lars.

There are certain old-fashioned irtues, such as honesty, truth-telin, a fastidious sense of honor, and a regard for the performance of duty as imperative, whatever he circumstances, which motbers hould inculcate in the nursery They cannot too early begin to train their children in morals. Little hands should be taught to respect the property of oihers From the first years, debt should be considered disgraceful, and sturdy independence therenf made the rule of the household. Should ot greater emphasis be laid upon octrinal as well as upon practical education in the home? If the Bible be taken as the rule from which there can be no appeal, the Ten Commandments erected as the tandard, and everything in the daily life be referred to this ques tion, "What is duty to God in this matter?" the next generation will stand on a higher plane than the present. Duty to our neighbor must be built upon a right under tanding of duty to God. It de ponds upon fathers and mothers to ring children up in an atmosphere f reverence for God's authorit and of obedience to law, and this from the first. 'The mother's work egins with the babe in her arms Christian Standard.

Rules For Young Christians
er neglect daily privat prayer; and when you pray; remen He hat God is present, and that hears your prayer.-Heb. 11. 6. Bible-reading neglect daily private Bible-reading; and when you read remember that God is speaking to you, and that you are to. believe and
all backsliding begins with the ne-
glect of these two rules. - John 5 .

## 39.

Never profess to ask God for
thing which you do not went anything which you do not want. Tell him the truth about yourself, sk Him, for Christ's sake, to for give you what you are, and make you
24.

Never let a day pass without Every night reflect on what Jesus Every night done for you, and then ask yourelf, "What have I done to day for Him?"-Matt. 5. 13-16.
5. If ever you are in doubt as to thing's being right or wrong, go.to thing room and kneel down and ask God's blessing upon it.-Col. 3. 17. If you cannot do this, -Rom. 14. 23.
6. Never take your Christianity from Christians, or argue that because such and such people do so and so, therefore you may;- "Hor. 10.12 . You are to ask yourself, "How would Christ act in my place?" and strive
to follow Him.-John. 10. 27. Never believe what you feel if it contradicts Gods word. Ask your. self, "Can what I feel be true if God's word be true?" and if bothicannot be true, believe God and make your
own heart the liar.-Rom. 4 . 1 John 5. 10, 11.-Brownlow North, in
Presbyterian Ban Presbyterian Banner.

## Programme

F THE DOVER DISTRICT PREACHERB'

## Tuesday, May I9th

$7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.-Address of Welcome V . S. Collins; Response, A. W. Milby; Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Praise Meeting

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 20 th.

meetings a condition of upon class in the M. E. Church? Edrard Davis, Jas. Conner, G. W. Bowman, J. E. Bryan. Are Infants fit subjects for

## Wiminingon fionferente NEWS.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT - Rcr. Charles Hill, P. E., Wilmington, Del. Rowlandsville and Mt. Pleasant churches set off at the last session of the Wilmington Conference from Rising Sun circuit are doing grandly. Bro. Wm. Galloway the pastor has received twenty six probationers since conference and organized two flourishing Sunday schools. The congregations propose to give him a liberal support.
Tte district stewards of the Wilmington District will meet on Wednesday, May 27 , at the district parsonage at eleven o'clock, a. m.

The first quarterly conference for Union Church, Wilmington beld last Thursday night. The pastor's report showed that he had received during the quarter, into full membership 17 , on probation 27 , by letter 5 . That he had preached 28 times, attended 8 funerals, baptized 16 children and 3 adults, led class 24 times, attended Sabbath Schonl visits.

The entertainment in the Cherry Hill M. E. Church last Friday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the church, was a most gratifying success. The readings and recitations by the Misses Carpenter of Wilmington and Mrs. Butler and Miss Lizzie Merritt of Elkton, were given with rare taste and attractiveness. The parts performed by the pupils of the Sabbath School showed careful preparation and training. The vocal solos by Misses Mary and Bessie Terrell were especially enjoyable and appreciated. The entire exercises were of a high order of merit and receivod the un-
divided attention of the large audience present.-Netus.

Rev. E. C. Alkins from Chesapeake City writes: About seventy-five friends and members of the M.E. Church, met at the parsonage on Monday night, and had a most enjoyable time. Cake and lemonade were served in abundance.
Prof. S. T. Ford, of New York City was present, and entertained the large company in his own inimitable way; giving a number of select readings, and singing sacred and comic songs. All were delighted. Long live the kind people of Chesapeake.

