## WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, SATURDAY. JUNE 13, 1885.


a living sacrifice.

Take eny life, and let it be
Consecerted, Consecrated, Lord, to Thee.
Take my hands and let them
At the impulse of Thy tove.
Tabe my feet, and let hem be
Swift and beautiful for Thee.
Take my roice, and let me si
Always ouly for my Kine. Take my lips. and let them be
Filled with messages from The Take my silver and my gold
Not a a mite do I withold. Take niy moments and my days, Take my intellect, and use Take my will and maze it Thine,
Let it be no longer mine Take my heart, it is Thine o. Ta ate my myer. my Lerd or power.
At Thy feet it treasures store. Take myself and let m
Ever ouly all for $t$ thee.

## Letter from Africa.

## St. Purel de Loanda, W. C. Africa,

 Dear Editor: We landed a Loanda on the morning of March 19th, having left New York January 22d. The trip to Liverpool, was for the greater part, very pleasant; the only exception being the storm in mid ocean, during whicl the com-panion-way was thrust in by the heavy seas, affording as many of us as had not succumbed to sea-sickness, an opportunity for right lively exercise with buckets. This, we had for about an hour and a half, wadingaround in gum boots that came to our hips. The trip from Liverpool was attended with cold and stormy weather until after the Bay of Biscay was crossell, and the Madeira Islands reached. The port of Funchal on the south side of the island Madeira, was our first stop. We found it to be very beautiful, the weather was so moderate that we forgot the winter, through which we had just since this date we have had continual suinmer.
The run to Liverpool consumed eleven days, but the run from Liverpool to Loanda forty three days.
This arises not so much, on account of the distance, nor that the $A$ frican S. S. Co's ships run more slowly than those of the Inman Line, but more ous places at which the ship is required to stop along the African coast, some of which consist simply of villages which are contiguous to the tribes near the coast, who come the sound of the ship's gun-a signal which they understand.
The first African port was Sierra Leone, a beautiful place, and to my mind the second port in point of Loanda being first. The first place my own feet touched on the African coast was Old Calabar. Here we remained for a day, and visited the Scotch Mission, the king, the native market and other places of interest. It was here we learned that the stories of African climate and diseases were about as correct as are those
told of Talbot County, or the "East-
ern Shore." The gentleman in charge of the mission here is seventy three years of age, and has lived for thirtyseren years in the place. This is
contrary to all the stories told of the contrary to all the stories told of the
risks to health, or rather the almost certain death to those that remain on the coast for any length of time. Of course, any one who violates laws of health here, that he would respect during the heated season at home, would meet the same results. It is true, of course, that there is more to rules which are familiar to all, because their violation is attended with more sudden consequences. After Old Calabar, we visited Gaboon, a French port, and the American Mission under the charge of the Amercan Consul, Mr. Campbell. Our party were very nicely entertained here by Mr. Camplell; who took us ashore in his own boats. We went up the Congo, about ten miles and anchored at Banana, and saw there various nations represented, both on land and water.
We reached Loanda on the 18th, but as I stated, did not land until the 19 th, the interim being required to make some custom house adjust-
ments. Through the kindly influ ments. Through the kindly influ
ence of Mr. Newton, of Messrs. Newton, Carnegie \& Co., the officials passed over 500 cases, bales, and trunks, de., free of duty. My first
day's work in Loanda harbor was to superintend the unloading of this part of our expedition belongings, sitting on the ship's side-rail, in the umbrella; and the second day to transfer the same by the slow process of ox-carts to our head-quarters on the hill. The house we occupy, is as completely adapted to our needs as if it had been built for this purpose. It is large, having about twenty rooms, under five pyramidal, tiled roofs. The walls are of stone, about wo feet thick. The buildings are which we pass by a gate, and find within, ample grounds, and a flower garden, divided into plots of various shapes, by eight inch masonry,oyster shell, or single brick arrangement, at home. I found, however no such cultivation, as I am accus. tomed to see in the grounds of a few riends I might name, in Easton. What there is of beauty in Africa as
far as I have seen, is natural rather than artificial. The whites are served by the dependent blacks, and the in dependent blacks seem to be content ed with the bare necessities of life,
and these very crudely prepared. To this, there are some very excellent exceptions.
The plan of proceedure now is for us to enter from this side. Dr. Sum mers has gone ahead of the party toward the interior to explore as to the best plan on which to proceed. We are expecting him to return in less than a week. Meanwhile, we
are improving the time by acquiring the Portuguese language, which is very essential, as this is likely to be our head-quarters for the reception of ccruits, and whatever is to go to the interior stations. We have already
of learning English; as we are on the self-supporting plan, this will be one source of revenue, while we remain
here, in so large a company. At the same time we will go ahead with mission work. We expect to begin an industrial school about eight miles distant on the Bengo river, and
to establish stations toward the into establish stations toward the
terior as the Lord may direct.
Our party with a few exceptions, retain good health and buoyant spirits; the praise of God is in every call to the work, of the success of which we are assured by faith. Everything, even in small details, seems to have been prepared for us, as we have gone along, and that is the way through.
Our leader, the Bishop, is a man of great force of character, and physical strength and endurance; but his simplicity and strength of faith i from head-quarters are of far greater value to him and to us.
It may not be out of place just bere to give a list of those who com tance from which they were gathered together, and to remark how quickly perfect strangers can become so closely united, in and by a common intertime and talents, life and all are consecrated. The members of the par
ty who left New York, are Ross Tay lor, his wife, three boys and a little girl baby, five weeks old; when they left home in California; having crossed the Continent, the Atlantic and thus far, travelled twelve
thousand miles, she has been imimproving every day; A. E. Withey, wife, three little daughters and one cor, of Lynn, Mass.; Wm. H. Mead wife and six children,-the younges an infant, and S. J. Mead, wife and adopted daughter, of Underhill f Ashland, Ohio; L. D. Johnson, I. D., of Muscatine, Iowa ; F. B Northam, Marboro, Ct. ; G. B. Mack y, Hancock Co. W. Va. ; C. W. Gor field, Ind.; Wm. P. Dodson, Easton, Md.; C. A. Radcliffe, London, Eng E. L. Davenport, Gardner, Ills.
Henry C. McKinley, of Missouri Miss M. R Meyers, M. D. and Chas G. Rudolph, Brooklyn. N. Y. ; Chas. L. Miller, Baltimore, Md., and C. M Mctean, Woodstock, N. B. At Liv-
erpool it was found that seasickness had so wrought upon Bro. McKinley that it was necessary to leave him there. At this place our party re-
ceived the addition of Rer. Jos. Wilkes, wife and daughter
labored lately in Canada.
This beginning of our great work is of God, and its continuance and completion are his also. It is ou
business simply to listen for orders, gladly obey them, go forward in the name of the Lord, lay the foundations, and sow the seed ; the rest is all his; and we look forward to the end with joyful expectation, which
the trial of our faith and patience shall not cloud.
On Sunday last, the first Metho. dist Episcopal Church in Angola was
sent to its doctrine and discipline, and all joining anew except Dr. Johnson and sister Rees, who are members of the Society of Friends, having come out under a special arrangement We must also except the five elders, who are members of the Liberia Con ference-namely: Bros. Withey, Levin Johnson, Ross Taylor, Davenport and Wilks. The services were very impressive, and marked by the ery evident descent and blessing o the Holy Ghost, which seemed to
impress even the children in an unusual way. Imperfect as this may be, I shall intrust it to the mail steamer o morrow, hoping it may be of ininterest to your readers. There is frequent interruptions, so that it is impossible to write as I would de-
sire. sire.
All
hould be matter for the expedition Newton Carnegie \& Co, St. Paul de Loanda, Province of Angola, W. C. Africa.
Wm P. Dodson.

