# leningnala 

## Beyond the Valley.

## margarete. sangster.

They never quite leave us, our friends who rongh the shid
light above;
thousand sweet
fast
enceres they blessed with their pres-
ence and love.
The work which they left and the books which they reat, left and the books Speak n nutely, though still with an eloqu-
Ance rare;
the sones that they supg and dear words that they said,
nd oft when alone and of
Or when evil allures us, or sin dravg, When
nigb, A whisper comes cently, "Nay, do not the wrong,
ad we tee
high.

## In the dew-threaded morn and the opaline

## eve,

with sleep,
We are comfortcd, even as lonely we the thought of their rapture forlids us

We toil at our tasks in the burleu aud heat Of life's pussiomate noon. They are folded It is well. ine we

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { s.wect, } \\
& \text { done day }
\end{aligned}
$$

And one day for us all the bitter will cease.
Wo too will po home oer the river of rest,
As he strouly and the lovely before us the strollg
hate gone.
Our sna will tro down in the beautiful West, To rise in thi glory hat circles the throne. Until then we are bound by our lore and our To the suiuts who are walking in Paradise They fair;
lave pasied ing
But they liea, like ourselves, in God's in-
finite circe.

## $-\mathrm{Scl}$

## Letter from Bishop Taylor.

Caple Palmas, Liberia, May 3d, 1887
Dear Brother Grant and Committee:I have this morning, copying from ofllcial drawings, made an outline map of the Literim Coast.
The settements of the Americo-Liberims cluster around Cape Mount Monrovia and St. Paul's River, Grano Bassa, [Siuce] Greenville and Cape Palmas, and are indicated by the American names of many of the villages. They do uot in any place extend far into the interiur, and at Sinoe and Cape Palmas, the outpost settlements have been reduced aud contracted by native wars a few years ago. The map of Li-
beria covers a barge extent of inland, nominally held under treaty stipulations, only a part of which the Government has becti able to fulfill.
The treaty promise to provide schools for the native tribes, has failed entirely. The native stations however, though watching with ceaselcss vigilance auy attempt of the Kiberian Goverament to take possession of their native inheritauce of real estate, are in the main dispused to be peaccable, and when by our
self surporting schools and missions, we slanll under God, educate and savingly elevate these mations, a homoreneous spirit will pervade them, and tend to unite them into onc Christian nationaliity. Many powerful misionary organizations have advanced rast sums of
money for the evangelization of Africa, through the Liberian colonists. I would not for a moment entertain a depreciaative thought, as to the result of their noble work. But whether the laboring mountain brought forth a mouse or an elephant, the result was so unsatistactory that they cut down their apprapriations
to a mere fraction of what they were thirts years before, and no likelihood of
their resuming on their old line and their resuming on their old line and
scale of work; so that if God is not the author and prophetically the finisher of this selfsupporting mission movement, then the redenption of Africa is an in-
definite postponement for centuries to definite postponement for centuries to
come. Now what influence has Libericome. Now what influence has Liberi
an Christianity exerted on the iuland tribes? In the last two months I have negrotiated with the uative kings and and chiefs, for the immediate establishment of seventeen industrial schools and missions. They bind thenselves by ar ticles of agreement ; 1st, To give us our choice of all the land we may require
for all our building, farming and grazing purposes ; 2d, To "cut bush," burn, dig, and plant the first crop for abundance of foud for the mission ; 3d, To provide materials, and i,uild a yood cook house and school house ; thh, To cut and
carry hard wood pillars, and all the framing timber for a good American house for the residence of the missionaries, and to do all these thin's clicenfully, free of charge ; but of all the kings and chiefs of these seventeen places, I cin recall to
mind but one who consented to receive a colored man as their teacher or mis

They have an experience with a clasis of Liberian Iraders, that lends them to this protest. It was a disappointwent to me, for m thelieve in indigenuus agen-
cy specially, and have been trying for a year past to secure suitable colored men Lord did not favor that, nud conclude that He has the white men and women avalable, and, with your characteristic zend in this work, we shatil trust Got to
supply these stations between this and January 1st, 1888.
The accompaning map will give all land." I will sive a brief description of cuch place beginuing at Cavalla River This river flows into the Atlintic ucend about 18 miles cast of Cape Palmass
The Cavalla tribes and town near the rivers month have for mouths past pre vented the collection of duties in their port, suspended Liberian commerce on that part of the const, and practically blockiaded the Cavilla River and filled I was solemuly "rumors of wat
I was solemnly warned uot to veuture on those waters; but I was on the King's
business and went on. On my return business and went on. On my return company with Tom Nimly and Laco my converted Kroomen, and had a mecting with the belligerent kinga, chiefs
and people, and preached the Gospel to them. The reported leader of the re bellion was my interpreter, and we had a solemn and very interesting time in the preaching, and 'Tom Nimly told his experience of salvation, aud exhorted in his own langoage with great power-he is a man over six feet in height, with
proportions missive and symmetrical and is a native born orator. My visit to the Cavalla had no official bearings, but hul a good moral eflect in abating a must paralyzing, yet needless, war excitement. Well, our missious extend un the river to Geribo, "seventy miles"
from the ocean. I will name them in from the ocean. I will name them in
the order of their location as indicated on the map, beginning with Eubloky, not a very large town, but the river depot of a large tribe, with many towns in

King Nebly, an used man, and King Pacey, a man of full vigor. He was ap-
pointed superintendent of their part of fointed superintendent of their part of mission.
I will here say once for all, that on the line of our seventeen missions, not th king or chiof could sign his mane, except Rie Peter.
They are all among tribes, as destitute clothing and the knowletge of God as the tribes I met on the Congo, but with this great advantage. many of the young inen of these tribes are suluors English "patwa;" so that I found some who could interpret, in every place.
Eubloky mission buildings will occ
py a hygh hufl overlooking the river with high
good soil.
I need
I need not speak again of the suil of he Cavalla River country; it is all fer tile, yet high, hilly and heillthful. The Guvalla River iteelf, nearly as large as the Hudson, flows rapidly letween high banks, no swanyps, and beautitully clean Ananada smith saw so many beautiful
hills on which she would like to build a house and settle down thate she often screamed with the rapture of almination The next as we ascend the rive Yawki station. The site of the mission houscs is a large mound shaped hill a guarter of a milce from the river, but in fuil view. It will have a good lauding of its own a little way up, the river from Yawki landing.
Tom Ninly, who spoaks English ell, is our superintendent until ours Beaboo, differing but little from the two sutions beluw. I had a goorl time preachiug to these people on the east hundreds of people; but the big tuwn of the 'Tabo tribe is nearly a diy's march inland, ensterly. Tatcka is reached by rocky, steep aseent from the river. Our mission buildings will occupy a hill nearly half a mile north, commanding a far-renching view of the river. Our landing will be in the mouth of a little creek, whence we ascend by a gentle S. Pratt, our mission agent, for fourteen stations, has a trading poost here at Tateka and one at Geribo. I gave Bro. Pratt an abstract of my proposal to the kings and chiefs on this cuast a year, ago; and the kings and chiefs of these two places bave signed articles concurring, and were with no little anxiety and doubting, waiting to see if Pratt's mouth "speak the truth and no lie;"
so when we arrived, King Kraharri jumped and slouted like an ohl sinner just converted to God; and a good part of the evening was spent in the discharge of muskets, sud the beating of drums. It requires usually two or threc
"pralivers" to settle all unt preliminarics and get the articles of agreement signed. The first is to receive a full statement of what I propose. Their simple reply at the meeting is, "we hear you;" at the next meeting 1 state all my points, and
they discuss them them with the greatest freedom, and if there is any hitch they adjourn to meet again. I never used iu any case the slightest mensure of persuasion. I simply said if you are not prepared to do what I propose now, you may wait a year, till I shall come again,

They alwags respond, "no, no, we won't let you go away till you give us a school.
Thence under tul escort of the bis Thence under an escort of the big twelve miles inlaud, north-west, to the big town of Wableka. We passed through two towns of the same tribe on our way. We had the benefit of a heavy fall of rain, and yot from the rain fulling and the wet bushes and flouded rivulets, a pretty general wetting.
The incidents of this tour would fill a volume, if delineated as we saw and heard them. We see in Wahleka, as at
all plates near the const, the burialplaces of their poor fellows lost at sea, somewhat on the idea contuined in a certain epituph, as fulluws:
"Here lies the bolly of John Mound
So in the dense bush, near the gates of Wableka, are deposited all the effects of a poor fellow citizen of that town who was lost at sea. His trunk and all its contents just as his own havds had left them, several smaller boxes, three good hats, and his umbrella spread and set
over his trunk; his accuruulations for years, coveteil ly no one remain for his supposed benelit, nicely adjusted by his sursivors, but never disturbed except by the disintegrating forces of nature. We spent two mights at Wahleka. They
supplied us plentifully with flesh and fowl. and all the profusion of luxuries in which this region abounds. We saw the people sacrilicing to devils in their marching, singing, shoutiong firing of guns kept up nearly all the day; then w had a large assembly of them to hear us
sing the praises of Goid; and A manda gave them a long talk alout Jesus aud salvation. Next day enrly they slaughtered a bulloek, and were preparing to them good-bye and left. My people had no alternative let but to e. pee themselves to the king and follow. 1 waited for them just outside the gate for nearly hour, when on their arrival, we too Gerrobo, whence next day we towk our bout and descended the river, stopping to visit all the stations we had opened.
Baraka is about twelve miles by foot path from Cape Palmas. It is a large village. In all the phaces I visited, I slept out in the open air, but those who were with me slept in native huts, pre-
pared for them by the hospitality of the mative people. Bettie Tubman and Juilia Fletcher, two of our sisters from Cape Palmas, accompmied sister Smiith to Baraka. They occupied, probably the best house in town. It was thirty
feet, round as a perfect circle, with an upper story reached by movable ladder to a bamboo platform seven fect up, whence a permanent hader or stairway led to the upper rice and other supplies ; all around were pins and hooks aud sacks and all laden with stores showing the industry and in genuity, economy aud thritt of the owner, yot no owner appeared. After two the house of King's Ties first, and probably his best wife, but she was an exile from home. Some months before a little girl was bitten by a snake nad died, the said good house-wife was accused of causing the death of the child by witcheraft and condeuned to drink sas-wood poison, but she escaped and ran away.

