## 71 Heningula illethouist.

NUMEXER 22 .

## WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884



PROVIDENCE.
I know not what the future ba Of marvel or surprise, Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies His mercy underlie
And if my heart and fiesh are weak To bear an untried pain, The bruised reed. He will not break, But strengtiben and sustain.
No offering of'my own I have, No works my faith to prove can but give the gifts He gave, A nd plead His love for love.
And so beside the silent sea I wait the muffled oar o harm from Him can come to me
ocean or on shore.
know not where His islands lift Their fronded palms in air only know I cannot drift Beyond His love and care
'Thy creatures as they b
orgive me if too close 1 le,
My human heart on Thee.
A Methorist Don Quixote.

## colevan e, mishor

The place of Lorenzo Dow in the American pulpit is peculiar. He night be palled hi lireat Dis wned." He passerl his life a wans:cring, outcast preacher; did a great work alone, generally unacknowl cdged by any religious body ; opposed by the societies and maligned by many of the elergy, whom he power fully aided; and in death his name and work would have sunk into undeserved oblivion, but for his own writings in which, with prophetic instinct, he preserved the record of his own sacrifices and successes, and the scant recognition accorded them. He also recorded with impartial fidel ity his own "fantastic tricks" and er ratic independence, which furnish the only excuse for the treatment he received. He called himself a Methodist, and refused to work inside church lines. A zealous, even bigoted sectarian; he preached in open defiance of all denominational polite He was a clerical bushwhacke
The time in which Dow flourished, was a remarkable one politically, commercially and religiously. was the formative age of the Constitution and of the Ameri an Republic. It saw the creation of A merican commerce and the opening up of the continent to settlement. And it has been well called "the heroic age of American Methodism."
As the sense of dependence on the royal authority wore off, the people began to grow rapidly in mental and began to grow. The population which had timidly hugged the Atlantic coast, as if afraid to lose sight of the British navy, now turned its eyes inland, its thougnts over the whole world. The pionecr spirit awoke. The "Northwest Territory" was organized for seitlement; Louisiana and Florida were purchased and the up; Indian nations were subdued and "city lots were stacked for sale above old Indian graves." A second war was fought with Great Britain, to drive her from our path of advance on land or sea. Settlers in thousand directions ramified the

## arteries of civilization.

The spirit of unrest, of adventure, of expansion, seized all classes and occupations; and the pioneers of the Cross pressed into the wilderness side by side, with the bearers of the ax and rifle.
Not the least remarkable feature of
the evolution of this people was the deepening of the religious spirit Responsibility brought seriousness; daily perils inclined men's thoughts to hear whoever would discourse of eternal things. Thus, the movement of the time at once prepared the way
for the work of gospel spreading, and raised up strong men to $\mathrm{d} \rho \mathrm{it}$.
"One of the young men who was "set on fire of freedom" to this work unpromisine candidate for the minis try. He was eighteen years of age (179.5), thin, angular, ungainly, ec(179.9), thin, anguiar, ungainly, ect and, worst of all, an invalid, supposed to be a comsumptive No
wender the proposition of this sick, gawky boy to go upon circuit with out any preparation, met with oppo sition from his parents and lirethren, was discouraged by those who dared not contradict his solemn protestations of an irrevistible call, and wa rejected by all the authorities of
church most liberal in its require church most liberal in its require-
ments of licentiates of any then ex tant.
"I do not believe (iod has called you to preach," bluntly declared the minister in charge, after having Dow
try to preach, and seeing him faint dead away in the pulpit.
. "Why?" demanded the weeping candidate.
"For five reasons.-1. Your health; 2. Your gifts; 3. Your grace Your learning; 5. Sobriety
"Enough! enough." exclaimed the boy, aghast. "Lord, what am I but a poor worm of the dust?
Just the same, all this did not
change his determination one whit.
Nay, in a foot-note to this incident in his book, he makes this finishing reference to his critic of this time with evident ratisfaction: "H
since expelled the connection."
Those who opposed him, little
knew of the reckless earnestncss of knew of the reckless earnestness of the bottom of his whole remarkable career, and brought him success in spite of all his disabilities and all the external chances against him He seemed to have accepted as his all-sufficient credentials, the Lard's charge to his disciples in the tenth chapter of Matthew; accepted it as been delivered specially to a sickly young convert in Comnecticut, about the close of the eighteenth century instead of having been given to certain other illiterates in Judea eighteen centuries before. He always took and talked it in dead earnest So providing neither gold, silver, brass nor serip in his purse, nor two coats, nor shoes, nor staff for his journey, hestarted to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." He stood not on the order of his going, but went at once. If any would receive him, well; if not, worse