## Dover District Preachers' Asso

ry fair number of the breth Dover District, convened in
E. church, Vienna, Md., Tues the M. E. church, Vienna, Md.. Tues
day evening the 2 Gth ult., to consid er and discuss important questions ministers of the Lord Jesus, they are engaged. In the absence of Presid-Vice-President, presided. The resi dent pastor, V.S.Collins, tendered which Bro. ''. E. Martindale happily responded. Bro. J. E. Bryan preach ed an excellent sermon from 1 Pet - 4 ; after which the Holy Communion was administered.

Wednesday morning, the following officers were elected: Pres. A. W
Milby; Vice Pres. T.O.Ayres; Sec. G F. Hopkins; Treas. V.S.Collins, Curators, G.W.Burke, W.F.Dawson, and F J. Corkran. Harrington, Del., was selected as the place, and the second Tuesday in September, as the time of
the next meeting, and the Curators were instructed to issue theprogramme ix weeks before the meeting.
The programme was then taken p,-P.H. Rawlins read a paper on Infant Baptism; T. O. Ayres, one on
Class-meeting attendance-a condiion of church membership. Volun tary speeches on these and other tems of the programme were made by Bros. C. H. Williams, Martindale
W. S. Robinson, Jewell, E. Davis Conner, Bryan, Burke, Dawson, and Hopkins. In the afternoon Bro. Jewell read a paper on Experiment al Methodism, followed by remarks from Bros. Martindale, Collins, and

Robinson; the all-important
question as to the was debated by Bros. Collins, Jewell, Burke and Robinson. This session closed with an interesting children's meeting, led by Bro. Collins; addresses by Bros. Martin dale, Dawson, Bryan, and Davis Miss Lizzie Price presiding at the organ. In the evening a large audi ence was delighted with an eloquent essay by Bro. W. S. Robinson on the theme "Christianity a Supernatural Religion.

Thursday morning Bro. Hardesty made a thrillingly eloquent address on our itinerant work; this was fol lowed by very impressive speech by Bro Bryan on the damaging influ ence of injudicious story-telling, Bros. Conner Ayres, Burke, Hardesty, Jewell, and Dawson adding fitting words. "How to conduct a Sabbath" school was debated by Bros. Collins, Hopkins, Ayres, Dawson, Rawlins, Miller, Bryan, and Hardesty ; after which, Rev. T. Snowden Thomas, Editor of the Pexinscila Methodist who had been with us through the day and participated in our debates, was afforded an opportunity to represent our Conference paper. Several brethren added words of strong commen dation, urging its extended circula tion as eminently helpful to our work, when the following minute was unanimously adopted,-"Resolved by the Dover District Preacher's Association, that the Peninstan Methodist is worthy of our patronage, and we hereby recommend it to our people."

To encourage a more general attendance, the brethren resolved to divide travelling experses equally among those attending, as follows,-
Whereas many of our preachers who take great interest in the work this Association, desire io at the item of expense; therefore resolved that in the future every preacher who attends our sessions shall bear an equal share of the aggregated expense of reaching the same. In the evening the questions in eference to prayer meetings and revival meetings were discussed by Bros. Rawlins, Burke, Ayers, and Hardesty; after which Dr. Price of Yienna, in behalf of the people, expressed their pleasure at this visit of the brethren. His speech was to the point, short, sweet and very
plimentary to the Association.
Finally, our thankatory committee Messrs Bryan and Rarilins came along with the burden of our thanks, to the pastor, families entertaining, eral, for making our sojourn among. them such a happy one.

## Letter from Illinois.

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\text { May } 2,1855 .
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Arth ond Pemmsula was the place of my ing through the Methodist to my friends on that dear old spot, now that I am away out on this rast prairie. Since I came to this state last Novetuber, I have been proaching the gospel to my people; and I am thankful to say, through God's blessing, with some success Although the circuit was in a very low state when I came, with one appointment. dropped, each place now bas preaching erery Sabbath and at the point that was drop. We have formed Chaut ourqua spare-minute classes, and these nttract the young people. To break up dissipnting village plays, such classes may be tried to great advantage. The leading men in my charge say last winter has been by far the best for their churches for a long time. Try it brother and make it go, and you will do large damage to the
enemy. To the honor of this part of the West I must say the interest in the temperance cause is far ahead of what it is in the East. Prohibition Mersist Episcopal Church. To the young men I would say, come west and work for Christ.
T. L Pace.

## tifmptrante,

## Wine is a nocker; strong drink is raging and mbosoerer is deceired ihereby is not and rbosoerer is deceived hereby is no \#ie.-At the last it bitetb like a zerpen and stinge:h like an adder.-Scriture. Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine, if tho best no name in be known by, let us cal

## Temperance Notes

Dr. Lucy M. Hall, medical superintendent of Massachusetts Reforma tory Prison at Sherburne, has pub lished an interesting paper on her experience with patients. Out of a
certain 200 inebriate women, 128 becertain 200 inebriate women, 128 began their ruin with beer; 37 whiskey;
20 wine; $\delta$ gin; 91 began at the house of friends, 64 in a saloon; 6 were Irish, 52 Irish-A merican, 1 American, 7 negroes, etc. The die seased and depraved condition of
these women was appalling. Many these women was appalling. Many of those committed, commenced
drinking while employed at the mills, in the surrounding dram-shops; and it is a grievous crime of mill-owners that they permit those infamous pests to debauch their operatives.
Beer has been the most common drink at first, but 181 of the above had got to use whiskey as their favor make the whiskey hotter. many of them are without a vetige of hope os long as the rumseller is permitted to deal in human lives an human souls.-Zion's Merald.

## The Home Allocate eays :

"When Moses spoiled the golden call business he did not stop to inquire how much money wasinvested in it. Teither will the prohibition-
ists stop to inguire how much capital prohibition will wipe out in the brewing luusiness. It is always necessary for sinners to sacrifice somethin when they mend their way whether pulsion. The brewers will have to bear it just like the ordinary sin ners."

When we seize the burglar's tools or the gambler's implements, no one ihinks of compensating them for tielir loss. Those who engage in a disre putable and destructive business, must not complain of losses when the people rise in righteous indignation and wipe out the accursed traffic. We give the note of warning to day of retribution is not far off, and they must act speedily if they would еscape.-ER.
"It has touched me," said a bright and brave young business man, the other day, on the railway train. "How is that ?" inquired his friend, Who saw no token on his manly countenance of the.blight that so soon makes its mark on the "human face divine." "Well, six months ago my
employer, when off his balance, signed some notes which he should not have endorsed, yeterday the firm (a heavy iron firm) went under. So here I am, and ncarly two thousand others, in dead of winter, thrown out of employment." That gentleman's act because of drink has touched the comfort, and possibly the subsistence, of not less than ten thousand human beings.-Kion's Herald.

## It is usually said that a man ne

 er becomes a drunkard after he is thirty years of age. But in the case of Hugh Simpson? who seven yeari ago was a prominent commission merchant of Atlanta, Georgia, with 840,000 on deposit in a bank, this rule does not hold. He suddenly took to drink, lust) his property, alienated his friends, abused his famly, and was finally sent to jail as a drunken vagrant. $-E_{x}$significant incident regarding liquor $\&$ prohibition in Kansas, is the refusal of the Pacific Company to carry and deliver within
the State, any malt or spiritous liquors purchased from dealers outside of Kansas. Vice-president Norsman of the express company, addressed to the employees a circular calling atten tion to the clauses in the statute
which prohibit such transportation and which hold personally responsible the agents who knowingly receive for carriage any liquor. - Philadelphia for carriag
Dr, I. P. Nichols, editor of the Bos ton Journal of Chemistry is one of the leading scientists of this country, and his testimony has great weight on all matters in his department.
on the whiskey question

If the natural vinous fermentaive process should cease, and the art of distillation become a 'lost art,' not life would be sacrificed in consebe retarded in the process of cure and notarded in the process of cure
and the art processes suf fer detriment."


