## II eningula <br> Illethouist.

## FOR CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH.

J. Milleter fromiss.

TOLVME ${ }^{2}$
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.
ONE DOLLARA TEAR,
"thy burden."
Tod To ererer jee on earth
 comen
Ho H gio is stolloll free
Sone anary it aloft
 size.

And deem it hus unguesesed.

 He says, Cast it on $M$
And it shall easy be.
And those who heed His voic? And seek to give it back in trustfulpraye
Hare quiet hearts that never can despair quiet hearts that never can
And hope lights up the wa
Upon the darkest day; Upon the darkest day

 It is the lonely load
That
It is the lonely load
crushes out the life and light o But. b $\qquad$
Siorgis on
trough all the days


Here and There on Snow Hill District.
REV. A. Wallace, D. D.

## No. 12.

Now for Laurel Circuit. I somehow forget how I made connection with my faithful little horse "Tom," but think one of the brethren drove him from Easton over to Smyrna Landing after Conference, while I visited Philadelphia, by steamboat to Baltimore, and thence by rail. Anyhow I was glad to find the pony in prime condition, and it seemed from the way he capered when I took the reins, that he recognized me as an old reins,
friend.

LOST in the woods.
It was growing late of a Saturday afternoon, when I arrived at Laurel. I found my colleague pleasantly housed at Mr. Mcshack Elliott's, long a popular home for the itinerant. Consulting our "plan," which had 13 churches on it, my appointments for next day were marked "Shepperds," or "Bethel;" both so far from town that I was directed to push on part of the journey on Saturday, night. I did so until darkness fell on the dense for est and left me bewildered as to my
whereabouts. Crossing one of the whereabouts. Crossing one I met an ox team. We could not pass on the narrow cause way. This brought on a parley. The ten, who, finding out who I was, and that I didn't know where to go, generously turned me about; and took me to his own house. He was of the Baptist persuasion, and all Baptists in that region variety; but his wife and children were well disposed toward Methodism, and before supper was over, and family prayer ended, I felt quite at home. My host and part of mornfamily accompane", "Lind it is a fact I love to recall, that during that year I had few better homes than this one, which, by the way, became all the happier after we got several of the
family converted, and into the church
called "Bethesda," which was not far called "Bethesda," wh
from their dwelling.
My morning congregation was de-
lightful. The surrounding grove was lightful. The surrounding grove was
literally full of saddle horses, gigs, carry-all's, and every imaginable sort of vehicle. People from adjacent appointments, and from those on neighboring circuits, were out to see and hear "the new preacher." With the sendoff they gave me, I always had a good time at old "Line," erected as I understood, exactly on the
line between Sussex, Del., and Worcester County, Md.
a coon hunter converted.
After dinner near the church, I had plenty of company on the way to Bethel. People loved to go there because, I suppose, a notable character had recently been converted, and so
thoroughly had the change been thoroughly had the change been
wrought that he kept up a lively scene of shouting wherever he happened to be During my sermon he
responded bravely, and when the responded bravely, and when the
class was called he almost brought the house down. Being a stranger I could not attempt at first to tone him domn, but said that evening to dear old Sister Shepherd, why don't you
folks control that noisy brother in your meeting? "Control him?" she responded. "Why that's Josey Lewis, the wildest fellow in all this region, and now happy in God. We are glad of it, and hope he may keep
right on, for it puts life into us all to see what grace has done for him." Joe Lewis did "keep right on." He became a class leader, an exborter, a local preacher, and actually traveled
circuits, before he wore himself out circuits, before he wore himself out
in the work, of making the wilderness and the solitary places about the Cypress Swamp, to blossom abundantly, even with joy and singing. He was mighty in faith and zeal.
After class was over, a grave looking brother without much demonstration or formality came to me, and said, "I suppose you intend to stop there, come on when you get ready." That was Benjamin Shepherd, a man who sometiwes seemed just a little crusty in manner, but whom I always found to be a true friend, lib. tral and faithful to the church, and managing a large business with quiet dignity, and the sagacity which helps a whole community along, and always succeeds.
When I drove through his gate into the lawn, he stood watching me alight, and unhitch my horse. "So,"
said he, at length, "you are the new preacher. You look like a scanty pattern. We had even a smaller specimen than you here, brother England, but if you can preach as well as he, you may
ter. Come in."

I went in, to find in Mrs. Shepherd $\dot{a}$ true mother in Israel, and one of the best bomea any tired itinerant could desire. It was in the bosom of this family Rev. Vaughan Smith, found a wife who was his devoted companion in his arduous toils as a circuit preacher, army chaplain, and Presiding Elder, I am glad to know that, hale and hearty, both are still this side the river.

The unconventionality of Bro

Shepherd, sat me entirely at ease. Going to bed, he dryly said, can sleep in the morning as $\cdot$ long as you please, I must be up and off before daylight. It happened that I heard them next morning moving about, and when they sat down to breakfast by candle light I was on hand. He said something about "a new broom," but was incredulous as to the capabilities of mo
Although in mortal dread of th old gentleman, I risked a bit of pleas. antry which I learned afterwards, did not depreciate his estimate of the "scanty pattern." There was a fine plate of eggs on the table and he kept helping himself freely until but oneor two remained. These I scooped on my plate, saying, "I guess I must help inyself, or you will have the last egg on the table." Sister Shepherd looked uneasy, but he simply remarked, "that's what you will have to do here or take the consequences."
When talking that same day as I was told, with people in Laurel about the young preacher, his opinion was, that the young man would do, for, said he, "he knows how to hoe his own row, and a fellow that don't isn't worth his salt."

## Latest from Bishop Taylor <br> (From the Christian Witness)

The Congo, March 13th, 1885. We arrived here this morning early, and will remain at anchor here two or three days; then in three days (D. V.) we will reach our destined port. I sent Dr. Summers and Eli Chatelain on to Loanda a month ago, to prepare the way for our reDr. Summers this morning, saying that they arrived in good health, Feb. 15th; that he had presented my letters to his excellency the governor of Angola, who assured him that he would gladly have us plant missions at Loanda, Ambriz, ( 60 miles north with a population of 13,000 ,) at Ambrizette ( 100 miles north of Loanda, with a population of 10,000 ). Also at Malange, 300 miles inland, and wherever else we may want to plant missions; and that he would afford us every facility possible.

We planted a mission as we came along at Mayumba, two degrees south of the equator, and stationed there Bros, Willis, Northam, Carl Steckelmann, and Sister Willis and little

The U. S. man-of-war Kearsarge, is in port here, and a flag-ship is expected in a few days. We have not yet heard what the Conference has
done by its final action, particularly in regard to the claims of France and Portugal. The free-trade principle of the International Association would suit us much better than high Portuguese duties; but our mission, for the present, at least, seems to be through the Portuguese provinces to the interior native nations. - ast fields open before us, and invite us to enter them; but the tug of war is to come when we apply our self-supporting principles at the front. If we succeed, as we believe the Lord intends that we shall, then the numintends mat we shall, then the num-
en-and the amount of money required to pay their passage, would stagger the present faith of our most sanguine friends.
$V_{e}$ are well, and happy in Jesus. Iy people have had two men con verted to God since they sailed from New York. One of them,-an educated young German, Carl Steckel-mann,-has become a missionary apprentice, and was stationed with Bro. Fred B. Northam, at Mayumba.
The Lord has given us a promis ng young colored man-Albert Ar thur,-who is now one of our party the only missionary of color among us. He is a native of Africa-train ed in the Wesleyan Mission of Cape Coast-but joined us at Gaboon. I had many offers in Liberia of men
and women; but I replied that effective workers could not be spared from the Liberian work, and that in effective ones would not suit for our new fields at all.