He asked no gifts nor collections; rejected most of that which was voluntarily offered-giving frequent would suffice for the day. Sleeping in woods and under fences was small privation to him, for he never slept in beds, any way; the floor or a bench was his choice, on account of the
asthma, he said. He was used to long fasts, and would travel fifty miles and preach half a dozen times without food. Indeed, his defiance of all precautions against sickness, and reversal of all physical conditions, gave him rather a grewsome
reputation with the simple folk among whom the invalid exploited, and some were afraid to entertain him. What a saint he would have made in those good old times, when asceticism, energy, fanaticism, piety and dirt were of the popular odor of sanctity! A modern Peter the Meryalk were his chief functions, and he rarely intermitted either. that time the yualifications of a cir
cuit preacher were said to be covered by the points: "Is he converted; he qualified to preach; has he a horse? Inorengo, had no heed of the the champion pedestrian of the day. He could out-travel the public com-
veyances and tire out any horse over such roads. He was known through out the south as "the walking minis ter." But through New lingland figure, queer actions and rude and vehement exhortations soon got him the general sobriguet of "('razy

We read in his journal, "As I enlered the reeting house, having in hats, the people were alarmed, some laughed, some blushed, and the at tention of all was excited. I spoke
for two hours, giving them the inside and outside of Methodism. sought God in public that something awful might happen in the neighborhood if nothing else would do to many said I ought to be punished."
"Here, ton, it was soon reported was crazy. I replied, people do no blame crazy ones for their behavior last night I preached from the word of God, when I come again I will
preach from the word of the devil. This tried our weak brethren.'
Hardly to be wondered
would say. At ond time he got an audience into a school-house, planting his back against the door, so they could not escape, preached at them two hours, hot and strong. At another time he hired a woman for
a dollar to give up one day to seeking her soul's salvation ; and again, following a young woman on the when the took refuge in a house; he sat on the steps, declaring he would not let her proceed till she had promised to pray. His nervous impatience of rest often impelled him to steal
from a hospitable house at dead of night, and at davlight he would be found in another country drumming up a meeting.

Out on the vast prairie of Dakota, there lived a family almost alone. The father went away one morning, leaving his wife and only child, a son, at home. He was to be gone from home all day, and return in the evening. Something prevented him from returning as soon as he expected, and the night overtook him. He drove on, but it was dark all around him, and there being but few people living in Dakota at that time, he had no light of a neighbor to kindly tell wife at home thought of him, and hung out a lantern to guide him home.
, dear friends, Jesus Christ is our light. He is constantly shining, to guide us on our pilgrim way. If we will trust him, he will direct oursteps aright. We cannot go astray, if
follow Jesus Christ our (iuide. will finally bring us into the many Erangetiral Mcsesconger

The N. Y. Tribune says at the farcwell reception given Bishop Tay or in loston, he most extraud "It is report ery has recently been mate in A fric have been found nations of beople hitherto unknown, who number 50,000,000 , and live in houses built of stone. with gardens in the rear and properly laid out strects, who work pretty well up in the industrial arts, many of them are well to do. This
is a country never heard of before and the Lord has furnished me man. This man, l'illiams Richard Simmonds, was formerly an unbelieBelfast and Dublin, but he becane convinced of his error, and joined the Salvation Army. He has for years
iveen studying all atoout Afica, with a desire to go there on missionary peo Our phan is to strike for these scheme self-supporting when we get there but we shall want money to
travel aod luikl with. I do not fear I can get along as well in the future as in the past twenty-eight years. The Lord has anticipated this thing, and he has given me a silent partner in to pay all my actual expenses read to pay all my actual expenses. The
money you may give for the transit fund goes all to that. My plan will be to erect in each place such buildings as may be necessary, and then go on, leaving some one in each place, and up at one time. We ought not go out there with less than twenty men.