## Longfellow and the Children.

The poet Longfellow always kep warm place in his heart for chil dren. And the children, knowing by instinct that they might nestle there when they would, seem to have crowned him their poet though he never
Several years ago a company of young ladies from one of Boston' public schools, called on the poe at his historic mansion in Cam
bridge. They were heartily wel bridge. They were heartily we
comed by Mr. Longfellow an shown over the house. Among other objects of interest, "the old clock on the stairs" was pointed out accompanied by the remark, "You may have heard of that clock young ladies."
"We know the poem, sir," an swered a bright miss.
"You mean you have read it, said the poet, smiling.
"No, sir, we know it," replied the young miss, reciting, in proof

## of her assertion

Half way up the stairs it stands
And points and beckons with its bands And points and beckions with
From its cass of massive oak
 Forrow ful vice to

The look in the poet's eye shor d that lhe appreciated the com pliment. Prof. Luigi Monti tells a story which illustrates Mr. Jong. fellow's gentle kindness toward children

For many years this gentleman had been in the habit of dining with the poet every Saturday. On Christmas day, as he was walking briskly toward the old historic mansion house, he was accosted by a girl about twelve years old who inquired the way to Iongfellow's home.
He told her it was some distance down the street; but if she would walk along with him he would show her. When they reached the gate she said, "Do you think I can go into the yard?"
"Oh, yes," said Signor Monti. "Do you see the room on the left There's where Martha Washing ton held her receptions a hundred years ago. If you look at the windor's on the right you will
probably see a white-haired gentle.

## man reading a paper. will be Mr. Longfellow.

She looked gratified and happy the unexpected pleasure of rea ly seeing the man whose poems she said she loved. As Signor Monti drew near the house he saw Mr . Longfellow standing with his back against the window, his head, of course, out of sight. When be went in the kind-heartWhen he went in the kind-hear
Italian said, "Do look out of ed Italian said, "Do look out of
the window and bor to that little girl, who wants to see you very much."
little girl wants to see me very much; where is she?" He bastened to the door, and beckoning with his hand, called out, "Come here, little girl, come here you want to see me.
She needed no second invitaion; and after shaking her hand and asking her name, he kindly took her into the house, showed her the "old clock on the stairs," the chair made from the village
smithy's chesnut-tree, presented him by the Cambridge children, and the bearatiful pictures and ouvenirs gathered in many years will carry all her life delightful memories of her Christmas call at Mr. Longfellow's.-Youth's Com panion.

## Mother's Knee.

Safe to the fold the Shepherd lead
His little lambs at close of day nd thus my darlings come to me,
At last grown tired of their play At last grown tired of their play
And while the twilight shadows fall
O'er hill and meadow from above, O'er hill and madow from above
draw my little lambkins safe
Within the fold of bome and love drowsy eres of blue and brown!
0 noddin! heads! I understand
Tis time two little trarelers start, Tis nodany heads! I understand
Withe mooher litle travelers start, for "slumber With mother's aid, for "slumber la
She folds the dresses snug away She folds the dresses snug away,
And frees the restless, dainty fee And frees the restless, dainty feet
From sho and stocking Thus, at last,
My litte lambs, refreshed and sweet.
and robed in white, before me kneel
With folded hands. 0 Father
Who art the Shepherd of thy flock,
Bow down thine ear and listen Who art the Shepherd of thy flock,
Bow down thine ear and Yisten now
To each low, childish prayer that thes My children offer up to thee.
Hallow the twilight hour. 0 Lo Hallow the twilight hour. 0 Lord,
That brings them thus before my And so through all the silent bours
Wbich lie between the night and They shall not fean. since from the fold
Thy love will drive all foes away. Thy love will drive all foes away
Sleep, little ones, oh, sweetly sleep
Till morning slanbe Teep. little ones, oh, sweetly sleep,
Till morning sumbeams gather fas And safe from slumberland you come
Back to your mother's knee at last.

## Seizing Opportunities

A lady once writing to a young man in the navy, who was almos a stranger, thought: "Shall
close this as anybody would, close this as anybody would, o
shall I say a word formy Master?" shall I say a word for my Master?" and, lifting up her heart for a
moment, she wrote, telling him that his constant change of scen and place was an apt illustration of the words, "Here we have no continuing city;" and asked if he Trembling she sent it off. Back came the answer: "Thank you so much for those kind words. I am to me like that since my motbe died, long years ago." The arrow shot at a renture hit home, and rejoicedin the blessing of the gospe of peace. How often do we,as Chris tians, close a letter to those we know have no hope. "as anybody would," when we might say a wurd for Jesus! Shall we not embrace each opportunity in the future? Ex.

What Will You Gain?
A young man requested a friend a accompany him to hear a noted
infidel declaim against Christianiinfidel declaim against Christiani-
me that the religion of the Bible is false, what would he give in its place? inquired add purity character, give me a single noble character, give me a single purpose in life, or comfortin death? purpose in life, or me any stronger hope of glory and immortality hope of glory and
"No; no ; it rill gi
"No; no; it, Will give us none of these things, returned tho other. "Then the subject is unworthy friend, "and we had better stay friend," "and

Here and There on Snow Hill District.

Of the curious happenings of the ear on Laurel circuit, I recall this ncident. In the early Fall 1 was riding into town one morning from St. Georges, when I met an anxious
person looking for somebody to "preach a funeral." The locality was beyond our pastoral bounds, but appeared that Rev. Jonathan Tor Bro. Kemp of Bridgeville, next applied to, were both out of reach. Bro Merrill was then sought, and he too was from home. Under the circum stances, I had to go, of course. The
deceased bad been a clever, popular worldly man, who had failed in sever al attempts to reform. His death was sudden, and the funeral attract ed a very large attendance. I picked up some facts about his life and character as I accompanied the messen-
ger to the neighborhood of Concord. Arriving, I had little time for medita tion, but I thought of a text which Morgans, and other fine singers of that neighborhood assisted in the service. The side-board was amply supplied with liquors, and the peo ple of the "fast" style, as they arrived,
helped themselves until some became mellow. The discourse happened to be bold in rejroof, pointed in appli cation, and didn't palliate the sins of the living or the dead. "You all know" said the preacher, "what this coffin was-his good intentions, but vascillating purposes; and alarm ing call into the presence of his God and Judge. You are living just as he lived. This soul-destroying stuff I see you drinking, stupefied his beter sensibilities, as it will yours; and most of you will die as he did, with sad regret and grief, that he had not attended to the salvation of bis soul when the opportunities, now lost for-
ever, were as golden as those you possess, but only to negleet; until you go down at last in sorrow, unsaved 0 men, what mean you by this per ing as believing in religion, weep ing as some of you are doing now the grace of God, so boundless and ree! When this temporary wave of sympathy is over, you will apply go on in the road to hell.

## I hadn't sense enough.

ider who would be offender I pressed home the truth, as if I had been at a revival meeting. The
burial took place, and I read the ser vice, then stayed for dinner. Everybody was apparently serious and not another visit to the side-board was made in my presence. The widow
in her sadness, sent for me, and told me she could not blame me for such a sermon, but the text startled her. Onlya week or two beforeher husbands death, he had talked with her about that very passage of Scripture, and wrote it on a slip of paper, which she took from his draver. Who could have told me of the circumstance; or if I did not hear of it, how strange that such a coincidence should occurl
years afterwards, believed from facts coming to light, that God used the mespage to save some souls. One, however, of the company it did not save, although he was melted to tears. He was another prominent citizen. He said to his godly have had my last all. I used to be good, but have call; I used sinned so mon die, you send for saved. When 1 die, sond this preacher we have heard to-day, if he is anywhere to be found, and get hend to avoid my example." Both frien out at my next preaching appointment near his home, and presspointme to with them. I did so, ed me to seated my calls very frequentand repeated my calls very frequent-

