## Hemingnla <br> Illethouist.

Clear Doctrinal Statement.

Zion's Herald publishes in full the admirable aldress of Professor Olin A. Curtie, on the occasion of his inaugur:tion as Professor of S: stematic Theology in the Sehool of Theolugy of Biston University. In the couree of his remarks he defined his attitude toward certain questions prominent in current theolagic discussion, in terms worthy of a broad and liberal teiteher o: evangelical truth; and interesting just now to a wide circle of readers. Hiving discussed somewhat the general bearings of thought, as for instance, the positive and negative which lie behind "special wark," and "special belief," determiving its "quality, tone aud spirit," he said:
"From this general bearing, it is na
easy step to persomal belieta At his easy step to persumal belietia point ray only aim is to touch such cru cial beliefs as just nuw are under public discussion, or in some way test a man' thenlogienl position. To every system of theology, there is mure or less fundamental philosaphy. Thus, as Dr. B. F mental philosophy. Thus, as Dr. B. F.
Cocker has pointed out, Watson's Institute rests upon the empiricnl philosophy the inperial name of Juhn Lucke then dominating the schouls of England. Holding to empiricism, Richard Watson had in him an elencut of deism; and down through the firs: century of Meth odist theology, there is many a deisi touch. All this subtle deism must be ceptions of God. We must walk square ly between deism and pantheisur; em phasizing equally the transcendence and the immanence of Deity. A true Christian theisul gives us our opportunity Never has there beeu a philosophy of life giving to the theologian a better chance to organize Biblical truth into one con sistent whole. This theism canant be deraonstrated any more than deism could be demoustrateri; but theism, asProfessor Bowne says, 'is implicit in evergthing.
"A nother ruatter of peculiar interest, in the relation of this chair to Method ism, is that central doctrine, the atone ment. The pure governmeutal theory is held to some extent in our Church; yet there are those among us, who have never been entirely sutisfied with this theory, and I must count myself among that number. Take this furcible state-
ment made not long ago: 'There is no vecessity for the punishment of sin, in the nature of aiv. It is punished, 1 maintain the authority of the law. Any thiug eles that will maintain the author ity of law may he substituted for penal ty.' To me, this is an unbiblical conception of all sin, and thechanical notion of the relation of Gorl to moral latw The law is of wo value except as an expression of the holinees of God; and
wonld say, that the only reason the law must be satisfied, is that God himsel must be satisfied. God does not demand the supremacy of the moral law, first of all, because He has rectorul obligations; but, first of all, hecause he is holy and camoot be other than hack into the Anselun, re mast ret there the absolute nature of God and atonement; then comnecersity for the atonement; then corn-
ing out from that absolute necessity to ing out from that absolute necessity to the nature of the atonement, the govern mental infuence theory, can be used at large value.
the questions growing out of es chatology are becoming more important
but of all of them, the doctrine of the In-
termediate Stato demands the most
searching consideration. Viluable monographs have been written; but the doctrine must be given a larger place in a systematic thenlogy, and so related carefully to other parts of the system. The Romish doctrine of pargatory is too conras; ad the doctrine of post-mortem
prouation is, as we believe, both unprobation is, hs we believe, both unthings inust be protected: First, the sigvificance of this life as a prohation; second, a fair chance for every reaponsible creature. This cau be done, by ayying that all decision bearing upon trend of decision may mean to sone, only what Dr. Whedon has called the spirt of faith and the purpose of rightenusuess. Here I would bring to bear a true dic-
trine of the intermediate state; showing how a fixed purpuse of righteousuess may there work out completely, through per an actual faith in Christ. In short, all that here in this life is implicit becumes explicit, when we are absent frn
body aud present with the Lord.'
'Coucerning the Bible itself th
everal important questions now before us. and it seems to me right to be plain herealso. What is Rationalism? This word has been defined and discussed until many can appreciate the cundition of a student who said: 'If any man ever lived on the earth with a clear notion of what the thing means, that man mus be dead! In the 17 th century the word
'rationalism' had a technical significance as the thought. Bacon uses the word to express the rational as opposed to the empirica. philosophy. In Clarendon's state papers the word is applied to a party in the Presbyterian cburch. Then for a time Germany, the word took on varicus shades of meaving. Kant gave a new turn to the old 'neology' and his philusopy was called rationalism. Then they divided the rationalists into 'aupernatur-
ap' aud 'pure.' Now the shading was so af' and 'pure.' Now the shading was so
delicate that they bad not only the supernatural rationaliat, a man like Bretselneider, but albo the rational super naturalist, a mav like Staudin. In a broader manver, Fr. v. Reinhardt denes the rationalist as one to whom the Bible is like any other book. He ac
cepts it, only when it agrees with hi opinions, and then as an illustration and affirmation, not as an autbority.' Today in Germany they speak of the old ra-
tionalism and the new; meaning what tionalism and the new; meaning what
there is taught of it at Jena, ind the new-Kamian philosophy of Ritsuin
In view of all this variation, am! fair relation to what may be called th central trend of rationalism, I would define a rational:at, as noe who tries to
explain the Bible and Christiavity and all human experience without the super natural. To the rationalist, as Rohr puts it, "the supernatural canses a feeling of disgust.' Now two plain standpoints for the study of the Bible can be fixed: 1. That of the superoaturalist; 2. That of the rationaliat. Easily now can be made the tests: Is the miracle possible as an iden in philosophy? Is the resur rection of our Lord a fact in history? Is the Bible supernatural in its origin
"What, now, is the relation between reason and the Bible? In the first place
tw: standpoints
Then, accepting the standooint of the supernaturalist, a man's mind is not be pracked away like a dry bulh iu н jar. As Pascal says: 'Twoextremes are to he admission of nothing hut reason,' Toa supernaturalist, no Bible ductrine can be considered as one item, to be mode roasonable all by itself; but it is to be
made reasouable from the supernatural standpoint, and in relation to all the Word of God. Thus reason has before Bible? 2. What is its meanime?
"This brings us squarely to Biblical criticism, a subject with which a systematic theologian has something
fore he cau fully discuss the doctrine Iuspiration. Of the value of 'lower erit icism.' in placing the exact text and juaction or an adverb, there can he no intelligent dispute. But is the same true of 'higher criticism?' Have se any right to pry uuder the canom? Have we any
right to study the books as books? to inquire as to date and authorsbip? to
seek the relation of a bouk to the place seek the relation of a book to the place
and period in which it was written? to discover the process by which it cume that all these thinge are not ouly our help the Bible. As Professor Green says: 'The more thoroughly the fuamiations are examined, the nure solid they will seem to be.' The systematic theologiam must dare to say to all the depari-
ments of criticisun and exegesis; Test the Word of God in all ways known to your skill and modern apparatus, and must be true to four doctrine; but you point in all your work.' 'This suegests another thing, which should be said in this connection. There are indication that some of these critics, yet claiming
to be supernaturalists, are slyly fliuging doubss at their standpoint itself. Ooe of them, as year ago last Easter; said (a student told me) that he could wo loug Lord; and yet he teaches on in of our belunging to a Churen which would have neithersignificauce nor existence withou that doctrine in her crect. The elahor ate reation sach a man must sustaio to pretend to understand. PuffssurFranz Delitzseh has accepted more of the re
sults of 'higher criticisin sults of 'higher criticisin' than I wish he
had; hut I once heurd him say in cless speaking of a man who went in cless Wellhansen: ‘He and I separated ar the emply tomb; for he has atat a risen Christ nid I have.
Caming now to the doctrine of [nspiration, the important thing is not to get
a verbal theury; the import a verbal theury; the important thing is tiun to God, inspiration is but in reta the supernatural plan of redemption. In relation to the man inspired, inspiration is the supernatural raising of his entire person to the highest power. As
to the Buok, it is the to the Bonk, it is the resuld of this sup-
ernatural purpose and process. More ernatural purpose and process. More
than that, the Holy Ghost is now with the Word to keep it safe, to vitalize it and make it the power of God unto men The whole thing is supernatural ; and yet the human olement is as plainly in it, as it is in the persun of our Lord." Northern Christian Advocate.