While we were there she returned, and gave herself up to die. On Friday of the week we were there she drank a basin of the poison three times filled but vomited profuscly and escaped death. She had to go through the same ordeal on Saturday. I was at work opening our farm and knew nothing of this deadly business, but Amanda Julia and and Bettie were present and sary the awful work. The woman's son a fivelooking young man, went with our women to the place of execution. The sas-wood was beaten in a mortar and mixed with water. This deadly poison ras dipped into a basin to the extent of nearly half a galion. The woman looked at it and talked to it. She had three little pebbles and as she talked to the deadly potion, sle tapped the edge of the basin with one of the pebbles, and threw one peible away, and dropped another into the poison. Then she made an appeal to God. Julia knew her language and interpreted. The doomed woman looked up and said. "O Niswa, if I have killed anyhody, let me drink his and die. If I never have killed nybody, let me puke it up and live." Then she bent over the basin and drank it to the dregs. It was filled again, nud the poor woman talked to it as before and drank it ; a third time it was filled, and she dramk it nearly all, when the young man who was administering it, sid. "That will do," and threw the remainder out. Our women cried and prayed for the poor woman, but could do no more. Next morning before day ve hear a tremendous booming of guns, a signal that the woman had been saved fond death-that Niswa had saved her, because she was not guilly-then began one of the most wonderful days I ever
wituessed ; marching, dancing, shouting, beating of drums, firing of gums, etc.
The woman redeemed fron death was fine looking specimen of a heroine. She led the procession of dancing-women like Miriam at the Iied Sea. The seenes of joy, ever changing that day, are utterly indescribable. More thau two months have elasped, but I learned yeserday that the women have been dancing for jay ever since. The dances of this occassion are of the order of the
olden time when King David danced before the ark.
Why cannot my people, my dear people of America, my Methodist people in arge numbers give thenselves to God for the redemption of Africn? Why should these blood-bought souls continue to sit in darkness when we can reach them so easily, yet revel at home? In each of the seven places we have named, we will [D. V.] between this and Christmals of this year, build a small but healthy mission house, for a young man and his wife. Each house will be 22x24 feet, divided into two rooms, and a veranda in front $10 x 14 \mathrm{ft}$., which will answer for receiving-room, dining-room and general fanily purposcs. A few yenrs hence, it will be easy to add 36 ft., to it, giving a hall $12 \times 12$ though the centre with two I2x12 rooms at each end, and verandat in frowt 10x60 ft., and $x$ similar one in the rear, enclosed for a girl's dormitory $10 \times 60 \mathrm{ft}$., to accoumodate 30 to 40 girls under the

## Temperamer

## Wine is a mocker: strong dink is rating and whaserer is deceived therebr is not  Oh! thou inrisible spirit of wine. if th hast no name to he known by tet thee deril. Shakeexperare.

## The Business of the Brewer

The curse has been forced by the brers ers everywhere. There is not a corner in the country that the brewers have no invaded; not a place where they hav not sct their traps and baited them. The delibrrately set about making the fair boy of w-day the bleareyed ruftian of two jears hence. It is their business to convert the Sunday school seholar of t day into the ruffiauly hoodlum of fiv years hence, and, later, the hoodlum into the jail-bird. It is their ibusiness $t$ debanch humanity, and they do not wait for the material to work upon to come to them, but they go out to seek it. The business has progressed from a mere pas evil.
There is not a father or mother in the land who has not a right to demaud the extirration of this monster evil that threatens the existence of their homes They have a right to sily whether "business" =hall exist, the chief profit of which is the ruin of huslonds and fath ers and the debauching of children. The power of law does not commence with hat. It has the power to dry up the soures of crime. Communities has aut only the right to punish the crimi nal, but the right to prevent criminality, - Toleio Blade.

## Fight or Die.

The Pennsylvania brewers have is ued a call for a convention to take de fensive measures, presumably agains the spread of the prohibition sentiment In the call they say "Trade is placed in a such a position that we must fight or die." A similar movement has been nagurated by the liquor distillere anr dealers in other parts of the country of Wholesale cigo and considering what souh at Chi to prevent prohibition being voted into the Texas Constitution in August. Several other States, however, will vote upon the same, question this Fall, and if there is to be a liquor fight made in every one the assessments will have to be frequent and heavy. Almist for the first time the liguor interest is now thorougly a wake to the danger which threatens it It has relied so long, and with so much reason, upon the power of the saloon in polities that it could not att first believe there was any possibility of a popular temperance uprising furmidable
enourh to demabl special measures. enough to demand spectal measures.
Now, however, the extent and depth of the reform agitation caunot be ignored, and so there is a general matshalling of the great coming batte of Armegedion. The ligtur interest will find when it comes to analyze the situation closely that though it may bave become neces sary to "fight or die" there is nothing like certainty that any anount of lighting possible will avert the necessity of dying, so far as the liquor traffic is concerned. The Americ:an people are slow to nove, slow to relinguish their pet foibles. slow wo make up their minds to great changes, even where such changes mean great reforus. Their conservatism involves a respect for vested rights so strong that eometimss they make the mistake of extending protection to vested mrongs. But this condition is not lasting. When they do realize the seriousuess of the situation, when they do comprehend the righteousness of the course urged upon them, they are ready for any sacrifice, and too united for any opposition. The temperance movement
has grown slowly until quite recently, | climbed the hummocks in the rear, and but it is becoming a wave more than a
strean of tevdencr to-day, nud it is flashing here and there with the mysterious celerity which marked the operation of
the "bazar telegraph" the "bazaar telegraph" in India during the mutiny. At such times community sensibility rises to strange hights, and popular determination assumes a formidable aspect. In view of the existing $r$ the liquor interest can do itself much good by the only kind of fighting with in its power; whether indeed any victories so obtained are not certain to stime basten the end.-New York Tribune.

Torth Can local-option orth Carolina Durhan, Raleigh, Pitts boro, Concord, and Reidsville were car
ried for prohibition. Some of these, as ried for prohibition. Some of these, as
Raleigh, voted "dry" twn years ago, and Raleigh, voted "dry" two years ago, and
now reaffirm that determination for two ears more. They are getting dryer and dryer every day, and two years hence, we venture
Goldsboro, Henderson, Oxforl, Charotte, Winstnn, and Kinston were caried by the liquorites. Their success in hese phaes ont temprary. The changes of position which voters make
on this subject from year to year are all fom the opposition. Once a man comes art for prohibition he is on that side or life. Woe to the yuung man looking o pullic life in the South who is blind or indifferent to this fact?
Prohibition is marehing on
Great excitement prevails and serious trouble is feared at Moncton over the enforcement of local prohibition the convictions against the liquor-dealers, but they defy Canadian law and threnten to appeal to the Privy Council of England.

The following extract from a recent letter by Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, our Southern leader in the white ribbon army and religious editors.
It good men could hut see how they are streugthening the hands of bidd men by the high-license law, it seems to me chat fact might serve to open their ejes
hen all other methods fail.
F.E. W.
"I sat behind two rummies who were discussing probibition on the train yes-
terday, and one informed the other that terday, and one informed the other that
the most they had to dread was the weakening of the right wing of their army the Fhigh-license Christion men. For he said the Christians bold the balance of power and if they withdraw their sup.
Is it not a dreadful thought that this raffic in souls is unwittingly kept up by ofessing Christians.

势outh's : 0 epartmeni.

Courage and faith and patience,
Theres sparce in the old word
The hecter the clance you stand, yet:
The turther alony you get
The turther alour you get.
Sever despair or drop;
Be sure that your pith leads upward,
theres
There's alwars' rocon at the torp.

## Steering by Mother's Ligh

I don't see," said Pierre, "where the fishing boats are. And, of course, it on't do any good to call; but, then
hen one don't know what to do, whyThy, he will try anything. Guess I wil into the house and see mother."
He walked up the hard sal
He walked up the hard sandy beach, Cose
climbed the hummocks in the rear, and hen dropped down into a cozy valley Under one of these trees was Pierre's bome.
"Any word from the boats?" nsked musical voice.
"That is mother," thought Pierre.
She was stooping over the fire of drift rood, that she had begun to make on the broad and blackened hearth.
"Any news from the boats?" she ask ed agnin.
"Nothing," he said
"Three boata went out, Pierre-I saw three go."
Yes, three boats had gone to the fishing grounds, just off on a rough, rocky point-three boats rocking on the rest-
"Four of the neighbors went with you Uncle Louis."
t."