## Women as Cashiers

Jr. Hamense of the of women, finds a striking contradic tion says the editor of the Chicago Inter-Occan, in the daily experiences of business and the courts. Although hundreds of women hold positions of financial trust in the country, w have yet to hear of one of them be
cation. The evidence clearly sustains the position of those who believe that women are quallified, morally, physically and intellectually, for the handling of money in stores or in banks. General Spinner, who first introduced ladies into the United States Treasury as clerks and accountants. left on record a striking testimonial to the efficiency and integrity of the sex, and no one had a better opportunity to study the question than he, who at one time had one thousand ladies under his direction engaged chiefly in handling money. Me testifies that they count more accurately and rapidly than men,their ability to detect counterfeits proved to be superior in almost every test, that they were without exception honest, and were invaribly more care ful and painstaking in their work. Complaints of inaccuracy and careless ness on the part of men were made frequently during Gien. Spinner's ad ministration of the Uniterl State's treasury, but such complaints against lady clerks were few. The shrewdes and ruickest detectors of counterfeit currency were women, and in case.
of dispute as to the genuineness of money, General Spinner insariably took the judgement of a Miss Cimnd in, who was for a long time employed alility in this particular one day: believer in clarvovance, I should say that she possessed that power, but as I am not, I call it instinct." There was a rule in the department com
pelling clerks who maried to resign their positions, and when this lady married, the venerable Treasurer asked that the rule be suspended, well despense with hent could not though there are several thousand women emploved by the (iovernment and in other capacities, not one has ever provel faithless to her trust. capacity and for other reasons, but never one for dishonesty. These of inerchants and bankers, particularly now when there seems to be an epidernic of embezzlement.-Ex-

## The Widow's Gitt

A poor widow came to her pastor
and said: "Here is a two dollar and a half gold piece, which my little girl saved to buy her Christmas toys.God has taken her, and I feel, oh! so desolate; but I want my child's only earthly possession to go to help those mothers who may be in sorrow like mine, and yet who do not know the comforts of the Gospel. Several times hare been straitened for money, but I could not use my child's mon-

## or want you to send this mon-

 y to the Missionary Treasury, and may (iod bless it to the salvation ofmany of the heathen." Was not that the Spirit of Christ? And could the gold piece be put to a better use? How tender was the sympathy of this bereaved mother for the poor bereaved mothers in heathen lands who have not the light and comfort of


The Cushite referst to (ioder punitive fact that David in his heart-remding gried lowes sight of (dagre)
33. The limit verax much momer,--II catch but a faint shadow of the in tensity of David's sorrow even from this graphic and pathetic narrative
of it. It was something deeper than grief for his son's death-it was the feeling of its utter hopelessness, combined, too, with the consciousness that his own paternal misdeeds had had their share in this dreadful catastrophe. Went up to the chamber. Says Stanley: "He rushed into the watchman's chamber over the gateway, and eight times over repeated the wail of grief for Absalom his son. It was the belief of the more merciful of the Jewish doctors that at each cry one of the seven gates of
hell rolled back, and that with the hell rolled back, and that with the
eighth the lost spirit of Absalom was received into the place of Paradise. Would God I had died for thec.-The very essence of self-sacrifice finds utterance in this heart-breaking ejaculation of the stricken king; it was this same feeling which brought our Lord from the s