Alone with that man in his parlor, kneeling by his side, how often I poured out my very soul. in aconies
of desire to see the tempter foiled, and Christ honored in his salvation. It was all in vain. He told me, he leserved no mercy, and would not hope for it in his case. Five years afterwards, I was sent for, one beautiful Sabbath, while preaching at Lewes, Del., to attend his funeral. My pleading to be excused they would not heed. They said, "up to his last onscience moment he spoke of you, and charged his wife to have you at the funeral.'
After some hasty preparation, I drove 24 miles to that house of mourning. The crowd present resembled duty of my life had to be performed aty and the word of the Lord from Prov. 1: 20-33, to vindi cate the damnation of a sinner
Preachers will understand the situ tion. They can all remember in stances when the Holy Ghost used them like a two edged sword, and

## PENINSULA METHODIS'T, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

## lesson for june 14, 1885.-Hebrews

## BY REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U.s. s.

[Adepted from Zion's Berald.]
Golode TExT: Wherefors he is uble also
to save them to the uttermost that come unto God bh him, beeing he berer liveth to make

## the taberiacle ( $1-5$ )

1, Then verily.-R. V., "now even;" introducing certain concessions rela tive to the ceremonies of the Old Corenant, in order to show their imperfection, and their reference to the future. The first covenamt-the Mosaic still existing at the time. Ordinances of divine service-the ritual observancts of the Tabernacle and the Temple, prescribed by divine command. And a worldly sanctuary-R v., "and its sanctuary, a sanctuary of this world;" the Tabernacle of Moses, which was material, risible, temporary, and which is contrasted with the beavenly sanctuary spoken of farther on.

There was a tabernacle made)R. V. "prepared")-there was a tent constructed, or set up; referring to the sacred Tent, built by Moses, after the heavenly pattern, for purposes of worship. Its length was about fifty-five feet, its breadth eighteen, and its height eighteen. It was divided into two apartments by a vail-the Holy
Place, and theHoly of Holies-the first Place, and the Holy of Holies-the first space, the latter one-third. The firstroom, or apartment. The candlestick -seven branched; see Exod. 25: 31
-40 . Solomon's Temple had ten candlesticks; Herod's only one, which, however, was of gold, and had seven branches: it was among the trophies of Vespasian's triumph, and its figure appears on the Arch of Ti tusat Rome. The table-of cedar wood overlaid with gold, thirty inches high, twenty broad and forty long, situated on the north side of the Holy Place. On this table were the censers and the show-bread(Lev. 2: :5-9). Shew bread-"the show of the loaves," or "the loaves of the presence." They consisted of twelve cakes, made of the finest meal, "each six palins long, five broad, and a finger in thickness, which lay supported on golden forks and cross-pieces, and were each week eaten by the priests"( Moll), Called the sanctuary.-R. the Holy Place.
"Would not thisever-burning lamp seem to say to every troubled soul that God never slumbered nor slept that at all times He is waiting to listen to the prayers of His people? (Dale). Twelve loaves, one for each tribe of Israel, continually set forth on the golden table, and renewed
each week. This bread represents Christ, "the living Bread which came down from heaven" (John 6:51). No one can be healthy and strong who does not get good food; and no soul can be truly healthy that do
feed on Jesus Christ(Rogers)." feed on Jesus Christ(Rogers).'
3, 4. After the second vail-called "second," to distinguish it from that which hung at the entrance of the Holy Place. Called the holiest of allR. V., "called the Holy of Holies." Which had.-R. V., "having." The (R. V., "a") golden censer-rather, "the golden altar of incense," made o acacia wood, overlaid with gold. Com-
mentators have found great difficulty in this apparent location of the al tar of incense in the inner shrine, whereas its proper position was in the Holy Place, between the candlestick and the table. Says Cook "The author does not say that it was within it, but only belonged to it(1 Kings 6:22). On the day of atonement, when the high priest entered
the Holy of Holies, this altar was expiation for the sins of the people. sprinkled with blood. The 'censer' from off it (so the words imply) was taken into the Holiest" (Ler $16: 12$ ).
The ark of the corenant-the most sacre ark of the corenant-the most sa-
cred of objects in the Tabernacle, a chest, or coffer, made of shittim wood and covered with gold. Round the top was a golden crown, or moulding, and it had rings or staves on the sides for carrying it. The lid, or top, was called "the mercy seat," and over this was the Shekinah, between the outstretched wings of the cherubim. Within the ark were deposited the tables of the Law (whence the name, "ark of the covenant")and other sacred relics. The ark lasted a thousand years, and perished when Jerusalem was captured by the Cbaldeans Golden pot that had (R. V., "holding") manna.-It contained an omer(about three quarts)of the manna with which the people were divinely fed in the wilderness; and was laid up Exod. 16) in the sacred treasury, by Aaron, as a memorial to after generations of God's watchfulness and providence Aaron's rod that buddedee Numbers 17. Whether the "rod" and the "manna" were kept within the ark, with the tables of stone, has caused some controversy. They were not found when the ark was opened, on the occasion of removing it to the Temple(1 Kings 8: 9); but they may have been removed by the Philistines while the ark was in their possession. Dr. Moll says; "Such objects might well have their most fitting place in
the sacred ark, as being essentiall memorials and symbols of the mirac ulous interpositions of divine grace.' Tables of the covenant-the Ten Commandments, written on stone, constituting the covenant of God with His people. "If ye do these things, e shall live
5. Over it the cherubims,etc.-In R.
. the verse reads: "And above it cherubim of glory overshadowing "the mercy-seat." The "cherubim" were symbolical figures, wrought of fine gold, and occupying the two ends of "the mercy-seat" (the cover of the ark). Each was four-faced (that of the ox, the lion, the eagle, and man).
Their wings were outstretched, and the Shekinah abode between them The mercy-seat.-Greek, "the propitiatory; " on this golden lid the blood of atonement, or propitiation, was sprinkled. Of which we cannot now speak particularly-R. V.. "of which
things we cannot now speak severally."
6, 7. the priest(6-10)
, Now when these things were thus orained. - R. V., "Now these things priests-referring to that class generally. Went always into.-R. V., "go in continually into;" made it their cept that they were required to go wice, at least, each day. The first abernaclc-the Holy Place. Accomplishing the service of God (R. V., "the services")-performing the various duties appointed, such as the care of the lamps, and the offering of incense morning and evening. The scond.-
the IHoly of Holies. The high priest the Holy of Holies. The high priest
alonc.- No other must enter or even look within. In case of the sudden death of the high priest while execu. ting his solemn functions behind the vail, provision was made to draw him forth (by a cord attached to his leg) without invading the sacred precincts for that purpose. Once every year.-The "once" refers to what took place only once a year, on the great Day of Atonement (the tenth of the seventh month), but which included several entrances on that occasiontwo, according to Lev. 16; four, according to the Mishna. With the blood of the heifer the high priest first made an offering for his own sin,
and then, with the blood of the goat,

