# Peningnila <br> Mitthonist. 

REV. T. SNOWDEN THOMAS, A. M.,

## FOE CIIRIST ANT IIIS CIIUECII

## silence.

When smitten, thou didst feel the rod;
ihe still and leare thy cause with God, Be still and leare thy cause with God
And silence to thy soul shall teach And silence to thy soul shall teach
liar more than came with outward speech. When secret arts and open foe In silence learn the hidden power Which sares thee in that bitter hour.
Doth not thy Father take thy part-
Doth be not know thy bleceding heart; and when it seems as thou wilt fall, Doth he not feel it-bear it all? Make no reply, bot let thy mind In silent faith the triumph find, And trust in Good andaries forgiven, Prof. Uphan.

## The Quality of Christian Jo

## m sips. E. C. brooks.

There are two kinds of joy-the joy of indulgence and the joy of denial. Indulgence is full of sensuous sweetness. It feeds on its own wishes. It eats the ripe fruit of desire, and lies down to sleep on a perfumed pillow under a silken coverlet, and whispers to the soul, "Come and dream with me." But the soul, whose strength is from God, faints in the arms of indulgence like Samson in the lap of Delilah. Wherefore God did sct before the seeking soul another sort of joy, which should go ever before it as a beautiful pointing angel, leading it by paths of toil and pain, through lonely defiles, past mountain torrents, sometimes through the solemn stillness of awful forests, where the shadows seem like spectres; and again up the sides of steep precipices, where the path is so narrow that one must walk alone; yet, leading that lonely one ever upward, with lifted eyes and falling tears, follow ing after the joy going before it-a joy that comes at last to be so strangely dear, "that labor is rest and pain is sweet," if the soul may but win one whisper or catch one swile from that beautti tal beckoning angel, sent by God as His mussenger to show the way to Himself. This joy may be justly named the joy of service. It found its highest rapture in the heart of Jesus, "who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured" eveu
the thrilling anguish of "the cross," that He might say to His disciples: "Fulfill ve my joy, that your joy may be full." O, strauge, sweet joy; O cruel, precious cross! are we able to bear thy rapturous anguish, thy joyful agony" "Are ye able to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" And they said, "We are able."
Alas for our poor humanity, it is ouly Jesus Himself who is able to draw us within His wounds; and even then how the sword pierces the quivering human heart ; how the soul itself seems "poured out unto death." But it is a death unto life. How does the tender vine seem to suffer, whose sap is sent with double force into the fruit-bearing branches by the very pruning knife which cuts away its superfluous shoots and tendrils. Yet, afterward, how does the vine rejoice in the purple clusters that hold the imprisoned strength of its heart in their veins, even the very wine of tho vine! It is the results of suffering that are dear to God. Suffering itself is never an end in His economy of grace. It is one of the necessary means to an end. It lies along the path of service, and therefore shows its glory. Paul only gloried in tribulation, knowing that the sarvelous outcome of tribulation is hope, a hope that "maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad"
in the heart through Jesus Christ ou Lord. I saw a beautiful illustration of this in Nice, in the south of France, at the manufactory of the frmous violet cxtract, which is exported to "shed abroad" its perfume all over the world. There daily thousands of these odorous earth are brought by the peasants from the warm lap where they have been drawing the nourishment of life from her kindly breast. One moroing I saw the lovely things, yet moist with dew, every leaf seeming alive and breathing I saw them placed with cruel constraint under the relentless pressure of crushing
machinery, until the bruised pulp palpitated with their purple life-juices And then, when all their tissues had been broken, and every cell had opened its secret door, then I saw the life-exracting, life-preserving eau-de-vie pour ed upon the throbbing mass, while quick
to the liquid fire-water leaped the soul of the violets, to become henceforth " spiritual body!" They had died that they might live; they had suffered that they might make others glad; and days afterward, in another room, in crysta beauty and liquid light, I found the v olets again!
All that could perish of them had passed away, and the soul of the flower was preserved to become a spiritual essence, a diffused joy, a breath of sweetness to thousands. And thus may pain itself extract from that soul which hold the quality of sweetness within itself he essence of an immortal joy. But in order to this the soul must have its roots deep hidden in the will of God, for then only does sorrow become Love's efflor escence, the perfect passion-fluwer, whose purple fringes unfold only to reveal the cross hidden at its heart. All merely human joy is like the evanescent gourd of the night; it will wither in the burning heat of the day, and leave the soul
no shade from the stroke of the torrid sun.
The joy of the senses should not, however, he underrated so long as they are the servants of the soul, and not its masters. They may bring the cup of wine to the king, but it is not permitted them to use the king's wine with which thus prove traitors to their trust, the effect is but a fevered pulse, an unquenchable thirst, and an aching heart. The song of the senses is

## Thave sought round the verdant earth <br> For unfading joy

have tried every scene of mirth,
But all, all would cloy "
But the joy of the Iord is pure, pe
envial, exhaustless. It is sweeter than
sleep, and decper than death. It never
ceases, and it never satiates, because it grows out of a peace which is not the peace of God-a peace like the central calm of the deep sea soundings; a calm which "subsists at the heart of infinite motion," of endless ebb and flow, and which sends upward from its heart great crests of joy, as the mighty billows clap their glad bands and push the swift ships on their shoulders to the busy havens of commerce; for even the forces of nature are the servants of God and the conservators of His outworking will. It is true that the whole creation also suflers, but not needlessly. It "groaneth and travaileth together in pain until now." But wherefore? "Waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of [the] body

And while creation thus travaileth, she also bringeth forth. Nature is full of the joyful pangs of lirth; and nothing stands still or is idle. The vital gases unite in due proportion to form the air the air is breathed by every child of mav. The air, the water, the earth arc busy. All the worlss of God do serve Fire and hail; snow and vapors ; stormy wind fulfilling His word; mountains and all hills; fruitful trees and all ced ars; beasts of the field and all cattle yea, even the circling carth itself serves Him, keeping rhythmic step in the majestic and obedient movement of the universe. And shalt thou not serve red my soul from death, wine cye from tears, and my feet from falling"shall I not serve Him joyfully in the and of the living? This is the secre f the joy of service-a secret hidden in the heart of Love. We love Him because He first loved us, and because
we love Him we delight to serve Him. Love runneth, dieth, rejoiceth: yea, love even suffereth and rejoiceth. L pon the old Roman coins the ox was stand ing between the plow and the aitar with
the inscription: "Rearly for either." But in this daty of Christian activity th plow is the altar! Wurk is wurship, God. "I beseech you, *** by the mercies of God. that ye present you bodies a living sacrifice,
your reasonable service." 'The powers of the body, the powers of motion, of action and of speech, these are the liv ing sacrifice, the joyful saterifice of ser vice, which we may offer to God con tinually. Aud then, at last, atter we
have tasted the full joy of service and of sacrifice, then there remains to th soul the culminating joy-"Enter into the joy of thy Lord!" Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, heart hath not conceived that joy; yet on a lonely, wave-
washed, wind swept island, it was granted to that disciple who had leaued on Jesus' breast to write as the climax of his wonderful foreshadowing and fore-glances of beaven: "And His servants shall scrve Hin; and they shall see his face!"
Even there, then, shall be perpetuated the joy of service-but in His presencein His presence, where there is fullness of joy; in the light or bis face, for the
brightuess of which "there shall be no night;" and they need no candle, neith er light of the sun; for the Lord God" doth lighten them; and they shall reign for ever and ever!" If we serve Him, we shall surely sufler with Him ; but if we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with Him. Into this marvelous threefold joy, of service, of suffering, and of reward, may each one of us be found worthy to enter:-Christian Adrocate.

## What Brings Peace?

## A doctor who was once visiting a

 Christian patient, had himself long been anxious to feel that he was at peace with God; the Spirit had convinced him ofhis sin and need, and he longed to pos. sess "that peace which the world cannot give." On this occasion, addressing bimself to the sick one he said: "I want you just to tell me what it is-this believing and getting happiness, faith in Jesus, and all that sort of thing that brings peace." His patient replied, "Doctor, I have felt that I could do

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| :--- |
| you |} your hands; I aun trustines to you. This s exactly what every poor sinner must do in the Lord Jesus." This reply greatly awakened the doctor's surprise and a new light broke in upon his soul "Is that all?" he exclaimed; "simply trusting in the Lord Jesus? I see it as I never did before. He has done the work." "Yes, Jesus said on the cross, It is finished,' and 'whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have ever lasting life!'" From that sick-bed, the doctor went a happy man, rejoicing that his sins were washed away in the blood of the Lamb.