Well, glory to God! Amen. Wh. Taylor,
March 14.-We are all the time being notified of coming troubles and even direful calamities. All were to be down with A frican fever,
and half the children to be dead, by the time the ship should "cross the line." We all crossed in good health the Congo we should be eaten up by the mosquitoes. Our captain asked an American yesterday, from the Kearsarye, if they had suffered much from the mosquitoes while at anchor in this river. "No," said he, "I have not heard the buzz of one since we
came here. I don't think they have yet heard of our arrival." So they pave not found out our missionary party
w. т.

A Thirty Thousand Dollar Job.
The head clerk of a large firm in Charlestown, promised an old customer, one day, half a bale of Russia duck, to be on hand at one o'clock, when the man was to leave was out of duck, and the clerk went orer to Boston to buy some. Not finding a truckman, he hired a man to take it over on his wheelbarrow. Finishing other business, on his return to Charlestown the
clerk found the man not half way over the bridge, sitting on his bar row, half dead with the heat
What was to be done? It was then halfpast twelve, and the goods were promised at one. There was not a moment to lose. In spite of the heat, the dust, and his fine clothes, the young man seized the wheelbarrow and pushed on

Pretty soon a rich merchant, whom the young man knew very well, riding on horseback, overtook him. "What," said he, "M Wilder turned truckman!"
"The goods are promised at one o'clock, and my man has given out; but you see I am determined to be as good as my word.
"Good, good!" said the gentle-
man, and started on.
Calling at the store where the young man was employed, he told his employer what he had seen. "And I want to tell him," said the gentleman, "that when he goes into business for himself, my name is at his service for thirty thousand dollars."
Reaching the store, which he did in time, you may be sure the high price set on his conduct made amend for the heat, anxiety and fatigue of the job.

Keeping his word-you see how important it is regarded. It is one of the best kinds of capital a business man can have. To be worth much to anybody a boy must form character for reliability. He must be depended upon. And you would like to know, perhaps, that this young man became one of the most eminent merchants of his day, and known far and wide, both in Europe and this country. His name was S. V. S. Wilder, the first president of the American Tract Society.-Ex

Transformations of personal char acter, and of entire communities by the power of the gospel, constitute
the everlasting sign of supernatural energy-a sign more convincing and conclusive than the restoration of hearing to the deaf, sight to the blind, or even life to the dead. The rapid opening of doors great and effectual, in the face of many adversaries; the effecting of entrance to the very heart and centre of the pagan, papal and moslem world; the steady, onward movement of a feeble band of mis sionaries, undismayed by the gian sons of Anak, with their formidable fortresses and engines of war-fur nish to a discerning spiritual eye as satisfactory proof that God's Pillar of Cloud and of Fire is moving before His hosts, as when the Red Sea rose in a heap, the Jordan drove back its waters, or the walls of Jericho fell down. In a word, we affirm-and it is the main purpose of missionary history to demonstrate and illustrate -that the results of the labors of the modern missionary era present a problem which cannot be solved umless by admitting the supernatural factor.-Cospel in All Lands.

Mr. Orson P. Arnold, a prominent Mormon at Salt Lake City, after pleading guilty to the indictment charging him with polygamy, de clared to the court his intention to abandon polygamy altogether, and live with his lawful wife only, not neglecting to support his "second family." The court, in consideration of this statement, imposed upon him a fine of only three hundred dollars without imprisonment.

## timprerance,

Wine is a mocker; strong dring is razing
and whosoever is deceived thereby is not
 Ob! thon invisible spirit of nipe, if thon
hast no name to be known by, let us call thee derii.-Shakespear

## Prohibition In The South.

## by the rev. b. f. blley.

In all the different movements inaugurated through the years past to secure temperance the South has largely shared. The temperance organizations, under different names, have never failed of at least partial representation in the Southern States. But the spirit of Prohibition has perhaps taken, of late years, as wide and profound hold upon the people of the states of the South as upon those of any other section of the Union.
The importance of Prohibition in this end of the country is annually becoming more manifest. During the sway of slavery in the South the Negroes were not permitted to indulge in strong drink, and it was rarely that one was
found intoxicated; but since their found intoxicated; but since their
emancipation many of them have become vietims of inebriation; and these coupled with the large mass of drinking whites, have largely swelled the ranks of drunkards. The demoralization and crime consequent upon the greater consumption of liquor have very largely increased our prison population. I somesections pauperism has grown
to proportions hitherto unknown, and crime has become far more rampant. The eyes of our people have naturally turned, therefore, to some means of relief.
years ago it was thought to be sheer folly to undertake to suppress the sale of whisky in an considerable scope of territory.
few feeble voices were meekl few feeble voices were meekly
raised at first for the prohibition of the sale of liquor within a narrow compass surrounding a church or educational institution; but it was ordinarily the case that liquor liad never been sold within the territory thus designated. But, with the years, the determination to suppress the sale of liquor has taken tu itseli greater boldness, and has come into tierce conflict with the traffic of the rum dealer. No sudden upheaval of public sentiment marked the begiuning of the work in our midst.
a quiet simultaneousuess of action, and that without previous concert of arrangement. Exactly similer movernents were taking place in quiet localities in Alabama and North Carolina, and at the same time. Quietly has the work commenced, and quietly has it successfully continued. It firs found expression in the establishment of Prohibition, by legislative enactment, in certain communities where its beneficent results were so obrious as to create a wide-spread desire in adjoining sections to secure the same end. Such was the boldness engendered by achievement in localities, it came to pass that entire counties would move in the matter. Success in this greater movement served, in turn, to arouse other counties to action, and in this way large districts in many of our states are covered by prohibitory laws. The establish
ment of Prohibition in any county as meaning endless duration.
has almost invariably stirred the adjacent counties to action, because the expelled venders would usually take refuge in the adjoining territory, and contribute to its crime and demoralization.
Just in this way the majority of the counties of at least one Southern state are free from liquor. In other states sufficient local Prohibition exists to embrace in the aggregate the larger portions of their territories. Several most favorable indications hare grown
out of the work as it has passed through different stages, one two of which I will mention.
First. There has been an evident increase of public sentiment reformatory work. This shows itself in the numerous petitions which biennially besiege our General Assembly (its sessions being biennial); the increase of Prohibition advocates; the pronounced tone of both the secular and religious press; the ringing reports on temperance in the ecclesiastical gather-
ings of the different denominations ings of the different denominations, livered in advocacy of the cause.
Second. The rapid and thor ough organization of the women of the South against the traffic of liquor, To the influence of the women are the results already sevigorous determination are they addressing themselves to the eradication of this great evil from the South. More than all things else combined this is serving, in this section, to bring the liquor business into disrepute.
It may be added that the number of votes cast in the South for Mr. St. John is by no means an index of the sentiment of the peohibition. Y'arious considerations prompted the Prohibition voters in casting their ballots for others than Mr. St. John. But, in the future, when the issue shall have taken more definite shape, and the mastery, as between Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists, the South will be found no laggard in the great race.-Independent.