The modern classic on the subject of holineas, was writton more than a decade agn, hy Daniel Steele, under the fitting fite of "Love Enthroned." Amid the confusion of jarring tongues in hais ister
duy, we often returu to this work, for clear statement and spiritual quickening. To thase, therefore, who would siucerely know the truth, ant be grided to right
thought and life, we anhesitatingly aud gratefully commend this book. Touch ing the Scriptures, the author is critical ly exegetical aud comprehensi e, and in the entire treatment of the sulyect is lucid and frank, aud glows with a delight ful spirit of Christian charity and fellow ship.
Wolume we just now re examined the What phrase this master in this specigly descriles this ductrine aud experience The iitle of his book, "Love Finthron-
perhaps bis favorite characteriza
He als, makes use of the follow ug phases: "entire sunctification,
"untuess of love," "evangelical perfec "on," "perfect love" "full salvation," "entire hrolinass," "Christian perfection," higher life," "baptisu of the Spirit," fulness of the Spirit," "gift of the alsiding Conforter," "maturity of grace," "kingdon of the Holy Ghost." Amid such varicty of classificution, showing term "second blessing" is used directly but once. In describing his own experience farther on in the volume, he wrote "I can't interpret the blessing; whether
it is the second or the third, it certainly is the greatest I ever received."
In the closing chapter, in an "Ad dress to protessors," under the significant heading "Beware," Dr. Steele quotes Mr Wesley's words: "Avoid all magnificent pumpous words; indeed, you need give no geueral name, neither sanctification, perfection, the secoud blessing, nor the particulars, which God has wrough for you."
The latest and best volume on the same theme, bears the title of "Forty womenses." mit is the testimony of forly rehative t., the ductrine and experience of hoininess. It is a book that thrills the Chrisian with aspiration, hope, joy.
A mong this forty are many well-known Methodiste, notably Bishop Foss, Danie Steele, B. K. Pierce, William Reddy John Parker, Fanay J. Sparkes, Jomie F. Willing. L. B. Pates, O. M. Firzger ald, George Hughen, Surah A. L. Pal mer, Henry P. Hall, Willian Jones, Mary Spraikes Wheeler, Mary D. James Cillian Buther, Ethel Perkins, Alfred Condinan, J. O. Peek, Phobe Palmer,
James Murge, Frances E. Willard, G. D. Whtaon. B F. Crary, R. Kelso Car

The turin, "secoud blessing," dues

## three humdred pages.

Though chese furty witnessecs are teati ying upon this special theme an:l expe. sence, no one of thew ever mentiuns the second blessing." Indeed, our first witness, Dr. Steele, while ou the ataud ns one of the forty, says, with his usual frankness on the matter of phraseology In this respect, I follow no mau's for mula. The words which the Spirit of inspiration teaches in the Holy Scrip tures, though beclouded with misunderataurlings and bealimed with fauaticism are, alter all, the whsi appropriate ve-
hiclo fir the expeseion of the wonderful work of God, in I erfecting holincos in the human spirit, zoul and boty.'
As we have liefore declaned, this expressios, "second blessing," is ncither Biblical nor histurically Methodist. It is a provincial term, limiting and confusing, and leade directly to misapprehensiou of the doctrine and experience of holiness. There is no sound reagon, why this erfuivocal and unsatisfactory phraseology should be retained, hut many and decided reasons why it should be banished entirely from our religious vocabulary. We shall do well to follow the example of these forty eminent wit-nesses.-Zion's Herald.

## To Morrow.

We have often wondered, at the rebly of the Egyptian king, to Moses' inquiry, when he should pray to have the frogs removed from the dwellings of the people. How strange that he should say, "To morrow." Why did he not want them removed at once? And yet is his conduct any more singular, than that of thousnnds is all ages? Siuners that of thousands iu all ages? Siuaers
are invited to come to Christ tu-day, and are invited to come to Christ to-day, and the peace of Christ fill the aching poid, which the pleasures of this world leave in their hearrs; yet they answer, "Tomorros." Even when their anius trouble them, so that they cannot rest day or uiglt, but in their "bel-chambers," and wherever they go, they are before thein metead of seeking relief at once from the Great Physician of souls, they wiil wait until "to-morrow," to pray for de-
liverance. How mang, many precious souls bave been lost, by waiting for "tomorrow.
One of the arddest instances that ever came under the writer's notice, was that of a young man, who, returning irom a meeting, where siuners had beeu urged to come to Cbrist, and where he had heard the Spirit's call, suid with deep feeling, and we believe with sincere inteation, "To-morrow night I will seek the Savior." Alas! to-morrov nieht never came to him. Before the next dry's sun had set, he was in eternity. persist in putting off until "to-murrow," or some future time, their return to God. But sadder and stranger is it, when God's own children, who hase had all their ins forgiven, and are shown by the Holy Spirit, their ueed of full salvation, hesitate to cone at once to the cleansing fountain, $t u$ be made "ever whit whole." Insteal ot whering this call of Gord they linger, und wnit day after day, until the much gricved S'pirit ceanes to urge, and into a wilderness of doubts, sad fears, and wanderings they go. The nawes of such nay rtill he upon the church record, hat they have no jofous, Christisn experience, if, indeed, chey can be said

Behold, now is the day of sulvation rom the guill of siat hebola wore is the day of salvation from is power.
Eman J. Gresi.

It is only by a faith thati unites us to living Chyist that we are able to steer cear of the roeks of worldliness and the shoals of unbeliof. If we alisle in him and are guided and strengthened by his spirit we shall not float with the current but shail stem the tide, however vehe-

## 爵outh's Bepartment.

## With Pencll and Paper

Jnnie was a little invalid who could not run about or play as other children did, and who had very little with which to while amay the long houre. All day long she sat in a largo chair beside the window that looked down into the crowded, dirty court below, where noisy children quarreled and played. Jani never looked down, though, and- as she lived on the top floor of the tall teve roofs of some of the veighboring house and see the blue sky with fleecy white clouds drifting over it. In the vext street was an old church with a square tower which was tenanted by doves, and these birds were Janie's companions. She never was tired watching them flit ting in and uut their windows, with the sunlight glittering upon their blue and gray wings and making them look like molren silver. Now and then they would cone close to patient little Janie's window, where they wheeled about in great circles, and twice a snow-white dove had fluttered timidly to the sill and looked wonderingly at the little girl Sometimes, to while away the long hours, Janie would try to draw the old tower with the doves fluttering about it. She had only a tiny piece of pencil and no paper, except brown wrapping paper, but the mother used to marvel a the work the slender fingers did with these poor materials.
One day when she was ready to take home the freshly laundried clothes by which she earned her own and Janic' scanty living, she said to the little girl; "I can't fiod a bit of paper, Janie. Will you let me have that large piece jou've been drawing on this week? and if $I$ bave good luck in getting paid to night, I'll
Janie willingly gave her paper to her mother and it lined the basket in which the clean clothes were placed. The ady who took the clothes out had but a few short months before lost a daughter who had been very fond of drawing and painting and when her eyes feil upon the paper covered with Janie's patient efforts, she recognized real talent in the crude outlines. When the laundress came again she questioned her as 0 who the artist was, and she was so interested in what the mother told her of Little Janie's patient suffering that she determined to do something to make he child happier if she could, in memory of her own darliug.
Little Janie was made lappy by the gift of pencils, drawing paper, and a se of copies, and when Mrs. Marcy saw how perseveringly the child worked with nos one to guide her, she sent a good teacher $t$ her her talent might be culcivated. Happy not run around and join in the out-door sports of the other children. She wa quite contented to spend the days ab sorbed in her favorite pursuit, and her teacher helped ber to progress as rapidly as possible.
Many a quaint device and artistic de sign that formed itself in the childish brain found expression upon paper, und one day Janie found that the greates wish of her Mise was to be realized; she was to be a help to ber mother inatead ber work, a markel was found for signs were eagerly sought after had well paid for. 'The room in the dingy tenement wea exchanged for a little house in a pleasant neighborbood, and Janie Was happy in her work and in the con-hard-worked mother was helping he wrought by Janie's skillful fingers adorn the walis of the lithe home, but the on she loves best, and has put her most
loving work upon, is an old tower looming up from among a sea of roufs and chimneys, with silver winged doves
circling around it. "I shall always lova the doves," she afid one day, as she wa
looking at it, "for God let them be the messengers to bring us all these blessin and nur happy home."-Christian In telligencer.