## Summerfield's Power

friend of Mr. Summerfield, who was often with him in his room just prior to his entering the pulpit, said to the writ : "For an hour Mr. Summerfield would walk the room, reading in an undertone, some of Charles Wesley's most rapturous hymns; then, on his knees craved the unction from on high. In that frame of mind, he would enter the pulpit, and in a few minutes the crowded assembly would be in tears. The unction was overpowering that attended his ministry. What he said was much like other ministers of his day, but an unusual power and uuction attended it It was that which made him so popular with the people.'

## Backbon

One thing which Christians, as well as others, need at the present day i backbone. Not a backbone like a ram rod, that cannot yield or bend, but well-articulated spinal column, which is strong enough to hold a man upright and keep him from being crushed be weath the burlens that press upon him These are day it casy-going piety ; and meu are too oltell ruled by compromise rather than by conscience.
Says Mr. Spurgeon: "Oak has given place to willow. Everybody has grown limp. Out of the generality of limpness has come an admiration for it. A man cannot speak a plain word without being accused of bitterness, and if he denounces error, he is aarrow-minded ; for all must join the universal-admiration society, or be placed under ban and b howled down.
Now, in such a condition of things as his, there is special call, not for stubbornness and crustiness, but for a gentle patient, unyielding consciousuess and firmness, which anchors the soul to the everlasting Rock, and causes the heart to rest on Him who is the Way, the ruth and the Life, and who will

## Religion on Stilts

That is a poor kind of religion ; none of it for me, if you please, and if I had my way, there would he none of it for you. The iden of putting the promises and the power, and the preciousness of Christ, and the comforts of the Comfort er, up so high above the walks of everyday life, that there is no sweetness nor utility in them for this world.
No, no. Christ walks with the humble over dusty roads. He will as soon help a washer-woman at the tub, as a preacher in the study. The Holy Gliost will lead ploughmen as well as philosophers. A Monday religion is much
better than a Sunday profession. The coal digger and the capitalist stand on a par when it comes to the benefits of the gospel. There is ofttimes more piety in the kitchen than in the parlor. For power in prayer, do not look always to the middle seat in the centre aisle. Let the preacher take a glance in the amen corner, or gallery, or back by the door, and he will find religion on its knees.
Some people have lots of religion and no Christ, and these follis always own stilts. I am getting into that mood when I want less and less to do with a mere formal religion any way. Give me Christ. That is better than all else, for He is precious and walks on the same level with poor tempted me.Rev C. H. Yatman, in New Yoilk Ob-

Trit unchangeableness of God in the midst of all the changes of our life, is a leep source of comfort. Those ancien saints dwelt upon it more than we seem do and they were made very strong by it. It consoled them in the absence of the clear view of their own immortality; it was the soil in which the seed of it lay, and to which we should still seek to carry down the roots of our faith Beneath this shifting face of things, where we look on endless change, there is a great Life that is not only the source but the sustenance of ours, a Life that is not blind and purposeless, but conscious and wise. It is not merely a Life but an ever-living One, and it is in Hi bosom that we are born, and live and die. We have many deaths before we come to the last-some of them which seem sorer than even the last can bedeaths of desires, deaths of hope, death of friends. And yet, if we have carried them to God, there has come, from these deaths, a life, some new and higher hope, some deeper and richer possession of the soul. Amid these changes we have felt that we were taking in some

## cermperante.


 hast no nome to be knomi
the devil.- Shakereare.

Points on Temperance.
The following points are easily understood and remembered:

1. The Scriptures condemn Intemperance in the strongest language, placing it with adultery and murder. This is in keeping with the nature of things. The drunkard unfits his body for fulfilling the functions for which God made and intended it, and he willingly destroys the power of his mind-his soul, even to understand what God says to him. This understand him open to every sort of temptation, and makes him ready to be the instrument of the devil. Hence the most awful crimes are frequeutly connected with intemperance.
2. Against all that leads up to sin,
, cose we have to be on our guard. I oose language leading to profanity, impure language to immorality, love of delicacies leading to gluttony, have to be guarded against, and the more heinous
the sin the greater need of circumspecthe sin the greater need of circumspec-
tion. Even necessary things may be abused, but where the thing is umbeceseary there are nore obvious reasons for abstinence.
3. Wine, as wine, is not denounced in Scripture; nor where wine, as wine, is made, pure and simple, from the fruit of the vine, and an article of food amoug the people, is the sin of intemperance so common as where other compounds are mingled with it, and drinks of various kinds are put in the place it filled, say in the land of Palestine. To mix up the wine of the marriage in Cana, or of the Lord'sSupper, with the rum, whiskey or brandy of modern trade, is not according
4. But from things lawful in themselves, abstinence may become a Christian duty. The abuses or perversions may become so grave that it is Christian wisdom to forego tho use. The standing example of this is in the food offered to idols in the apostles' time It was not changed in its nature, but if Christians partook of it they would have been counted as thereby honoring the idols, and so doing larm to young and inexperienced believers. So the apostle says, he would not do it, though it would not hurt him in itself, for he knew the idol to be nothing.
$\bar{j}$. The grounds, therefore, for abstinence are the danger of abuse by ourselves, and the dauger to our fellow-men from our example. The latter is one of the torms in which love works. deny ourselves and give noney for teaching the heathen. so Christians, in love to their fellow-men, forego what might not, possibly, injure themselves. And, ns with all other human efforts, the value of abstivence and temperance eflorts before God, depends on the motive animating us.
C. Temperance, even in its highest form, is not to be put in the place of spiritual religion. A man may be vigorous on this line of effort, and yet be without the new heart and the richt spirit. Hence the Chured of Christ is to hold forth the grace of God that brings salvation, and that teaches men to deny all forms of evil and lust.
5. All Christiau people are to do good as God gives them opportunity. Citizenship is opportunity. Hence they are bound to use their votes honorably and according to their best judgment, against the intemperance of the time. It it for the Christian people, whiledoing all they can to secure the best lawe, to teach the
community that the grace of Christ is community that the grace of Christ is
and is not dependent on pollice or ont,

## A Monster Evil.

Beforo God and man, beforo tho Church aud the world, $I$ impeach interperance. I charge it with the murder of innumerable souls in this country, blessed with freedom and plenty, the word of God, and the liberties of true religion. I charge it as the causewhatever be theird source elsewhere-of almost all the poverty, and almost all almost all the poverty, and almost miser,
the crime, and almost all the the crime, and almost all the miser,
and almost all the ignorance, and almost all the irreligion, that disgrace and afflict the land. "I am not mad, most noble Festus. I speak the words of truth and soberness." I do in my conscience believe that these intoxicatiny stimulants have sunk into perdition. more men and women, than found a grave in the deluge which swept ove the highest hill-thps engulting a worl of which but ei
Thomas Guthrie.

This wonderful record is made by Mr Philip Moses, the John B. Gough ol Australia. Since the 8th of January he has held au average of eight crusad. and single meetings a week. He has visited the Western districts. Gippsland and.several gold fields; successfully car ried on nine weeks' work in Melbuurn taken 6,000 now pledges, organized th Victorian 700 women in its membershi and las in many ways assisted the wor of other organizations having a simila of other
aim.

The famous Russian litterateur, Count Leo Tolstoi, has organized and placed himself at the head of a temperance so ciety at Muckar, called the "Suciety of the Temperate." The members are pledged not to drink intoxicating liquor: of any sort, wor to sels them or them to unyb, ly,
vince thers, and
the dangers of intemperance.
Dr. Sutherland, Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Church of Canada, declares that if it had not been for the
whisky of the white man, the Canad. government would never have had at Indian trouble-uor nee
drop of red man's blood.

The new Massachusetts law defincs intoxicating liquor to be "ale, porte" trong beer, lager beer, cider, all win. and any beverage containing more that wne per cent of alcohol, by volume, a sixty degrees Fahrenheit, as well as di-
tilled spirits." tilled spirits."