## The Eternal Punishment of the Wicked.

 [Read before the Wilmington Preachers'Neeting, by Viunghan Smith, and published
II. Tuis Poxchenelument

Eternal. We propose in the dis cussion, to use the terms, as they may occur, "everlasting," "eternal," interchangeably, "forever and ever"
lit Let us inquire into the meanof this word "eternal," and its syno nyms, -1 "Lasting, or enduring forvere, continuing without end immortal. 2. Perpetual, continuing indefinitely, orduring the presentstate of things." The term then, signifies the longest.possible period of which the subject mentioned in each case is capable. A few passages will illustrate my meaning. "One generation passeth away and another cometh, but the earth abideth forever." If the destruction of the earth as mentioned in the sacred seripture denotes the entire annihilation of its atoms as well as the destruction of its form and structure, then the sense of the term must be limited; but if "the new heaven and the new earth, wheren dwelleth righteousness is meant then the term is to be taken literally

## Then, again, we have "

forever," that is a servant as long as be can be so namely, for life. So "an ordinance forever i. e. through the -i . e. the Mosaic dispensations. - g . e . the have "the everlasting hills and mountains" i. e hills and mountains enduring through the longest period predicable of them, that is while the carth endures.
But if these terms are applied to the continuance of things in a future state, they are to be used, unquestionably, to denote absolute eternity, for
with respect to those things, such a duration is possible. According, therefore to the principles of correct fixed according to the nature of the subjects of which they are predicated. And as our object is not to establish a theory; but to discover truth, it is proposed on these principles to e
hibit their meaning. There is phrase translated "forever and eve which is used in New Testament. Eightecn times, in fiften of these instances, it is applied to the continuance of the glory, perfections, government and prases of God. In one in-
stance(Rev. xxii. 5) it is said of the righteous, "they shall reign "forever and ever." In one of the remaining two it is said of those who worship the beast and his image that the smoke of their torments ascendeth up "forever and ever." In tiee re maining instance(Rev. xx. 10) it is
said "The Devil who deceived them was cast into a lake of fire and brimstone where the beast and the false prophet shall be tormented "forever and ever." Thus then the phrase is
used 16 times to deno nity. Can it be believed that an honest writer would use it in its
most extensive sense when applying it to the being and perfections of God, and the reward of the righteous; but when He speaks of the punishment limitewicked use the same term in limited sense? Especially, as there are so many words which express
limited duration equally well as "forever and ever." Let us take in-
to the account also that there is equal capacity for the wicked to suffer "forever and ever," as there is for the
righteous to enjoy "forever The term, therefore, we think, is as correctly predicable of the punishment of the wicked, as it is to the rewards of the holy.
3rd. It is often asked by those who object to the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the wicked why (in Matt. xxv. 46) "these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the
righteous into lite eternal)" different words "everlasting" and "eternal" are used and they conclude as they differ in sound, so they must differ in sense. But, as the learned tell us, in the original Greek the words alluded to are precisely the same in sound and sense. When therefore the bliss of the righteous terminates, so also wicked.
Having thus tried to present the Bible acceptation of "eternal" and its synonyms, we purpose now to present some Bible inferences, to establish our proposition.
1 The Bible evidently requires of man, since the fall, some qualifcation, beyond chat he possesses by nature lefore he can enjoy the cternal happincss of the future slate. Hence the Saviour said, "Ex-
cept a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." "Marvel not that I say unto thee ye must be born again." He that believeth not the Son shall not see life but the wrath of God abideth on hịm. Holiness without which no man shall see
the Lord." In view of these, and many other similar passages, it may
tion of him who does not believe on the Son of God, who is not in posof the new birth, who is not in pos session of that holiness of which the apostle speaks? and if this life alone be the season of probation, and
the unbeliever placed, forever beyond the possibility of attaining that ho liness without which no man can see the Lord, what to eve:y candid mind must be the result in that world where moral character, good or
becomes permanent and fixed?

That, though it be truc, that Jesus "by the grace" of God tasted death for ciery man," il is equaly true that benefts arc only conferred on certain con ditions; and therefore, if the sinner ditions; and therefore, if the sinner
without Christ, is obnoxious to the without Christ, is obnoxious to the
penalty of the law of God; and if to derive any benefit from the atonc ment, faith in it, is required of them; in what does his condition in the eternal world differ, when found in unbelief in a future state, from that
in which he would have been placed had Christ never died to save him? 3. The eternal punishment of the furthcr confirnod by the fact that in the present life alone is man a probationcr, and consequently, the only scason when
meetness for heaven can be acquired. The Bible everywhere, urges immediate acceptance of the conditions salvation; and nowhere holds ions for salvation are neglected in the present, that they may be secured in the future state. Take the following as examples of the teaching o Divine authority on this point: "I
the tree fall toward the south, in the place where the tree falleth there it shall he." Ecc. xi. 3. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, no device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom
in the grave wlither thou gocst." EcC. ix. 10. "Now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation To-day, if you will hear his iii 7 . "The night cometh wherein no man can work." John ix. 17. So
also when speaking of man's character after the final judgment: "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still ; he that is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still, and he that is holy, let him be holy still." Rev. xxii. 11 . the fixedness of moral character in the eternal state, but explicitly teaches that eternal punishment is not cter nal annziziation. For according to ishment, the idea of "pain" and "sufishment, the idea of "pain" and "suf-
fering" constitues the strength of its meaning; but annihilation is the re duction of an entity to non-entity Can non-entity possess moral quali ties? Can a nothing be unjust, filthy in the future world in a state of eter nal moral fixedness. Now, all change or moral character necessary to secure from legal penalty, and immunity through the means provided by the gospel. But we learn nothing in the Bible that any of those means are
found or offered in the eternal No Saviour to atone, no Holy Spiri to convince, convert, or sanctify, and the endless wail of the sinner in hell summer is ended, and I passed, the summer is ended, and I am not saved!" And, if, as the Bible seems to teach, these influences are necessary to sal vation, and that they are only employed during the present life does not the conclusion appear irre sistable, that the wicked must suffer

The and ever?
The following passages appear to me, still further to confirm the shall blaspheme against the Holy
in danger of "eternlasphemy against Matt. iii. 2 . the Holy Ghost whosoever speaketh unto men, but whors it shall against the Holy Ghorl shall not be forgiven in this "work, or . Mii . 31 What, then, is the condition of him who suffers "eternal damnation?" who is without forgiveness in this orld or the next? Is it that he shall die in God's favor and go to heaven? Does to "have forgiveness nevcr mean to be admitted pure, holy and happy the presence of God, and there well eternally? Or is it not the lain and unforced meaning of these passages, that those who sin against the Holy Ghost suffer "eternal pun. ishment?"