## From our Massachus

Dfar Bro. Thomas:-Let us now spend $\mathfrak{a}$ while in Pilgrim Hall,Plymouth The first building was erected in 1824 by the Pilgrim Society. The second building was erected in 1880, by Joseph Heury Stickney, Esq., a wealthy Baltimore merchant of Boston nativity. is a stone fire proof building. It is en tered by a Doric portico, which is sur mounted by a finely executed allegorical
"Landing" in demi relief. Just at the left of the building, before one euters the portico, the eye is arrested by a large marble slab, enclosed by an irou fence Into this slab is cut the "Compact" made in the cabin of the Mayflower before anding, and the names of the forty-one signers of this compact appear on the heraldic curtains of the feuce.
Passing into the Ha ll, one first enters n ante-room where the name is regis tored, and the fee paid. In this ante Landing. Here, also, is a clock, once wned by Gov. Hancock, and still keep ing correct time, although more than one hundred and eighty years old. $\mathrm{O}^{1}$ the wall hangs a commission from "Oli ver Cromwell, Lord Protector of Eng land," to Gov. Edward Winslow, as one of the arbitrators between Great Britian ad the United Provinces of Holland It is written on parchment, and is par cularly valuable from having a con emporaneoue portrait of Cromwell in the upper left hand corner. The orig inal signature was torn of by some unpled by a finely executed fac-simile.
The main hall is forty-six by thirty ane feet, and twenty-two feet in height. At the east end, is the large picture of the landiug, thirteen by sixteen feet, painted by Henry Sargent of Boston, and presented by bim, to the Society in 1834. At the left is a portrait of the veuerable Dr. James Thatcher, first secretary of the Pilgrim Society, and auth or of one of the hest Military Journals and Histories of Plymouth ever publish . In the middle of the south wall, copy of Wier's Enbarkation from Delft Haven. The original is in the rounda at Washington. Among the por raits bordering this picture are those of Rev. Johu Alden, great grandson of John Alden of the Mayflower, and of Dr. James Kendall, for fifty-two years minister of the First Church. In the centre of the north wall, bangs Charles Lucy's large painting of the Emburkation. This picture at a prize exhitrition in England, took the first premium of ne thousand guineas It is hordered y portraits of the illustrious Winslon amily, including some of the women The west wall is well covered with por raits of illustrious mev and women, connected with the eurly and later his cory of the colony. Among the latest portraits, is a five one of Daniel Webster Marshfield, the Massachusetts home of this illu
mouth.
On the floor of the hall, protected in large cases, very many mementoes are preserved. Under the Sargent picture protected by railings, are the model of the Mayflower, the leather seat substanial chairs of Elder Brewster and Gov Carver, the cradle in which Peregrine ver, was rocked, and other things. In another case, among other things are found a number of interesting auto graphs, a collection of vessela used in
the sacrament of the First Church, etc. n the Alden case are found, John Al den's Bible printed in 1620 , a halberd bence owned, and probably brough with him from England in the Mayflow-
his signature. Nest to this is the Stanisa case, there is found the famous Datain. The Arabic inscription on the bade have alwaye been a puzzle, and remaided undeciphered until the visit of Prof James Rosedale of Jerusalem with a troop of Arabs in 1881. Mr Rosedale pronounced the inseriptions to be of different dates, one of them in , very ancient. The last, he trunslated as follows; "With peace God ruled hi alaves (creatures) and with the judgment
of His arm He troubled the mighty of the wicked.
He had no doubt, that the weapon dated brack two or three centuries before the Christian era, and might be much older. It is probable that this blade came down to Capt. Standish from the Crusaders, and hence possessed historic nterest in his day. Here is also to be see in iron pot and other articles, found number of years ago. in the cellar of the Standish bouse in Duxbury. There , bottow of which is wrought the followin erse
Laren Standish is my name; Also fill my hands with such convenient skil As will conduce to virtue, void of shame
It will lengthen this article too much o pause with several other cases. But one more, then, will be noticed. It con tains the famous long shot Thompson un, the gun barrel with which Kin Phillip was billed, the original manu ript of Mrs. Heman's celebrated ode The breaking waves dashed high," also that of William Culleu Bryant's poem "Wild was the day, the wintry sea," and crooby, England, by Cardinal Woolse
The north ante-room is fitted up as library, and contains several cases of ancient, rare, and invaluable books and ancient documents, belonging to the soci ety. An old sofa, formerly owned by Gov Hancock, upon which he probably sa and ploted treason with Samuel $\Lambda$ dams against the English crown, is in this com. Here also may be seen the orig Pilsignatures of those present at the when Mr. Webster delivered his famous oration. The coat of arms of the Brit ish crown, which in Colunial days hung over the Judge's seat in the Court House is in this room. When the Revolution broke out, the Tory Judge took it to Shelborne, N. S., wheuce it was r
some years ago to its old howe.
In the lower hall, one will find a fine large collection museum of antiquit the mondment.
This is one of the finest that I have ver seen. The plan of the principal pedestal is octagonal, with four smal add four large faces. From the amall faces, project four buttresses or wing figure of Faith. One pociestal stand Forefather's Ruek ; in her left hand she holds a Bible; with the right uplifted he points to Heaven. Looking down ward, as if to those she is addressing she seems to call them to trust in a high.

On each of the four amaller or wing pedeatals, is a seated figure. They are the Pilgatical of principles upon which Commonwealth. The firat is Morality bolding the Decalogue in her left, and the scroll of Revelation in ber right and. Her look is upward, towards the mpersonation of the Spirit of Religion bove. In a niche, on one side of her brone, is a prophet, and in the other ne of the evangelists. The second of ide, Mercy on the other. The third Ggure is Education, with Wisdom, ripe ith years, on one side, and Youth on he other, led by experience. The fourth
yranny is overthrown by its powers.
Upon the faces of these projectin pedestals are beautifully cliseled alta-
reliefs, representing scenes from the his tory of the Pilgrims. On each of the four faces of the maiu pedestal, is large panel for records. That in front contains the general inscription of the monument, as follows: "National Mon ument to the Forefathers, erected by grateful people, in remembrance of thei abors, sacrifices and sufferings for the The right and left panels, contsin the ames of those who came in the May hower. The rear panel still remains
nin.
The total height of the Monument is ghty-one feet. The beight of the base forty-five feet; the height of the stat, surmounting the base, is thirty-six feet. The figure is two hundred and six rim measures, from shoulder to tip of finger, within one and a half inches twenty feet. The head is thirteen feet seven mehes, measured around the for head. The arm just below the sbort sleeve, is six feet ten inches around. Tb waist measures four feet. The length o the heaven pointing finger is twenty-five .es, and from centre to centre of eye is eighteen inches. The ground around contain nine acres, and are beautifuly decorated.
The Monument was unveiled the firs day of August of this year, with grand asonic aud other ceremonies.
J. M. Willians

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 31st, 1889.
"Tweuty years ago," says the Christian dvocate published at Belfast, Ireland Rev. C. Grarrett attempted to establish band of hope at a certain Sunday chonl. He was unsuccessful, as the su erintendent favored moderation On or, however, signed the pledge. Re isiting the circuit recently, he found he old superintendent a hopeless drunk ard, who took the Bible from under the pillow of his dying daughter, to sell it for drink. The boy is now a circuit leward, and holds a high position in one of the largest cotton nuills in the

> A Good Appetite
$\qquad$ rity of the lost, owing to the poverty or imputive organs, and the weakeniug effect of the
changing seand changing seasou. Hood's Saramparilla is a a
wonderful medicine for creating an appetite,
 whole sys Now, is the time to