The Onuata Bee says: After consuliation with the widow of the temperance martyr, and with many friends of prohibition, it has been decided to erect a fine buildiug on the campus of Mallalieu University, Bartley, Neb., as a memorial of the Rev. George C. Haddock. This building will be 130 by 78 feet, with three stories, besides basement and attic. The plan of architecture is very fine, having been prepared by F. M. Ellis of Omaha, and the internal arrangenent and arlaptation to the purpose of its erection are equal to its external apperrance. It stands in the centic of a fifty-two acre campus, re served as a permanent park, and bounded on all sides*by avenues 130 feet wide

## The Prohibitionists claim that they

 will cast: 75,000 votes in New lork state next fall. They cannot do so withoutdrawing upon the liepublican party, and insuring not only the re-election of Governor Hill, the champion of the liquor interest, but the election of a Legislature that will be positively averse We any restriction of the liquor araffic. We cannot believe there are third party
Pronitionists enough in New Ycrk to Prohibitionists enough in


## The First Load

It was a warm, sunny Sunday morning, and consequently Robbie Ellsworth was allowed to go to church. This was quite a luxury to him, because he had but recently recovered from the measles and bis mother was rather afraid to have him go.
The notices were all given out, at least so the peoplo thought, when the minister announced that there would be a meeting of the congregation the next day, to raise money for a new church. That building, they said, was altogether too small, and he did hope they would get a new one started very soon, as a lot had been donated in a fine location.
Then came the sermon. It was about little thinge. Robbie listened attentively, as the minister told how many great things had been started and helped by little boys and girls and by people with little money or talent.
At the dinner table Robbie's father remarked, "How anxious Dr. Sullivan is for a new church! But he won't get it-not very soon, anyway. The people don't care enough about it, though I'm sure they need one badly.
"Dear me!" thought Robbie to him self, "I do wish Dr. Sullivan could get the new church. I'm sure he ought to have it if he wants it.'
"He wants a brick one," Mr. Elisworth continued, "but in my opinion a frame building would
cost too much."

I wish he could have a brick clurch" thought Robbie. "It would be so much nicer.
Then he went to thinking about what Dr. Sullivan said in his sermon, and couldn't help with the new church. All the afternoon he thought about it, and finally a plan came into lis little mind which he thought of so much that he
could hardly sleep that night. But he didn't want anybody to know anything about it, so he went to sleep as fast as he could.
Fortunately for his plans, Monday was as pleasant as Sunday, and about 10 o'clock Robbie went to Mrs. Ellsworth "M
"Why, Robbie dear, you would get
"But I only want to go around to Uncle Will's," pleaded the little fellow Now Uncle Will was a doctor, a great favorite with his little uephers, and be
lived only around the corner, in the new house which he bad just built.
"I think you may go, then," said Mre. Jillsworth, "as you don't have to cross the street to get there. I am going down to papa's office, and will tell him
for you when he comes home.
rather not. I have a very much reason
for wanting to come home alone."
This was his way of saying he had : very good, and, in his eyes, important reason, which he didn't want to give. So his mother agreed, kissed him good-
bye, and heentarted out, first getting his bye, and he started out, first getting his
little green wheelbarrow from the hall closet.
He trudged along down one strcet, up
another, till he stopped on the stone steps of Cncle Will's house," and gave the bell such a pull nes only a boy of about Robbie's size knows how.

Aunt Flora greeted her small visitor very warmly, laughing at his wheelbarrow, but he pushed right by her, and
trudged into Lincio Will's office, pushing his wheelbarrow before him. Uncle Will was engaged in discussing the cholera germ with a brother physician, but he turned and welcomed bis nephew cheerily:
"Well, my man! What can I do for you to-day? Will you cart a wheel-
barrow of books around to the library
for me?"
"Mamma wouldn't let me," gnid Robe. "I came to see if you would let me have onc wheelbarrowfull of the
bricks that were left over-out in the bricks that yard."
"Certainly," said Uncle Will. "You "Certainly,
So Robbie turned again, too eager to ven thank his uncle, pushed his wheelbarrow through the dining room and pile by the back stoop.
His barrow didn't hold but about a Hilf dozen, and soon Irish Mary was lifting it up the steps, and he arrived again before his uncle's door
"Are they all my own, Uncle Will?" he asked, as that gentleman turned to look at his load, "to use just as I want "Your very own," said the doctor, to do what you plense with. If you wish, you may tbrow them for?"
"I would rather not tell, Uncle Will."
"Very well, sir. Success to your proj"ct whatever it is."
Down the steps bumped the wheelarrow, with its owner behind, and down he street they went again. though this而e on the other side of the block. There were not many pedestrians on the
street, but the few Robbie met smiled at im and his load of bricks. He looked at all the houses attentively, and finally mounted the steps of one with difficulty, all the time afraid his bricks would fall out, and rang the bell at little more genly than he had at his uncle's.
The Rev. Dr. Sullivan came to the loor. He knew Robbie. "Good morning, young man!" he said. "What can do for you?"
"Nothing,"said Robbie. "I've brought you the first load of bricks for the new urch.'
The new church!" said the doctor. "Yes sir. You said yesterday you
wanted one, and papa said you wanted brick one. So I've brought the tirst load. They're my very own, sir, to use "Well, well!" said Dr. Sullivan, "I am very much obliged to you," and Robbic thought his voice sounded almost shis did when he had the croup. Morever, he took out his handkerchief and rubbed his eyes. Then he took the wheelbarrow in his arms, and having deposited its contents in his backyard, returned to the owner. "The bricks shall be used, young man," he said, "every one
of them, for the new church. Thank you Then Ror for hour .'
Then Robbie returned home, jubilant at having been able to help his minister. As for the minister, he took a paper and went out. The first person he met was Mr. Lawrence. the wealthiest person in his church.
"Mr. Lawrence," he said, "we have started, and the first load of bricks for the new church has arrived."
"Indeed!" said Mr. Lawrence, and after a little more talk he put down his name for duite a sum of money. Dr. ullivan went on telling every one that he first load of bricks had arrived, and bricks were! When the congregation met that afternoon their pastor announced that some hundred dollars had been raised for the new church, and that the frst load of bricks had come.
Of course it was a grood while before the church was really built, for there were architects and masons and carpenters to be consulted; but it was really built; and it was not till then that the minister told who bad furnished "the first load of bricks," and how he really started the whole thing.

And the six bricks that Robbie had rought in his little wheelbarrow were built into the wall of the church and everybody thauked him for his part of the work.

Now the best thing about this story is that it is all true. 'The minister's and the boy's name may not have been may not have been green, but it brought the bricks that are in the "Brick Church" as it itsicalled, of one of the largest cities inethe Eastern States.-The Panoy.

## Can't Afford It.

## by belle v. chibiolm.

"Here, Dan, is something that may terest you," said farmer Brown; as he handed the boy a bulky letter.
"The postmaster missed his mark there, sure," said Dan, glancing at the untouched stamp.
"That will send a letter to your mothn, Dan, and not make you any poorer either," answered the farmer.
"I dare say it will," responded the lad, as he proceeded to moisten it at the mouth of the steaming tea-kettle.
"And you can have the two cents you thus save for marbles," suggested Mr. Brown, thoughtlessly.
"That would be cheating," whispered $\overline{\text { Dan's conscience. "The stamp has al- }}$ ready done its duty in carrying one letter."