And Cosette went in your father's."
Yes, and she is as good as a man in
"Goat."
"Good as a man!" Pierre's big sister could manage a boat better than some men.
Besides Cosette, two others of the family were in that bont-Clem and Vic-
tor, Pierre's big brnthers, strong aud "Inseular.

I saw the boat off the point, mother,
two hours agn, and I could see Cosette standing in the stern of father's boat. Uncle Pierre's was farther out, its sail set and skipping away, "God keep then!" murmurer the mother. "I dont like to have them late, when the sea is rough. God keep them !',
"I will go out aurl see how things look
now."
He soon came back, and reported that
the fog scemed to be scattering, and the wind rising.
"Could you hear the waves off" the Big

## "Yes, I could hear them."

The mother sighed again and argin She went to the door, listened, and then slowly climbed the worn starway, leading to her little chamber under the roof.
"I think I will go up-stairs," she murmured
Pierre, who knew what she prop," cried
"I wish you only thought it would
Pierre."
She lighted a lamp, set it in the nar-
row window, and then bowed her head in praver. It was her habit on storm nights, and Pierre had carelessly joked about it; and yet it was only talk on
the surface. The terrible wrath of the sea awed him. aud if his wrath of the prevented, he would have declared his purpose to look to that fond who hold wind and wave in his grasp.
While the mother at home was pray ing ly the lighted lamp, souls at sea were watching it. The three boats had been hewildered in the fog. Two of
thent had stumbled on a little island, in one of whose coves they sought shelte for the night. The one belonging t Pierre's father had not heen so tortunate When the wind rose, and the fog scatter
ed, Cosette's keen eyes were turned i
every direction, searching for some ray rom a guiding light.
"Oh, there! see! she cried pointing an a dim flash of gold ofl on the

## ater's edge. "Make fur"

"Make for that," replied her father.
The bew of the hoat was headed for that golden spark. Slowly but atcadily they advanced through the rough waters aud the hoat was soon made fast in the little sheltered nook, not far from the home under the willows.
"Here we are!" shouted Victor at the door of the house.
"Oh, thank God!" cried mother, coning down the stairway, her lamp in her
and. "Oh, how did you get here?"
Ve steered by mother's light." said
"Wre saw it in the window, though",
did not know what it was out there." did not know what it was out there."
"Ah!" thought lierre, "it is time was steering by mother's light. When was steering by moonght, he first knelt
he lay down that night down, aud asked God to guide him ove life's rouph sca.
life's rough sea. The months winter drove across cold, hard blasts of whughs, they turned the sea, and, like ploughs, thane spring, up the rough waters. Then came sprine' with its softer nirs, and the longer kindled in the sky that longer light in which the sea rolled and flashed like vest crystal. Spring, though, did not soften the cough that had nttacked Pierr
tled.
"He can't live long," said the old docof the family; "he may gonny day. One stormy night the boy lay dying; father, mother, Cosette, Victor, Clementine, gathered in tears about his bed
Pierre was wandering in his thoughts Pierre was wandering in his thoughts The waves, he said, were running high "Don't you be afraid for me," he said
low tones, looking round on those who wept at his side. "I shall make-
harbor; I'm stecring by mother's light. And, ruided by praver stecrine b mother's light, the fisherboy quickly

## Two Ways of "Taking it Easy.

"You do nothing but sit in your chair and take it easy, while I have to work and mantain the family," satid a boy of nine years to his mother, when reminde
that the wood box needed attention.
"That isn't a very pretty way for boys "ak to mothers," she quietly replied d the little urchin.
Waiving the subject of parental def erence for the time, the mother conclud ed to fight it out on that line with such weapons as the boy could appreciate, so she said: "W'ho gets Eddie's dimner?" the woord and thing, after I ve brought in is in the pantry ready to cook," was the carnest reply
"Then it won't be anything if my lit tle boy starts the lire for me while I am mending
d rather wear my call that real mean ing."

But, Eddis, I cannot allow that ; it is my place to keep your clothes looking but yous can bild you cannot mend, "Out you can build a fire.
an't hate have I got tot' I know I It i make it burn, and I hope it won't me buid a to make a little boy like slammed and scolded, to whinned and
"Now, Eldie," said his mother, " you can do what I tell you to checrfull You may fill the tea kettle next."
"It will spill over on the sto "It will spill over on the
"It will somn dry on the stove, ou cau get an old cloth and wipe it Eddue scolded wory again.
hat shouted exultandy: ever at this, hut shouted exultamly: "There's no-
thing else you can make me do uny"y !
You can wash the protatoes," replied the mother, knowing well that her work would grow harler for everything of the hint that the boy would de, but feeling hat he needed the discipline.
put me mother, you ain't a going to thinking himetf. he begran ; but, being resources, he hesitated rolls uufailsleeves, and did the best he rolled up his sleeves, and did the best he could; then inally received his for dinner, and great relief of his mother as woll to the self.
I cannot say that Eidie was always
checrful, after this, whor

Jeave his play for some light tark, but the plan of having him more, whenever he grumbled at being called upon, worked the foolish habit. finnlly broke later, we find him telling Two year that the "Smith boys don't bis mother that thing, anyway. Now mount to anythis mother tells him sh here's Harry-his moter, and he says, 'Iet wants a pail of water, 'I don't want t Joe get it.' Joe, So she waits awhile You told Yar it herself. I've seen her nd then gets it hand split it, and the go after woon, around. I'm glad you didn't bring me up so..
Eddie isn't quite "brought up" yet but he has had a good start.-A. L. H. in the Boston Wratchnan.

## Won't Hear Bad Words.

little boy in the city, who had no ice play yard, was sometimes allowed play in the strect. His mother a ays have nothing to do ith boys who used bad worls, and Johnny felt a great responsibility for rond behavior when trusted alone
One day another boy, to whom he had lent bis drum, grot vexed, and broke out a rude disagreeable language. John y marebed right up to the boy, and asked for his drum, saying

I must gn to my mother.
Why? What for?" the children all inguired.
"Mamman never lets me play with boys wo use bad words," said Johnny.
"Welt I use any more bad sords if I may play with you," said the oy, sory to lose the music of the drum "I'll ask my mother." said Johuny "and if she says I may, then I will; but I shouldn't like to learn such words."
ell your mother, Johmy," answer a the boy, "I'm done now; she needn"

## ©he Sunday school

John the Baptist.
Lesson
SLTMAY, Jely 17, 18 cm
Matt. 3: $1-12$.
by Rey. W. o. nOLWAY; t. s. s.
Golden TExT: " "Bring forth therefore 1. In those days-not the days of Herod The king, but a generation later. Came (R. The son of Zacharias and Elizabeth, and related to Jesus-his mother and Mary heing consius. For the remarkable circumstances early life was passed in the solitude of His Judian wilderness, and his surname of "the Buptist" was derived from the distinctive rite of his ministry. He was a Nazarite from his birtl (Num. G). At ahout the age of thirty we emerged from the wilderness, preached as the preparation for the coming of the Mes siah, proclaimed Jesus as the Lamb of God nud loaptized lfim, and after a ministry of about a gear's duration was imprisoned by Herod Antipas aud put to death. Preaching -proclaiming truths of hoth present and future significance, and urging conformity rugged, desolate region, lying on both sides of the Jordan, and skirting the western shores of the dead sen. It was thinly settled and haunted by robbers.
2. Repent-that sorrow for sins, confession of the same, renunciation, and turning to a
better life, all of which are comprehended in that "change of mind," which the original "repent" here means. Such preaching wai his timy adapter to the Jewish na "on at before had there heen an age so fruitful in wickedness." A deep and radical reformathe Messiah. Kinydom of hearen-a phrase peculiar to St. Mutthew, who uses it instead of the more common phrase, "kingdom of
God." To us the words mean that spiritual, social, eternal douinion of righteousness, joy, and peace in the Holy Ghust which our Lord came to establish in the hearts of men. To the Jews it meaut a femporal kingdom. to be ruled over by the Messials; and this error even the ap
cost dispelled it.
3. For this-John. Exaiay-the Greek form for Isaiah, taken from the Septuagint, and rendered "IEsiah"' in $K$ V. This speeific prophecy had a primary fultillment in
the returu from the Captivitr; its ultimate the returu from the Captivity; its ultimate
fulfilment was reservel for Jolm the Baptist, who, in John 1: 23, applies these words to
himself. The roice-a voice; a "voice" that himself. The roice-a voice; a "voice" thatt
was to herald the Word; the girst "voice" heard since Malachi's day; an appropriate
appellation for Johu, who was himselfa serappellation for John, who was himself a ser-
nou. whose whole public life was vocal with mou. whose whole public life was vocal with
call to repentance. Prepare yc ( R . V. "make ye ready") the way of the Lord.-Just as pio-
neers were sent forth to cut a path through the wilderness for the advance of some great potentate, and the people were required to level up valleys, su John the Baptist regarded himself as the herald sent to prepare the way in men's hearts for the Saviour's advent, to clear away "the thoms of passion and th
stones of sin," aud humble crested pride.