Asbury charge, Wilmington, W. I. S. Murray, pastor. The hind people of this charge have repainted the interior of the parsonage, and placed a new body brussels carpet in hall and parlor. The work of church improvement has commenced.
Zion M. E. Sunday school reopened Sunday, April 19th, for the summer months with a large attendance of scholars and teachers. The officers of the school have decided to purchase a new library which the pastor has been asked to select.
Rev. C. F. Sheppard and wife have been making the rounds of the circuit during the past few days and express themselves as being very much pleased with the people-Neio:

## EASTON DISTRICT-Rev. J. H.

## Caldwell, P. E., Smyrna, Del.

Chestertown charge, J. D. Kemp, pastor, writes Friday May 1st, was a grand day in our Church. Mrs. Lizzie Smith and Mrs. Kenney and Miss Stewart, of Phila. were with us. Mrs. Smith had the on mervice, Mrs. Kenney the afternoon and Miss
tecostal day. The Lord is helping us graciously. The Quarterly Conference h
81000.

A correspondent from Chestertown writes: The weekly holiness meeting here is well attended. The loung Men's Christian Association recently organized here numbers about 70 persons and meets weekly and is well attended. The lecture room is usu ally filled at the Friday night pray er meeting. Some of the classes are so largely attended that the lecture room is used to hold them.
kindly visis was made to the Parsonage at Rock Hall on the evening of May 1st, by the friends of the pastor and family who brought large supplies for the pastor's larder.
Sisters Smith and Kenney the popular evangelists conducted revival services on the Sabbath evening of the 4th, at which a general interest was awakened. One soul was converted, and quite a number were at the altar seeking after the higher life. It is regretted that those good sisters could not remain longer. Our first Quarterly Meeting came off last Sunday. The love-feast was the best held in the last two years. It was followed by an able sermon from Dr. Caldwell which made the occasion one of great profit.
A correspondent from Sassafras writes: On June 4th, the corner stone will be laid of the M. E. Church at Golts Station. The Presiding Elder, Rev. Dr. J. H. Caldwell, who is evincing a warm interest in this Church, will be present, and with others of the neighboring clergy, will render the occasion an impressive one
We learn that the earnest efforts of $R \in \mathrm{v}$. C. K. Morris have been an important factor in the formation of this church enterprise. We hope that the hearty cooperation of the citizens of the place will make this church an honor to their growing town
DOVER DISTRICT-Rev. A.
Milby, P. E., Harrington, Del.
Hurlocks charge, G. F. Hopkins, pastor writes: The Rev. A. W. Milby, P. E., held our first Quarterly Con ference on Saturday morning, May 9th, at Washington. The Rev. P. H. Rawlins in exchange with Bro. Milby preached for us Sunday morning last. We have begun to receive our
probationers, and out of 35 at Calvin Creeek, 18 bave been taken into full membership, 5 adults loaptized by $R$. B. Ifazzard.

Millsboro charge, Robert Roe, pastor, writes: We were very bindly received by the friends of Millsboro Circuit, They gave us a very nice reception. We found the parsonage
neat and clean and an excellent supper prepared. Many of the ladies joined us at the festal board and by their genial ways contributed much to the pleasure of the occasion. On leaving the table we repaired to the parlor for conversationand music, after which, our friends took their departure leaving many good things in the larder for the morrow. They have won the confidence of pastor and family and we are praying that a kind Providence may reward them.

SALISBULY DISTRICT.-Reo. J. A. B. Wilson, P. E., Princex̀s Annc, Md. A new M. E. Parsonage is being built at Delmar.

Rev. A. D. Davis pastor of Frankford charge, writes: Last Sabbath was a great day in Israel at Salem in Selbyville. Of the fifty probationers received on probation by my predecessor, Bro. Dubadiway, as the result in part of his great revival last fall, thirty-six were received into church membership at Salem M. E.

They were as fine and promising pro bationers as we have ever admitted. As they stood around the altar and the pastor and official members ex-
tended the hand of fellowship, the congregation arose and sang, "AmI a Soldier of the cross," and the power came down upon the people. stirring all hearts. The communion service that followed was one that will be ever memorable to the people of Selbyville. Numbers went to their homes at the close of the meeting shouting aloud the praises of the Most High. Of the remaining four teen, two bad removed with certif cates, two were continued on probation, one only was discontinued, the remaining nine were recommended by the leaders meeting and will be received in the near future: so that probably but one of the fifty will fail to be received into the church, thus giving an encouraging answer to the question, "What becomes of the pro bationers."

Dover Educational Convention.
The Wilmington Conference Educational Convention, held at Dover on Wednesday the 6th inst. in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was an occasion of great interest and advan tage to the Conference Academy Chas. M. Wharton, Esq., left at his death a legacy to that institution of s2000, with interest thereon from the date of his death, Aug. 23, 1883, until Aug. 22, 1885. This legacy was so conditioned, that unless by the latter date, the entire debt of the Academy is reduced to $\$ 10,000$, the same should be forfeited. Subscriptions have been made, collections nounced at the ly or quite $\$ 3,500$ yet remained to be secured.