## It was said by the Saviour,

 Woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed; good were it or that man had he never been born" Now, if Judas should be miserable through any limited duration, howver long, and then be happy through the eternity beyond, the assertion of Jesus would not be true, for, it would not be better not to have been born, than to be eternally happy.
## Allow me now, to notice now

 what may be considered, perhaps, two of the most plausible objections brought against the doctrine under consideration.1. It is said a finitc being cannot ion is assented thment. The objecneed not be admitted, ihat therefore, that such a being cannot suffer eternally. For from the incapacity to raised, that therefore, he must suffer eternally. The demerit of sin is intnite. For men's obligations to God

The Faithful Saying.
Lesson for may $\overline{24,1885} .-1$ Timothy.$~$
$1: 15-20 ; 2: 16$.
BY REV. W. O. HOLWAY, C. S. x
[Adapted from Zion's Herald.]
Golde: TExT: "This is a faithful saying,
and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ,
Jesus came into the world to save sinnes, (1 Tim. 1: 15).

1. A faithrel saming(I5-17).
"Faithful is the saying." At this period in the history of the church certain "sayings," embodying funda mental doctrines, were so current that they might be regarded as the axioms of Christian faith. In these axioms, or watchwords, Ellicott finds "the germs of the great creeds Worthy of all accoptation-worthy of being received and acted upon by all men in all ages. Christ Jesus-"Christ," as promised; 'Jesus,' as manifested (Bengel). Came into the world-an ex plicit testimony to His pre-existence. To save sinners-hence His name "Jesus," for "He shall save." Since all have sinned, He came to save all To cvery son of Adam these words are of supreme importance. Of whom I am chief.-There was no sham humility in this statement. He uses others equally as strong elsewhere
(1 Cor. $12: 9 ;$ Eph. 3:8). Paul never forgot that he had been Saul the persecutor. Says Whedon: "Though that same Saul; he is the man who sinned. Even though saved, he is forever a saved sinner." It should be noticed, too, that with every ad-
vance in true holiness comes a sharpened sensitiveness to the guilt of sin. The elder Alexander, after teaching theology forty years sum
med up all his theology and his per sonal convictions in the single sen tence upon which we are commenting. 16. Howbeit-nevertheless. For this eminence in sin led to the display of God's merey toward me as a pre eminent example and encouragement repenting sinners in all times; such as $I$ can be saved, who need despair? That in me first,-R. V., "that in me as chief." Jesus Christ migh show forth all [R. V., "his"] long suffer-
ing-"in me as a most signal, illus-ing-"in me as a most signal, illus-
trious example, Christ might show forth all His long suffering-the whole of it-making a richer display than could be possible towards a sin ner of less guilt" (Cowles). A put -R. V., "of them;" for the benefit of them. Should hereafter believe on him to life everlasting $(\mathrm{R}$. eternal life")-those who should rely on Him as the foundation of their hope of heaven. King of ages,"or "cons," as the Greel reads; ages without beginning or end; a ceaseless succession. Immor no change or decay; imperishable. nuisiblc-to mortal eye, spiritua Id therefore incapable of being seen Tim. 6: 16, Heb. 1I: 2"). The on! wis sole, supreme God, without p
rival - Be honor and glory.-Paul's heart overflows, at the remembrance of whe tion of praise to lim who had made tion of at he is. How many such ascrip him wh at he is. He heard swelling the tions wi 11 get be heard dondegy that will rise from before the Tbrone! Forever and ever"to the age $s$ of the ages," literally; to endless age : Amen-or" "so be it!" In the earl $y$ church, according to Jerome, the united "amens" of the worshippers: voice of thum
the close of a prayer the fall of water or the
2. This charge-the loving cou sel, or command, of a spiritual father Son Timothy.-R. V., "my clild Tim othy." Timothy was Paul's 'dear son in the faith, and had always shown him a reverent docility and filial affection. According to the prophecies which went before on thec-either at his conversion, or ordination, or both On such occasions the "prophets" present frequently received intima tions and uttered predictions. We may judge, from the context, that Timothy had been supernaturally designated, at the opening of his career, as a true knight of the cross That thou by then-tbat thou, re-
membering these prophecies, and membering these prophecies, and
not forgetting the obligations which they involved. Mightest var a good warfarc.-R. V., "mayest war the good warfare", mayest fight the good fight of faith, with foes without and foes within; "the campaign of truth a-
gainst falsehood, of good agafnst gainst falseh
evil" (Scbaff)
"He "wars a good warfare" who is engaged in a righteous cause; who is faithful to his commander and his post; who is unslumbering in ob nd forions of the enemy and fearless in courage in meeting
then ; who never forsakes his stanthem; who never forsakes his stan-
dard, and who continues thus faith ul till the period of his enlistmen has expired, or till death. Susch a soldier the Christian ministershould be (Barnes).
3. Holding faith and a good con-sciencc.-Both must be equally heldthe "faith" by the exercise of which past guilt is pardoned, and the "good conscience, which is sensitive to the
approach of fresh guilt and warns against it. Paul preserved his orn of offence toward God and man." Which-referring to the "good conscience." Sorac having put aurag.-R V., "some having thrust from them." R. V. "made shipwreck coneerning the faith." Bengel compares "faith" with "a very precious liquor," and "a good conscience" with "the clean, pure glass that contains it;" but the figure is evidently a nautical one"faith" the ship in which the soul is watchful look-out on the bow or a loft; or the latter may be likened to the anchor(Brown), or to the cargo or ballast(Ellicott). The idea is, that any one who thrusts aside the warn ings of conscience will soon find his faith in Christ utterly wrecked and ost.

Of whom is Hymeneus and Alex ander-the former supposed to be the false teacher whose heresy concerning ready") is alluded to in 2 Tim. 2:17 and the latter is identified, presuma bly, with "the coppersmith" of that name who did Paul "much evil" (2
Tim. 4:14, 15). Whom I have deliv ered unto Sutan.-R. V. omits "have." These two men must have violated and then become so pernicious in falseness that Paul solemnly excom municated them from the church
and thereby surrendered them to the power of Satan. That they may learn might be taught not to blaspheme;' that they might learn by chastise ment-by bodily disease, or the tor tures of conscience-not to dishonor Ciod by breaking His law (see Rom. phemed among the Gentiles through you"). This excommunication was designed to be remedial.
"That the infliction of bodily dis ease sometimes was permitted to Satan, we have the authority not only of the Jewish Scriptures and Jewish belief, as in the case of Job, but of St Paul, who calls his "thorn in the
flesh, "the messenger of Satan to
buffet him"( 2 Cor. 12: 7), and of our Lord himself(Luke 18:16), "This voman whom Satan hath bound, 1 these eighteen years"(Cook)