To this day it is custonary for monarebs of the East to have the ways prepared for them. When Ibrahim Pusha proposed to visit sheikhs sent forth ta general proclamation, ome what in the style of Isaiah's exhortation (Isa. 42: 10), to all the inhabitants, to as-
semble along the proposed route, and presemble along the proposed route, and
pare the way before him. The same was done in 1845, on a gramd scale, when the Sultan visited Brussels. The stones were gathered out,
4. Camel's hair-not the soft, elegast camlet, but cloth woven of the rough hair shed yearly, a sort of sackelots, "esembing the garb of the avcient prophets. John adopted the attire of his prototype Elijah ( 2 Kgs .1 . 8). Leathern girdle-made or ands probably. Locusts- not the pods of the so called locust tree, called "st. John's bread by the monks in Palestine, but a species or
large, winged grasshopper, very common in large, winged grasshopper, very
Egypt, Nubia, and among the Aralbs, as an article of food among he low dried put They are boiled, salted, cleaned, dried, put in sacks for sale, and caled wiwh or fried preparation, or else boiled, "to resemble the in butter. They ," Wid honey-either the taste or pranns. Whal common honey, which was plentin alm, and estine, or the exudation of fig, palm, and ing nor drinking," a man of austere life, indifferent to earthly comforts.
6. Then went out, etc.-All of Jerusnlem
and Judea turned ont to hear the new preacher. It was probahls the sabbatical gear
when the people, to a large degree, restent
from their toil and the from their toil, and there was also ferment-
ing in men's mind the expectation of the ing in men's mind the
Messiah's speedy coniug.
"The Jordan is the principal river of Palestine. It rises amoug the Lebanon moun-
tains in the north of Palestine, tains in the north of Palestine, and fiows al most exactly due south, first througla a marshy phan to the hake Hulch or Meronn
(Josh. 11: 5), then about niue miles to the Lake of Gennesaret, or Sea of Galilee, descendin: in this distance 600 leet, and reachiug at the surface of the lake a point 653 feet below the surface of the Mediterraneana, and bence issuing a haidlong torrent, crooked and precipitous, through a narrow and desolate valley, occupying 2.50 miles in its course, thongh traversing but sixty in a straight ine, falline rapidly meauwhile, and finally ssuing in the Dead or Salt Sea, whose surface is over 1:00 fect below the level of the Mediterranean. Its average width between the two seas is from seventy to eighty yards (Ablott).
6. W'cre baptized-His' preaching touched their hearts and awakened their consciences. They testified to their repentance by submitting to the rite of baptisn, aud confessing, openly aud voluntarily, their sims. In Jordan -undoubtedly at Bethabbria, fire miles enient and acressible a place peculiarly con from Hebron, Jerusalem, Bethel, Samaria, first crossed iuto Canaan, and here Elijah ascended to heaven.
"John, by his preachiug of repentance, declared the macleauness of the Jewish people and baptized the individual Jew upon confession, as a sign of purification. Thas the rite was essentially a Jewish one, tho fiual preparatory rite of the Old Testameat, and
hence not identical with Christinn bantism hence not identieal with Christian bantism.
See Acts 19:4 (Schaff)", See Acts 19: 4 (Schaff)."
7. Pharisess-literally "separatists," they
held rigidly to the law aud its requirements both oral and written; affected sreat sancti ty; but realy written; affected great sanctiorthodox, bigoted formalists. Sadducess, name derived probably from their founder Zadok; not numerous or popular. but cul-
tured and rich; rejected tradition, and denied immortality and spiritual existence; in
a word, materialists and infidels; had many representitives among the priestly class Come to his leptism. - They followed the
crowd. According to Luke 7: 30, not many Pharisecs were baptized. Joluo probably thought they were not it sulijects. Genera
tion of vipers (R. V., "offipmug of vipers") tion of ripers (R. V., "offipming of vipers")
-In this address Joln either characterizes their doctrine as poisonous and deadly to the religious life of the nation, or, to follow the explamation of Alexauder, Schafi, and others,
"John here alludes to the dirst promise of a "John here alludes to the dirst promise of a
Siviour (Gen. 3: 15), in which the 'seed or the woman, that is, Christ and dis follow ers, are contrasted with the the seed of a
serpent, the Devil and his followers. The war of the ages is now approaching its crisis. Who urarned yon? -John seems to exprest
surprise that they should come. The wrath islment olf, sin. Malachi alludes to it (3:2
is $4: 5$ ) in connection with the Messiah's fore t: 5) in
runner.
8. Bring forth fruits.-He bils them, if tree good, that the fruit also may be good ree good, that the fruit ilso may be good of conduct as shall evince the sincerity of their repentance.
9. Thinle not to say, etc.-Don't hug the conceit in your hearts, etc. Abraham to our
father-for a father. No crror was father-for a father. No error was more
deeply rooted in the Jewish mind than this, that their salvation was secured by their descent from Abrabam, which made
them heirs of the promise. Of thas stones-'the pebbles, or shingle, on the beach of the Jordan. Out of the unlearned up His apostles (Johu 7: 48). Out of the outcast and hated Gentiles He built up the new Church, the 'new Jerusalem.' The head builders despised" " (Ablott).
10. And now-from this time ouward. The arc is laid-a startling figure of the imminence of divine jugdment. Fruitlessness aim where to hit, and how to fell you, as a man layeth his axe at that very place that he inteuds to smite at. Not having found fruit He bath laid down the basket, and taken up the axe" ('Trapp). Therefore-locause the axe is ready. Cast into the fire-See Mal. 4 . Terrible destruction is here taught. Men vidually elect.
11. I indeed.-John draws the contrast clearly between himself and his baptism with water, and the Coming One with His baptism
of fire and the Holy Spirit. With water-in
water, oither by immersion. or pouring, or
springling. Whose shoes-Anindals fistenei springling. Whose shoes-sandals fibtenet
with straps or thongs. No onfice could indicate pith straps or thongs. No ofice could indicate profonnder nlonsement thun that of carryiug
the similals for a mnster; it was reserved for the siminis for a master; it was reserved for
the lowest slaves, and yet John professed the lowest slaves, and yet John professed
himself unworthy to do even this for Him himelf unworthy to do even this for Him
whom he wis heralding. The Jowssay: "All whom he was heraking. The Jows say:
services which a servaut does for a master, a disciple does for his master except unloosin his shocs."

## 12. Whose

12. Whose fan-the winnowing-scoop by which the grain was thrown up in the air, so like manner, by Fis word, Christ sifis and separates the good from the bad, the true from the false. Floor-the threshing floor, usually a circular space iu the field, beaten hard, where tho grain is trodden out by eattle. Wheal-true believers, the real fruit or the Gospel. Garner-gramaries, usually sub-
 ang here the Cburch on earth and the Chureb above. Unquenchuble fire-The Jews used to on the grain; the fire thus kindled was quick and uncontrollable blaze which was not quenched so long as the material lasted of a righteous God.

## Letter from Waseca, Minne-

 sota.Bro. Thomas:-It is unmistakably the "Gilorious Fourth." Not only las gof camon, great and smath, the smap of crackers and the pup of torpeches
with the accompanying oder of sulphur attested the fact, but old and young have asserted their independence by getting "gloriously drunk." Lads and lassies in one prolonged procession in holiday atmunching gingerbead hors and strects, dividing the attention if not the admiration, of the less active with the fireman's parate and bass-band. And so the west is much like the east. The work hat embargo on missionar needed rest in this little "city"-the thousand or less inhabitants flanked on either side, with a lake of clearest water
Across the larger one is the Chautan-
qua Assembly Park; a beatifully wooded enclosure, said to be eleven hundred and seventy two feet above sea-level. It looked a veritable Paratise, or a bit of Eden, this morning as I drove over it month roads, or rested on the wide verandats of its inviting and commodious an searcely be excelled is sprexd before the cye, and it is difficult to believe that "the trail of the srrpent" is so near at and, if not "over it all.
To-morrow the Chautauruans will guther, and the following day the sessions will open.
There are no cottages as yet, but a goodly nmmber of tents, varying in size and beauty, together with the hotel promse ne
The thirsty earth has drank with a vidity the refreshing drops that have fallen in recent and copious showers, and the white robes of the rustic maidens are no cleaner than the robes Dame Nature sears to-duy.
Let us hope that the showers will in some measure revive the drooping spirits of the patient farmer whose wheat the chine bug has materially injured, and whose hay-crop the drought had seriously impaired.
Very blessed and, very sure the prom-ise-"He shall send down like rain upon the mown grass: as showers that water the earth."
Since my last letter to the Meriodist was penned I have been in two campmeeting, four days in all, and have spoken at nine other places: twenty-six services since June 8 tn.
Surely I could not have labored so continuously through these hot days, and some of them have been intensely hot, in air less bracing than Minnesota's. My strength of every sort has ljeen as my day, and the Master and his service my companion and joy. Everywhere I miss the orchards, not even the apple
being able to endure the cold of these
winters, butsmall fruits h
dant and of good quality
At nearly every point I have found the Methodist church largest in membership, though many lave depasited the letters they brought with them from the east, in Congregationnl churches. The seaning irreverence during prayer is to me a constant source of pain, and I confess to feeling an added weight to the cross when I must kneel facing an audicuce where the majority of cyes are iveted upon my face.
Dear sister Nind is ever begging a tension of time, and I have just grant ed the third which covers July 25 th.