Bishop Andrews mas present, and delivered addresses morning and evening, on the subject of Education full of great truths, most forcibly stated. In the afternoon there was a general discussion in respect to our conference efforts, to erect the Acade my buildings and establish a school A subscription was then taken, in sums from 8100 to $\$ 5$., amounting in all to. nearly 82000 . It is hoped that the convention at Princess Anne next week will increase the subscription. A committee was appointed to appeal to our friends in Wilmington for the help needed to consummate the undertaking.
It does now appear that we may hope for complete success. Nearly $\$ 5,600$ have been pledged in Dover, including the legacy. The conference subscription is $\$ 2000$. The gifts of the churches during the year past have been about $\$ 1,400$, and hence the sum of $\$ 1,500$ remains to be obtained. A small margin to provide for failures is included in this sum. Now the "ifs" that remain are the Salisbury District Convention, and the dispositions of our friends in Wilmington. We do not believe that our churches in the lower district will fail to respond. Nor can we believe that Wilmington Methodism will turn us avay in our hour of need, and in the time of our opportunity as well. Let our friends remember that this is a crisis, which well past, puts us on the tide of fortune. We already feel the food, and are impelled, as we have never been before, on the way to grand results. We pray that the tide may not ebb, until we are out of all financial straits and difficulties. If this be so, then we will have one of the best schools in the church, with an unfailing patronage, and fully equipped for the great work of Christian education. Young men and women will find here an opportunity equal to the
light will radiate to warm and cheer the thousands of the future, ho come hither to John B. Quigo.
[The following from Bro. Warthman will close the debate, as both matter has been sufficiently ventillamatte
ted.]

Bro. Hopkins did not hand me his Iissionary Statistics. I found his finance report in the envelope for Missionary Statistics; stated the fact to him; handed him this report for the Finance Committee; told him to get he other for me, but this he did not do. He made the mistake and ought to have corrected it

## PERSONAL.

Rev. E. N. Kirby formerly of the Wilmington Conference, was reappointed to the M. E. Church at Rockland Mass., at the late session of the New England Conference

By reason of illness Rev. Newton McQuay, of Marydel, has been unable to take charge of his new appoint ment on Kent Island circuit. The presiding elder has appointed Rev. N. Genn, of Greensboro district to fill the place until Mr. McQuay fully re overs.-Greensboro Free Press.

Premiun. - Webster's Practical our new names and four dollars The Peninsula Methodist one year and Webster's Practical Dictionary for \$1.50, cash.
The Peninsula Methodist to new subscribers only from now until Jan'y 1st 1886 , for sixty five cents. One and two cent stamps taken.

Rev. J. T. Tagg, Missionary Socretary of the Methodist Protestant church, preached at Wye Neck Sun day morning and at Ruthsburg in the evening. It was just fffeen year ago Sunday, since he preached his first sermon as pastor of Queen Anne's circuit. He is now one of the most popular and prominent ministers o the Methodist Protestant connection - Centreville Record.

The Bishops will meet in St Louis on the 14th inst. All will be present except Bishop Hurst, who is still abroad, and Bishop Fowler, who is in California. At this meeting the time of holding the Fall Conferences will be fixed.

## ITEMS

It is said that though the Protesant population of Berlin has in creased by half a million since 18,0 only two new churches have been built. The few pastors are overbur dened. It is reported that sunday them had to perform 108 baptisms and nine marriages.

In Newfoundland there are about 100,000 Protestants and 65,000 Catholics.

Mr. Moody's London mission cost $\$ 80,000$, and the whole of it was raised without a single public appeal. The Churches are certainly the borlies appointed to evangelize the world, and, in my judgment, cease to be Christian Churches in proportion as they decline to do mission-work.Spurgeon.

Methodism will lose power when it ceases to preach and practice Entire Sanctification. Neither the sneers of its foes nor the extravagances of some of its professed friends should induce silence eoncerning it. God's voice goes through all the ages, "Be ye holy, for I the Lord your God am holy."-Western Christian Advocate.

Mr. Moody says: "The ugly age of $\Omega$ boy is from fifteen to eighteen. He knows more then than his father and grandfather put together-knows more than he will ever know again. We ought to look very closely after boys from fifteen to eighteen. They then need all. the help we can give them."




## 4. obitcari.

Mr. A. H. Thompson, the daugh ler of John and Sophia Lum, was born at Lun's Mills. New Castle Co., Delaware. June 5 th, 1818 , and died in peace at her home. Pivot Bridge Md., Miny 1st, 1585.