## Many things

Many things indeed entered into that bitter cup which David was made to drink in the chamber over
Mahanaim's gate. There was the Mahanaim's gate. There was the loss of a child whom he had once loved most passionately, and whom he still yearned after, though he had ceased to be worthy of his affection. There was also the hopelessness of this dreadful separation between him and his boy. When the infant of Bathsheba died, he could say, "I shall go to him," but on this occasion there is no such comforting assurance.
Absalom's sum had gone down in thickest darkness; no one ray of hope remained to relieve the gloom of his father's heart, and none but hose who have been called tw mourn in similar circumstances, can tell how bitter is a grief like that. But. worse than either of these ingredients in this cup of anguish would be, thiak, the consciousness in Darides all he ought to have been, his son might not thus have perished. Was there no comnection between his own great trespass and Absaloms if he hal been less foolishly dulgent. Alsalom might ne rebelled: nay. if he had been wise
even after Alisalom's fratricidal guil probably he had not stung him into came. He had bee despatched alleal of Ahimaz, but the latter f:a chosen a loetter road and outstripped him. The Loord heth arengre Ahimaz in the terms which he uses to convey the tidings, and no less guarded.
By a beautiful figure of speech the war between David and the rebels is is the judge or arbiter. The victory of David's army is, then, the legal decision pronounced by Jehovah between the pleaders: "The Lord hath judged thee out of the hand of thine enemies," as the sentence literally reads (Hanna).
32. Is the yonng man Absalom safe? -From what followed we may judge with what eager, tremulous tones this question was put. The enemies as that young man is-not a direct reply, but fatally sigaificant.
The delicacy of Ahimaaz's com munication was made up by the unmistakable plainness of Cushi's. He answers the question about Absalom indirectly, yet so as not clearly to make known his death, but also to express condemnation of his hostile express attemainst his father and king.
the Cushite did not run by that
hills. which maty have been the short cr, but also more difficult roal. The
two roads nould short distance from Mahanaim. I is therefore perfectly intelligible that Chimaaz starting soon after th with the definite object his full speed ing him, might get to Mahanaim first while the Cushite, ignorant that he was being followed, was advancing more leisurely, up and down the hills of Gilead(Cook).

Breaking it (icutly (rx: 28-32) 28, 29. Ahimaaz called.-His voice outran his feet. All is well-more ex-
actly, "peace." Fell down to the earth -the prostration of homage or allegiance. Blessed be the Lorl thy God-a devout ascription of praise to the in ficld from which he brought tidings; but a studied concealment, also, of Absolam's fate. Hath delivered up"hath shut up." David was thus officially informed that his enemies saje.-the uppermost question in saje, -the uppermost question in
David's mind. He had bidden his generals"deal gently"with the youth. His heart was bound up in his boy, unworthy, rebellious as he', was. Had he escaped the casualties of battle? When Joab sent the king's servant, and
me thy servant. -The Vulgate (probably more correctly) reads: "When Joab, the king's servant,sent me, thy servant." Saw . . tumult . . knew not what, etc.- prevarication, more cred. itable to the speaker's tenderness of
heart than to his veracity. Ahimaaz had learned from Joab that Absalom was dead (verse 20).
Fondly foolish old sire! He is not so much concerned about the issue of the war as about his wicked sun. The excess of his fondness is sect in the
the word he uses calling Absalon-a youth, rouns man-hoy. "ilow is it with my bor?": Is there peate to my boy?" Verily there was rustson for Joab's indignant words: "I perceive that if Absalom had lived,and all we
had died this day; then it had pleased thee well"(see next chapter, verses $j-\overline{7}$ ). But allowance must the made for David's anxiety about the spiritual condition of Absalon. If he l
ed, he might yet repent (Ifanna)

30, 31. Tem aside and stand hereDivid retained him near his person probably for another quewtioning, in case he failed to hear definitely concerning $A$ bsalom from the second cerning Abr. Cushi came - or. as many render it, "The Cushite [Ethiopian]




##  <br> Wirn ceer seen thesther"

## -(liristin". Nt,

## A Battle of shatios.

On a bare spot in at great find far in the West a large rattlesnake lay coiled and basking in the sun.
Little did he dwam that a mortal Little did he d:am that a mortal enemy was on his tral. But any
one stauding near in:ght have seen the king of coilers, in his bright black garb, slowly approach ng. The assailant was small, not thick er than a thumb nor longer than a yard-stick. He glided along now raising his glittering head and darting fire from his еуез.Stealthily he moved on toward the great rattlesnake. Between them was a small log, a part of an old fallen tree ; just beyond. it lay the rattle