This two-fold expiation required two fold entrance into the inner sanc tuary, "both of which principal acts," says Dr. Moll, "were preceded by an entrance with a dish of coals and a censer of incense, and followed by fourth, after the evening sacrifice, for the bringing out of these utensils. Blood, which he offered (R. V., "offer-eth").-This blood was sprinkled once upward, and seren times down ward, toward the mercy seat; then the horns of the altar of incense were smeared with the mingled blood of the heifer and the goat, and the altar itself seven times sprinkled. "On the strength of this expiation, the priests could, throughout the year, present in the sanctuary the daily and weekly offerings"(Moll). Error -sins of ignorance, nature, etc.
"All sins except those which involved intentional rebellion against God. Hence this word "error" marks
a vital distinction, indicating the class of offences which fell within the rang of pardon. One precautionary provision was this, of shutting off absolutely all hope of relief for the man who had siuned presumptuously He must not be allowed to suppose that the blood of an innocent lamb could take away his sin. A nother provision was this ever-present fact innocent victim must take the place of his own deserved death. Pardon must not be cheapened; a sense o the dreadful guilt of sin must not be
toned down by these foreshadowing toned down by these foreshadowing symbols of the great atoning sacrifice
Cowles)."
8. The Holy Ghost this signifying.Says Dale: "This teaches that all the arrangements and institutions of
Jewish worship were intended by the Holy Ghost to have a religious significance." Way into the holiest of all (R. V., "the Holy Place")-heaven, of which the Holy of Holies was an emblem. Was not yet made manifest. manifest;" not yet opened or reveal ed. The way to heaven was not yet understood. A "new and living way" through the vail has been open ed by our Lord(chap. 10; 19,20) While as the first tabernable vas(R. V. "is") yet standing-not "the first" in the succession of Jewish sanctuaries, but the whole Jewish economy o worship as represented by the Holy
Piace(called, in verse 6, "the first tabernacle"). The Christian economy is represented by the Holy of Holies, and through the sacrifice of Christ offiers access to heaven by faith now and by sight hereafter, to all man ind.
9. Which was a figure.-This verse, as rendered in R. V., reads as follows: Which is a parable for the time now present, according to which are offered both gifts and sacrifices that cannot, as touching the conscience, make the worshiper perfect." This "first tabernacle" was an emblem, or sym , having reference to the present and sacrifices" could not perfectly cleanse the inver man ; could not sat isfy the conviction of a need of some thing deeper
"They sufficed to relieve him from ceremonial defilement; they gave him his place among the recog nized people of God; but the burden of $\sin$, that would lie heavy on his soul, they could in no wise remove (Cowles)."
10. Which stood only, etc.-This verse also is changed a good deal in R. V.: "Being only (with meats and drinks and divers washings) carnal ordinances, imposed until a time of reformation;" i.e., these "gifts and sacrifices" are, in connection with "meats and drinks, and divers washings," merely "carnal ordinances"-
flesh, not fnr the spirit, and transient in their charncter, foreshadowing the substantial and permanent spiritual
institutions which Christ would set up.
III. The christ $(11,12$. 11. But Christ being (R. V., "haventering into the history of man. An high priest of good things to come-the lessings of the present and of the future dispensations. the latter of
which are enjoyed by the foretaste of faith. By a (R. V., "through the") heavenly, in which our great High heavenly, in which our great High piation, and intercedes for all His followers. Not made with hands-not
material. Not of this buildingnot of this creation."
That tabernacle is not built by hands of men, but by the Lord Himself(chap. 8:2); it. is of his own imnediate placing; it belongs not to this immediate creation out of which we get our building materials; it belongs to the glorified world(Delit isch).'

Neither by.-R. V., "nor yet through." The blood of goats and
calves-already shown to be insufficient. By(R. V., "through") his own lood-the only sufficient atonement Entercd in once(R. V., "once for all"). -The dignity and perfectness of this reat oblation, once, and once for all reely offered, sufficed for a whole world's guilt, and needed no repetition. Holy place-heaven. Etcrnal in, and all their consequences.
"The design of this sacrifice is that inful men may be free to serve the living God. Grievously do they mis-
take the design of the death of Christ take the design of the death of Christ
who suppose it was simply intended to deliver us from the penalty of sin, and to leave us free to continue in transgressions.
purified that they might enter the tabernacle, and take part in the ser vice of God: and the blood of Christ has been shed for us that we might ave access to God. It does not render worship and obedience unneeessary ; is the means by which we are deboth(Dale)

## Gethsemane.

Above all others, the spot leas doubted and far from the least hal-
owed, was the garden of Gethsemane. It is enclosed by a high stone wall, and when we saw it the trees were in blossom, the clover upon the ground in bloom, and altogether, in its as-
pects and its associations, was better calculated than any place I know to soothe a troubled spirit.
Eight venerable trees, isolated from the smaller and less imposing ones which skirt the base of the Mount of Olives, form a consecrated grove
High above, on either hand, towers a lofty mountain, with the deep, awning chasm of Jehoshaphat be ween them. Crowning one of them is Jerusalem, a living citr; on the
slope of the other is the great Jewish cemetery; a city of the dead. Each snarled, and furrowed by age ye beautiful and impressive in its de cay, is a living monument of the af fecting scenes that have taken place beneath and around it. The olive of the dying parent stem, the young tree springs into existence. These trees are accounted 1,000 years old. Under those of the preceding growth, therefore, the Saviour was wont to mark the very spot where he knelt and prayed and wept. No caviling doubts can find entrance here. The geographical boundaries are too dis-
ation. Fere the Christian, forgetful of the present and absorbed in the pust, can resign himself to sad yet soothing meditation. The few purple and crimson flowers growing about the roots of the trees will give him ample food for contemplation for they tell of the suffering life and ensanguined death of the Redeemer. -Lieutenant Lynch, U. S. N.

The Rev. Heber Newton, in a very sensible sermon upon the conduct of funerals and the at titude of people toward bereave ment, puts in a good word against the wearing of mourning, especial ly by children. To many minds there is great indelicacy in adver tising a family and personal loss by a peculiarity of garb. Nothing but the tyranny of custom sustains such a usage in the present age, and it is better observed in the breach than in the observance.

Peninisila \efhodisist,
PCBLISHED WEEKKY,
BY J. MILLER THOMAS,
Ubizher and P. ypritor
Wilreington, Jel.
ofice Q. W. Cor. Fourth and
shipley Sts.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:



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.

A friend from Vienna, Md, kindly rends us one of Miss Havergal's beautiful sonnete, which we print on ou first page.

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

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

Copies of Discipline for sale at this office.
cents.

Prement-Smith's Bibie Dictionary bound in cloth free to any one sending the name of ten new subecribers and ten dollars. We will al so serd it on receipt of price. Cloth, $\$ 2.00$, Sheep. $\$ 3.00$. Half morocco gitt top, 83.50 .

Single copies of the Pexinecta Methomist will be for sale at the rtore of E. S. R. Butler. 4:0 Market ct., every Thursina atier. Price 3 cents.

Thestar of Dickinson College is in the ascendant: it is a star of the fret magnitude. PresidentMcCaule:, more than any other man, bears the merited honor of its present brillian-cэ."-Baltinorc Methodixt,
We heartily endorse Bother Corcelius' flattering allusion to Dickinson and its modest and scholarly President. our own quastan classmate, with a single qualification. "Comparioons are insidious." Gieat cred. it is due to the guiet and effective iniustry of the present head of the College; but it strikes us as a little risky to place his wort above that of the eagacious and inimitable Durbin, the dignified and classic Emory, and the acute and echolarly Johnson, to name no others of the illustrious departed, who, as Presidents of the college both before and after the Methodist reginic,
did such admirable work in preperdid such admirable work in prepar-
ing for "ite present brilliancy. None
however can object to according to Dr. McCauley, the present accom-
plished incumbent, the honorable plished incumbent, the
rank of Primus inter-Panes.
rank of Primue inter-Pares.
With our Peninsula A cademy sending its quota, with those of the Sem inaries of Williamsport, Pennington and Hackettstown, there can hardly fail to be a supply of students equal to the full capacity of the college. The official visitors from the wil
mington Conference this year ar mington Conference this and J. P. Revs. C. W. Prettyman and J. P.
Otis, with W. A. Dashiell and W. J. Jones, Esqs. The members of the Board of Trustees from the Pcninsula
are, John M. Curtis, M. D., Thomas are, John M. Curtis, M. D., Thomas
Mallalieu, Thomas S. Hodson, Jacob Tome, and Job H. Jackson, Esqs and Rev. Charles Hill.