Change of Time on the B. \& O The Winter schedule of the Baltimore an Ohio R. R. will so into effect on the 10th
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David's grief For absalom his father, nad bit "A cuolish sou is a grie
him" (Prov. 17: 25 . 17: 25
words follow closely in his lifetime. -Theso
inona death of his iguom inons death and burial, in a pit beneath a heap of stones. Reared, up for himselneuth a -to preser ve his name iu wemory. The hing's
dale-probnbly says "two furlongs distaut." fe had throe sons; thoy had probubly son. young. Absalom'splace (R. V., "monumept") -literally, "Absalom's baud.',
19, 20. Then said a
19, 20. Then snid Ahimanz the son of Zadok. Abimanz had served David well in bringing to hin tidings frow Jernanlem (17: 17-21).
He naturally desired to break to him the intelligence of Absalom's death, and the end of the rebellion. But the wily Joab who messenger to this nomy, preferred another messenger to this noble son of the loyal Zadok. David's anger nad grief might be prejudicinl to Alimanz. He would delny sendlag him till the next day.
"the Cnshite") $\rightarrow$ an Ethiopion, Thishi (R. V. implies, and probably an slave. It was Joab's intention evidently, to let this slave bear the brant of David's resentment, rather than Joab let bim go, thinking persistent, and the start, and would rench the city firat. Seeing thon hast no tidings ready-R. V., "see.
ing thou wilt bave no ings.
23. But howsocver-R. V., 'but come what
may." Ran by he may." Ran by the way of the plain.- He took the level road, with a runner's instinct; a but an easier.

Pbilippides, being sent by the Athenians to Sparta, to implore their aid in the Persian war, in the space of two days, ran 1,200 far-
longs; that is, 170 Roman miles and a balf. longs; that is, 170 Roman miles and a balf.
Fuchidas was seat by the same Athenians to Fuchidas was sent by the same Athenians to
Delphos, to desire some of the holy fire from thence. He weat and retarned in the same day, having walked 1,000 furlongs, or 125
Roman miles. When Fonteius and Vasisan Roman miles. Wben Fonteius and Vuspiean were consnls, there was a boy called Addas,
who, in one day, ran 75 miles (Percy Anecdotes).
24. David sat. - He had submitted to the wishes of his iriends, and remained in the
city, when the army went forth to batule. Now be sat waiting for tidings. The "wood of Ephraim," where the encounter took place, was within a day's journey at Muhanaim, probably in some part of the forests of posed, from a defeat which was inflicted upon the Ephraimites at that place, in the days of Jephtbab (Judg. 12: 4). Between the tioo gates.-Like all fortified cities, Mahanaim had its onter and inner gate, with its court
hetween, where, in times of peace. the peobetween, where, in times of peace. the peo-
ple congregated, and the judges diapensed jastice, and basiness of various kinds was transacted. Roof over the gate unto the wall. -The onter gate was gencrally protected by flarking or overbanging towers, enas o ac-
cess from the court between the gates. These cess from the court between the gates. These
towers were equally a vailable for warriors or watchas. Bing of conrse, towards the city, with news from the battle-field
"At the gateways of walled cities, special care was taken to increase the strength of the wast formidable attacks of the enemy would mosobably be made there The ordinary thickness of wall not being sufficient, it was bere widened, or, more properly, doubled. Considerable space was incladed between the outer and inner wall, and to each of these walls there wns a gate. It was in the ronm thus made, that 'David sat hetween the two
gates' (Freeman)." 25-27. If he be alone, there is tidings,-He must bave been either a corrier or a fagiter feater army seeking safely in Alight. Another man running.- It prad been outstripped by this second ranaer bad "caplain of the gate," the first. Porter - the "caplain of one wing and closentrusted with the care of opeaing and closing at fixed $\quad$ manset. The running of Ahimazz,-The watcbman detected as certain peculiarity in the running of the the son of Zadok, the priest, showed him his featares could be scen. Says even before "There is a great deal of individual. Hanpa: "runing; and practiced foot-runners are known and remas was." Good man.... thoir tidings.-Abimaaz had previonaly
brought good tidings to David ( $15: 31,34 ; 17$ : 14-17), and the king was naturally bopeful
whea the watchman recognized the running of this favorite messenger.
"Speed was a heroic vir
ple times: amift-iooted Achilles, and simof Uower's heroves; Asnhel, 'light of foot ny wild roe' ( $2: 18$ ), Saul and Jonathan (1:23), and even Elijah the Tisbhite (1 Kinga 18:
and 48). may be cited as examples (Cook)." 28, 29. Ahimaas called.-His voice outran his feet. All is well-more exactly, "peace."
Fell down to the earth-the prostration of homage or alleginnce. Blesgel be the Lord thy God - n devout ascription of praise, to the invisiWho but real Victor ou the bloody fiold from Which he brought tidings; buta atudied con-
cealment, Also, of Absulom's fate. Hath de. ceaiment, nlso, of Absulom's fate. Hath de thus oflcinally informe up."

## bud suffered defent.

the uppermost question in David's mind He had bidden bis generals "deal gently" with the youth. His henrt was bound up in his boy, unworthy, rebellious as be was. When Joab sent the king's servant, and me thy servant. - The Vulgate (probably more cor-
rectl5) reads: "When Joub, the king s eerrectly) reads: "When Joub, the king s ser-
rant, sent me, thy servant. Saw vant, sent me, thy servant. Saw . . tu
mult . . knew not what, etc.- Dremarication, more creditable to the speaker's teaderness
of beart than to bis veracity. Abimanz bad learned Irom Joab that absalom was dead (verse 20).
"Fondly foolish old sire! He is not so
much concerned about the mucb concerned about the issue of the war,
as about his wicked son. The excess of his fondness, is seen in the word he uses, calling Absalom a youth, foung man, boy. 'How is it with my boy?' 'Is there peace to my boy?' Verily, there whe reason for Jonh
indignant words: 'I perceive that if Absalom had lived, and all we bad died this day, then it had pleased thee well' (see next chapter,
verses $5-7$ ). Bat allowance must be made versea 5-7). Bat allowance must be made
for David's anxiety, abont the spiritual condition of Absalom. If he lived, be might yet repent (Hanna)
30, 31. Turn aside and stand here.-Dnvid retained him near his person, probably for
another questioning, in case he failed to hear definitely, concerning Absalom from the sec renders it, "the Cushite [Ethiopian] came," The Lord hath avenged thee, etc.-The Cusbite is as pious as Ahimasz, in the terms which be uses to convey the tidings, and no less "By a beautiful figare of speech, the war between Dnvid and the rebels is viewed as a case at law, wherein God is the judge or ar-
biter. The victory of David's army is, then, biter. The victory of David'a srmy is, then, tween the pleaders: 'The Lord bath judged thee out of the hand of thy enemies,
sentence literally reads") (Hanna).
32. Is the young man Abscloon safe? -From what followed, we may judge with what ea-
ger, tremulous tonea this question was put. ger, tremulous tones this question was put.
The enemics . be as that young man is - not a direct reply, bat fatally significant. The delicacy of Abimanz's communica ness of Cushi's, Fe nnowers thble plain abont Absalom indirectly, get so as not only clearly to make known his death, bat niso to express condemnation of his hostile attompt against his father and king. The A bealom's deatraction punitive justice in bis heart-rending grief loses sight of (Lange.)" 33. The king was much moved.-We catch but a faint shadow of the intensity of David's
sorrow, even from this graphic and palketic narrative of it. It was something deeper than grief for his son's denth-it was the feeling of its utter hopelessuess, conhtined, too,
with the consciousness, that his own misdeeds had had their sbare in this dreadful catastrophe. Went up to the chamber.--Says
Stanley: "He rushed ino the watchman's chamber over the gateway, and eight times over repented the wail of grief for Absalom cifal of the Jewish doctors, that at each cry one of the seven gates of bell rollecl back, and that with the oighth, the lost spirit of Absalom wins received into the place of parndise." Would God I had died for thee.-The in this hearthreaking ejaculation of the atricken king; it was the same feeling which
brought our Lord from the skies, to die that brought our Lord from the skies, to die that
we might not die.
"Many things indeed entered into that bitSer cup, which David was made to drink in the chamber over Malnanaim's gate. There
was the natural sorrow of a purent in the was the natural sorrow of a pureat in the
loss of a child whom he bad once loved most passionately, and whom he still yearned after thougb he had ceased to be worthy of his af fection. There was also the bopelessness of
this dreadful separation between him and his bay. Whan the iufant of Bathobebs died, he could say, "I shall go to bim," but
nasurance. Absalom's sun had gone down in thickest darkness; no one rng of hope romnin-
ed to relieve the gloom of bis fither's heart ed to relieve the gloom of his fither's heart, nad nove hat those who have been called to monrn in similar circumstances can tell how
bitter is a grief like that Bnt, worse than biter is a grief like that Bnt, worse than
either of these ingrodients in this cup of either of these ingredients in this cup of
anguish, would be, I think, the consciousuess in David's heart, that if be bad himeself been all be ought to havo been, his son might not thus bave porished Wha there no conncetion between his own great treepass and Abanlom'a iniquity? If he had been less fool.
ishly indalgent, Absalom might never have rebelled; nay, if he bad been wiser, oven afler Abanlow's fratricidnal guilt, probably ho
had not stung him into revolt (Taylor)."