When the little warrior came to this $\log$ he raised nearly half his body from the ground,standing on his tail; as a fiery horse rears be fore he strikes a powerful blow with his fore-hoofs. Beholding his spotted en my he uttered a terrific hiss, and like 0 . flash of lightning sped to the side of the rattlesnake. Now came a contest
between science and skill on one side, and strength an deadly renom on the other. The little snake, with a skill and knowledge of its foe, did not strike home at irst. The startled rattler coiled and sounded the alarm. The as-
sailant spun round and round, with his little eyes darting baleful fire into the eyes of its opp nent, and as it completed each circle sought a chance for a sure and deadly blow.
But the other made the inner and shorter whirl with its head and neck to evale the same, and in order to strike a crushing blow itself; its great fangs glittered, and all the while the terrific rattles played deady music. Finally the rattier raised and struck, but his
fangs were dodged by the expert assailant, and they bit thise earth, while the little reotile $q$ tickly closed, and struck his teeth into the back of the rattler's neck. And
now the scene became terrific benow the scene
The great snake turned and twisted, with widely opened mouth, uttering a horrid noise as the rat-
tling and death-struggle increased. For a time the rattler kepe its co
as closely together as possible prevert the next crushing move
of its enemr. and tried in rain to

## twist and shake him off with shor and sudden blows. But with

 skill beyond human undertand ing, the assailant held its little body clear of the poiscnous fings, and kept its hold firmly.In despair, the rattler raised his head, as if summoning all his strength for a final effort. But in the twinkling of an eye, as a whiplash twines around the tree, his enemy had coiled himself around the rattler, and tightening his grasp with a startling power, crushed the monster in a se sond.
When the breathless head of the rattler had fallen to the earth, the little victor slowly uncoiled himself, unloosened his hold, and hav ing snuffed the air of victory, darted off to other fields of con-

Some fammary labling.
ter working out in a liefl. When dinner-time cane they all sut down to eat their foorl. a little rolin, that was very hungry und cold, came hopping aboul, bogging for crumbs. No one gave it any; but as it was not driven away the robin went coolly up to the dinner of
one of the men and began helping one of
itself.
"K

Knock it down, the young thief," said one ; "look how it's crumbling your bread.
"Drive it off, the impudent thing," cried another.
"No I shan't," said the min o whom the dinner belonged. "It's hungry and cold, poor mite and wants something to eat as well as we. It's welcome to as much as it wants. I shall never grudge it." And he let the bird eat till it was satisfied
The next day the same robin came again, and the man let it eat as before. He fed it as long as he remained in that part of the country, and while he re-
lieved the want of the bird he nev-
lieved the want of the bird he nev
er missed the morsel given to it
and yet he was a very poor man.
Of all the men sitting there our little reader will say, withour stop ing to think, that that one was the best. for there cannot be much good in anybody who would no assist, if it lay in his power, even
a poor little hungry robin. The best people are always the most ready to help others, if it be only with a little, and what they give
will never be missed, while the
rill always have pleasure in doing good.-Selected

No Doulst About it.
which he could never teach to sa
There is no doubt about it. Disap-
fair where he tried to sell he: for
plumage a gentleman stopper be
fore the cage and said, "loll are
worth that much?" 'There i no
 had found out how he was chea:
standing before the cage and said


not long enough to make thoughts towards any one. What if
that man has cheated you or that
woman played you false? What if time of need, or that one, having won your utmost confidence, your warm est love, has concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you like a ference will it make to you in a few fears, when you go hence to the "undiscovered country?" All who treat you wrong now will be more sorry for it than you, even in your deepest few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasures, much pain, a little longer hurrying, worrying in the world, some hasty greetings and abrupt farewells, and life will be over,
and the injurer and the injured will be laid away, and ere long forgotten.
it not worth while to hate each

A travelter in burmath, fordings a
river, fonmal his boly covered all over with laceho. bince survering hi berol
nemt mentors fromb his fic: fi. but hise erorVant tord him that his. he: pizoned mitse the lerehes drojr
 and directed has mater te lies down
in it. As som as he bathes in the butsam, the lecehes dropped off. You must athe your whole bring
in (jod's pardoning mercy, and enj-mies-these venommus creatureswill let go their hold.-Chrixtimn, Stom-
darl. dard.

A great trade in paper bottles is growing up in Germany and Austria. Ten per cent. of rags, forty of straw, used in making them. The paper is coated and impregnated with a solution composed of sixty per cent. of defibrinated fresh blood, thirty-five of lime, and five of sulphate of ammonia; dry and coat again: put ten or trelve sheets together, and then
dry in heated moulds under presure dry in heated moulds under pressure.
They are made in two pieces and They are made in two pieces and perfectly proof against spirits and perfectly proo
other liquids.