Our confrere of the Baltimore Wethcrist acknowledging receipt of the Central Penna. Conference minutes ment:
"Who pays for the seventy pages of Missionary report? Does the Missionary Society pay for $i \not t$ ? If so, does it pay the Missionary Society to pay for it? We worked like a Turk, faccircuits, for the missionary cause, circuiss, for the missionary cause, cred missionary money-to confer-
ence. That year the committee to missionary money paid $\$ 250$ to print its report in the Conference Minutes, We went for the thing hen, and have ever since, but we rider to this bill.
This opens up a line of thought o This opens up a line of thought of
:o slight gravity in its bearing on the economical administrations of charitable trusts. We have no sym-
pathy, but the most decided conpaithy, but the mozt decided con
demnation for those who would limit ministers' salaries to a bare subsistence. As they serve the public in the most important matters pertainng to their presentand eternal welfar hey are entitled to liberal and gen erous support; and every one who
does not pay towards this object according to his ability his fair share, not only sponges on some one else, ambassador.
Nevertheless, we have serious
doubt as to the right of our Book
Committce to be so generous in ap-Committce to be so generous in ap-
propriating large salaries to officials out of tunds, solicited for, and given 0 the great Benevolences of the church. If these men of talent, culture and devot:on deserve for their valuable services, $\$ 4000$ or $\$ 5000$ per ennum, which we would not deny is it not erually true that their more than 1200 itinerant brethren, who
collect these funds are proportionally itserving?
If walthy members and friends of the church will make specific contributions to salaries, or, as in the case of our honored Bishops, these salaries are apportioned to the several churches, our presentobjection would be removed. Surely our gifted and honorable brethren, whose arduous labors are in some neasure compensated for by eaid salaries, as well as by the pleasure of extensive travel at honors actual and prospective, surely they will nut consent to be the only one: of the itinerant brotherhood who shall not make pecuniary sacr!an easy thing to vote away othe is pople's money, and our Hook Cour mittee cant be too careful in estima. ting bow much is to be taken out of these trust funds for necessary expenses. It is a question, if our plan of support for general church officers may not be modified to the advantage of all concerned. By all means
sions and as much as possible for
Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid Sc., but let us see that, as far as pos. sible, the amounts received go to their designed object.

Bro. Dodson's letter will be re with great interest, and no doubt greatly increase the confidence of all true friends of Africa's redemption that our Pauline Bishop and his con secrated band of fellow-laborers are under Divine inspiration and guid nce. Let every lover of the Lord Jesus, and of his lost fellow-men emulate the spirit, devotion and
faith of these messengers of mercy, and himself, or by others, obey the Master's last command to publish His Gospel to the uttermost part of the earth." Surely no believer will so pervert the self-sacrificing course of these men of faith, as to find in it an
excuse for withholding liberal and self-sacrificing contributions them selves to the great work of missions.
Let every Methodist find in the Let every Methodist find in the
xample of Bishop Taylor and his band a stimulus to do his utmost to raise our missionary collection this year to the sum of one million dollars according to Cbaplain Mc'abe's earnest appeal.
In a postscript, Bro. Dodson adds a few pleasing incidents of their long oyage Just before they came to Bonny, while still at sea, the Bishop had the pleasure of uniting in holy wedlock, Rev. C. L. Davenport of Gardner. Ill., and Miss M. R Myers I. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. A daily association of a month on ship-board
afforded ample opportunity for the afforded ample opportunity for the development of mutual affection and tions, the true ground for this life ong relation.
Regular services were held on ship-board twice daily, besides class and study hours for learning the Phonetic system of the English Language. It has already been noted
that Bishop Taylor joined the company at Cape Palmas.

## Death of Rev. Daniel D. Wh don, D. D., LL D.

This eminent scholar, brilliant and vigorous writer, learned Divine, and mature Christian, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, Monday morning, the 8th inst., at his summer bome Atlantic Highlands, New Tersey, aged 77 years. To this accomplished mas ter of clear, incisive and logical writing, this Prince of Reviewers, be longs the honor not only of occupying the chair-editorial of the Methodist Quarterly Review, by seven successive elections, for twenty-eight years, but also of placing that publica tion of the Methodist Episcopal
Church abreast of the best Quarterlies of any Church. Dr. Whedon was at the same time, editor of all our books of the General Catalogue. His popular Commentary on the Scriptures, not yet completed, and his elaborate treatise on the Will, in which he presents the Arminian view in contrast with the Calvinis-
tic view of Johnathan Edwards, are tic view of Johnathan Edwards, are
literary monuments of which any scholar might be proud.

## A correspondent in last week's is-

 sue, makes some tentative suggesons in reference to a reorganization Dela vare College, Newark, Del., in eply to a letter in the Morning News of the 30 th ult. Of this letter the Neus editor says: "Our correspondent who writes about Delaware College lays down one broad proposition, which is sound, and that is, that the college must do the educational work of the Peninsula. If it does not do this, it has nothing to do. He evidently desires to avoid all sectariantion that it be brought into sympa thetic working relations with the Conference Academy at Dover, the most considerable institution of the
kind in the State, is equally sensible. What he says is well worth thinking What about."
How about Washington, at Chestertown? Perhaps the Peninsula people may feel like exclaiming with the sorely puzzled swain, in the company of two lovely damsels. "How happy could I be with either, were the other fair charmer away." For ourselves, we think the State bad better give ts aid to the instruction of the mas s, and devolve upon private enter es, and liberality, thert prise and liberality, the support of nstitutions for higher education. To
be of much account, such should ar-
ways be under responsibility to some Church under responsibily in ou rigin, history jurisprudence, institu ions, government, and in our nation al characteristics, a Christian people and we want no Godless, or Bibleless schools for the training of our uture citizens.

## Blaine's Twenty Years in

We have on our table the first olume of this interesting history of our country, during one of its most eventful periods. The "imenty years', of this distinguished congressman extends from Lincoln to Garfield, he two chief magistrates whose un imely death by violence awakened he sympathy of the civilized world or our bereaved nation.
The work is published by the Henry Bill Publishing Company of Norwich, Conn., in the best style of this well known house. This volume oringing the narrative down to the death of Pres. Lincoln is embellished ith steel portraits of thirty of the most eminent statesmen of the tim ncluding Messrs. Lincoln and Blaine A map, showing the area of the coun try in 1783 , with our subsequent ac quisitions, adds much to the value of he work. From this we learn that not less than $3,501,409$ square miles The second volume we understand will be issued soon by the same en terprising firm. No one who wishes o be fully posted in reference to to be without this book.

Special to Contributors.
The Central Presbyterian has a jew of a correspondent, who sends communication and writes: Use a you think best, and erase, clip, synco
pate, apocopate, or bury at your own pate, apocopate, or bury at your own
sweet will. $O$ si sic omnia !".-Th

## The above would seem to cover the

 case; and yet in our brief experience ve bave found our chief worriation, in rying to use such liberty. To re rite, as is often an absolute necessi for the author as well as the rend , is the only alternative to the come to us written on both sides of the paper,-the printer's horrordrawn out to interminable length by positive, comparative adjectives, positive, comparative and superlative, and in various other ways de-monstrating not merely unpractised hands, which is parclonable, becaus there is hope for better things, but uinpructicing bands that savor of down right indolence and carelessness While it is a pleasure to open our
columns to all contributors who have any thing to send us worth the saying, and we never consign to the waste basket without a twinge of re gret, we must insist upon reasonable care in writing what is offered for publication. In sending facts, state them accurately in as few words ange them. In every case write on
anc side of the sheet only, omit every word not neccesary to the sense, whowing how muck can be given in small space.
s. E. B. Stevens sends us the Had we been advised the following "itinerary" we should have of this "itinerary" Peninsula Metho given notice in the Peubt not have dist, and thereby we doubt not
added to the number of bearers. the conference sccretary, has re ently made an itincrary on the Pen ently made inn wo insula in the interest Society, speak
Foreign Missionary Sol ing to the edification of those so for tunate as to hear her. Public meet ings were held at Newport, Centre ville, Smyrna, Greensboro, St. Michaels, Easton, Camden, Dover, Milford, Odessa and Middletown; and wherever practicable, ladies meetings also. Two parlor meetings were held in Wilmington, and the quarterly meeting of the city auxiliaries felt the inspiration of her presence and address.