1. I exhort, therefore -To act well bis part as a knight of the cross, a defender of the faith, in the "good warfare" alluded to, Paul gives Tim-
otby specific directions. That, first of all.-R. V., "first of all, that," etc. This was his first exhortation. Sup plications, praycrs, intercessions, and ings")-special petitions, general petitions, petitions for others, mingled with prate: Be made for all men-
"The worst of men; the careless, the worldly, the vile, our enemies, the despised, the beathen, all nations and peoples. He who prays only for bimself and those near him has miss ed the large and broad nature CZristianity
2. For Kingz-because the desposice power which they exercised in thase days had much to do with the wesl or woe of their people; $;$ and, also, be-
cause the Christian Church is to set the example in respect and loyalty to the powers that be. All that are in authority.-R.
high place." Christians should no forget to pray for the hewlth and pros perity of those holding office, and es pecially that rulers may rule in the
fear ffod. That we may lead a tranquil and pcaceful lifo;" undisturbed by wars or oppressive exactions. In all godlivess and honesty.(R. V., "gravity" -in the performance of all the du
ties of piety towardilgod and of pro priety or decorum toward men
"Josephus especially mentions how a refiscal on the part of the Jews to pray for Roman ragistratcs led the great war with the empire, which
ended in their destruction as a separate nation (only four or five years at most from the time of writing this their rulers; and no Christian was implicated in that fatal rebellion(Ellicott).'
3. For-omitted in R. V. This is good and acceptabls.-This praying pleasing to God. He approves such prayers. In the sight of God our Savso applied to the Father in the first verse of this Epistie. We are pron to forget, in our tendency, mentally to individualize the Trinity, and associate our salvation only with the Son, that the father, no less than the
Son, was concerned in the plan and Son, was concerned in the plan and all men to be saved.-R. V., "who willeth that all men should be saved," He has manifested that gracious will in the costly provisions He has made or the redemption of all. If men are not saved, then, it is not His fault.
To come to the hnowledge of the truth experimental knowledge of the veriies of the Gospel-"the truth as it in Jesus.'
br-introducing the reason why God is pleased that all men should be prayed for. There is one all, and one Mediator for all; therefore our sympathy should embrace all, and we should pray the Father that He would have mercy upon all
men. One mediator-"one go-between" Alford); through whom prayers aswhom barmony between God and man is restored, man being reconciled to God. This mediatorial necessity was foreshadowed in, for example, the intercession of Moses for Israel(Num, 14. and Deut. 9), and of Job for his friends(Job 42:10) -"the mediation being prescribed by God, mediation being prescribed by God,
while declaring His purpose of for-

Jesug - R. V., "himself man, Christ
Jesus." He could not become meditor without Alford: "The apostle is here setting forth the nature ofChrist's mediation only as regards its unity and universality for mankind. And for this latter reason he calls Him here by this name man, that He gathered up all our human nature into Himself, becoming its second Head." Who gave himself a ransom for all-who voluntarily paid the price for the re-
demption of all men from the cap demption of all men from the capperson, by His vicarious obedience and death-"a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world." To be testified in due time.-
R. V., "the testimony to be borne "in the fulness of time" by Christ him self in His life and death; and in all subsequent time of the Gospel dispensation by preaching the glad tidings to every creature.
"The centre of Christian divinity is not in God nor in man, but in the schools rises in serene and untroubled majesty the radiant form the Son of God, the embodiment and reconciliation of divinity
and humanity(Prof. H. B. Smith)."

Tine western christian adyo Te has collected nearly forty tes-
imonies from responsible repre entative people of various chur ches, societies and politics, in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, respecting the physical, mental and moral ef fects of the Skating Rink. The unanimous and emphatic affirmation is that the Rink is demoraliz quete as a specimen the remarks of E. S. Elder, M. D., Seereth: "My observation" he of Heal that the skating-rink demoralizes business by absorbing the thoughts women, when the loss of sleen and severe muscular oxercise $p$ and them for wort. I have personal knowledge of sereral cases of fracture of bones and resulting deform ities, concussion of the brain and spine, and nervous and muscular prostration, following the severe continuously, and the dissipation resulting is certainly not conduc-
tive to health. The influence of the rink upon the morals and re ligious character of the neighbor-
hood is ceriainly unfavorable hood is certainly unfavorable classes of people, the want of mora restrictions, and other unavoidable features of the rink, are certainly pernicious. The details of elopements, escapades, flagrantes depapers in connection with the rink, are ample proof of the ten dency.

The Revised OLd Testament.
What is, perhaps, the must teresting and important event the day in the world of literature version of the Old Testament in London on the 19th and in New York on the 21 st of the present month. The revision is the work a committee of English and American Protestant scholars-the same committee that gave us the new version of the New Testament four years ago.

These revisions of a book parts of which are the most ancient writings on the earth, and the most recent of which are 1,800 years old may be called, editions But how immensely do they differ from the new editions of any othe book! It is held a signal proof of
the value and popularity of a book

20,000 copics. When the re vised version of the New Testament was made four years ago, 1,000 000 Oxford copies were ordered in advance, and the sales in London reached $2,000,000$ copies in five
days. In this country 500,000 days. In this country 500,000 copies were sold before the close of the year, and it is estimated that the total sales in England and the
United States in 1881 reached 3 , United States in 1881 reached .3 ,
000,000 copies-and there has 000,000 copies-and there has been a steady sale of the book ever since. The revised verson of the Old Testament will not, it is thought, meet with so rapid a cir culation; nevertheless, 500,000 copies will prabably be sold this year, and the sale go on steadily year after year for a century to come, or until a still newer version There was never a time when more books were written and more lectures and essays spoken against it than now; and the answer to all these myriad assaults is that there was never a time when more copies of it were printed and read than now. Other books go out of print and are forgotten, but the by the remains in print forever. By the has been not only disproved ic has been not only disproved and worst of all made ridiculou; Worst of all, made ridiculous; yet the year, and every hour of day of the year, and every hour of the day and every minute of the hour round the world, in a perpetua worship of which it is the guide and instructor. Almost every chapter f it is a rebuke of human
pride and a warning against human ranity. No book pitilessly makes light of human
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## Senerd in tion por

This paper and a Waterbury Watch for \$3.75.
The paper free for six months to any one sending five dollars and the names of five new subscribers.

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

Parties desiringcopies of the Minutes can secure them at this office Price 15 cents.

Copies of Discipline for sale at this office. Price including postage 30

Premier.--Smith's Bible Diction ary bound in cloth free to any one ending the name of ten new sub scribers and ten dollars. We will at-
so send it on receipt of price. Cloth, 82.00, Sheep, $\$ 3.00$, Half morocco gilt top, 83.50 .

Conimerrioss.-In our last issue, the allusion to our bereaved brother Thompson should have read "ou revered and
At the end of our editorial on Bible Interpretation, instead of "bymbolic notes," it should have been, "symbol ic vaters fall on us, as they did.'
The last words in third column page four, should be "holy uses."
The date for Dover District Preach ers Association is one woek later than that given in the Programme las week. This is not the mistake of our ofice. Bro. Ayers' note came too late to change the notice already in type. Brethren will notice Bro. Col lins will have conveyances to meet the train at Linkwood station on the Seaford and Cambridge railroad.
The Easton District brethren also meet next week in Chestertown, Md. As far as possible let every brother attend these meetings. "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Live best methods of church work to be ascertained, by matual conference, thy and cooperation strengthened

## PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885.

The Meeting at Princess Anne was most interesting and profitable. Wo shall give further notes when we receive the secretary's report, only premising that the brethren very heartily adopted highly commenda tory resolutions in reference to the Peninsula Mchodist and assured its editor of their practical interest in its extended.circulation.