## ROYAI  BAKINO POWDER Absolutly Rure <br> DR.HALLS ENGLSII <br> 

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smiti'sTonicSymp

FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,



## ing surs

## IUth, w respect.

 liquidate A sulficie..i abount to without ditifeuht: preadned morning and exeniner two grand sormoas. hiohly appreetated by the large and att entive auliences. "Honor to whom honor is due." The pastor claims little. if any. credit for these improvements, but fiadly gives it to those to whon it is due. -the efficient building committee. the liberal peophe, and the Rer. A. Chandler, who first put the prospect on at the re-opening. To God witho giv eth the power to get wealth, and in spires the generous purpose to use for his rhurch, be all the glory.
## Penrose Camp.

We spent last Saturday and Sunday at Penrose camp-meeting, which is located some seven miles west of
Dover, Del., Rer. Wn. M. Warner Dover, Del. Rer. Wm. M. Warner
of Wyoming, in charge. Rev. A Manship preached Saturday night, and a spiritual prayer-meeting, in which there were a number of conversions, continued until after mid night. The services on Sunday after the early morning prayer-meet ing, commenced at 9 o'clock, with an experience meeting, followed by a :serinon by Rev. A. D. Davis, of Den ton, and prayer service, which con tinued till 3 p. m., when Rev. A Smith, of Greensborough, preached and the prayer service was continu ${ }^{\circ}$ d until night set in, when Rer. T. E Martindale preached. The prayer services were again resumed and continued till after midnight, thus mak ing a continuous service at the stand of over fifteen hours, during which time there were probably not less than 25 conversions. Such a day o power we have not witnessed on a camp ground for years. The preaching was practical, pointed, evangelistic, and directed to the heads and hearts of the people, and calculated to produce immediate results. The estimated number of conversions up to this Monday morning is over 70 with many still seeking. The incet ing is to close Tuesday morning. August 12th. It is to be hored with yet more glorious results. Bro. Min. ship rendered valuable ata in war aging the fixances and couducting the revival services. The si ging and praying reminded us of the dave gone by. Bro. Warner has proved himeelf a master hand in conducting this camp-meeting, and is deserving of great praise. The congregations on Sunday were, perhaps, equal to Camden in her palmy days, and yet we never witnessed such perfiect order on a camp ground.
Visitok.

In the Dirchexter Eira of the 9th inst., is a stirring appeal in the behalf of Temperance, by Rev. T. O. Ayres of East Sew Market, Md. Wequote a few passages: The Reid's Grove Division. Sons of Temperance, had a picnic at McKendree M. E. Church on Saturday afternoon, the 19th ult. The meeting was opened by Rev. R. B Hazzard, and addressed by Revs. B Hazzard, and addressed by Ayres, V'aughns.Collins and G. F. Hopkins. The people round about Indian Town, Crotcher's Ferry and Reid's Grove have been greatly blessed by the abolition of rum from their midst. And people of Linkwood district have been as greatly cursed by setting aside of the law and the setting up of grog shops in the district. Fvery few days we hea some violence being committed.

Now who is blameworthy for the sorrow and crime resulting from rum in Linkwood district? Every man
into tiar di, riot. It is not strange that
the leading men canoot
the leading men cannot sure stite of
the case. That life is i , danger, that property is depreciating: that morals are sutfering loss: that the souls of the people, for whom Christ died, are being rumerazed and prepared to be cast into outer darkness-sent to hell, to alvid
der the wrath of God forever.

## Facilities for Reaching the Sea-

There never has been a time when the numberlese resorts of the New Jersey coast were so casy of access to the people of the adjacent States
the present. From New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, the lines of the Pennsylvania connect closely at Philadelphia or else where with the seashore roads, mak ing it possible for residents of the sections named to reach the Atlantic which, in most cases, a single change press traing feave elphia, nine ex press traing leave every week-day,
two additional on Saturday for At two additional on Saturday for At
lantlc City; three for Cape May on week-days, and seven on week-datys one additional on Saturday for Long
Branch, and the long list of resorts Branch, and the long list of resorts on the upper coast. These trains ru at hours best suited to the needs of travelers, and reach, direct or by connection, every point of interest
Cape May Point to Sandy Hook.
An equal number of trains
from the coast to the interior.
sides these, there are daily excursion trains from Philadelnhia to Atlantic City, Cape May, and contiguous re sorts, while Long Branch and Ocean Grove are accessible by cheap excur ions every day except Saturday and Sunday. To ease of transportion, cheapness, is added. making the
travellingexpense of a summer tour an inconsiderable item. The com prehensivesystem of excursion tickets afforded by the Pennsylvania Raiload covers almost every point in the erritory referred to herein. Such facilities places a trip to the seaside within the reach of every class of per sons.