The experience of Mrs. Butler must er stand alone; it can have no du plicate. Associated with her bus band in pioneer work for our Church in India and Mexico; then witnessng with him quite recently, after a lapse of years, the wonderful success of the mission in India she has a story no other can tell, and the chief regret of the one that accompanied her was that it must be unheard by so many.
Sharp were the contrasts between the Then and Now-India in 1856 and India in 185384 . Listening to this marvelous story it was not hard o believe that "the idols he shall ut terly abolish." The abominations and cruelties of the Romish Church, as encountered by her in the Mexican Mission were vividly portrayed; and we rejoice that we are privileged o bear even to Mexico, a clearer ight and a purer faith.
Could we bring to the women throughout this Conference but one sentence of our sister's address, and eal it on their hearts it would be the estimony of a woman, once a heathen. She had spoken of the joy that thrill

## PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, JUNE $13,1885$.

## Whiminitg ton (ounferentice <br> NEWS

DISTRICT-Rcu. J. $H$
calsiduch?, P. E., Smyrna, De
fILIINGTON DISTRICT - Rev
st the suggestion of the Preachers eting, a committee of two laymen om ench of the Sundar-schools of pe city. met last Monday evening Et. Paul's and organized with Mr. Tos. Pyle as chairman and Mr. Wm jittee had not been authorized by beir repective Associations to act for them. the proceedinge were main If conferential. As a general out He of the programme proposed, in ase several Sunday school associa fions decide to hold the Jubilee, the following was favorably considered,Time, Saturday, July 4th, place Pidele's woods, if available, the several schools to march in proces cion from their respective churches uniting at some conrenient point Rev. R. C. Jones and two laymen were appointed a committee to ascer tain if the ground named can be se cured. Next Sunday the association of the churches are to act upon the Eubject, and the committee are to meet again next Monday at 8. p. m., ai the same place, to take such ac tion as they may be authorized to take. It was suggested that all profits from sale of refreshments be de voted in aid of the new Wesley M E. Church.
new church enterprise is success fully launched at the corner of Mary land $A$ venue and Bird St. in the South Western part of the city, Rev. S. T. Gardner, pastor. A room has leeen rented ; a Sabbath-school of 60 pupils is in operation, ant a congre gation of some ffty persons gathe to hear the word. It is to bear the name "Wesley M. E. Church.

DOVER DISTRIC'T-Rcv. A. W
Milby, P. E., Harrington, Del.
The repairs on the M. E. church of Denton, Md., are being pushed forward toward completion. The class and prayer meetings are largely attended. The new board of stew ards and trustees have organized and commenced their year's work. "Chil dren's Day" at Harris Chapel was splendidly carried. Collection goor!.
Harloch,-G. F. Hophins, pastor,
wites: "Children's Day" was celebra writes: "Chidrene Day was celebra ance, with speeches by the children, and readings in addition to the musicanl readings of the programme Washington church has purchased an organ. The brethren favoring it heretofore deferred to those diflering in opinion; now, bowever, the sentiont is almost unanimous in favor of the organ.

ALISBURY DISTRICT.-Rev. J. A B. Wilson, P. E., Princess Anne, Mr.

A correspondent from Pocomoke City circuit writes: The good people of this charge were not only unaninous in desiring the return of their pastor the second year, but, without prompting by jastor or Presiding Elder: added 850 to the estimate for pastor's support. At Hollands May membershiy were present but two, and were received amid tokens of the Divine presence that recalled the exultant words of Peter,-"Lord it is good for us to be here." The probationers at Williams are to be rereceived the 29 th inst. "Children's Day" will be observed at these two appointments tomorrow,
the 14 th inst., at Cokesbury and the 14th inst., at Cokesbury and
Curtis' Chape], a week later, and at

Hopewell by the Sabbath school, the largest on the circuit, the first of July. Saturday eveuing, the 30th ment Prof. Ford gave an entertainment in Pocomoke City, (formerly
Newtorn) for the benefit of the fokesNewtorn) for the benefit of the fokes-
bury Sabbath-school. His pathetic and humorous selections were ad mirably rendered; and though this was his fourth appearance here, the people will welcome him again at his earliest opportunity. He was booked for a similar service at Holland's Thureday of this week.
From Snow Hill we have the following items,-Congregations fineprayer meetings well aitended and spiritual; "Children's Day" to be a great occasion with fine programme; expect to raise usual amount for Educational Fund, with special effort for the Conference Academy. Pastor's son, John R. Todd, began his ministry on Holland's Island for the summer, last Sunday; intends to enter Dickinson College in Seplember, hoping to graduate a year hence.

## onference Academ the Little Ones.

The friends of our Peninsula school -and who within our bounds are not friendly to this sole educational enterprise of the Wilmington Con-ference,-are confidently anticipating a successful issue of the present effort to reduce its liabilities to ten thousand dollars. At the recent convention in Dover under the in-
spiring address of Bishop Andrews, with the financial exhibit of Revs. J B. Quigg and T. E. Martindale, subcriptions were pledged to the amount of some $\$ 2500$, leaving but 81000 yet to be raised to meet the conditions of the Wharton legacy. It is a happy thought to collect this the music and beauty of birds and flowers, happy children and rejoicing parents and friends it ought to be an easy thing to raise this amount and more. Bishop Andrews said at Dov er, "the educational institutional of the Church are her bulwarks." As to our responsibility for the Academy he added, "you cannot afford to let it go down. You must take it out from under the burden of debt which now oppresses it and hinders its your families, your Chureh, and your God to put this institution in a condition to do the work that God designs it should do." Will not every Methodist, young and old, and every friend of the Church, on this favored Peninsula make one liberal contribution, according to their means, to this cause on Children's Day. The Discipline provides for the appropriation of one half Children,s Day collection to Conference educational work. Let the collection this time be so large that the half shall be amply sufficient to meet the demands of the Academy. The Peninsula Mcthodist will be glad to report from every charge. Let the reports be sent promptly, on postal cards, and the grand result may be announced in our paper, the succceding Saturday. Bro. Todd writes:-
Brethren of the Wilmington Conference: Let us not forget to do ourutmost forthe Wilmington Conference Academy on "Children's Day," especially where there waslittle orno effort made last September. The people will lift this burden if we ask them.'
R. W. Tood.