## In The Dark ContInent.

NRs. b. Kepinart.
rict over which Mr. Kephart
The district over which Mr. Kephart
presides extends inland along the Cavalla presides extends inland $\begin{aligned} & \text { river } 100 \text { miles, and sixty miles up the }\end{aligned}$ river 100 miles, and sixty miles up the
const. The last of March he and Bishop Taylor, with the mission carpenter, Mr. Gunnison, and J. S. Prutt, or "Bro. Pratt," as we all call him, (a native of Sierra Leone), with a skin as black as ink, but a heart as white as snow, a man
who is a true Christian add a faithful friend to the missionaries, and two natives to carry them across the streansthere are uo bridges in this country-and also to carry their beds or "cots," took a
trip up the river and visited all the mission stations, preaching to and studying the native and his ways as they went along. From Cupe Palmas to the river, a distance of thirty.five miles, they took the native highway, which is not a hard just wide enough for one to walk and push his way between the thick "brueh" gruwing on either side. Then fifty miles up the river, which is a beautiful stream in a native canoe make of the bark of a tree, (and in which one must sit very
still, flat on the bottom, and perfectly bulauced, as the least tip to one side will turn his frail "bark" upside down), and thence over mountains and through "brush" to the three stations inland from they returned, well pleased with the trip and in excellent health. I hope to make the journey myself when the rainy
We planned a visit up the coast, and expected to go about May 20, but the rainy seabon having set in the weather was unfavorable for the voyage till the 24 th, when we "set sail," under protest
of our people, on a heavy sea in the mis of our people, on a heavy sea in the mis
sion boat an irou boat, $25 \times 12$ feet, with one sail, and manaed by a creve of five men. The day was fine, and atter passing the "bar" in safety, and going out to sea a mile or two, we changed our
course nothward, and almost flew over the great waves, in a few hours entering Po river, where we landed at Garraway station, twenty five or thirty miles up the coast. Misses McAlister and
Binkley are the missionnries at this staBinkley are the missionnries att this sta-
tion and are of our party from A merica. Garraway is a heautiful place. The mission house stands on a hill, and can be seen from the surrounding country in every direction. The house is of six feet from the ground. We were escorted to the loouse by several native men, who each performed the various offices of expressmen, cabmen, and whatever other helps one usually finds
ut the end of a journey, the "express"t the end of a journey, the "express-
men" carrsing, or "toting," as chey say men" currsing, or "toting," as they say
our small tin trunk, wraps. etc., on their heads, while the calmen toted "us passengers" in their arms ,wer the creek and swampy places. We were soon at
home in the mission house, with the two self-sacrificiug girls who have gone there (6) carry the light of the gospel to those who sit in darkness. We enjoyed the magnificent view which we had in every direction. At the front of the
house are two large cotton-wood trees, house are two large cotton-wood trees,
which are laud marks for far down the const. We could see them when not more than half way to Garraway. The sides of the hill are planted in potatoes,
every vegetable that can be raised on African soil. From the foot of the hill house strotches a broad level meadow as green as emerald, croseel and ro crossed by font paths made by the na tives in going from one village to the other, and dotted here and there with the great ant hills some of eight and ten, nud perhaps twelve, fcet high, made by the white anta. As they are made of yellow clay they very much resemble straw stacks, and we could ulmost imagine we were gazing on a country scene at Nyambo villages of Mares Town, Boli ver T.own, Ties Town, and Watersido Town, but so buried in the trees that they cannot be seen till we are right on them. These towns are on the Po river which can be seen for quite a distance up stream, as well as to where it empties
into the ocean, and from thence to the into the ocean, and from thence to the
horizon rolls the great Atlantic. We can see for miles up and down the coast and as far over a wild country covered with "bush" and timber in other directions. At this station the soil is good and they have a fine garden, but the
house we found in bad condition. The "bug-a-bugs," a species of ant which eats into wood, and fills the parts eaten with clay as it goes, had eaten the posts under the house, and left it standing
on columns of clay with a thin shell of wood to bold them up. Every step on the floor shook the house all over. The fell, hurting a little native girl quite severely, and the back steps broke down while we were there. The young ladies had been sleeping in one of the native coming. Our first night was a stormy came and beat on that house, but it fell. not, for we were under the protecting care of One who neither slumbers nor
sleeps. I think the Lord is nearer to us here in Africa than he was in Amer ica; at least he seems to be. The mis sion carpenter being with us, the uext morning he placed props under the house that made it comparatively safe till new posts could be cut and carried from up the river, which was done the
following week, and we left it standing on a good fnundation.
On Sunday Mr. K. bad "God palaver" in the village of Boliver. He on a chair in the veranda of the king house, with his audience sitting around him on the ground, "tailor" fashion. It was a strange-looking congregation composed principally of men and children. The women are hard to reach, being nothing more than blaves, with
no knowledge of anything beyoud their own domestic affairs. They listened at tentively frequently interupting Mr. K. with remarks in their own tongue, or command, яs "Your mouf speak true, daddy;" or "True, true!" or "We no told then to quit serving the devil (they are all devil worshipers), and to ask the true God for clean hearts, one
man raised his hand and said earnestly: "Help us to fight dadrly. We no hear such betore." On our way home, we mayed with the people, and among those who came to listen noticed the enme thoughtiful expression on their focis at if they were pondering
new itens they were receiving.

The Baltinane Methodist reprints the Kansas Preachers' Meeting, slowing the success of Prohibition in Kansus, and apenge note from Bistop Node en "We cond fillanle. The entitor ndas mony, and we now agaia must solemaly, on this testimony and that of personal onservation, pronounce the statement press, that prohibition is not enforced in press, that prohibition is not eufor
Kansas, as downright falsehood."