Deceniber 29 th, $186: 3$ she was unit . in marriage to Mr. Sanucl Thomp on, and from that time till death oroved herself a faithful, devoted and loving mife.
Converted at the old Asbuay church, in St George Hundred, New Castle Co., Del., in the winter of 1842 . She soon after united with the M. F. Church at Bethel, (Pivot Bridge, Id., where for forty two years she bas been a faithful worker in the incyard of the master. This noble hristian lady, whose heart overflowed with love to those about her, and whose hands were ever busy ministering to the wants of others eemed never weary wim of o advance the kingdom of Christ Foremosl as she ever is a loss to this socicty that cannol be estimated.
Mrs. Thomson was, in the truest enne of the word, the preachers friend. She loved God's ministers with the devotion of a true christian. Her heart and home were ever open to welcome the itinerant; while those who were privileged to be her pastors were the almost constant recipients of her generous bounty.
Her illness, although severe was not long. $A$ fow day of patient suffer ng and the ransomed spirit left "the house of this earthly tabernacle," to enter the "building of Gorl, the house not made with hands cternal in the heavens. Her last moments were marked by no struggle, death had no ting and the grave no terror.
Jike the child falling asleep on its mother's breast. she fell asleep in Jesus.
She has left many loving friends who deeply mourn her loss, but near usband, who, though far adranced in years, and now in feeble health, burs in humble submission to this dispensation of (iod's proridence, and with the resignation of true christian heroism, exclaims with the Patriarch I $z$, "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken a
As we look upon his patient grief we are reminded of the old aphorism: Mouras, but not murmuris sighs but not Ficels as a mana and an a clristian bears
He mingle our teare with his, for we have all lost a friend whom we loved.
Wheu sorrow wepps o'er sinthe's sacred dus
Her mortal remains were interred in the heautiful cemetery at Bethel, Md, Tuesday afternoon. May Sth 18 s .

Our Book Table
St. Nicholas for May
Up.ns with an amusing and characterist
story ly lyunk fi Stochton. entitled Th Tricyele of the Future," with sirikingly d
reriptive illustrations, by E B. Benel rimely paper out the Nos Sorleans Expo tim. Yron the stand point of a bloy and girl who Intely visited it, will interest their com-
peers; the illustrations are tay $W$. Il. (ioater
 has come ugain in" carnest. and those who wish to take advautage of "he fact in a pras
tical was cen turn to the " Work and Ylay department, and follow the instructions ther giver how to make "A House of String: to Eden." tells of the tasks nad pleasures of
sprinatime: while l, icut. Sclawatha, in $\because$ (kildren of the Cold," shows how eren Autumn, the boys and girls are uot withoul their games and amusements. Fauth, und "Among the Law-makers" Own entertaining instalments, and a comprehe bive sietch of Handel forms the second of
 erest to many young renders. as he frecent
story which won the first prize in the rect competition for
ritien by a girl
In ndifition to the foregoing and a great structive, aro nuother - Brownic" poem, a lony Perrian lerend put into verse by H. H.
(Helen Jackson), and some bright jingles hr Laura $E$ Richards, sith severalfull-page . Family Magazine.

## ijpinactis llagaine.

 PROSpectur For Lippitive reputation of being "eminently readable:"Arranyen
Arranyements have becn made for many
contributions of special interest during the coming year. Among these particular at
tention is invited to a gerial story entitled ON THIS SIDE
by F. C. Baylor, author of " The Perfect
Treasure," in which the experiences of an Treasure," in which the experiences of an
English baronet and his friends during a our throngh the Cnite humor, a knowledge
with a mirth-proroking hum
and and appreciation of uational characteristiss,
and a perfect fairness of tone and freedom from caricature, that cannot fail to secure
ritical approval and wide popularity. Miss critical approval and wide popularit,", "ill be
Tickner's beautiful novel, "Aurora," will be completed is the summer, and wiil be fol
lowed by sereal stories in two or more parts, includins "The Lady Lawrer's First
Client," by the author of 'A Lutter-Das S deccription of bric-a-brae hunting in
England and France by Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie England and France by Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie
sketches of Italian life, by Mrs. Launt Thoinpson, an account of the, Pone ro
Tennessec. br "dimund Kirk." an article
on the Premicr of Canadu (Sir John Macon the Premier of Canadu (Sir Jolin Mac-
donald), a narrative of the experiences of a Steerage Passonger to and from Liverpool
by Thomas Whaton, an article on Quen
Anne, or Froe clussic Arelitecture by Geo. Anne, or lree clussic Aredintecture by Geo.
C. Muson Jr, and a comedy for private
heatricals. by , Iames Panes will be pubhished in carly nambers. together with the
usual varicty of short stories and articles of



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