## Ohe Sunday grthool.

## LESSON for sunday, JCLY Exodus $33: 12-23$.

## [Adapied from Zion's Herald.]

## GOD'S PRESENCE PROMISED.

 GoLDEN TExT: "Lo, I am with you aluay, 12. Moses said unto: the Lord-in the temrary "tent of meeting"' (possibly Moses' matter of the golden calf, had been camp. Whenever some distance from, solt with Jehorah, he left the camp and rted to this tent, all the people standing rerently at their tent doors as he took hisparture. When he reached the temporary crnarle, the clondy pillar descended and ate to face;', the people meantime prosThou eaycst, Bring up this peoplc.- This was not a new command, bat broes felt the
weight of responsibility as vever before, now that Jehovah had refased to go up with
them personally, and bad promised instead an angel. Let me know whom thou will send
with me.-Who is this angel? What are his powers? Is it "the angel'" of chapter 23 :
$20-23$, or no? If not, who is it? Thou hast $20-23$, or no? If not, who is it? Thou hast
adid, I keow thec by name. -Thou bast sing. led me out as the object of personal, especial favor, calling me, out of the borning busb,
by name, and speaking with me as a friend. by name, and speaking with me as a friend.
Hast also found grase in my sight-as sbown
by the dirine yielding to Moses' intercession in the preceding chapter 13. Show wne now thy ways.-Thy purposes
towards this people. Reveal to me as their leader by Thy appointment what plans Thon bast for them. "He made known His ways nto Moses, His acts unto the children of
(R. V., "to the end
I mat I may") find grace-more grace. I re already found grace-my prayers have or. Consider that this nation is thy people ount. Thou canst not repadiate the de"If I am Thine, let the pcople be Thine -this is the sacerdotal, mediatorial thought"' (Lange.)
14. Mry presence si , the promise is still ambigoous, though mmentators think that these words ecede them as heretofore, and select ibeir camping places. Ewald's translation of
these words expresses as much pathos as the aflecting pleadings of Moses: Must,
, 15, 16. If thy presence go not . . . carry
hence. - The vague promise is tnrned
a prayer. Moses pleady-and pleads oquently-for an assarance that shall have
t the slightest ring of uncertainty in it. Rest" is valueless without Jehovab's actn-
presence. That is the one thing indispenBetter stay in the wilderness and
reit Canann, than to enter the land of rest parated from God. Whercin . . . known
und grace in thy sight? "By what other an all the people -The distinguishing mark of the Israelites way the pressace of Jehov
This "separated" them-made them eculiar people." To be deprived of Him, their hope; they fell the level of other uations without
theads this argament with exisite tenderness of erpression. e at length-an answer which satisfied
Moses' critical, exacting ear. "Mosed is rewarded for his importunity. God's
people have found grace in His sight. He 11 'go up' with them, and so 'separate ple that are on the face of the earth.' 18. I besecech thee, shewe me thy glory.-A awered prayer whas never offered, but anthe misty cloud be bad with Jehovah be bethat every intervening veil be disclosed; and now that he has sethe repenting people. the desire becomes pressibly kean for one clear gaze at the so awful and so tender. It was not
coriosity-rather a desire to ondertand Him better. And the pt ranted, just as far as it could be.
thee-a seeming evasion, and yet renlly the traest answer to his request, for, as Dr. Mur-
phy says, "The goodness of God, His moral phy says, "The goodness of God, His moral
character, is the perfection of His glory." Of God's holiness and sercrity, Moses and the people had had abundant experience;
likewise, too, of Uig forbearavco; but Moses likewise, too, of Hie forbearavco; but Moses
was now to have such a rikion of God's "goodness"-His "loving kinduess and tender mercy"-as should encourage him in the diniculties of his leadership. Proclaim the name of the Lord.-The "name" stands for the nature, the essence-what God really is. The "name" is given in chapter 34:6,7. Will be gracious to whom I acill be graciousnot to be understood as teaching any arbitrary election, but simply the showing of mercy and favor to those individuals, who pat themselves in right conditions. lior it is contrary to Scripture to infer that God will be gracious to a persistent rebel against His will; to the "froward" He shows Him. self "froward;" while "His eyes ran to and fro throughout the whole earth to show himself strong in the behalf of them, whose
heart is perfect towards Him' (2 Chron. 16: 9.)
20. Thout canst not see my face-what corresponds to the buman face, the essential clory, the unveiled radiance, the light unap. proachable. There shall no man see me and live (R. V., "man shall not see me and
live.") -The vision woald bo insupportable. Its splendor woald overwhelm. Says Keil: "As our bodily eye is dazzled, and its power
of rision destroyed, by looking directly at the brightness of the sun, so would our whole nature be destroyed by an onveiled
sight of the brilliancy of the glory of God. sight of the brilliancy of the glory of God.
So long as we are clothed with this body, which was destined indeed, from the very first to be transformed into the glorified state of the immortality of the spirit, but has become throggh the fall a prey to the corraption of death, we can only walk in faith, and only
see God with the cye of faith, so far as He has revealed His glory to us, in His works and His word. When we have become like God, and have been transformed into the
divine nature ( 2 Pet. 1:4,) then, and not divine nature ( 2 Pet. 1: 4,) then, and not
till then, sball we see Him as He is; then we slanll see His glory
before Him forever.'
"21, 22. Thou shatt stand upon a rock (R. V "the rock"). -The vision was granted on have been a spur of Sinai. While my glory passeth by . . put thee in a clift (R. V., "cleft") ions though it was, was to be a real one. The "cleft" would be needed as a partial
protection from the transcendent spectacle Will cover thee with my hand-langaage of acble to speak of pure Spirit without resorting to terms descriptive of the human form. The "hand" etands for protection, in this case. 23. Shall see my back parts (R. V. omits
"parts"). -My back is my averted, mediate extrinsic self, visible to man in My works, My word, and My personal manifestations to My people" (Marphy). My faer shall not
be seen.-Says Rawlinson: "Human language is, by its very natare, unfit for the expression of sublime spiritanal truths, and necessarily Which is alien to their etheresl natare. All that we can legitimately gather from these retired position where God miraculonsly both protected him wad shrond him manifestation of His glory passed by of transcendent character; and that hases was
allowed to see, not the full manifestation, allowed to see, not the full manifestation,
but the sort of after-glow which it left behind, which was as mach as buman nature could endure." Traly thankfal ought ne
to be that God's glory afterwards became in carnate, and that we are pormitted by fnith to see "the light of the knowledge of the
glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." "In Him dwelleth all the folluess of the Godbead bodily.'

Editor of the Peningula Meth-odist.-The Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D. D., the newly elected Recording Secretary of the Mitsionary Society may need no introduction to the readers of your dating back to September 1856, when I met him for the first time a student at the Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., which since that time, has followed his
wonderfully succeasful work, both in this, country aud in China, prompts me to ask the publication of the following taken from the Zion's Herald of last week.
Newark, Del.
N. M. Browne.

The election of Rev. S. L. Buldwin, D. D., to the office of recording secreta-
ry of the Missionary Society of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, iss,one that is eminently fitting, and will 'be so recognized at once by those who have
known and loved him for his many sterling qualities. It will send a thrill of rejoicing to the many missionaries in the field, laboring for the evangelization of the heathen werld, that one who is so in touch with them in their every rapiration and effort, is to represent their interests in this great council of the Church. It is hardly necessary to say to those who know the sweetness, gentleness and manliness of this faithful representative of Christian chivalry, that the office sought the man-that the call to come up higher, found him immersed in the humble work of a Christian pastor. He will bring to the office a rare equipment for his work, an experience in the active missionary field of a score of years, a knowledge of the needs and the limitations of such work, and a practical sympathy with missionary workers in every land. These qualifications he supplements by an experience in pulpit and pastoral work of many years, and a ministry, which for force, success, and general acceptability, is not often surpassed. Dr. Baldwin's platform efforts are characterized by a breadth of treatment, a wealth of information, and a
felicity of thought and language, which will sind ample room for expression in his new field. His people have always parted with him with regret, and he will carry with him the prayers, the affection, and the hearty good wishes of
those who have been privileged to aseo. ciate with him in the past. The missionary cause will receive a large acces sion of strength from his personal experience, mature thought, and practical good sense.
"He That Walketh Uprightly,
Walketh Surely."
"Jack," baid one young man to another, as they seated themselves in the car, on their way to the city early one Monday morning, "Jack, did you know Will Grey had joined the church ?"
"Joined the church, has he? We I am glad of it; $I$ am sure of my money now, which I loaned him more than a year ago.'
ou lent him money, too? Why, my good fellow, he has been drawing on me the last sir months for innumerable 'quarters,' not to say anything of the $\$ 5$ I lent him to buy his last new beaver,
but our chance is good now; let us watch him.

And sitting down they watched bim there.
These were moral young men, who prided themselves on their correctness of deportment, and above all, on their
honesty. They always scrupulously returned to each other, the small change they sometimes of necessity had to borow, and they had no long accounts at their tailors waiting for settlement at the
end of the quarter. When they met the young man of whom they had spoken, they treated him with their usual cordiality. They knew well, because their mothers and their Bibles had taught them, that there was one thing lacking in the structure
of their characters, but, like many others they had made up their minds that they "could be good," as they said, without religion. And thus they watched the young Christian; twenty others watched In the
In the prayer-meetiug his words were carnest, betokening sincerity and devotion ; his appeals to his young friends to
follow Christ fervid and touching. The minister and his elders sejoiced over this new helper in the meetings, and the members
Yes, they watched bim; and when many months passed, and there was no effort on his part to pay the indebtedness to his friends, not even an apology for the neglect, their faith in him staggered.
They kept their own counsel, and were
patiently waiting. Young men are not often gossips, and they are jealous sometimes to a fault of the reputation of any member of the circle in which they move. There were others who talked; the livery-stable keeper whispered of a long-standing accomut, saying, "Now he has joined the church, I hope lie will pay up."