## Peculiar


Hood's sith st inim
 lar." Pecullar tu ta mediclunal mertts, Hood'



${ }_{c} \mathrm{P}$ eculiar


and

Hood's Sarsaparilla
IOO Coses One Dollar

## A PACT.

We want to show you, if you will come in, some of the handsomest suits for Boys and Ch ldren you ever laid eyes on ; made of styish goods cut in the very latest fashion. Overcoat for boys and children, for the latter mostly with capes for bojs with and without capes. For men we have piles and piles of overcoats ulsters, cape coats, top coats etc. Suits for dress, bus-
iness, and working. Pants we have in all sizes, from the small knee pants, four year old, to as large as you have the man for. And
you never saw better goods than we can show youl for the price.
J. T. MULLIN \& SON.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Tailors } & 6 \& \text { Market, } \\ \text { Clothiers, } & \text { Wilmington }\end{array}$
lilliesof the valley.
The concourse of people was ver reat. The callamity had stirred the community, and it seemed as if a large part of the city's prpulation had turned part on antend the solemn rites. In the Wenutiful cemetery on the banks of the Brandywine, beside her sister's grave Josephine's mortal remains were laid way, to a wait the resurrection morning The other fumily, thut shared most deeply in this great borrow, was that of William Field, Esq.. whose only son ac companied Miss Robinson on this ride. So severe was the shock of her fatal fall that he soun fell into a stato for several dnys, his parents, only sister, and aged graudmother, watching over him in gost puinful solicitude and anxiety as to the result. The latest intelligence indicates a return to partial consciousuess. He imagives himself traveling abroud, as he was a year ago with his parents, but gives no sign of recogniziug his present surroundings. We trust his reason will be fully restored, and his parents and friends may be spared the sorrow that has seemed so imminent.
Both these families deserve our sympathy and prayers; and no doubt they have, and will have a place in the supplications of all their brethren in Cbrist who know of their great trial. We extend our deepest sympathy; for we know what it is, to have "the desire of our ege taken away with a stroke."

## Bridgeville Dedication

We have only time this week, to report a arand success, in every respect save one; the falling rain hindered some people from attending the services. The pastor. Rev. J. H. Howard, asked for
$\$ 1250$ to meet the entire balance due, nd the people responded with $\$ 1400$.

Mr. John Field, the new postmaster at Philadel phia, was born in Derry CounIreland, fifty-five years ago, and came to America at the age of fourten
He has long been a leading member
of the M. E. Cluarch in Philadelphia,
and a superior local preacher. He is an
older brother of Mr. Wm. M. Field of his city

Ages to Come.
"The ages to come"-what a wonderful prospect! How shall we, the short lived and short-sighted children of time, bearto lookinto the beights and deptbs of that eternity called by St. Paul the "ages to cone?" All that we can know is by divine revelation, aud the glimpse here accorded to us, as to the glorious future of God's people, is as elevating to the pirit as it is comforting to the heart. In that great future God will have a wor to do; He will show His people that which they conld not apprebend or understand now. All that can here be known of the "exceeding riches of His grace" is poor compared to what has get Christ Jesus." The centuries of time are not lo ng enough to show all this : requires the "ages to come" for its full display. The work accomplished by Christ in His life and in His death was in one sense ended when on the cross He cried, "It is finished!" but its gloriou results shall know no end; the "ages to come" will only unfold more of their "exceeding riches."
How strange that we allow ourselves to be engrossed with the cares of this life, even to its most petty trifles, while such a prospect as this is set before us! How sad that we should break our hearts How add that we should break our hearts
over the losses and the crosses of a day, over the loses and the crosses of a day,
and forget "the exceeding riches of His grace,", to be shown in the "ages to come!"一The Sunday at Home.
$L^{\prime}$ Evangelista, published by the Methodist missionaries at Florence, Italy, has in its October number a portrait of Bishop Taylor. The electrotype was sent from the office of the Christian

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 aq' Chapel were resumed this week, by the
ehuroh members, uuder the boliof the mind sonls can bo enved, and more good done he finely; Mondork at Hartley is progressing altar, and eleven converteal.

Proachers' mareting, in Fleteher Hall Monday moruing, Nor. 4th, president, Julins D. F. Corkran. Reports of succeas in ohure Hubbe were made by R. C. Jones, E. I Hubbard, J. D. C. Hanna, T. C. Smoot, D.
H. Corkran, and H. W. Ewing, Bro. Hanna H. Corkran, and 氏. W. Ewing; Bro. Hanna
reporting fifyy-two converaions, Bro. Corkran twenty-five, and Bro versions, Bro. Corkran On motion of Bro. Hauna, the meeting ensuing six the election of officers for the nod Barrett were appointed to Hana, Avery, tions; and their report was made and adopted president, wresident, D. H. Corkran; vice urer, R. Irving Watkins; curators, A. Sten gle, J. T. VanBarkalow, nad Heary Sander son. Bro. Stengle declining to serve, Bro . S. Collins was elected ir his stend. then took their places, and the order of the day was tnken up; and J. D. C. Hanna wreached n bermon from Jodges 3-31; after conrse, by Bros. Sanderson, Ewing, Fan Burkalow, Honston, and Hubbard; Bro. Han na closing the discussion.

## . Thomas reported interesting and suc

 cosefol dedicatory exercises, last Sunday, in journed with benediction by Bro. VanBurk
## From Bayside, Md,

 Mr. Editor, - In 1885 oar charch was re paired and modernized; and, although pronounced "paid for," its friende have bee straggling since then to pay the remainder or it. The income derived from the farming and
inst that per and it. The income derived from the farming and
ofstering indastries being small, the burden has been lifted little by little, with the mach thowa in; until n. Years before the first gan was fired war of 1812-1814, the foundation stones o
Methodism were planted deep and broad on this historic spot. Here bave atood the bardy pioneer itineranta, calling sinners to repentance. The grand old oaks in the rear now dressed in the livery of Autumn, echoes to the thrilling voice of the older Cookman who was lost in The President. In front many a sail boat and ateamer from Norfolk, Baltimore, and the sarrounding conntry bas lain at anchor, daring the memorable campmeetings of the pas
Generations have come and gone, yet the mark, a tower of defence. And thos it wil wer stand, until Methodism shall he no more.
We who are down here in this obscure part the Peninsula, read with pleasure, in gon ast isaue, of the success of Rer. Mr. Kidney's on. Eight years ago, be lived amoug as,
bright. promising lad. His teacher an bright. promising lad. His tencher an
school-mates remember, with how much en joyment they listened to his readition of " $H$. awatha," on a Friday ffternoon.

## Dover District.

Oct 1. We beld the Taylon's Island
arterly conference to-day; found Oid St quarterly conference to-day; found Old St. so far as the pastor's part of it goes, ie being well done. Aboar porerious to th date, and 264 visits for the quarter.
lastors hor 80 nearly used up
for a month, with nothing to do but eat an est. Bros. W. Spry Andrewe and James, M. Andrewe, esch hear a third of the expense. peeds something more than complimentary words, it wou
mercy to him. Hooper's preach. Here is a Holland's Island in embryo already. They have neither the numbers or srirength of Holland, bu eople so epiritual and generous as thes amo Ielanjers. They love the old church, ad are loyal to ber evath has fallen apon the The shad our dear brother Swain, the pastor Pis eldest daughter has been taken to
heavenly bome, since the second quarter. He needs the prayera and sympathies of hi
Yet nothing causea a cesasation of