Yours Truly,
E. B. Stevers.

## A Useful Article.

Women are in the habit of making undry complaints over the inequality between their own and masculine attire in the matter of pockets; for, while they have to search and fumble with dificulty for the one single receptable for purso and handkerchief allowed them, a man has more than a dozen bandy, convenient, flat pockets arrauged about his clothes where they will do the most good. But Fate loves to equalize malters. Do women ever thiok how the balance is struck, and by the small but mighty hair pin? Man has nothing in his pockets that cas in any way compete with it uses. This little instrument holds roman's own hair and her false hair place; it answers for a crimping pin no better olfers; it cleas nails on ocea-
sion, and has been known to perform other tuilet offices; it fills the duties of a glove-buttoner with constancy aud of a oot-buttoner with frequency; it cuts gardens; it clears out corners in cleaning paint; it pins shawls and rough wraps when need is, being, in fact, a instruma and, more than all the rest, inserted in the keythole of the locked door and wisted about the key at night, it defies the stoutest burglar.-Hurper:s Buzur.

Bishop Taylor's Treasurer's TRANSTT FUND.
18sic. Recierpts.

| Feb. |
| :--- |
| 1887 |

188i.
Juve 10. Cash Received,
$\$ 16,4 \ddot{1,48}$
 61,036,36
\$38,681,18

## 8, 711,49

$\begin{array}{r}711,00 \\ 3631,78 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$\overline{\$ 61,036,36}$
CONGO STEAMER FUND,
1888.
June 1

June 10. Cash received,
$\$ 19,010,47$
Cash expended,
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 16,301,47 \\ 2,709.00 \\ \hline \$ 19,010,47\end{array}$
Casl reeciced firin friend of the tisis
$\underset{\substack{\text { Cass recei ied, } \\ \text { Overpaic, }}}{\text { Junfe }}$

## \$2,656,29

 $\stackrel{-1,790,18}{ }$Cash expended, $\quad \overline{\$ 2,799,18}$
As the committee appointed by Bishop William Taylor before he left America for Africa, look over the two and one half years that he has been absent and see what has been done in Africa, and in South America, we bow with profound gratitude and thank God, for his goodness to all, especially to those that have gove forth, under him into this mighty work, tis true seven have fallen but seventy still remain in active service for God and humanity; besides that countuy to are growing up in the seed being sown by Fathers and
Mothers now there.

The South American work is advanco ing, us the report will show, and forty are now engaged in that work who have gone from our own beloved land, beside a nunber of native helpers, which are employed ; and wherever we have purhased real estate and built, successa has warranted the investment, and souls
have been and are being converted to Gave been and are being converted to
God, under the preaching of the word, and among the children attending the schools. Besides all this the bishop has just made a call for fifty more as has been seen in a number of our church papers. We trust that as the friends of this work read the call the Bishop has
ferninsula figefloulist T. MXCLER THOMAS,

OFFCE, S. W. COR FOURTH AND SEIPLEY STS.


Independence Day The observance of our National Birthday was perhaps more general, wore en thusiastic, and more rational this year than it has been for a long time. Among
the specially noteworthy incidents, was the celebration at Gettysburg, Pa., upon whose memorable battle fiek twenty four years ago, the National Army unthe desperate assault of the rebel furces under General Lce.

An elaborate programme had been arranged, for a reunion on that historic spot, of the survivors of the Philadelphin Brigade with those of Gen'l. Pickett's Division of Georgia troops. According
to the newspaper reports, the fraternal grectings between these quondam foes were must enthusiastic.
After addresses of welconie, "Colone] W. R. Aylett, who succeeded to the
command of Armistead's brigade when that officer was struck down on Ceme tery Ridge, was introduced, and monde a most effective and eloguent address. cerity and warmth of the reception accorded Pickett's Division, forgot h prepared speech, aud for ten minntes poured furth a flow of elopuence, that bound. He said, referring to the Star and Bars, that however devotedly they hall followed them, with whatever valor they had sustained them, and whatever recollections might cluster around them, the men of Pickett's Division recognized that when the Stars and Bars finally forever, and that they now rallied around the starry flag of the Union, 'Our fat The Interents note in reference to this reunion
"It is al matter for infinite joy that the grizated soldiers of the bhe and the gray, conld met and shake the one flaterble Gettybure. There Penuselvay once more received Virginia and Dickonce more recenved birginat ami Brigade, but with what different ries of weleome! Mrs. Pickett and the surviving officers and suldiers who once befure had been met with shot and eteel, were now welcomed with open arms ats frieuds and patriats. We may well rejoice that the
nearly bealeal."

## The Delaware College Em-

After two ursuerestial each a suticfactury conts question of reorganizing the facculty, the committee to whom this important mat ter was referret, decided to report to the Board of Trustees their inability to agrec. The Delauxarean of July 9th, thus reports the action of the Board, at its meeti
reek:
W. F. Causey, Fsq., moved to accept the resignations of the Faculty, and
that action on the resignations he de- the agricultural station, as the Collego that netion on the resignations March,
ferred until the stated mecting in March, 1888. After considerable discussion and the defent of several amendments and substitutes, the amendment offered by Mr. Lore, 13 to 12.
It was the opinion of the board that the Faculty, having been requested to sign, and having sent in their resignations, no furmal acceptance was necessary to complete the act. A resolution
was adopted that the entire faculty be rerquested to retain their positions until the meeting in March, and that the secbeary within ten diars."

Peirce College of Business, Philadelphia, celebrated the completion of its mencement exercises in the Academy of Music, Friday evening, July 1st. A large company filled the beautiful aud ence room, and choice music was furn-
ished by the Germamio Orchestra. Brief utroductory addresses were made b General Beaver, Governor of Pennsyl vauia, who presided, and by Ifon. Benjamin T. B:ggs, Governor of Delaware ffter which the noted Erangelists, Saniuel W. Small and Samuel P. Jones, de livered most excellently appropriate ad
dresses. We quote comments from the Philadelphia Methodist:
"The address of the former showed it was the production of $a$ man of brilli ant intellect and thorough cultivation. The peroration was as fine a piece of composition as we have ever read or heard, and was almost equal to Gough' celebrated apostrophe to water. On the cheered Mr. Small again and again, call ing him out two or three times to ac knowledge the compliment paid him.
Mr. Jones came on at a late hour, but he grandly entertained the audience with
his words of mingled wit and wisdom, saying many thiugs in his own inimitable style that conld not fail to impress the peoplle with their truthfulness, though they were not always compliment
even to cultivated human mature. There were one hundred and thirtee gradua

That \$15,000 Appropriation. Very naturally, the movement made
in the board of 'Trustee of the Wil mingtou Conference Acudemy, during their Inte scssion in Dover, looking to ward a diversion of the Congressiona appropriation to the state of Delaware,
for agricultural instructiou, from New arb to Dover, has excited some interest, epeceially among the friends of Delat ware College, whose resuurces have bee so largely dependent upon state aid. In our istue of last week, a corres (he resulution adopted by the Acadeny Buard, as likely to involve that flourish bir schools in "entaugling alliances," which may embarrates its managetue nt ard jeopardize its prosperity
The Nuarle (Del.) Ledger urges the friends of the College to counterwork,
what it is pleased to characterize, what it is pleased to characterize,
"seheming, plotting and other tricks," and declaring, "by all means, the 815, 000 appropriation by Congress must be fought for.'
Whoever clee may be liable to the chate of disingenuous action, certainly
the $A$ rademy Trustes and candid in their cuurse. Congress makes the appropriation to the state and the state disposes of it, according to its best judfrnent, in such way ats will most faithtully carry out the purperise for tablishe money is given. ff the es Dover, will in an aricultural station in islature, accomplish that purpose more eflectively than to award the money to Delaware College, this would seem to be the right thing to do; and there occurs to us no reason why the Academy should
Dot have the incidental advantages of
by this means to keep it alive.
For ourselves, we have no objection equitable appropriations by the state in aid of either churches or schools, provided there is no interference with their utonomy. If this or any other state henefaction means any political compliations, we join uur correspondent in protesting aguinst it
protesting agninst it.
We wish Delaw
We wish Delaware College may weather the present gale and ride the seas of large permanent prosperity in
the future; but in order to this, it must the future; but in order to this,
steer clear of politics, and give its cap tain a loyal crew. It is to be hoped that under the unique conditions of the present faculty ad interim, a more har monious cooperation will be developed than prevailed during the last