Care of Converts.-Every lover of Christ, can but rejoice in the intelligence that comes from almost every part of our field, of so many precious souls being hopefully coiverted; and yet, is there not reason that we "rejoice with trembling." So grave are the responsibilities thereby devolved upon the church, pastors and mem and so great he wisdom, devotio these "babes in Christ," we may well inquire, "Who is sufficient for these things?"
The Minutes report four thousand and eight hundred and seventy six probationers on the roll, at th last session of the Wilmington An ly thirty six to each charge. From the same authority we learn the total number of full members, as roported ond eight hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty
seven, with thirty five hundred and eventy eight probationers; and yet, the total number of full meinbers re prited last spring is four hundred and twenty four less than what was reported the year previous.
These are certainly startling fig. ares. With thirty five hundred and seventy eight probationers at the be ginning of the year, and only fou hundred and fifty nine deaths dur ing the year, to report a decrease in ull members of four hundred and wenty four at the end of the year, is fact calling for explanation. Afte due allowance for removals, what ba become of the rest? Are they included in the forty eight hundred and sev enty six reported on the probation ers' list last spring? If so, there something wrong. The probation ers of 1884 ought to count in the membership of 1885 is four het the nembership of 1885 is four hundred and twenty four less than that of
1884. We hope some satisfactory olution of this problem can be given Has there been an Hegira of our members, or has the pruning knife been o severely applied that a fair proporton of hese new branches bas bee rquiied to replace those sent of? I a glorious work to make recruits soldiers
correspondent of Zion's Herald Aays: "The vigorous church at North Dighton, Mass., owing largely to the faithful labors of its former pastor G. H. Bates, is practically out of debt, and all departments of church work are flourishing. The Sunday-school has recently been formally organized into a missionary society, one
feature of which is the naming of each of the the twenty-one classes after some mission field, or some well-known missionary of the church. This church is favored with a strong torce of zealous workers." We feel genuine pleasure in reading the above report of the prosperity of our former charge. Would it not be well to adopt some such plan for our schools generally, and interfields.

Bishop Tayloh's short route to heavex-"Bishon Taylor, the Paul ine Miesionary, who is to establish a line of stations across Africa, without missionary treasury to back him,
death even, for himself or his band of men, women, and children. Of a young woman who has become very ill in Africa from the return o an old complaint, he writes:
'She is a grand young lady and will do well in Africa, if the Lord will, or better in Heaven.
The West Coast is a very short oute to Heaven for the weakly, and babies ; but is that what the Bishop is looking for?"
Our brother of the Independent misapprehends our "Pauline" Bishop, as do many others. He is not "looking for" this, for himself or for others,only contemplating an alternative that wise men will not fail to consider whether in salubrious or in salubrious climes.

The Delaware Conference, M. F Church, will meet in Salisbury, Md., Thursday the 28th of May, 1885, and will be presided over by Bishop Fos ter. The entire Peninsula, part Pennsylvania and part of New Jer sey are embraced in this Conferen
and between 75 and 80 ministers.

Our friends on the Peninsula who wish a reliable man to handle their ruit and produce in Philadelphia, his season will do well to try our friend, J. T. Kenney, 318 North Front St. He has had long experince in the business, and his reputation for honesty and integrity
first class. See ad. in another umn

Rev. W. L. S. Murray in accord ance with the resolution adopted a the Educational Convention at Dovrequesting the pastors to tak ion by the first of July, took his last tion by the first of July, took his las
Sabbath, presehed on Christian eduSabbath, preached on Christian edu-
cation, and passed the basket and received $\$ 30$, fourteen dollans above th apportionment.

- In reference to the allegations of the Roman Catholic Mirror, Bro. Cornelius of the Baltinore Methodist ays,-
The quotation which the Mirror made from the Nashville American assigning to different churches col usion in this abominable whiskey business affirms that there are fifteen Methodists in Nashyille connected with it. We wrote to Dr. O. P tengerald, one of the oldest citizens Tennessee, and for many years connected with public life, and
at the head of the publishing deat the head of the publishing de South, from its organization. The following is his reply

> ASIVILLLE, TEN May 4th, 1885

Dear Brother Cornelius
I am unable to state positively whether the statement is correct tha there are fifteen Methodists engaged in the retail liquor traffic in Nash ville; but I do not believe there is a ingle one. The Methodists in Nash ille and in all Tennessee are leading in the temperance reform, and the cause is making rapid progress. I am gathering facts for use in this connection. and will be heard from before long. This much is certainly rue: Where Methodism is strong he temperance sentiment is strong.

Your brother in Christ,
o. P. Fitzgerai.d.'"

The District Stewards of East on District will meet at the M. E. hurch in Smyrna, on the 2nd da f June 1885, at ll o'clock a m All the District Stewards are request ed to come, and decide the questio of purchasing a District parsonage.

Bretaren : All who possibly can come on Tuesday the 26th, please do so. If any cannot come until Weddesday, please notify me, otherwise der will be no conveyance at linkwood except the regular mail cariage.
Have plenty of homes for forty
brethren. Would be glad to see brethren in sufficient numbers to fil the bomes.

## Vaughan s. Collins.

Children's Day and Conference
The brethren of the Conference have already been notified that the Trustees of the Conference Academy desire them to take their regular Ed ucational collection before the first of July, and forward the same at once to Wharton Legacy.
In order to reply to inquiries coming to me as to whether this collection may be taken on Children's Day, and to help the brethren, I quote paragraph 262, sec. 7 of the New Disci pline. "In case it be deemed advisable to take the Public Educational Collection on Children's Day, all contributions of the day, unless otherwise designated by the donors shall be e qually divided between the two ob jects"--that is between Conference Academy, and the Parent Board at New York. By this method more can be secured for our cause at many places than by a collection on any other day. Let every one do his best.
T. E. Martindale.

## A Silver Wedding.

At Chestertown, on Saturday the 16th inst., Dr. J. A. Perkins and his wife, Mollie E. Blackinston Perkins, celebrated their silver wedding. The occasion offered an opportunity to a host of friends to tender their congratulations to the happy husband and wife, and also to the eight sons and the daughter Ethel, all of whom were present.
The Doctor has long been a devot ed member of the church, and for nearly thirty years a licensed Local Preacher. His pure, consistent life his loyal allegiance to the church of his early choice. His truly catholic spirit has given him the esteem and confidence of all who bave had the pleasure of his acquaintance. A beautiful service, reciting the happy nuptials of twenty five years ago,
read by N. M. Browne, followed by a most appropriate and fervent prayer offered by Rev. J. D. Komp, his pastor, most fittingly served the occasion. Numerous valuable tokens riendship were presented; and all of a character to be used, and
preserved as souvenirs of this happy event. With the continued care of a kind Providence, the outlook is highly probable that they may have the pleasure of celebrating their golden medaing for which happy event
many earnest desires were expressed.

## Programme <br> or the enston district preachers' Associa-oi-chestratow, y

B. 15 p. m. - Sermon, H. S. T nate, Alfred Smith $830 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. , Devotion.
9a.m., Address of Weicome
9.20 an. Hald well, D. D.

Why? A. S. Mowbray.
10 a m., "Ought a Minister to leave his
regular appointment to preach funeral of a
sion by L. P. Corkran, G W. Townsend, R
K. Stephenson and others.
y a. m., Can he Pastors generally carDiscipline?" Discussion by T. L. 52 of the J. E. Kidney, J. O. Sypherd. H. S. Thomp , Alfred Smitb and Newton McQuay. 2 pm , "Derotions.
$2.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$, ' Is it practicable for the Wit mington Conferchissionary Cause?' Discos Million for the Ni, Alfred Smith, I. D. John sion John Fidey and others.
son, J. E. Kidney and others.
3. 30 p m . Essay - "What are the Standards of Methodism referred to in Paragraph 71, Section 1, and Paragraph D. Discas Discipline $\quad$ VanBurkalow and John B sed by J
Quigg.
m., Essny - The Reliability of Modrn Faith Cures." Adam Stengle. Discuss ed by W. J. O Neil J. B. Quigg.
Wednesday, May 27 th 8. a m., Derotions.
8.30 a. m. - - What can we do to Sustain or Conference Board of Missions, and bild up our waste places?"-Discussed by G. W. Townsend, T. L. Tomkinson, T. R reamer, John France and W. E. Tomkin 9.30 a. m. Essny-
J. T. VanBurkalow. 10 a m , Shall we have District Temperance Convention according to the Reso ation of our Annual Confence? -Discuss diance and John VanBur
10.45 a. m -"Did the Book Cormmittee do right in refusing to provide for paying the Salary Bisho A. Orpi S. Wa and W. J. O'Neill.