Letter fron Hurlock, Md.
May 22. 1885.
Mr. Editor: I read with great pleasure, in your recent issues, of the revival work on Frankford Circuit, brother A. D. Davis, pastor; especial-
ly as I was its first pastor. That
year is an oasis in the checkered and adverse circumstances of my life. 1857, I Pas adelphia Conference class, of which six were married men. I was one of the six. You mayremem. ber, previously to that time, no mar ried men were be accepted unless in very special circumstances. My name was read out for Berlin Cir cuit, Charles Schock, senior pastor The circuit embraced Berlin, Sine puxent, Whaleyville, Frankford Sound, St Georges, and the Seaside, afterwards called Bethel, and covered an area of not less than two hundred square miles. Before I reached Berlin, Brother Shock had arrived there with his goods and family, but the Stewards in that place refused to receive him, and had closed the parsonage against hin. I came very near the preacher-rejecting fever soon subsi ded, and the Presiding Elder appoint ed Rev. A. M. Wiggins to the charge, and we soon entered upon our work with great enthusiasm. The parsonage, Bro. Wiggins, of cours occupied. The only available house I could find, suitably located, was an unplastered one, 16x18, two rooms, one above and one below, with a small $6 x 8$ summer cooking room, in the village of Frankford. Here we
were soon domiciled, without any were soon domiciled, without any
murmuring or repining on the par of my worthy help-meet. Bro. Wiggins and I had a very happy and successful year together. Being the only one in orders, I had a large amount of work to do; but I was young and vigorous, and work was a pleasure to me. At the next Conference Frankford circuit appeared in the minutes and I was returned in charge. It
then embraced Millsboro, Frankford, Salem, and all the appointments i Baltimore Hundred. I made an ap pointment at a place then called Mud Fort, some five miles south of Mills boro, preaching in the grove in sum mer and in a plank tent in winter. I also opened a Sabbath appointment at Bishopville, having preached ther a few times the previous year. Having been credibly informed that one hundred barrels of whiskey were sold there per year, I began with the text, "how shall ye escape the dam nation of hell;" and announced for $m y$ subjectnexttime, the evils of intemperance. I filled the appointment as well as I could, and was kindly in vited and entertained by the man who sold the whisky. He frankly acknowledged the evil of his busi ness, but plead in extenuation the demand for it among the people, say ing that a large number of Methodist who dealt with him would withold their patronage if he abandoned the sale of intoxicants. The Sea-side ap pointment had been a week-day one for fifty-two years, having been opened by Father Behm about 1806, and up to a few years services had been held in a small school house. W found there a neat little frame, which had been built as a union church, by Presbyterians, Methodists, and out siders; but our Presbyterian brethren had secured the deed in their own name, and our using the church was a matter of Christian courtesy. There was no friction so long as our ap pointment was on Saturday after noon; but the organization of the new circuit enabled us to give them Sabbath preaching, and we then found that kind of union did not work well so we started a new church enterprise, announcing a grove meeting there to begin on the Monday following my next appointment. We found three tents, and the people anxious for a camp meeting. By Wednesday we had seven tents, and held our meeting a week, with the best order, great forty-nine conversions There were
was greatly revived and encouraged, and an inspiration given to our church enterprise, which ceased not until it was completed. The society at that time was weak financially, hence we were obliged to move slowly, and the church was not finished until the next conference year. During the year I had some trouble in enforcing our discipline on intemperance; all that region had been so long without resident pastor, that some of our people seemed to have forgotten that we had any rule on the subject, or nowing it, determined not to regard it. Up to that time the old Sound was the regular preaching place for all the region round about, embracing what is now Roxana, Bishopville, and the sea board adjacent. The people of Roxana, then called Centreville, had erected the skeleton of a church. To worship in it during the cold weather, was a misery; in the dog-days of that year, I succeeded in getting the people to subscribe about wo hundred dollars to finish the building. It was also a year of hard work, but we passed through it enthusiastically, reporting to conference about one hundred and forty probationers. At that session howver my itinerant enthusiasm received a sad. and to me, a terrible check. Twenty seven single men ffered themselves for the work, and it was found there was just one maried man too many. As I had large family, it became my sad lot to see the bars put up and myself left outside. I hope that no sincere Christian with firm convictions of his call, will ever be obliged to suffer as I have suffered since that time. I did not bolt, although I had a sincere and kind offer of work in another denomination. During these twenty ix years, I have suppied, at the call of Presiding Eldere, nine charges, and have done almost as much local
preaching as I could find to do. Having passed my three score years, with little, if any, abatement of Christian zeal, my peace abiding, and my re lgious enthusiasm on the hallelujab scale, I am still working and waiting for that conference roll-call, where there are no disappointments and no misunderstandings. It life and health continue a few months longer, as one of my best friends has charge of Frankford circuit, I contemplate, with plea sure, a visit to my old field of labor The circuit, feeling burdened the firs year with two married men, and as I was junior, my salary was placed at 8300 , subsequently increased $\leqslant 20$; the second year it was $\$ 500$. Both years was my house rent included in this allowance.
R. B. HazzaRD.

## PERSONAL.

Bishop Warren was in Philadelpbia week and addressing the Preachers' Meeting Mon day. He was accompanied by Mrs. Warren

Victor Hugo, the eminent French author, died in Paris the 22 d ult, in the 8 th year of his age. His funeral was the nost imposing display seen in that gay city
ment of the great Napoleon.

Hon. Frederick Frelinghuyson secretarj Oth ult, in his 68th y

Rev. Dr. M. J. Creamer, for some time U. S. minister to Berne, Switzerland, has reTheolory in Bosto University. His wife, Theology in Boston University. His wife, plished Christian lady. The writer had the pleasure of hearing a very interesting address by her in a social meeting at Ocean Grove, in which she most touchingly conrasted the limited opportunities for religious those so in her howe this gethers pith the saints. Her choice langaspe and caroest spirit. Her choice language and carnest, the capprise when it was annornced hat this timid and deyout woman was th ister of the great Ceneral.


## The Flowal World.

 WhoexeleCmanissin Meplanait PHILADELPHIA.

The Sixth Re-Union.
I bereby in itte ali delegates of the Christian Commieston, the Sanitary Commission, and Army and Nary Chaplains [ $F$ ederal and Confederate] to assemble in friendly union at Old Orchard Maine, on Friday, Saturday,
Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Juue Sunday, Monday ${ }^{2}$ ath to 30th. 1885.
In issuing this announcement, I again embrace the opportunity of extending fraternal greetings to all who were associated with us in aiding suffering humanity on the battlefield, in
pitals.
The Re-unions have hitherto been thrillingly interesting. Delegates and Chaplains graphically portrayed incidents connected with their services in the armies, and the large audiences were deeply moved.
Though the scenes and sounds of war have long since passed 9 way, and we are no more called to visit fields of carnage, or toil in the hospitals, yet we who were banded together in heaven-blest efforts during those most eventful years, feel impelled to meet annually and greet each other in the Lord.
Though our numbers have been sadly depleted by death, and are every year diminishiug, let us have a large representation at our Sixth Re-cnion, making it eren more de. lightful than the last.
President U, G. Christian Stiart,
Philadelphia, Pa
N. B. The annual "Roll call" will be forwarded gratis to all who will send their names to the Secretary, John O. Foster, $12 \pm 2$ Wrightwnod Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Boys' Leisure Hours. A boy was employed in a lawyer's office, and had the daily paper to amuse himself with. He commenced to study French, and at that desk became a fluent reador and writer of the French language. He accomplished this by laying aside the newspaper, and laking up something not so amusing, but far more profitable.
A coachman was often obliged to wait long hours while his mistress made long calls. He determined to improve the time. He found a small volume containing the Eclogues of Virgil, but he could not read it ; so he purchased a Latin grammar. Day by day he studied this, and fu!ly mastered all its intricacies. His mistress came behind him one day as he stood by the stairs waiting for her, and she asked him what he was so intently reading.
"Only a bit of Virgil, my
lady" lady."
"What! 'do you real Latin?"
"A iitlle, my lady.
She mentioned this to her busband, who insisted that I avid should have a teacher to instruct him. In a $f \in \mathbb{W}$ years David be came a learned man, and was for many jears a useful and beloved minister in scotland.

A boy was told to open and shut the gates to let the teams out of an iron mine. He sat on a log all day by the side of the gate. Sometimes an hour would pass before the teams came, and this he employed so well that there was scarcely any fact in history that escaped his attention. He began with a little book on English history that be found on the road. Heving learned that thoroughly, be borrowed of a minister Gold smith's "History of Greece." This good man became greatly interest-
ed in him, and lent him books, and was often seen sitting by him on the log, conversing with him about the people of ancient times.
Boys use your leisure hours. well.Seiected

## I once said to a small African boy

 Geerge, don't you think God wants to save you from your sins?" "Yes, sir!" "If God wants to sare you, why doesn't He do it? He is the Almighty why doesn't He do whatever He wants do?" After a little reflection, the boy slowly and seriousiy replied, Him.' His youthful mind had not been leeclouded by the perverting traditions and speculative dogmas of men on the subject, and he readily grasped the truth as taught in the experience of all sinners. I do no mean to say that there is any power in the soul to save itself, though it has great power of self destruction; has great power of self destruction;but while God brings to bears upon the intelligence, conscience, and sen sibilities, the persuasive motives of His gospel, appealing to the will, and while the light of Gods awakening Spirit shines into the darkness of the mind, arouses the conscience, inspires under the ribe of death the throes of a new life. the sinner thus enlightened and awakencdmay volun-
tarily hearken to God's call, "count the cost," intelligently. deliberately, determinedly decide to turn away the spirit," accept Christ as his Saviour, and hence become a child of God; or he may cluse hos cars agamst
the call, resist the Holy (ihost, re fuse to turn to (ind, and honce, "walk after the flesh and dic." - Pishoy, Tin

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