## o Should go as Delegat

The old style of preaching so universal mong our fathers, was to present the truth first negatively, and then by con-
trast affirmatively. It may be well to appronch the question before us similar way. First then who should not ro? When Rev. Dr. Tiffany felt dispused to improve the opportunity offered him at the recent anniversary of the Philadel phia Conference Historical Society, to say some plain things in reference to our ecclesiastical affairs, he took the precaution to say, his utterances must not be
considered as the expression of his own opinions upon the matters involved, bu only a resume of the actual past, present a prospective in the premises. It may be prudent for us to do likewise. It is one who is a salaried employee of the General Conference should be a member f that body. This would cut off al Agents, Secreturies, and editors official papers. The last named would in this way be flaced at a disad.
vantare in comparison with their brethren of the local or unofficial press, and mught lie tempted to sigh for the privi "reeakly shects." The reason urged it his case is that it is an essentially vicious of the law making borly that these off cials should no more have seats in the Bishops.
At is urgec even more strongly in some directions that no Presiding Elder as have, what may he considered very high authority, in favor of this view. In com menting on some statistics as to the com-
position of the last General Conference furnished by Rev. O. A. Houghtom to the Northern Christiun Advocate, which
we find in another column. Dr. Buckley says, if the publication of these star tistics shall have a tendency to prevent he elevation of presiding elders to the beause they are presiding elders, and not with respect to their fitness, to
warthily represent their Conferences, it will do good." Of course, if our astut brother really means any thing by such
a carefully qualliticd statement, it is that, cetcres parcbus, the men who by favor or the President of an annual Conference, are at the head of Districts, are not for that reason to be preferred before their breth ence. The chief, and perhaps the strong est uljection urged to having our dele gated Conference constituted largely of brethren are so necessarily in delicat relations with the Bishops, that the control of the Ceneral Cunference, the ouly able is placed inevataby in the hands of these chicf pastors themselves. As our Mechodist Protestant brethren charge, it is urged, that Bishops make the pre-
siding eldeny, and the presiding elders make the lishops. It is claimed, that in most, if not all the annual Confer-
pleases, by indicating his pleasure to his cabinet. In our own Conference, there is no need of any argumeral Conference The fallure of Curry, to the tripod of re-elect Rev. Dr. Curry, to the trion of his last four years' term, it is very generally last four years term, ous result.
There are not a few, who still cherish ing a sense of obligation to observe the old precept of the Apostle Paul's "in honor preferring one another, would exclude from the list of available cand anes, ane wor, this would rule out all for the honor; this would rule out all in trading or use their influence to pro mote their personal ends. While the Book tells us, "he that desireth the office of a bishop, desireth a goud thing," it by no means sanctho methods for attaiuing its gratif cation.
fourth class that some think are t as eligible to such positions of grave responsibility are those laymen whose chief claim to notice is their large wealth,
and their interest in church politics and their interest in church politics, ed for it is not absolutely necessary, it is damed, to solect our delegates from have long purses. The wealth is no dis qualification, if it he held and used as a sacred trust for God and his church More anon.
e Methodist Review for July is on our table. Rev. Abel Stevens, L. L. D. employs his facile pen in recording "What England is doing in Iudia." This article is a review of "India's nceds" by John Murdock, L. L. D Rev. Mr Conference, follows with an article on Conference, follow," whe result of whieh he tells us, is the "spiriting away of all the fundamental truths supposed to lie at the basis of the religion of Isratel. The writer's line of argument is to show that the camical prophets of the eight Isaiah, Micah, and perhaps Joel," "imply the ancient existence of what is found sulstantially in the Pentateuch.
The next article is on "the origin of
Piesiding Elders," by Rev. J. Atkinson D. D. While the Presiding Eldershi which is what our brother means, rather than its incumbents, has alway it has a spice of special flavor just at this me, from the fact, that the venemable editor of the Review, in this very num
ber, in his desperate ellorts to show the difference between a bishop and a bishop, makes the original discovery, that oun General Superiutendents" are simply torical resume is interesting and valuable, though of course, he does not include Dr. Currys species on this genus.
Dr. Wheatly of Cornwall, N. Y., conributes an interesting and instructive paper on "The Isle of Dian" and Licy
Henry Graham, D. D., of Troy, writes of "God in human consciousness." This is a most able aud timely article The rest of the volume is devoted to editorial miscellany, ia which Dr. Curry displays his usual skill and nbility, de voting six pages to Bishop Taylor, his
status, his work, and its lessons. Must unfortunately our noble Nestor took untenalle ground on the status cuestion, in ago, aud it could hardly be expected of so great a man, any more than of the allgust Buok Committee, to say peccavi But there is a perceptible moditication
in the tone and temper of the argument in the tone and temper of the argument
in this latest manilesto. We hear no in this latest manilesto. We hear no
more of the "cesential unsamenus" indicatel by "the difference in the words of to Bishop's 'aylor's beine any allusion "by a different formula," as was stated by Dr. Curry in his argument in 1885 ,
in Italics. The Doctor has doubtlens waked up tos the fuct that such unauthorized interpollution of prescribed rit ual had no more effect than the interposition of so many words of pious cjacu lation, if indeed as much.
The most note worthy point however is the failure to point out a single item in which a missionary bishop differs from one who is not a missiouary bishop, xcept the place where he may exercise his functions as bishop.
We think this an excellent number of the Review, and are more than ever at a loss to understand how it is a single one of our ministers, itinerant and local, or ne of our intelligent laymen can conent to be without this most indispensable chronicle of current religious and

THE STORY OF MITLAKHAT LI, BY HENRY S. WELCOME CLOTH, ILLUSTRATED, 483 PA GRS, PRICE 51.50 ; SAXON \& CO. N. Y. ; J. MILLER THOMAS, WIL MINGTON, DEL. This is an in tensely interesting tale of success ful missionary work among a tribe of Indians in British Columbia ou the North Pacific const. A young Englishman, William Duncan, hearing of the terrible barbarism prevailing among hem, resolved to derote his life to their evangelization, and sacrificed a highly renumerative position in a busi ness house, to labor for these degraded people. His success is one of the most marvelous achievements of the century A special interest attaches to this book in the fuct that these Indians are seek ing the privilege of American citiens, in consequence of oppression and persecution from Church and state in their own land. It seems almost incredible that such wrongs as, are here alleged are possible under a Christian Government, and with the :anction of a Christian Church. Ye the proofs of these allegations seem The of Truth, Justice, and IImmanity," with a quotation Irom Longtellow's Evangeline. Lord Dufferiu in 1876 while Governor General of Camada, declared in reference to Mr. Duncan's work, he could hardly find words to ex press his astonishment at what he had
witnessed. The descriptions ane witnessed. 'The descriptions are graphic'
illustrations vivid, hustrations vivid, and the interest to the end of the story

The Western Plowman figures it out this way: "Just so long as the pitcher of preacher a scant 8600 , just so long will here be good pitching and poor preaching.'
(Providel "grood preaching" is the preaching of hirelings. Some of the
best preaching has been by men who never got even a scant S600, Bishop Asbary got $86 t$; and he did some "good preaching." Ed.)

## Woodlàwn.

At a meeting of the Trustees of this

## Conference Blats

Rev. J. W. Hammersiey. pastor of Chester Station, was not able to fill bis polpit last
Sunday, owing to his having lom Sunday, owing to his having been poisoned with poison vines. Kev. A. T. Scott prea-
ched for hin both morning and evening. Ife selected the right sabject at each serrice, and the Lord helped him in presenting his truth. It had a good and glorions eflect upou the congregations.
At a mecting of the Brandswine Camp meeting Association, beld last week, the Rev. N. M Browne, Vice-President, Rer. C Rev. N. M. Browne, Vice-President, Rer. C
A. Grice, Secretary, W. N. McCormick, Treasurer, G. W. Johnson, Rev. R. C. Jones will be the preacher in charge, this year.

The Children's Day collections on Canno Circuit, amounted to $\$$

Bro. Thomas Smith the class leader at As bury one of the new ehurches on Hall wood charge, Virginia District died July 5th from the effects of having a broken limb ampu- His funeral sermon was prenched by
tated Bro. Gallaway before a large assembly of sympathizing friends and neighbors. Bro. Smith was greatly estermed in the commanity in which he lived. aud the church has met with $n$ great loss by his death.

## A New Chapel in Dover Dela-

 About 300 persons were present Sundayafternoon, 26 ult. at the services in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of the new Methodist Chapel. Rev. T. E. Terry conducted the services, and at the close Mr. E. M. Stevenson made a few remarks.
The stone was placed in position Wednesday, The following articles were enclosed in a tin box and put in the corner-stone: A copy of the Pennsylvanix Packet and Daily Advertiser of Sept. 21, 1781; Delaware Journal of Sept.
16, 1831; State Scutinel, Delancarcan, Every Evening, Morning Neles, Peninsula MethoDist, Christian Adrocate, Christian Standard and Home Journal, Episcopal Recorder, New
York Voice, Philadelphia Light, C'nion Signal, Dover Directory of 1879, Charter and Ordinances of the town of Dover, 1st and 5th anstatement of the rise and progress of the chapel movernent, a hist of the ollicial mewbers of the M. E. Church, and a list of the
oficers of the selool that will oectupy the chapel when completed. The Chapel will
be used for Sunday school and praver meetingr. The students of the Aeademy have for school of 60 scholars in the neighborhood.
The Sunday Schools of Parksley and Crawcelelpration on Half Moon lsland which is located about four miles out from the mainland and beautiful for situation and a cool
lovely resort, just the pace for such an occasion. Some 300 or more persons old and young went over in their sail hats and
spent the day feasting and enjoying imnocent amusements aud a most excellent address hy
their pastor Rev. W. K. Gallaway, which was accompanied by Divine power, many of God's perple being moved to rejoce, and the
unsaved to weep because of their sins. Bro. lames Barnes also made an excellent address. and the pastor was presented wift a plethoric purse and every thing passed ofl to the
satistation of all present.
Rev. J. N. Geisler writes: Every collection tiken; every claim mel, ,mat Catpe God from whom all blessing how "

Linkwom, Mo.-Our Presiding Elder is with us looking over our new work and people. Brother Andirew has eleven converis the Lord.