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 wo roow church, with apire, on Ch. Ex. plinn, and old Centenuini giving place to
beautiful now church, No. 19 A., Cb. Ex plas. The bounr of founding a circuit in Methodiam belongs to this brother, and
anc to Bro. Bonvile, on Thylor's Island.
 vening, for the first tiwe in the new church. Evaryone is trenting us kindly nt this place
now. I think we hnve discorered the way to conduct our "border work," with the min. imam of frietion. Will sell the secret chenp-
Oct. 3. Held confercuce nt Chulich Cruek o.day. Bro. Hammersley is well and doing well. Hia peopie fully appreciate his minio-
try. From hare we go to Campridge, to atten county conference, a gat hering of our pustors to our work. The first service was attended hy two southern Methodist pastors, and the Methodist Protestant minister stationed in Cambridge. It was a grent plensure, to have them present. If we could look into eace arch other bette help and encouragement, must result i sood to us all. The conference closed wid F. Tabler of Salem. It wns good to be there . he next conference will be beld on Taylor Island, Dec. 16, 17
Qunterly conference at close of service pastor reported 140 visits; 280 lnst quarter. The only thiug behind is the stemard's work All over this district, we need the applicatiou of busin
department.
Oct. 5. Quarterly conference at Spedden on BECEwITH ct. to day; 100 visits reported the work. Oct 6. Prenched on missions in Cambridge
this morning. The ontlook is for a large adthis morning. The ontlook is for a large ad-
rance, as Bro. Smith bns since informed me. rance, as Bro. Smith his inace inormed The. prospect of a stormy erening cansed Bro. ridge; in time to hear Bro. Smith preach. Oct. 7. Took train for home this moruing, fter an absence of more than two weeks.
Oct. 10. Came to Federalsberg, and preached for Bro. Easley this evening at Chestnut Grove
Oct. 11th. Went to Preston and held
gasterly conferenoe; the natual indiffererance manifest here. 20 visite were reported; and good showing on collections.
Returned to Federaisburg and beld quarup; and all the work well in hand Preached gain thie evening at Cbesina Oct. 12. Off this moruing with Bro. Ens-
ley for Wesley on GaLEstown ct. for quarter ley for Wesley on GaLEstown ct. for quartion
ly conference this afterhoon. 100 visits re al blazing at Cokesbury.
Oct. 13. Preached this morning at Wesle This ittle country church in the midet of
rined crops, this morn:ng raised $\$ 60$ for missions. This ct. will be heard from along
ming In lines this year; no fenture of the work is
slighted; 100 visita reported, and 180 last quarter. Brother Hardesty is on deck here.
Preached in the afterno in at Chestnut Grove. nother rainy Sabbath; preached at night in Satton; raining still, get a amall congrega
tion assembled. Oct. 14. Took train this morning at Easton for Wilminqton, to be present at the Centen
ninl olservances. J. A. B WiLson, P. E.

## Salisbury District.

On the besd of a barrel I sit, thinking Mr Eercifully croel scissors of thine, that are,
mut, cut, catting their was through the world cut, cut, cutting their way through the world.
Since tuy last I have seeu churches dirt. and churches clean preachers lean; and layeven in all stages. good, bad, and indifferent. The good ones
believe, pray, und pay; the indifferent are believe, pray, und pay; the indifferent are
not very good, nor are they very bad; the had
are they who "sten the serve the devil in."
At Reid's wharf, we found several of the ance lodge meeting on one side, and a Dem ocratic meeting on the other. So oar audi ence was "gmall and select." We found it
"all well with the child." Next morning that old alarm clock got loose, and made more noise than a dozen hulls "in a china shop."
We got ap and ate some crackers and butter, We got np and ate some crackers and butter,
and drank a glase of "Adam's ale," and then yanked on to the old satchel and down the rill, into the hoat, and "across the dark riv morning "Hitched up," and etarted with one rein foul, palling the borse out of the way; this way and that way, into the fence, the ditch, and on a bank; till we bnd to get
out into the mud, water, and darknees, nnd
wade, leading tho harse as wo went, "Splash,
aplash;" delacing the polish on our shoes aplash;" delacing the polish on our shoes,
and atrongls provoking us to forget oue of the and strongly provok
ten comuandments

## ten commandmes On the train, wi

wont to bail brother Dulaney, at Parksimy - "the growingest town on the rond; ", asid a native. The interior of the parennage Much improvement bas also beell made i the church about the pulpit. Prenched Parksles.
At ONANcock, we found brother Burke on deck, and full ot determiuntion to "rise nu
build." The men of meuns here for some renson unk nown to as, fail to sen the crying damies seo the veed, and nre nuxions to seize the opportunity und save the day. The sit
nation is nlarniug. The gistery, God bloa
them, are full of hope aud faith; and are about to lay their hande on that old paran
age. If they do, the dust will ily, nud the song of the salws will be heard in the land, and the roges will bloon and the birds will
ging in brother Burke's heart; and sister Burke will clap ber hauds nad laugh and ery with jog, while the little Burkes will wanke the nir vocal with their gleeftril songs. There
is only one thing in the chncch that aught to stas there, and that is the organ. Bro. E Window made a strong speech in favor of an
advance movement; but alas t the lond wa too henvy for him to pull alone. We are tied
up in that town, aud we bave tied our selves. A good church property would send us into the lead, to slay there.
Now we climb to the cs boose on a freight
traio, and go shaking, bouncing, humping train, and go shaking, bouncing, bumping,
on our way to see brother Wood. With him on our way to see brother Wood. With him
we take carriage to Modestown, to see brothwe take carriage to Modestown, to see broth to the M. E. church, and they bold on atillThey are spending the evening of an honor
ble life, in their comfortable home. charch at Hall wood has apigeonhonse steeple on it, that "leaks like a ridde;," and the
plaster is falling from the ceiling. Held quarterly conference with the pastor; and
then up and on to New Church. Bro. Graban is at his work, which is growing. It
was a field day for New Charch. While held quarterly conference in the clurch, there
was a horse race on the track in front, and Prof. Brent was barranging thirty-tbree people about the sins of Billy Mabone. He tol us, that Mabone is an Atheist, aud has no
been to church for years. As I am a Thir was not my affair. So I left the meeting, and
went to the parsonage. Old Firgitia is suf gannliug, and Sabbath breaking. - the three
last are the legitimate children of the first

## Sanday morning, and the rains bave come again. The Lord sends the weather, and $I$,

 by his grace, fill the appointments. ThisVirginia work is growing rapidly, aud is growing rapidly, and is now one of the recog-
nized fixtures of the counties of Accormac and Northamplon. The people show signs of ing back to her owa. The aged people in
quire with mach tenderness. for the older prencherg who used to minister to then in
boly thing. Mry God in his mercy extim guish the last apark of passion fires. and give
us a United Methodism, marching on to the conquest of the world for Gorl and his Christ!
It was a benediction last summer, io see the

## hretbreu and sisters ministerinal aud lay gather ahout camp-meeting altars and praise God together. At the old Pentecoat there

## God tngetber. At the old Pentecost there were "devout men, ont of every nation nu- der herver"

der henvenn" at our camp- meeting Pentecost,
there were Baptists, Methodists, Protestants. one own loved church, all praising God to
gether; and all seemed glad to see the old
"church triumphant," leading on the arnyy of redemption to victory over the crorld,
the flesh, and the devil. The churches of the flesh, and the devil. The churches of
all deuoninations here represented, are coming to see, that "the hour is come $e$, and now
is," in which all of the Lord's childree need should turn their bat tle axes upon the devils strong hold, the saloon. Peace amony our-
selves, and war with the devit, should he the o the Lord Jesus Curist.
Now, we wade through the mud, with the
where we preached to seven persons. Hai, the day been fair, we would have had a full house; for the people fill the church on good
days. Graud pumphin pie for diuuer; and rain all the afternoon and eveniug.
T. O. AYres T. O. AYres, P. E.

## Another Paper.

Editor of the Peningula Methodist Dear Bro-An article appeared from the
pen of Bro. G. W. Burke, in a secular paper of your city, recently, respecting your paper $a^{\text {nd }}$ its relations to the Wilmington Confer.

## ence. Perhaps a reply many lie in order. It gecmis to me unfortuunte for us to b

 It gecnis to me unfortunate for us to bedivided by party lines in the support of a Methotias prper, published within the hounds of nur Contercuce. Why any divinion? Bro,
Burke tulla us, the "partizans of the paper" fuiled to do something last year, which thoy didt the previous yenr. And wo are inform-
ed, as to their motives. Perhaps he is mised, as to their motives. Perhaps le is mis-
taken! Then he gives us some renang why bo and
others are opposed to the Pringsula imetaothers are opposed to the Prningulainkta-
obist. He anys, the Conterence has no part in inence angeneut. What parife wo conference want" ds we may inftr be is in-
formed na to what it wants, it seems a pity that he has not told the publigher and edito part in the management; how? Does be
hink that the conference could elect ac commiltee of one, two, or three wembers, whos Party liues are drawa now as Bro. Burke as sures us. Is there any managenent by the
conference which would unite us? If ther
, we onght to know what it is.
But anolher objection is, that the editor is ot a member of the Wilmington Confereuce The editor, poor fellow! He is n atrauger
and foreigner, not a fellow citizen with the ninta! He wns lora in Cecil County, Md. of Methodist parents He began his ministry in our territory. His son, the publisher
in a member of the chorch within our bounds, and was a member of our Lay Electoral Conof dollars in a Methodist Book Store in the city of Wilmington. It is a fact, that ontil
he opeued his store, our Church, though the lending denomination, bad no place in the
city, where its members conld find our dis ity, where its members conld find our dis
inctive Methodist publications. The editor inctive Methodist publications. The editor,
thongh a member of the Philadelphia Con ce, resides in Wilmingen, and is at hom wong ns; but alas ! he is a foreiguer.
What then is the next line to he the Conference? Sball we exclude all, no horn on the Peninstula? We bave been re-
eiving strangers, talented, pious goung men ; but they were not born among us. It ie
rue they promise usefulness, but wouldn't hey be better adapted and more trustworth if thev were not strangers? Had they grown
ap in our cypress swamps, they woald be more contented and devoted to our work,
perhaps. But to be serions, is this objection
to Rev. T. Snowden Thomas a real one?
Can it he, that the members of our conferance object to the Peninsula methodist becnase its editor is not one of our members?
Would the objection cease if he Would the objection cease, if he were trans-
ferred in uis? Yes, certain y, if this is the