## nd W. J. O Neill.

m.-"Is the Chird Party Necessa to the Success of National Prohibition?" iscussion by W. J. O Neill, A Stengle, C. Tomkinson, O. S Waiton, J. P. Sypherd
ad A. S. Mowbray. 3.30 p. m, Essay-

## e,"--J. T. Burkalow

, 30 p. ... Miscella 0 Bus Business
p. m., Prayer and Experience Meeting

者 cordially invited to be present.
uested to take seats with us and participate

## Whilnington 辰ouference NEWS.

WILMIGGTON DISTRICT -Rev. Charles Hill, P. E.. Wilmington, Del. The pastor at ML. Salem church Wilmington, has received 8 persons by certificate anci 2 on prohation since Conference. One a young man was converted at bome and the other, a married man, profussed conversion last Sunday morning at an early prayer meeting, conducted a half hour before the classes meet. Th indications here point to a prosper EASTOLD DISTRICT-REv. J. H The uew il E. Churchat Cordora will be dedicated Sunday, May 2th. Preaching at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. by the Rev. W. M. Frysinger, of Baltimure Other prominent ministers will take part in the dedicatory services. The public are cordially invited.-Faston Gaztte Programme.

SALISBC'KY DISTRICT.—Rev.J. A. B. Wileon, P. E., Princess Anne, Md. correspondent from Laurel, Del., writes: The pastor of the M. E. Church here preached last Sunday morning, a very forcible sermon on
the call of Abraham, and the object of his call. The Little and Broad Creek Bible societies held a union meeting in the evening, The large audience was addressed by the Rev. H. C. Cushing, pastor of the M. P. Church, after which a collection for the Bible cause was taken, and delegates elected to attend the annual mecting of the Sussex County Bible Society to beld at South Milford May 2 Sth.
member from ing condition. Steps are being taken to add several feet to Quindocqua church, to make room for the large congregations.
At St. Peter's also the attendance is large, and at both appointments the Sabbath schools are very flourishing. Our parsonage has recently been repaired and refurnished for the benefit of our new pastor, Rev. Benj. C. Warren. Believing thoroughly in the scriptural teaching that "it is not good tor man to be alone," he surprised the circuit by leaving home last week with the expressed purpose of getting married. On his return with his young bride, saturday evengrand roception at the parsonage. About one handred ladies and gentlemen assembed, and all did justice to the abundant refreshments which the friends had provided The brethren and friends are determined that the cause of Christianity.
languieh on this circuit.
Stockton charge, S. N. Pilchard, pastor, writes: We have been very kindly received by the people of Stockton Circuit. A new church at erection, and will probably be ready for dedication in the summer. A festival recently held, placed $\$ 150$ in the treasury. Our congregations are large, and the outlook favorable for a large harvest.

The Mathodist Protestant reviews the temperance situation hopefully. It rejoices over what has been accomplished in Maryland by local option and claims that national prohibition
is only an extension of local option is only an extension of local option
prohibition. It endorses both the unpartisan character of the resolutions in the State Alliance, and the onganization of the Prohibition party immediately thereafter.
"Prohibition" it says, "must come
made to feel its power at the polls. Christian men and humanitnrians must be temperance men first, and politicians afterwards. Prohibition ot the manufacture, and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes, is a certain futurity and a foregone conclusion It will cost a great struggle, but there is virtue and manhood enough in the land to a
more Methodist.

We gave, not long ago, some statis tics regarding religious accommoda tions in London. Similar statistics are now published by the Rev. Wm. Hewgill, regarding the County o Lancashire, which includes the large cities of Liverpool and Manchester There is a total of church sittings fo 42.5 of the whole population, an in crease of 2.5 per cent. since 1851. Of these sittings 40.1 per cent. belong to the Church of England and 59.9 to the Free Churches. Since 1851 the increase of accommodations in the Established Church is 51.4 pe cent., while the increase in all denominations together is 83.1 per cent. The greatest increase has been in Roman Catholic Churchies, viz,
141.1 per cent. This is explained by 141.1 per cent. This is explained by
the large immigration from Ireland to the manufacturing districts. The next largest percentage of increase is that of the Baptists-viz., 117.1. The Methodists follow, with 100.3 , and the Congregationalists report 79.3 It will be seen that the Free Church tablishment.-Independent.

Years ago a young man named $W$ F. Stewart was appointed a cade from Ohio to the West Point United States Military Academy. Reporting for examination, he was found "deffcient" physically to the extent of a bit of an inch in statue. The place thus made vacant was filled by the appointment of "Hiram Ulysses Grant," who, when a boy bad groomed many a Methodist itinerant's horse whose master was guest in his father's home. The two boys continue to live. One is Rev. W. F. Stewart, a member of Rock River Conference, and the other is the retired general of the armies of the United States. This change in life plans is related with gusto by Rev. Dr. E. M. Boring, of this city, who knew the two boys concerned when they were lads, and who survives to enjoy the personal friendship of both in the evening
their lives.-N. Western Advocale.

Wholesome Law Sustaned.The supreme Court of the United decision in regard to polygamy. The case before the court was that of Rudger Clawson, who had been indicted, tried, and convicted in the
District Court of U tah, on the charge of polygamy, and sentenced to pay a fine of eight hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for four years. The Supreme Court of Utah affirmed the
judgment of the court below; and then the case was carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the
United States, and by this court the judgment has been again affirmed.

## personal.

Harry A. Garfield, son of the laie President, has accepted a position as teacher in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H .

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, has reigned of years-longer than any other living sovereign. He was but six years old when called to the throne.
Dr. Abel Stevens, the historian of Methodism, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday at Geneva, where he has been engaged in literary labors for much of the time during the bors for much
last 13 years.

Mr. William Andrew, of Concord, aroline county, who died recently oined the M. E. Church in 181 His membership lasted 67 years.
The Somersed Herall facetiously in forms its readers that the pastor of our church in Princess Anne, is ab sent on the interesting and important errand of securing "a rib" for bimself. It is confidently expected his "heart affection" will rather increase than diminish his efficiency as pastor. If not premature, the $\mathrm{Pe}_{\mathrm{E}}$ ninsula Methodist desires to ex tend congratulations
One hundred Chinese young men, partly educated in the United States, but recently recalled, are now at work in China. As they are in government employ they have to be most careful about offending native religious prejudices, but it is hoped hat they will be able to gather many children into Sundayschools in the future. They are most anxious for all kinds of Christian and religious aid; and one of then, Quong King Yung, makes a special request, through the Foreign Sunday-school Association, for sermons and Bible commentaries.Pittsburg Christian Ad-

## .

It will be the occasion of fresh, in ternational and even more exalted honor to the noble statesman now a the head of the English government, if, while preserving the integrity of his country, he saves this age from witnessing another terrible war, in which tens of thousands of human lives must be sacrificed, and million of indebtedness entailed. Especially will he make a new era in internat ional strifes, if two first-class counries can be induced to submit to ar bitration so serious a difference as the one now dividing the courts o
St. James and the Czar.-Zion' Herald.