The Delmar cortespo dent of the Whamold Adromiser silys; The excur son from Delmar to Ocran City on Wednesday of late werk in the interest of the Mission Buytint church was atte ded ber more than :300 persons. A pleasmt day and and rail road enjoyment of the excursionists. The bathing, though unusally cold was much enjoyed. Manys stopered at the ments for their accommodation had been made free of expense Satisfaction is expressed and the excursion con sidered a success both as to pleasure and finances
An earthquake shock was distinct $y$ felt on last Sunday afternoon lasting about five seconds. It was a mere tremble, but sufficiently distinct to be plainly felt. The same shock was felt in New York, Boston, Philadephia, Baltimore and intermediate cities, but so far as learned nodamage as done
Dr. J. Hooper Shepard, the new proprietor of the Cambridge Chronicle died suddenly Thursday night, August 7 th. He had just taken charge of the paper, and issued his saluta tory on Wednesday. Dr. Sheperd was a son of the late Cabel Shepherd, of Cambridge, and was born in Cambridge in 1861. He was educated at St. Johns college, Annapolis, studied medicne at the Univeisity of Mary land and practiced a short time in Baltimore. He then returned to Cambridge, and has since resided there. He leaves a wife.-Cecil Neus In his farewell speech at the Presbyterian Alliance in Belfast, Ireland,

There are 3.5 so 11 omanis Christia Timprrance Unions in the United satesand C'ande
Di. Mceron sail among other things: "Depend upn it, if the lreshyterian branchos of the Charch do not com and other bor the Episconal Church, will surpas them by its unity."
The inhabitants of Terra del Fuego, who had an unenriable repute at one time of being lower in the scale of of civilization than any other people on the face of the earth, have now been so far brought under the influence of Christianity that there is in that region a church and regulary organized district, with schools, ore phanage, Bible and mother's meetings, and, indeed, the whole machinery of
${ }^{1}$ - parish to be found in any town,
A young lady of Urbana, 0 ., sent seventy-fire cents to New York for a method of writing without pen or ink, and received the following on a postal card: "Write with a lead pen-

Bierstadt, the painter, after hearing John Hall describe a prairie in a sermon, made a beautiful painting, which he sent to Dr. Hall, saying hat as he was the author of the picture he ought to be the owner of it It will indicate the growing desire for unity among protestantsin Italy, and will gratify Christians every-
where, to learn that recently the Christians belonging to the different Protestants churches in Florence sat down together to the Supper of the Lord in the Free 1 tolian Church The same thing took place in Leghorn.
A curious discovery has just been made at Pompeii in the course of the excavations carried on there. A fine statuette of a crouching Venus was brought to light in a sculptor's work shop just cleared. The sculpto must have been engaged in repairing the statuette when overtaken by the awful catastrophe of the year 79 . The head of the figure had evidenty just been remodeled anew, as it is ar inferior in style to the remaining portions of the body; the two arms were also new, and had been fastened to the trunk by metal pins. The body of the artist himself was also discovered in the shop, lying prosrate on the ground, and with a large ingulum still grasped in his hand A cast of the man was effected by he usual process of running plaster of Paris into the cavity formed by the body in the solid dust.

There are men of ability i walk of life who are notorious 10 hever getting along. Usually becuuse they never stick to any one
husiness. Just when they have mastered one pursuit and are on the point of making moncy, they change it for another which they do not understand, and in a little while what ittle they are worth is lost forever We know scores of such persons. Go
where you will, you will generally find that the men who have failed in life have never stuck to one thing long. On the other hand,your pros perous mien, nine times out of ten have always stuck to one pursuit.Public Ledger.

Bind together your spare hours by the cord of some definite purpose and you know not how much you may accomplish. Gather up the fragments of your time that nothing may be lost. - Wm. M. Taylor
Francis Murphy has just closed seventeen weeks temperance meet-
ing in Chicago, during which 11,000 signed the pledge.
Mr. Sankey says he has not lost his roice, and that he is in excellent
hralth. Mr. Moroly will bergin vival
her.