Some of these watchers went to pray er-meeting, and there they watched him, too; and the dear Lord, as he glanced
around upon the little company gathered in his name, was sorrowful and heavy bearted, that so promising a young disciple was unconsciously wounding him in the house of his friends. We do not say this young man was insincere or
hypocritical; we believe he was in earnest, and yet how defective was his religion without a keen moral sense of his obligation, to make great efforts to free himself from debts, which in his
thoughtless day's he bad contracted, and how short-sighted to suppose that such foibles would be overlooked by his neighors, or even by his best friends.
Here, too, how much is faithfnl Christian counsel needed in the first days of $\mathfrak{a}$ Christian profession. Will not some true Christian friend talk to that young man! He needs more than pulpit teaching and exhortation; he needs kind,
friendly words of warning and entrenty, in this beginning of his Christian course that he may not prove the stumblingblock in the way of many a bright promising young man who is looking wistfully toward the church.
Character, character, a good charachurch as in the world; and uprightness in the dealings of man with his fellowman, builde up the Christian church in strength and stability, when it goes hand in hand with faith in Christ, and is an outgrowth of the Jiving principle of all Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."
Motbers, teach your children honesty; each them promptness in returning every borrowed article-the little girn
the needle, and the little boy the borrowed slate pencil, and to each other the borrowed pennies-all when they promised. Said an honored bank president to his daughters, "In your relations with others at school or in society, return
every borrowed thing punctually, even postage-stamp, and always keep your engagements; regard your word passed 8 l
matters.'

In my writing book at school, I had this sentence: "There may be morality morality."-T. S., in Christian Intelli. gencer.

## The Skeptical Shoemaker.

"I have read," said the shoemaker, a good deal about the heathen gods, and I believe the account of Christ is taken from some of the heathen writings
"Will you abide by your own decision on two questions which I will put to you ?" said the Bible-rencler. "If so, I will freely do the same. I will abide by
your own answers; by doing so, we shall your own answers; by doing so, we shall save much time, and
quickly at the truth."
"Well," said he, "out with it, and let
us see if I can nnswer; there are but few thinge but what I can ray something about."
"Well, my friend," replied the reader "my first question is: Suppose all men were Christians, according to the account
given to us in the gospels concerning given to us in the gospels concerning
Chast, what would be the state of society?"

He remaine 1 silent for some time in deep thought, and then was constrained to say: "Well, if all men were really Christians in J ractice as well as theory, of course we should be a happy brother hood indeed.'
"that I would abide by your answer will you do the same?"
"O yes," he readily replied; "no man can deny the goodness of the system in practice. But now for the other question; perhaps I shall get on better with that. You have got a chalk this time
"Well, my next question is this : Suppose all men were infidels,"what then would be the state of Tondon and the world?"
He scemed still more perplexed, and remained a long time silent. At length he said: "You certainly have beaten me, for I never before saw the two effects upon society. I now see that where the Christian builds up the infidel pulls down. I thank you; I shall think of what has passed this afternoon."

The sequel was that he was fully persuaded in his own mind to give up all his infidel companions, and follow the Lord Jesus Christ. But the change did not stop here. When first the reader called, he had sat on an old dirty chair, with a number of half-starved children sitting in their rage on the floor around him, neglected and uncared for; now they have removed to a better home in a cleaner strect. Within, all is cheerful and happy. The father, no longer faithless, delights in the company of his wife and children, all of whom are neatly dressed; and his cinief happiness is to read and speak to them of the things which helong to their everlasting peuce.
H. I. Hastings. H. L. Hastings.

The work of evangelization among the South Sea Islands has heen largely carried on by the native converts. It is nonderful to see their devotion to the
work. IIundreds have sacrificed their lives to carry the Gospel to the heathen. Sixty from one church in the Hervey group have been killed while acting as missionaries.-Baptist Mixsionary.
"Out of 40,000 Sioux Indians, there are 35,000 still in heathenism. There are 66 tribes on the Western prairies for whom nothing is yet done. There are 40,000 Indians of school age; but when every school is packed to its utmos only 12,000 uan be accommodated This includes Covernment schools, Ro mon Catbolic schools, and all.
feninsula dedthotist, j. miciler thomas,

OFFICE, S. W. COR FOBRTM ANT SHIPILPY STS. TRBMS OF sUBSCRIPTION.


Extraordlnary Offer.
All, For Oxiy s2.-One year's subseription to the Penrisclan Metiodist and a copy of Rev. R. W. Todd's new book, "Methodisn of the Peninsula," for $\$ 2$, to new subscribers, and to all old subscribers, who renew their subscriptions for 1888 ; in each ces
must accompary the order.

## Rev. Brother Wilcox shows his high

 appreciation of Dr. McCauley's admirable address on the "Obligation of the Church respecting Cluristian Education" one of the most important topics of the times, by transferring it entire from the Peninsula Nethodist to the columnsthe Conference Neus. It is worthy wide reading and careful thought.

We regret to learn that our brother, Rev. E. H. Derrickson, of Sharptown Md., has been called to nourn the loss of his wife. Last Saturday morning the Tith inst,, she peacefully fell asleep
in Jesus, at her home near Snow Hill, in Jesus, at her home near Snow Hill,
Md. Sister Derrickson's health had been feeble for some time past. We tender our sympathies to our bereaved brother, and pray that the consolations him in this great sorrow.

Capt. Alexander Kelly of this city so long and so favorably known, through out our territory for his geuerous hospi-
tality, his faithful service as Conference tality, his faithful service as Conference Steward, and his liberal contributions to our church cnterprises. has been quite seriously in sha port some improvement in his condition, port some improvement in his condition,
encouraging the hope that his valuable lifo may be spared.

## Self-Supporting Missions.

We endorse the following from the Conference Neurs aud would urge that "The (ieneral Conference responses. turb the work of Bishon Taylor nerso disturb the work of Bishop Taylor personaily, nor of his Transit and Building all friends of the cause will not withhold their subscriptions but forward at once. There is great need of funds at once."
The resolution adopted by the (ieneral Conterence is in these words, "Resolvel, that the Missionary Bishop for Africa be and he is herely authorived to continue his efforts to extend the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, on the plan of self:supporting missions."
Here is unequis Here is unequivocal endorsement of Bishop 'Taylor's work, and contributions in aid of his Building and 'Transit Fund are as legitimate as those that are made to the General Missionary, Treasury. We shall be glad to publish in the $P^{P}$ e. ninsula Mecthodist and forward to Bishop Taylor's treasurer, Richard Grant, Esq. any contributions that our friends may make toward sustsining our heroic mis. sionary Bishop in his stupeodous enterprise.

Our Class Re-Union, 1848-1888. It was an occasion of rare pleasure and interest, for members of the class of ' 18 to meet again, and spend an evening
together in friendly converse; recalling together in friendly converse; recalling
pleasing memories of the past, and expleasing memories of the past, an what
changing congratulations upon what had been achieved in life's great conflict during the ten quadrenniums that had passed since our alma mater sent us forth with her benediction and testimonials of approval. Of the twenty eight who re-
ceived their diplomas from old Dickinson at the Commeneepuent of 1848 , seventeen survive, and eleven of these were present. Two of our fellow alumni were with us as invited gucests, Rev. Dr. James who had been a member of the class during the Freshman year, but had completed the curriculum one year H. B. Ridgaway, President of Garrett Biblical Institute, Eranston, IIl., who graduated one year after.
Hon. John A. J. Creswell presided, and Rev. Johu Wilson, Pl. D., ncted as secretary. After discussing an inviHotel, letters were read from most of our absent clasemates, and touching nemorinl tributes were paid to the lamented dead
Of the distinguished Faculty, wilh whose instruction the class had been fav-
ored, but one is now living. Dr. Robert Emory, son of Bishop John Emory Professor of Ancient Languages ai the ge of twenty, and Dr. Durbin's successwas the first of this noble band to exchange mortality for life eternal. Ere he reached the age of 34 , he fell a vi tim to pulmonary disense, and died in
holy triumph in Baltimore, Md., May holy triumph in Baltimore, Md., May
18, 1848. "T'ell my brethren," said he as he confronted the last enemy, "I die in the faith of my fathers.
Nineteen days later, Prof. Merritt Cald well followed his youthful associate, himself less than 42 . The chamber where
he met his fate was luminous with the light of triumplant faith, "quite on the verge of heaven.
Judge John Reed, who had been Pro fessor of Law in the Collcge since 1834, died in Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 19, 1850: Col Thomas E. Sadler, in Wilmington Del., Dec. 31, 1860; Dr. John McClintock in Madison, A. J., March 4 , 1870 ; Dr
John P. Durbin, under whose PresideuJohn P. Durbin, under whose Presidew
cy the class entered in 1stt, died in cy the class entered in 1844, died in
New York Oct. 1876 ; Dr. William H. Allen, in Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1882 and Prof. Charles E. Blumenthal in New Tork, Oct. 11, 188.3. Dr. Spencer F Baird, the eminent naturalist and lis. tinguished Secretary of the Snithsonian inson, of himself an alumnus of Dick inson, of the class of 1840 , was the last
of our honored teachers, to enter the of our honored teachers, to enter the
company of the immortals. liev. Dr. George R. Crooks, who, as Principal of the Grammar School, prepared several of us for admission to College, was assistant to Prof. McClintock, and afterwards succeeded him in the chair of Ancient Lauguages. In vigorous health, aud in the maturity of his fine scholarohip, he has for yeans been a professor in Drew
Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., and is the eole survivor of the illustrious Faculty of 1844-48.