Letter From the Presiding El der of Easton District. Our last quarterly meetings for the bist
atarier of the present conferenco year were beld at Mianew, Oken, and ho Disirit These places we at to hey, the he Districe and yet, strange to say, their quarterly meetings
Middletown is one of the lealing appointments of the Conference, and is at presen being served by ker. 1 . I. Alams, and to say that he is popular and efficient, Among
saying what is generally known. Amon his regular hearers are Gor. Biggs and family, who are members of the Methodist Charch. Middletown Methodismi is ably represented iu the quarteriy conference, and
all the affairs of the charch are conducted o
the strictest business priuciples. A. G. Cox, pying in tho Minntes a position of nuch prenEsq., well known as the Trensurer of our
Conference Missionary Society, is the super intendent arsionary Socis School, nod repor the schol in in of the most important questions nuw con-
fronting that charge, is how to find room for this live Sunday School. Bro. Adams re ports the converts of last winter's revival as holding on, and giving much promise o preach at Misdletown on this round, but sent as a mbinde, Rev. S. M. Morgan, Tornsend, to fill the appointment, and his
service was complimented by Bro. Adaws saring to the Elder, "Send him again."
At Odessa, we found Bro. Creamer, living io the affections of his people, and doing the work of a faithful pastor. Odessa is one of the most plensant appointments of our salary as some fery others, yet there is so much to compensate for the lack of salary, that the pastor cannot but think he has abont the best appointment in the Wilmington Conference. Your readers will remember loved 13ishop Scott. The fragrance of his pious and nseful life still lingers in all the community. Our home on this visit to the oldest and most influential members o our church at that place. Odessa can boast of having in their midst the oldest bank president of the Peninsula, C. Tatman, Esq one of its most liberal supporters
On Sabbath after preaching to a deeply indinner with Bro. G. W. Townsend, son-in law of the late Bishop Scott, and who occu pies the home and farm owned by the Bishop. Brother and sister Townsend are efficien being the the church, brother The Sabbat School. Like as at Middletown, so here a Odessa, the question of the hour is, how to
provide room for their large school. Bro Creamer the orstor, advises that they en large their church, and they would be wise to heed the adrice given.
end appointment, where we held love fe:s at 7 p . us. Both the love feast and preachHorgan, oue of our attended. Rev. S. M. or Townscud, and according to report, is
crowing in favor with the people every das Townsend ought to have a parsonage, an streteh itself for greater things. Its people
are agramd people, and it they wonld but have fatth and wourage, they could win the success which they deserse, Townsend is
one of the few places on Easton District where a "chiddren's class" is regularly held
Mrs. D. B. Maloney bas charge of the class, and in this way is doing in good work for the According to reports which have reached as from all parts of the District, the Chinaren's Daty sernces surpass in interest any-
thing in the past. The collection will also be largely in excess of last year. This is as
should be. Now, if the preachers and hurches will only bring up the other be vill feel proud of Easton District.

## The Work of a Methodist Preacher.

We have scen how largely the conception lie candidate, and to those in the early years ast a conference memberion of preaching, rerivals and pastoral visitation; and how little there bas work is to be largely that of a linancial gent, and that he is to be macasured, a Moreover, if the young minister hats at al! houghtiully cousidered the ideal of ministe older parts of the Discipline, be will fecl,
that even to guire all his time and strength; and all his Gental capacity, energized by the grace of
Gudition to this, just is soonas the ails or his ministerial carcer hegin to feel the he will find an element of commanding in uevce in many of the churches, which bear fort to command success in his work, and position for hinself, ly the power of pulpit or
But our supposed candidate as be studies more carefully the organism of Methodism and especially, as from year to year be list who have the oversight of the peneral ho have thes, it will down the general harch's interest, work of bis life, are not all of it by any ork of his ife, are not all of it by any
means. He will find that from the begin-
ing, though not so systematically, nor oceu-
 a feature of the preacher's work.
each preacher was bidsen to seck a tion from avery member not anabserip what wo now call Church Exte pauper, for en to assist in collecting Quarterage and ac counts due the Book concern. In that ern Preachers wele developent of our pullishing interest it may be inferred, that many of them possessed the qualities of that calling. Our supposed ministerial candidate will find, that while some of these schenes proved abortive or becarae obsolete, there las gradually evolved a comples systen of benevolent en ts declarad object, the christianization of our own and heathen Jands, demanding for its support not only men but rast sums of noney The gathering of this money be increasing weight of responsibility. only this, while there may be few churches that would ask him to assist in raising his any larye sums of poney for work require provement, he is looked to except in rare in stances, as the man to collect them. He will it is true, find that the Discipline provides
for Boards and Conmmittees of laymen, and defines their daties as clearl

## this of part of the muchinery,

If our candidate's survey of the field lan been at all compreheusive and accurate, and befits this period of his ministerial career as will certainly feel like exclaiming "can I be sufficient for these things?" Docs the best thus be, "all things to all men?"' He may b not yet dereloped fully, but in embryo, a mem ber of one of two classes in the ministry-the conscientious and spiritual class, whose only he class know and do the will of God; or are neither dead nor dying, and in whose in most soul, half-consciously the quest is for popularity, place promotion. Perhaps in ending for mastery. According as this may he, will his conception of all he does in pulsecular and earthy, or confused. In an caso he will feel that the chureh, and he pulpit and pew need to think and pray an rork togetlier as never before
If the Editors patience holds ont. som houghts and me me presented as to what the oarh and ministry need to do. that the mighty current, and avoid ity

Punsonsi.
We are very sorry to leam that Rer. Thom as B. Miller, for many years a member of the
Philadelphia Amual Conference, but more ecently, a minister among the Independen Iethodists, has been placed under arrest, committed to prison, in Pluladelphia, Mon day of last weck, on the charge of criminal
malpractice upon the person of Mrs. Sarah malpractice upon the person of Mrs. Sarah
Ellen Robinon, 22 years old, whose deall

The IRev. T. L. Tomkinson, transferred to ar Conference (Central Pennsylvania, from The Wimminglun resuion, and stationed at heen blessed in bis work from the start. hich, with the ard of the unitel wet of the city, and the kindness of the Board o Church Extension, this ratiable property made put into a position of advantage and pportanity most inspiring and encouraging charge will command the situation in its Adrucate.
Rev. J. D. Blackwell, pastor of the Menu mental Church in Portimonth, Virginia died June 26, after a short illuess, in the
G6th year of his rige. He was very promi6oth year of his age. He was very promi Dr. Blachwell graduated at Dickinson Col kge, Carlisle. Pal, in 184ti, in at class of 16 Prurase, a livinu physicion of Phila delphia, liev. D. R. Waugh, sun of Bishop Waugh, Ifon. J. R. Kemadity, M. I), son
of Kev. Dr. John Kemmaday, and Rev Di. R. L. Dashiell, lat
I. E. Church.

Death of Ex-Governor Ross, of Dil Awable- The Hon. Willian Henry HarriJune 27 , the residence of his ore, die Dr. Snmoel K. Skillern, in Philadelphin, of clronic inflamation of the stomach, with diseases of the liver nud kidnoys.

He was horn in Iameel, Jel., June 2, 1814; altended school at that place until 1832,
when he wassent to the Claremont Academy, when he was sent to the Cliremont Acailemy, a Friends achool, near Frankford, Ph,
where he renained for two years. On his return to Lnurel, he lecamo a clerk for his father, Calob Ross, who wais engaged in mer In 1836 the father and $\qquad$
In 1836 the father and con visited Europe, traveling through England, Scotland and Ire land. On his returu to Americn, the young Illinois, where he spent the year 1837.
Ife was exgaged in milling, merchandising ad tanuing, in Laurel, from 1840 to 1845, hen he removed to scaford, and became en businesg he fued until go when bis interest wos transferred to a son, James J. Ress. At the time of the ransfer Governor Ross was said to be ond of the largest growers of small fruits in the State. In 1850 he was nominated by the Demornor, to which he was elected, serving one

## He

He represented the State of Delaware in the Democratic National Conventions of 18 4, $1818,18 \overline{6} 6$ and 1860 . During the war or Europe.
He had been unwell for about two years, but was confined to his roon ouly about four eeks.
leaves a widow, four daughters, turee
Mr. John F. Mohler '87, has accepted the hair of Mathematics and Natural Scionce in
 ted at Do re, Da. Wo most heartily congratulate whis llourishing school upon secur-
ing one whom we all know to be so capable Mr. Mohler is an honor to auy college.Dickinsonian.
Pro,. Mohler was valedictorian of the class