## ITEMS

The Legislature to be chosen next fall will be the most important for some years. It will have to elect a Governor to succeed Gov. Lloyd, who is acting Governor in the place o Gov. McLane resigned; by virtue of his position as President of the Senate. There are also, a United States Sen ator to be chosen, to succeed Senator Gorman ; a State Treasurer, and Po lice Commissioner for Baltimore. Somerset Herald.
Sacramento, Cal., has been selected as the seat of a great Roman Catholic cathedral for the Pacific coast. A lot has been chosen for $\$ 30,000$. John W. Mackey gives 8100,000 for the building fund.

President W. C. Bass, of the Wes leyan Female College, Macon Ga., has offered a free scholarship to th girl standing highest in the Macon public school.
At a meeting of the veterans of the
Army of the Potomac, in l3altimore, recently, the Robt. E. Lee camp of Confederate veterans was invited ceived with cheers, which were an swered by the old-time "rebel yell; General Grant was unanimously elected President of the Associaion.
The Treasury count shows only two cents missing from a five dollar package of pennies in the cash room. This does not look as if the affairs of the treasury had been in the hands of "rascals," who for that reason need
to be "turned out" that honest men might take their places.
The Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies at Bethlehem, Pa., was founded in 1749 and reorganized in 1785 . The centenary of the latter

Premium.-Wood's Penograph and year's subscription to the PeminsuA Methodist for two dollars and fifty cents. The penograph will be sent free to any sending the names of ten new subscribers and ten dolars.
The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville bas an en dowment of over two hundred thousand dollars, and real estate of the value of one hundred thousand.
The late C. B. Erwin, of New Britain, Conn., left, among other charitable bequests, 830,000 to Ma rietta College, 825,000 to Olivet Col lege, $\$ 7,500$ to Drury College, $\$ 5,000$ to Doane College, besides large a mounts to the College and Education Society, Hampton Normal Instit
Since the birth of the first Prince
of Wales in 1284, more than six centuries $a_{0} 0$, the title has been borne by seventeen persons; but the present possessor of it is the only one who has lived
majority.
The Washington Monument, 555 feet high, is said to be the tallest shaft ever erected. It is forty-four feet higher than the dome of St.
Peter's in Rome, and sixty-nine feet higher than the Pyramid Cheops.
The Mcall mission has established more than a score of auxiliaries in the United States, during the last two years, and about 850.000 annual. is contributed here toward the support of 94 unsectarian, but thor-
oughly evangelical misssion-stations

## in France

Through the labors of two misionaries, Messrs. Geddes and Inglis, he entire population of Aneiytum, 3,500 in number, have in fifteen years been won to Christ. Every home has a family altar; 150 preachers and teachers have been sent out as missionaries to other islands; total of $\$ 7,000$ has been given for printing a vernacular Bible, and 81,000 has been given this year for the support of the gospel.
The appointment of an educated and accomplished colored man of the highest character, to the impor tant position of Minister to Hayti, ministration. It reflects credit upon President Cleveland's good sense, and evinces a commendable dispos.tion on his part to treat the black man exactly like the white man. Dr.
Thompson is a gentleman of high standing, who has received a liberal education, and appears to be well gualified in every respect for the place he is to fill. Such a selection affords proof of a two-fold advance
on the part of the once down-trodden race that can present such a candidate, and the party who can measure up to the demands of the hour, in this regard.-The world moves! Buf falo Christian Aldvocale.
Preminin. - Webster's Practical Dictionary free to any one sending The Pexinsula Methodist one year and Webster's Practical Dictionary for $\$ 1.50$, cash.
The Peninsula Methodist to new subscribers only from now untilJan'y 1st 1886 , for sixty five cents. One and two cent stamps taken.
The city of Washington has been fixed upon as the location of the new Roman Catholic university.

## marringes.

HUGHES-BOREN-On the 11 ih inst, at the Bethel M. E. parsonage, Pivot Bridge,
Ind. , Ry Rev.E. C.Athin, M. J. Josenh Hughes
and Miss Lidia L. Borem, both of Chesapease

ENS.-At the bome o
Ex-President Hayes has contrib ated 86,000 toward the liquidation of a debt on the Methodist Church of Fremont, 0 .



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ninsula Methodist, Wilmineton, Del.

## The Floral World.





It Helped Me-It May Help You.
I sat down this morning, as usual o read my Bible. I had a trouble which, whether large or small, filled my mind for the time, and almost unfited me to take up the matchless thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians. Still I read it orer and over. I came again to the wonderful line: "Beareth all things, believeth all bings, hopeth all things, endureth all things.' I stopped awhile at the word beareth. The commentary told ord the original word meant, "Holding in like a water-tight vessel," and ing in like a water-light vessel, and ads, the charitable man ond himself from giving vent to wher persoishness would prompt hardship." Reaching out for the Book that would help me ("God be thanked for good books," said Chan. ning) I traced the word in the three other places where it is found in the New Testament. In I Corinthiansix, 12, Paul says: "We suffer all things lest we should hinder the gospel of Christ." I did not have to suffer as Paul did, yet it is strengthening to feel I am in his company and fellowship. In 1 Thess. ini, $1 \cdot \cdot$, he says, "When we could no longer forbear," could no longer cover up or restrain our longings. The "beareth all things" began to have a life-like appearance. I began to think I could hold in, cover up, restrain, keep in while longer, or a little more. Another commentator, as if to meet my case exactly, puts a note to one of these places in these words: "We suf. fer without speaking or complaining." At times a "bcaring man feels, "I must let somebody know how mucu I have to bear, and how well I bear it." This may be a high degree of patience, but not the highest. The bearing quietly, the holding in without complaining or railing, this more like Paul's. I felt stronge as I closed the Book and took up the work of life. May it be so, in some
degree, with the reader of these lines. -Southern Chrixtian Advocatc.

A Short Sermon On A Short

TEXT: "Cut it short."-Ron "Don't lalk or write too long; cut it short. Brevity is the soul of wit," so cut it short. If you have anything to say, say it, and then quit. If not, cut it very short. If you have anything to write for the press, cut it short. If you expect anybody to read it, cut it short If you have any regard for the ed itor or type setter, cut it short. lung article is very seldom read so cut it short. Time is money and people are in a hurr short.-Ex.

Our Book Table,

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Amoner the chief periodiculs of the country
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readable.
Arrange
Arrangements have been made for many
contributions of spectal interest during the coming year. Among these particular an
tontion is inviled to a serial story catitled - ON THIS SIDE.
in F. C. Baylor, author of 'The Perfect
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English bironct and bis fied der English bironet and bis friends during with a mirth-proyoking humor, a knowledge and appreciation of national characteristiss,
and a perfect fuirncss of tone and frecdom and a perfect fairness of tone and frecdor
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