Seven of its members became minis Wers of the Guspel, cight entered the legal profession, four became physicians, and five devoted themselves to teaching. Among the more distinguished members we may name Hon. William Daniel, who after serving in both Houses of the State Legislature, was appoiuted a Judge in the city of Baltimore. Under his presidency, the Maryland State Temperance Alliance succeeded in securing the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic in about one-half the counties of the State. In 1884 Mr. Daniel was the prohibition candidate for the vice-presi-
J. Cresswell has had similar prominence before the public. After serving in the House of Delegates of his native State, he was elected one of her repesentatives in Congress, and subsequently United States Senator. From '69 to '74, he was a member of President Grant's cabinet, as postmaster general. Three others attained judicial honors. Dr. Theodore G. Wormley, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, author of a number of standard medical works a first class authority in toxicology, and distinguished Wilson of Baltimore, are distinguished contributions this class has made to the medical profession. Not
only did our Freshman year develope one member, who afterwards served his alma mater most efficiently, as its fuithful and honored president for the last sixteen years, but four of those who graduated in ' 48 , have rendered valuable service in the Board of Instruction; Dr. John Wilson in the grammar school and Professors Boswell, Marshall, and Farnan in the College. Of the ministers we will only say, the late Rev. Dr. John. S. Deale, was a very successful
preacher in the Baltimore Conference erving a term ns presidiug elder, and both Prof. Bowwell and Prof. Harman have reflected credit upon their class, as the Faculty. The late Rev. Dr. Nadal also, who thok his degree with us, won also, who thok his degree with us, won
distinction as a preacher, an nuthor, and a college professor. In numbers
this class excelled all others but one in the history of the College while under Methodist control, and was exceeded by but two in its previous history
After arranging for fraternal corres. ponden winh ansent members, and for interesting meeting closed, with a tender and appropriate prayer by Dr. Ridga-
way, after which we all joined hands and sang together, "The days of auld lang
If' such transient re-unions are so delightful here, what ecstacy of joy will it we shall know that our union shall be eternal!

We clip the following from the Chria in itdrocate of this week:
Mrs. Hamnah Whitall Smith sister of resided in Baltimore since her marriage in 1855.)
Tuesday, July 2ud, Mrs. Mary Whit all Thonas, wific of Dr. Inmes Cirey
Thomas, passed away from her beautiful summer home anong the hills of western Maryland, to Mount Zion, where is the city of the living God. Mrs. 'Thomas was a nember and public speaker of the Society of Friends, and yet so broad of spirit was she, and so deeply inter ested in all that concerned the advanc-
ment of the Redeemer's kinglon, that ment of the Redeemer's kinglon, that
all Christians of whatever creed must feel in her death the sense of a personal loss. She was thoroughly identified with the work of the Woman's Christinn Temperance Union from the organization of the society, and Juring these th has been at the head of the Union duratis State. Her illness was of long duration, but the divine love encompassed her, and at the even-tide it was
lightit. The nemory of a true Christian man or woman, whelier in the activities of a devoted life, or in the serene peace of its glorious ending, is the heritage of all the Church. Sorrow for the loss of such $a$ one is bounded by no sectarian lines, nor, thank God. is the iuspiring influence of such steadfist and triumphant faith.

## Resignation of the Presiden of DIckinson College.

The following is from a lasding citiz of Carlisle, a friend of the College for wore than forty yeas.
The resignation of
MoCauley, D. It,
profound regret throughout this entire conmunity, especially on the part of its
best and most intelligent citizens. Hi
ominent intellectunl abilities, and literaominent intellectunl abilities, and literaCrristian character, his liberal and catholic spirit, his fine personal culture, and his genial and ingenuous nature, and his goned him to who are capahave endeared. him to and pre-em appreciang one qulities of truly God-consecrated life.
Called to the presidency of this Col lege, at a most critical period in its history, shortly after the sad desolations of our Civil War, he was confronted with difficulties of the gravest character These were gradually surmounted; steady increase of students followed, to gether with extensive repairs to the old buildings, and the addition of new and imposing structures, in value not less than $\$ 140.000$, and an increase in the permanent
$\$ 140.000$.
With the united and hearty co-operation of the official departments of this Institution, so eminently due to its ac complished and eflicient head, there
would, under God, have been assured would, under God, have been assured
a future of unprecedented prosperity for this old and venerable school of learving. His retirement we regard as

## irreparable loss to the College.

## Carlisle, Pu., July 2nd, 1888.

The bishops of the Methodist Episco pal Church, South, arc $\$ 000$ short in their respective salarics. Of course, this our Southern brethren make the salaries of their bishops and presiding elders orata claim on the churches with ciency inc pane, ws we do, thit deficiency indicates a very unsatisfactory
state of things among them, in respect to ministerial support.
Dr. Todd preached an interesting sermon in Grace Church last Sunday morning, on our Lord's ascension. During July and August, the Sunday eveing service, and the Sunday-school will be suspended in this church

Scott, V. S. Collins, pastor, was filled to overfowing last Sunday evening, on the occasion of a special service in memory of Samuel L. Taylor, one of the charge. The pastor resd a brief after which several addresses were mande by his church and society nssociates aev. Vaughan Smith closing with a few appreciative worrs, as wo the life
character of this lamented brother.

## To Be Expected. <br> Dr. W. M. Frysinger has resigned the

 presidency of the Biblical Centenary 888. There is a linet to effect Sept. 1 ance, even when our aims are highest and our work the most beneficent. It is hardly overstating the facts, to saythat Dr. Frysinger has been doing the work of three men. He has been teacher in that school, its manager and financial agent, and had to fray his way besides. We hope it is not too late for hinn to recuperate. His friends and the friends of the Christian education our colored people, have an opportunity now of giving practical proof of their
friendship, by liberal coutribution the pressing needs of this school.

The Fourth at Ocean Grove. A very pleasant celebration of our 11 th National Birth-day, was held in the auditorium of this city-by-the-sea After appropriate devotional exercises, "Columbia, the Gem of the Oceun" was sung an a solo by a lady, the large choir joining in the chorus; the Declaration was well read by James L. Hays, then followed "The Star Spangled Janner" sung as a solo. The orator of the day J. Y. Foster of Newark, N. J., made an excellent address on the principles of impend. The brass band reendered
"Hail Columbia," and the fife and drum corps, sons of the veterans, gave us some tirring music. The exercises closed with rousing cheers, and the long metre doxology.
When Mr. Hays, in reading the names of the signers, came to those of special renown, the audience would cheer, but when he read "Benjamin Harrison of Virginia," the applause was specially significant.
"The old John Street Church, New York city, is the most interesting memorial of Methodism in this country, accessible to the people at large. Bexides being built on the spot where the first Methodist Church in that city was built,
contains memorial tablets dedicated to Bishop Francis Asbury, Philip Em. bury, and Barbara Heck, Rev. John Summerfield, Bishops Janes and Harris and others, pantors and members. Regular week day and Sunday services are held, and are made profitable by the presen
dish."
W.

We had the pleasure of worshipping in this historic church the first Sunday evening in May, and hearing Rev. Dr. J. II. Vinceut, (since Bishop) preach an admirable discourse on the essential elemeth of Methodism,

Among the honorary degrees conferred by the Syracuse (N. Y.) University at its late Commencement, was that of
Doctor of Philosophy upon Rev. J. H. Willey, B. S., pastor of our church in Milford, DeI.
"There will be a camp at Penrose oods, beginning July 24 th and ending Kugust Brd, under the pastoral charge
of Rev. J. E. Kidney. Tha of Rev. J. F. Kidney. The beautiful woods is located within five minutes road leading from Dover to Templeville, about half way between the two places. This camp has several names: Rashe's woods, and Modock camp, but Penrose is the origival name. Hartley station on the Delaware and Chesapeake railroan is the nearest station to the camp, three miles distant. A good hack con nects with all trains. A new public Marydel within five miles of the conp A mong the ministers who will tent ou the ground are, Revs. W. S. Robinson of

## Ctonference fifeus.

A handsome oil painting of the late Col. Edwin Wilmer, after whom the G. A. R.
Post of this town is named, has been presentod to the Post by Prof. Edwin M. Wi-

## framed, and will be placed in their room at

 an early date.-Sinyrua Record.Jones' Chapel, a new church edifice in Elk Neck, near Johnson's school house, about three miles from Elkton, was dedicated Sunday, July 8. The Rer. J. P. Otis, of Tome Memorial Church, Port Deposit, preached the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Charles Hill took part in the scrvices. The cbapel was dedicated free of debt. The pulpit will be supplied by the pa
E. Church.-Appeal.