Miss Lizzic Neel of Selbyville, Ky., has been visiting our city, and seems well pleas. She is the daughter of a Presbyteriag while in Kentucky. We hope Miss Lizzie will continue
And yet, we fear both the brother beloved and his daughter would have to wait hour ever serred by Haptist hands.-ED. P. M. I T E M S.
We learn from the Batimore Methodist that there is to be a grand re-union of Methorlists
t Pen Mar, on the Western Maryland Rail at Pen Mar, on the Western Maryland Rail
Road, July 20 and 21st. The latter date is to he "Fraternal lay", when it is expected
there will be a gathering representiug the the soil of the ofl Baltimore Conference when extended "from the Susquelanna to the Rappahannock and from the monntain to the
Bay." Among the distinguished speakers nvited are Judge Seyster, formerly Attorney General of Marylaud, Pishops, Andrews and
Mallalieu, Kev. Dr. John S. Martin of the I. E. Church South, Rev. Dr. John J. Mur ray of the Methodist Protestant Church, Char-
les J. Baker, Esq., of the Independent Metholist Church of Baltimore, Rev. Dr. Swallow of the Central Pa. Conference, Rev. C. L
Fisk, Rev. Dr Buckley and Rev. C. J. Lit

## Roound trip tickets from Baltimore $\$ 1$

Resolutions were unanimonsly adopted ex ressing it as the sense of the Campaign, III. lor should be allowed lis salary just as other bishops from the episcopal fund.
In an adjucation, filed in the Orphans Court, Philadelphia, in the estate of Mary Brooks, deceased, Julge Ashman awarded,
under deceased's will, $8:, 000$ to the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church agical Semmary oflo preton, to eurlow a scholarship, and the residue of her extate, amounting to 85 acstic Missions of the (exneral Assembly of
he Preshyterian Chuch
The Kev. Dr. Henry M. Scadder, wha will
work, belouss to a remarkable fimily of tonssionaries. His father. John Scudder, foundthe Arcot Misiom in india, and spent including Henry M. Scurder, wery at one time associated with him in that work. Thee of them are still in lndia, and one of them is in Texas. of John Scudder's grandechildren, par, one is a pastor in New York City, anothor in Jersey City, and another yet in San Francisco.
lake P. Poland, ex-Congressman, died at his home in Waterville, Vermont, on Satur-


Children under 12 years of age, one-half

A Million for Missions FOR 18.s.
by COLlections onlr.
Fifty Years Ago seven humble shoemakers in a shop in Hamburg undertook the work of evangelization on the principle of individual responsibility. In twenty years they had organized fifty churches, gatbered ten thousand con verts, dist ributed four hundred thousand Bibles and eight million pages of tracts, and preached the Gospel tr, fifty millions of people. As they went from place to place the work grew, and new converts inspired with similar zeal, became helpers eo that a population as great as that of the United States or of the Congo Free State beard the Gospel within those twenty years. If any are distrustful of mere arithnetic, as applied to the problem of Missions, here is a it is perfectly feasible so to organize the work as to reach a hundren ycar, and that, too, with people every ycar, and that, too, with
only an insignificant Gideon's band.A. T. Pierson, D. D.
"If ye love me, feep my com mandments."-This is the text of our devotion to Christ. Obedience means far more than profession. What is the chaef command of Christ? It is found among His last messages to His Church ere He ascended to His throue: "Go
teach all nations." Judgred by this test, what proof is the Church giving of its devation to Christ: Judged by this test, what is the evidence of our personal fidelity to Christ?"Baptist Missionary.

Sandmedi Islands.-In no part of the world have the triumphs of the Gos pel been more manifest than in the Hawaiian Islands. Were it not for the iucoming of the Chinese, calling for special efflorts, and for the neceasity of raising up minsters and missionaries for these islands and for Micronesia, the Americm Board might withdraw alto. gether from Hawaii. At present it maintains the North Pacific Missiunary lustitute at Honolulu, under the presideney of the Lev. Dr. C. M. Hyde, and makes grant--in-aid for the Hilo Boardingrechool and for work anong the Chi nese. In the "Pacific Institute" there are fourteen students pursuing a cours of theological study. Hawaii sends for theological training one student for every ten churches within the kingdom, while the Congregational churches of the Linited States sen
rom forty churches.
The first native Hawaim pastor was -ive line shate aine istry. Since the Mission to Micronesia was established in 1852, not less than seventy-five Hawaiians, male and female, have gone as foreign misonaries, while the churches have contributed for Foreign Missions the grodly sum of $817(1,149.44$. So far as can be ascer tained. the churelles of the Sandwich Is lands have, since the work began, con tributed for all parposes the sum of \$818,270.3j.

## How He Learned to Give.

The late William Dulge, of New York, was one of the most liberal benefactors of the present generation, aud his contributions for Christian benevolence amounted to hundreds of thousunds of dollars. The Rev. T. Edwards tells how he learned
"Henry Obookiah had come from the Saudwich Islands to this country, and was placed at Cornwall in school there to be educated for the ministry, that he might go back as a ninister of the gospel to his native land-a plan which was the interest his career had awakened led to the establishment of the Sandwich Island mission.

PFININSUIA MEMTEODISTI, JUエY 16, 1887.
"Young Dodge, then quite a lad, was at the same scluol in Curawall, and having been prayerliully trained by a faithful, (hristimu muther. was decply intersted in the sury of Obookliah and his plans for doing gowd, and anxious to do something to aid the:n. Having like most echoolloys of those days but limited means, he scurcely knew how to carry out his wishes aud intentions; but finally proposcd to one or two of his associates
that they should take their little pocketnoney and liny potatoes and plant them, and in the fall sell the crop. and give the procecels for the beneft of O:mowials or the masin. They did this, And, the story. 'Froun that day it seemed :as if everything I wurled tonspurw.' Beginning at this curly day, he wll his life Lime recognzed hio stevardstip to God and endeavered th tee fuithiul to it. And all has lifetime he vals singularly pros pered; and though his henetactions were
numerous and most liberal, the bestowmumernus and most ineral, the besom and his life give evidence that he was one of the number to whom at the last great day it shall be said, "Well done Good and faithful servant; thou has boen faithful over a few things, I will make hee ruler over many things; enter thon into the joy of
Cliristian Ad duocate.

Pernicious Reading.
The had influence of pernicions books especially on the yountr, is set forth in
in these anecdotes which some one hass in these an
collected:
The boy David Huwe was a believer in the Scriptures until he ransacked the sorks of infidels to prepare f
It is satid of Voltaire that when onls five years of age he conmitted to ment ory an infiluel poem, and was never able after that to und, its pernivious iniluence upon his mind.
Thomas Chambers, an officer of the British Government, stys that ail the boys brought before the criminill courts

## can ase reading.

Wilberfurce, speaking of the works of Lindsey upon his mind thus wrote: "It was a foolish curiosity, and I obliged to stop when I proceeded a littl way in the second volume; fur, though I Was sensible of the sophistry and effrontery of many of his arguments and ohjections yet, somehow, my mind was entangled and hurt, and after I had put the book away it was two or three days before I was compused again."
Robert Hall tells us in one of his ser mous that after reading a certain work he "could ecarcely go through the usual devotional exercises of the sanctuary." Nashitle Christian Adrocate.

Oa May 2 2, the First Cungregational church, Springfield, Mass,, celelorated its fifth jubilee, having been founded in 16:30- 250 years ago. At the jubilee the Rev Dr. Wm. Rice, representing the M. J. Church, said that his father a founder of Methodism in the city, had to pay taxes to the First church as well ns to support his own. Also the Congregational pastor would often come in and take charge of the Methodist meeting as "a religious service in the bounds of his parish." All that has passed. In the bounds of old Springfield are eighty protestant churches of which a fair share are Methodist, five being within the city limits.


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he noted it on the slate. For instance,
some of his entries ran thus: "Make gate for the brook lot." "Clear out the ditch in the whent-field." "Lay a new "Bury the large stone in the middle lot." Get some whitened trees to mill for making garden fence pickets." "Plant shade trees along the roadside." "Dig
the alders out of the fence-comers, aud look after the wild mustard that came the fied the thing-machine stood in slate was filled, aud, if a leisure way ho occurred, his men all had plenty of and, if the master happened to be absent the slate told the workmen what to do After a time it was his custom to lay out the day's work on a slate each evening previous, and when a job was finished the record was erased. To get the slate clean was the ambition of the workmen -Rural New Yorker.

## Asbury

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Crisfield Crisficld
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Mit. Vernon Fairmount Westover Kej Grange
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 Parksley, Sangier,
Ouancock, Smith's Islan E:ist ville,

Camp Meetings.

## Jarksse

Fye,
July 23, Aug. 1 Alug. 9-19

An Old Farmer's Slate.
Writing ahout improvements reminds me that a farmer does not always think of what is needful, and may be done when Jeisure times oecur, and it recalls to my mind the practice of a harge and successful farmer, who, at his death, left his aftuis in a prosperous condition and his premises in complete order. His neiohbors often wondered at the ease with which he conducted his operations. He never hurried but the right thing was always done at the right time, and his work never lagged. The improvements he made was in ord spelle when the routine of regular farm work was broken by rainy weather, or after finishing the work on a crop, and while wait ing for another to get to the proper stage. He kept a large slate hanging in the kitchen where all his workmen could see it, and whenever a job occurred to him

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