At the recent Berwick (N. S Camp-menting, $2(9)$ were at thealtar
many were convertel and some re many were converted
ceived full salvation.

## Always late.

Half the value of anything to $b$ done consists in doing it promptly And yet a large class of perors are al ways more or less unpunctual and late Therr work is always in advance of them, and 80 it is with their appoint ments and engagements. They are late very likely, in rising in the morning and also in going to bed at night; late at their meals; late at the counting house or office; late at their appoint ments with others. Their letters are sent to the post-office just as the mail is closed. They arrive at the wharf ju3 as the steamboat is leaving it They coue into the station just as the train is going out. They do not entirely forget or omit the engagement or duty, but they are always behind time, and so are generally in haste, or rather in a burry, as if they had been born a little catch up with the lost time. They waste time for themselves and waste it others, and fail of the confort and in fluence and success which they might have found in systematic and Labitual punctuality. A good old lady, who was anked why she was вo early in her seat
In church, is said to have replied that it was her religion not to disturb the religion ct others. And if it were with all a part, both of courtesy and duty net to say of religion, never to be unpunctual, they would save time for, as well as annoyance to, others, and and
themselves to success and influence in thousand ways.

## Corrupting Literature

A moral evil must be glaring, i deed, when a State Legislature, even under the pressure of public peti tions, lays hold upon it. Bills for relief of such social dangers usually find their graves in committees. Several of our State Legislatures have recently passed bills, however, n obedience to public petition, repressing the sale of low and vile iterature, whether book, pamphlet, magazine, picture, photograph newspaper. Such publications hike the street sewers, where flows everything that is pestilential and
poisonous. Criminal news, police poisonous. Criminal news, police
reports. vicious stories, sensational and impure incidents, often illustrated by the most flagrantly immoral fore the sight of our children in pubWe might as well license the plague as permit the public and free sale of this soul destroying stuff While the husbandman slept, the enemy sowed tares. The religious
press should boldly unite its whole trength to crush out this debased literature, that by toleration, has grown so bold. Let an yone examine the paper-stands at the hotels and street-corners, inquire of the ubiquitous newsboys on the streets or in the railway cars, or enter the small shops where periodical literature is vended, and he will find these corrupting productions swarming up like the frogs in Egypt. The writer has observed them for the sale on dailies, even in a corner drugstore. At the book stalls, beside the works of Paine and Ingersoll, that are placed squarely in the front, will be foned these licentious publications, than which nothing could be more debasing to manhood. At the depots o small country towns the papers that confine their attention to police news may be heard publicly cried by the carriers, with no attempt at dis-
wnining the traffe, and on the car
we have sech them proswed upor country lade.

Barber elhops are almost sturs of have their tablen covered with theso illustrated syrcis of literature for the seduction of the youth, of whose expousure to such temptation porents are not aware.-huterior.
Whe Hur ble Exalted.
God chooses the humblest iustra ments. He passes by the tempeets,and waters the fielda and gardens with his imperceptible dew. He passes by the great eleplant, and bestows the hues of sapphire and amethyst upon the tiny humming-bird. He passes by the lofty pine and the huge elm tree, and lavish es blossom and perfume on the violet. All histury teaches the same truth. crecitable to them than their contrying timb empertuas and souk trying times-but who knows whet i such a man?-Morning Star.
We have too many limp, Chris tians; limp in dinctrine, limp in
practice, and limp in their attach ment to the blessed Saviour and the be one thing or another. Let himb for Christ, openly, manfully, heroical ly; or if he is opposed to him, Ie
him confess the fact, and appear in his true character. Enemies in dis guise are the worst enemies, Luk warm frieods are but little bette Christ demands a whole-hearted, un
divided consecration to his service - Methodist Recorder.

No father or mother can measur ous paper, or an unworthy picture "Pecks Bad Boy," which simply to many a youth. Stories which mak of the ricious, pretendines to acte the reader with the eports of sin works the wars of death. A foul picture leaves an image and taint on eflaced. The stories of crime, and murder. and infidelity to the mar
riage relation, and suicule, which are healdetter displaty in the journal
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