Powelylle, Mn.,-Reg. John Collibs who followed Rev. G. W. Covington on this charge, did a good work. Next came Rev.
W. W. Johnson, during whose tiro labors, twenty-four probationers were relabors, twent 5 -four probationers were re-
ceived. Liev. W. W. Chairs followed, sersing one year, during which he boilt one church, got a parsonage onder ray, and suc-
ceeded in gathering fourtecn probationers. ceeded in gathering fourtecn probationers.
The present pastor, Mev. I. T. Mclaine, is The present pastor, Rev. I.. I. Achaine, is John's. Through the efforts of the pastor and his people, there is here one of the best revivals I ever knew; one handred and two have professed conversion.
Sunday, June 24th, was the day for receiring probationers. As the congregation thirty-4even came forward, and ns the masi died amay, to ench oue was extended the
hand of fellowship by the pastor; and bro. hand of fellowship by the pastor; and bro.
Pailey led in prayer, imploring God to proPailey led in prayer, imploring God to pro
tect the lamis now entering the fold. tect the lamiss now entering
afiords the writer sreat plensure, to see people so devoted to their pastor, and to
unite with them in thanksgiving for his success in snving souls.

## Junc 26th, 1888.

$\qquad$
A correspondent writes from Milton, Del., Our first guarterly conference was not held
until after Presidine Flder Wilson returned from fieneral Conference. Four of the an advance of 64 per cent. Children's 1)ay
was observed, and the tollection more than doubled. A cornet has been added to the musical appointments. $i$ considerable sums has been paid on an old bill for incidental
expenses. The salary has been adranced sio0; and the congregations are greatly increasel.
Aproqtinimink, Her.-('hildren's Day was observed in each of our four Sunday schools. The music, vocal and instrument:i was well rendered., Interestiug addresses
were made by Brother Isenberg of our own charge, brothers Faries and Roc, local preachers of Smyrna, and Prof. Jones of the News
Castle High School. The children did well. Castle High School. The children did well.
The attendance was larger than ever before, as were also the collections. Of the $\$ 20.50$
raised, we have to appropriate $\$ 8$ for our programmes. We think: it would be well fo the Board of Education to get up better pro grammes and of greater varicty, and publisb
them at cost. This would much reduce the them at cost.
expense account of these entertainments. expense account of these entertinnments.
The cathusiasim for missions that was ex cited by our Easter services continues and be nearly, if not all raised in our Sunday lee nearly
schools.
We can report progress in all church in terests. lighteen probationets hare been
received into full membership, with a rood many more to follow. Enion Churelh is to nishing.

The Ircachers meeting of Crisfiell is growing, pleasant and profitable institution It was favoured last Monday by the presence of Rev. '1. O. Ayres, who by previous invita and, w. l. MacFarland read a striking anil thoughtful essay, on "The New Birth." "Roman C'atholicism," in relation to A meri
can Institutions, is to be discussed July $\geq$ ?:4

Liev. W. W. W. Wilson, pastor of the M 5. church, laston, during a recent trip to I) ickinson College, stustained quite a painfu aceident to his side and right arm by falling ato at excaration six feer deep. His pulpin
Highley and A. P. Prettyman.-Tallo Times.
At Penrose camp, near Pearsons Corner, Del, which begins Joly 24 and continues ten dnys, Thursday of the Temperance cause apart in the interest of the Temperance cause
Revs. Adam Stengle of Wilmington, Mel.
and A. Smith of Cambridge Md., will preach on the subject during the day. The W .
T . U. will hold a meeting at $1.30 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. Thursday Aug. 2, will be devoted to the interests of the Missionary cause. Emiden ministers are to speak on tho occasion. Brethren attending the camp will come by rail to Hartley Station, on the Del. \& Ches R. R.,
camp.
J. 1:. Kidney, Pastor.
(contributed)
After Fifty Years
A pleassant event in Princess Anne Md., of our worthy friends Brotber and Sister Hayman.
Levin Purnell Hayman and Kebecca Anne Brown were married, July 3d, 1838; and upon the completion of the semi-centennial
of their married Jife, the same date of the present year a party of appreciative friends assembled at their residence to do them
kindly honor. kindly honor.
A brief program bad been arranged by their tbree daugbter, Mrs. T. L. Tomkinson
of Itarrisborg Pa., Mrs. Rowena Stevenson of ILarrisbarg Pa., Mrs. Rowena Stevenson
of I Iopewell Md., and Miss Jora Hayman I Iopewell Md, and Miss Sora Hayman
of Princess Anne; the third generation be ing represented by one of the granddaughters, Miss fattie Stevenson of Hopewell.
The exercises consisted of singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow;' the solemn thought"; the reading of a pretty tribute in a fancifal cein Future" by Miss Hattie: sigging by Mrs.
Stevenson and danghter of "The Model Cburch," by request of the venerable bride
croom. Mrs. Tomkinson tollowed with an original poem on "The Golden Wedding Day"; after which all joined in singing "(God
be with us till we meet again," and liev, J. E. Compton led in prayer. The remainder of the evening was spent in pleasant con-
gratulations and social converse, aud partaking of refreshments. The aged couple, of whom it may be snid with scant qualification that their "eye is not dim, nor their matural force abated," seerned to enjoy the occasion,
An agreenble feature, was the present. a brother, lesse f. Hayman, who bas resid
ed for over fifty years, in Moore's Hill, In

Summit, Delaware.
Methodism, like our holy chrisiianity, is the meal. The esrest, it is like the learen in her spirit of caraest aggressiveness. The
same spirit that made "Paul's heart glow with energy divine" burns upon her altars. The mighty power that Wijigh feltstirs with
in her. The glory that beamed from Moses' brow shines about her; the spirit of the apos tolic age dwells with ber. As Chalners bas snid, 'It is Christianity in earnest." Up
to 1865, there was no Methodist Episcopal curch at the Summit: years ago the Hari Shell Baptists had built a ehurch, but for want oi" the same spirit of aggressiveness it hess has departed. The old church still re mains as a monument to its founder, whose
ashes lie buried under its walls. During the pastorate of lro. W. P. Walton, at St.
feorge's, a few men and women, who were reorge's, a fer men and women, who were
deeply convinced of sin, aud groaning for redemption, invited him to preach for them.
He gladly consented. The result of his labors was one of the most remarkable revivals
of religion tbat bas ever been known in the history of the community. A Methodist society was formed, with two elasses, with
Bros. J. F. Kane and F . W. MeCrackeu as lenders, with 79 probationers on the list as
the nucules of the new church. J3ro. Walton is well called the father of the Summit M. $\therefore$ Church A few years later they decided to build, though meeting with considerable opposition, especially from sourees where
they expected financinl aid; but with the they expected financinl aid; but with the
same spirit of Methodisun in their souls, and
its fire barning on the altar of their hearts they went forth "laughing at impossibilities and crying it sball be doue." As the reward of their perseverance, they have a beautifol
oothic Church, with stained wiodows, wal nut pews, and richly carpeted floors, at a cost of \$5000, and able to sas, "we owe no sann anything." like other Methodist churches,
they have bad their upy and downs; al al they have had their ups and downs; al al-
most every Conference thes bave been ou the dissecting table, in the Jishop's cabinet. It Las been a part of St. George's charge, then or bethel, thea hack to St. Goorget s. Gen (icorge's needs it financial aid.
This tifting has not had a tendency to develop the church. It causes a lack of inage property. They feel that they have no age property. They feel tat they have no shonld be a separate charge for some live shonla be a separate charge for some live
single man, who conld be on the ground.
(The P. E. will plense excase this suggosion.) With its bandsome church, thickly poung aded territory, aud especially tho many young people who nre uader the influence or our Methodisn, we see a bright futare for a growing charge. Wo purpose to try to steer the Sunday-sclool through the snow-
storms, bleak winds and ice of the winterstorms, bleak winds and ice of the winter-
season. If a pablic school can be run five season. If a pablic school can be run five
days out of seven through the winter, wo see no reason why a Sunday-school cannot be sustained one day out of seven in tho same
season. It is not the fault of the children. It is more important to continue the Suvday It is more important to chan in any other selu-
schools in the winter than son of the year. With the long winter nights come the social entertainments of the such as dancing parties, and Progressive chre parties. There must be some roligious influeaces brought to bear upon the young to connteract these evils. If the children need eligious teaching in the summer, they neen it in mid-winter. We are praying for a re-
turn of 1865 , when the flame of living fire turn of 1865, when the flame of living fire ings have been resumed, and
"On us Thy Holy Spirit pour"

Wartmosan.

## Watering Salaries.

Is it not high time for personal invesfigation? May it not be possible, that while advice may be given and the blank - too, that the adviser might find in his life something that he mould not
like to bave condemed in the public Press?
How swift our juderment is, when the man is down! how slow to help him up! Suppose a brother does water, or grease kis salary, what is the intention of that act? to deceive? I do not think so. In
it is so intended, he atlopts a porous plan which none of our preachers would do.
His desire is, to see the apportionment equal with others. The preacher estimates his salary at $\$ 1200$, the Board of Stewards estimates it at $\$ 1000$. Being a liberal man he contributes from his
estimate, $\$ 200$. Where is the moral wrong in this? Is he nut just as conscientious in this, as the writer who blanks him

The mechanic says my days work is worth S2 per day; as I am working for
the church, I'll take 81.50 . Has he not a right to do this?; and ought not the church to give him credit for $\$ 2$ per
If the preacher's work for the year 3 worth $\$ 1200$, and the Board of Stewards say so too, but they are not able to pay it ; ought not the church, or at
least our Anmual Minutes, give him credit for $\$ 1200$
Truth is to be sought only by slow and painful progress; perching an assertion on a reed of "Say so," is not the
most truthful conclusion.
The subject is new to ine; have never had an occasion to water my salary have always received more salary from every appointment than was promised. I still have great confidence in the brethren of the Wimmington Conference,
whatever may lave been the methods of whatever may lave been the methods of
some in their giving, at, or before Conference. There has never been a more loyal class of sacrificing men in God's church ; vot excepting the disciples.

Will it not be better for us to cease calling each other "dishonest," "ambitious," (I never write that word but I
think of Cassius) saying we have more regard for the "Roll of Honor" than we have for God's honor roll:

It is impossible for one man to regulate all the watches in this world by his; one man cannot make a plaster for every sore; we shall never succeed with hypercriticism as our sword cutting other men's intentions. "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water Therefore leave off contention, before here be quarrelling."
There are two things, my friend, about which you should never grumble; the first is, that which you camot help, and the other, that which you can help I am not struggling for the last word on this subject. I would no more do that,
than I would struggle to get hold of a lighted bombshell. My object has been to move out of the way of "B. Clean,"
the pobbles which make his feet sore. I know he does unt object to the rocks. Cinarity

## "Help The Weak."

Mr. Editon,-At our first quarterly coneronce, becuse of the uncomfortable condi lege of renting il out, and securiug a privifor the parson's family elsewhere; said parson to pay the excess on the rent of a more comfortable house. This was objected to by Kho secretary of our Conference, Bro. T. I. nails needed, to build a front to the parsonage where upon the ruarterly conference adapted Bro. Kent's proposition, and at this writing the improvements are nearing completion They include $a$ two story and a half addition halls, begides a large attic, so finished that it can be used for bed rooms, a porch on the side, $24 \times 8 \mathrm{ft}$, in which we bave our pump, old part has received its second coat of plaster; in the front room we bave a large closet with shelves, opening into the sitting room, and two closets on the second floor, one of
theso being a roony clothes-press. Our front yard fence is being replaced by cy
press pickets; church and parsonage yard press pickets; clurch and
being divided by the same.
Church and parsonage bave each received a coat of priming; and the finishing cont
baving been began, onr home is putting on quite an attractive appearance. Through the generosity of Henry Bennett, Esq., our church has becu ralcinined, causing the walls to look much more tidy. held on paid oll are stro the credit, side of our account. W are struggling to be up with the genera
movement of things, but when you remeal ber hom fery are our numbers, the embarrass ment of our new work, etc., you will appre material sympathy of those friends who can assist us, without in the least cutting short
their own uecessary supplies. I an happy to report that a uoble brother of Philadel seeing our call for help. responded with : check of ten dollars. I would like to give his name, but for fear of displeasing hium From within the bounds of Wilmingtou Conand we did not fail to express our thanks, for this belp in netd, we are of course in debt, but trust a number of our friends who lend us a helping hand. Our congregations are grand; the people very attentive; a few joining us by certificate.
Congregations at Growsontown require
lager room. It is painful to see anost al ways, more peryons present than you can a ing people, and it is too much to ask them, atter working all the week, to stand duringr service on Sunday. A subscription has been course of erection aboat three-fourths of mile distant, of another denomination, some of their ablest men (financialy) to back ceived some specinl favors throngh the solic itation of Eugene Stoken. Esq., an arehitect, who is completing a very handsome residence for a Mr. Collen oi'こevsark, N. J.; Mr. Merain of Song." there are also about 100 goo second-band library books, given us by cient librarian; we feel grateful for our sue cess thus far, and are still looking to God prayers, and help otherwise only as you ar perfectly able.


The Methodist Ceneral Conference, in providing an order of deaconesses, only follows, gland, which has a sisterbood, not indeed by action of the Wesleyan Conference, but as voluntary movement. It seems, however, hat much oppo

Accident to Eishop Thoburn.
Tuesday June 26, Bishop Thoburn had a narrow escape from being killed. Ife was on a visit t: Tonawanda to so tcit contributione powad the purchas of buildings fur a wemorial orphanage at Pakur, India, where wo have made the onfy break among the Mahamme dans that we have made in India. Buildings worth 826,000 our mission had an
opportunity to purchase for 86,000 which they did, though they had no money, and the bishop felt so much eancern about meeting the obligation nad secaring the premises, that he had devotes two weeks to an effort to secure the funds. While standing in the rear of thes
carriage from which he and his party had alighted, the horses became frightened and wheeling suddenly the bishon was struck in the head with the tonglie of the vehicle, knocked over and stunned; the horses trampling him and then drawing the carriage wheels over his limbs. His injuries did not however prove to be dangerons, though they were serious and much :nxiety was felt lest, weakened as he was by a slight actack of fever, his nervas system might suffer from the shock. After being carefully nursed till Thursday he was able to reach Buffalo, where he remained quiety till this week when he had sufficientby rccovered to attempt the journey to his home in Kingston, Ohio.
The writer found him Wednesday the th, full of prizes and thanksgiving for his merciful, and almost miraculous deliverance from more serious results under
such perilous circumstances. The Church will join in this gratitude at the preservation of the life of this devoter? and successful servant of Good, from whose labors, she has reaped such benein the past, and from whom even
grander achievement is auticipated in the future. That God may restore his vigor, aud prolong his isefuluess will be her earnest prayer. He should not be called upon for public service while he remains in the country, but allowed to rest completcly, to fit him for his aroh-

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faniliar with the story. The scene is carly morning in the Priaturium or official resi
dence dence of the Roman dovernor at Jeruaglen. The picture is drawn from descriptions
given in the New Testament of the appearance and trial of Christ before Pilate. It is, fiven min the New Testament of the appearance and trial of Christ before Pilato. it is
there related that "when he was accused of the priesis and elders. he answered nothing." "And Pilate answered and said again unto them: 'What will y. that I shall do unto Him
whor ye call King of the Jews? aud they cried out nain. tre of the pieture is the fipure of the Savior. with His hande bound. crect, composed.
 Jerasaien, Eome frantic, others attracted by idle curiosity, others apparently bent
merely on killing time. in the mmedinte forearound is $\varepsilon$ \& Roman soldicr holding the mob
 The figure pressing torward in the crowd wit's uplifted arnns, is a rumifine of the lowest type He is shouting, "Cracify him! Crucify him! Un the left of Pilate sit two elders watch-
inr the procecdings with deep iuterest. Between Christ nod Caiaphas, kitting on a bench is a rich batker looking on with contemptuous curiosity. Near hinn is a young rowdy
leaning over the railing and scoting in the face of Jesus. Perched on a high stog br then leaning over the railint and scothit in the face of Jesus. Perched on a high stool br the
side of the judgement seat and resting his head against the wall is a scribe, who viows the scene with an air of weary indifierence. A knot of old men is sented in the angle on the room to the left of the banker. They are apparently arguing Christ's claim that he is the
promised Nessiah. Conspicuonsly raised above the heads of the crowd is seen a young promised Sessiah. Conspicuonsly raised atove the heads of the crow is seen a young
mother with a beantiful face, holding a ch:ld in her arms, and lookint at Jesus with tender-
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