But il we bad a paper of our own, the sur

but if we had the wholf, what a lortuve
would be to our teedy hrethreu! Does Bro,
Burke really imagiue that a conterence pape
owned and ruanaged hy the confereuce
would give a margin of profis to belp our
Does he knwix a coufference paper which does
such a service at tbat!
Agnin, ohjection is made, that che editor
does not admit auythang to his columns,
which antrgonizes his pet theorien. Perbapa

## Boo. Burke will conclude this is a misenk apon turther cousideration.

Bro. Burke know, hat we party prohilition
sts could clect one of our pumber editor,
we bad the choice in the confereuce? If the
brechren have heen polled. and it is a sure
thing, and the payy is hig. nud guranteed, it
may be, some brotber to the wnoor horu,
party pohibitinist. Who will promise und
an be elected editor of our paper. But wher is the paper? Will Bro Burke inform us?
The oue he is autigouizing, bas a capital un-
der it, of ten or more thousind dolur der it, of ten or more thonsand dollars. It
wna proposed receutly, to raise a subscription o the stock of a conference paper. If it has
heen a success, and the paper ouly weeds an editor, sure
secure vue.
If, however the paper abould ran the conference in deht, we might incur very soriou
discredit; nori would it be nt all pleasan
he agency as au insolvent debtor.

## Joirx B. Quigg.

At the session of the American Inter-Sem jory Mierson, D. D. of Philh elpho, Rev. A
T. to sail for Europe noxt month to investigate the workings of all foreign missions, made an address on "Mission Work." He declar ed the time would come when every congregation of ordinary size would hare two pas. tors, one at home, and another in the field
of missions.

A the First Presbyterina Cbarch, Wil mington, Sunday night, Oct. 13th, the pastor Rev Goo. M. Hickman, prenched an inton's asting discourse na the the text these words Snbbath." taking ne his text these worder
from the fourth commandment: "Feinember rom the fourth commandment: "Ho estimated that of Wilmington's 60,000 popamanated only 15,000 are charch goers, As laring instances of Sabbath breaking, he apecially mentionad the Sunday visita of mon to the fish-bousce along the river near Gulb's Landing, where drinking, carousing and gamon, are iudulged in the Sunday gath cring of men and boys in and around cigar tores; and the frequenting of various clab rows. He mide a alrong plea for a prope observance of the Christian Sablinth.
Kov. B. T. Vincent, brother of the bishop nod formerly of Enat Ohio, has been trans and stationed at Greeley, Cole, whic Bro Vine served auccessfully, before bi ransfer to the Priladelphin Conference.
During Bishop Thoburn's stay in JubbalDre his uernons and lectnres were attended large numbers of educated nativen. The execulive committoe of the Wilming Lon district Epworth Leagne, ay, Oct. 30 and decided to send but one Convention, to meet in Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 5th and 6th They also decided to Church, Jan'y 9th 1890.

Dentistry as a Cure for Lisping Rev. Benjamin C. Warren, pastor of Deal's
Islaud Methodist Episcopal Church, and a nember of the Wilmington Conference, i ery bappy man. From hoyhood be had wisped so hadly as to materially interfere pulpit bis lisp interfered in no small degree in the best schools of elocution and andie ponded with English elocntionists, but with. out effect. Finally be resolved to try dentisy, and came to Dr. Willinm $S$ Norris, bis city. Dr. Norris made a little plate
hich fits closely in the nuper jaw, and which contains a little tooth, which closes in the aperature which fornisily existed behe plate put of his mouth Mr. Warrea lisp badly; with it in be speaks as well as you

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Hods, which is peculiar.
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 and whosoerer is deceivod thareby in not stingeth like an ndder. - Scripture.
Oh thon invisible epiritit of wine, if thoul
hast no nnmes to be known by, let us call hant no nime th bee devil.-Shakepeare.

The Temperance Education Society, which was organized in Chicago las spring, has made a good atnrt in its work Its purpose is to educato public senti ment upon the tempernnce question, by placing before the people short, pithy statements of the facts on this subject The statemonls are to be couservative, aud under, rather than over the truth,u much as possible in the shape of Ggures, and bearing for the most part upon the inancial and economic phases of the 1 guor proble in individul particu larly the laboring man. These facts ar o be presented to attention in the stree cars, steam-cars, waiting rooms, restauraunts, factories; on the bill boards, on pay envelopes, or in any way that may be used to attract the attention of those who do not care to read temperance lit erature. The statistics given, will be ithout note or comment, and the work will be carried on in a strictly nod-par of the posters that are being put up read as follows: "More than $\$ 26,800,000$ spent in Chicago in 1888.-not for bread not for meat, not for clothes, not for homes, not for achools, not for taxes, but for beer." "Forty-nine gallons of bee for each man, woman, and child in Ch cago. Twenty-five galions of beer for esch man, woman, and child in Germa ng." The movement gives promise o exerting a strong and wholesome influ ence.

The return which has just been pub lished of the convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales during the four years from 1885 to 1888 , inclusive, is not particularly cheerful reading. Taken atogether, the figures sbow that there eptible diminution in the number drunkerds Outside the narmo limit of the habitual topers, there can, how ever, be no doubt that a great improve ment has taken place, the evidence of which is to be found in the falling off in the quantity of alcoholic liquors con sumed.-London Daily News.

Local Preachers' and Exhort ors' Assoclation.

The Local Preachers and Exhorter of the M. E. Cburch, Wilmington Con ference, will hold their thirty-first annu meeting, Asbury Church, Wilming ton, commencing Friday evening, Nov ember 15th. The full programme ar ranged for the meeting is:
Friday evening-Preaching at 7.30 by Daniel Green; alternates, W. W Morgan, J. Hodson.
Saturday morning-Opening services at 8 o'clock, followed by address of welcome by the Rev. C. Moore. Respons by Thomas Mallalieu, Esq
First. May not the church expect a powerful manifestations of Divine power now as in former days? Open for vol unteer discussion.
Second. Resolved. That the so-called Christian acience of today, is as damag ing to the church, as the false teaching in the days of the Apostle Paul. Dr E. Dawson, T. Numbers, E. T. Benson C. W. Knight, J. W. Grier, J. V. Smith J. W. Clark, D. Dodd, W. H. Hendrick son, W. W. Morgan.
Third. Is there oris there not, a plurality of orders or calle in the ministry? P. A. Leatherbury, W. W. Thorington D. Green, I. T. Scott, J. W. Wise, J W. Cullen, H. Lawson, T. Mallalieu George Hudson, W. T. Dickarson
Fourtri. Is not the Methodist Church signally at fault in not providing for her

own members. hy giving them preference Cut this Out for Reference. in employneat, etc.! J.C. Lassell, Jabez Hodson, V. G. Flyun, W. F Dameod A. Thatcher, R. Goll, W. K Gallaway, J. Cann, R. W. Milfurd, T. Fryer Fifth. Exegesis, ar essag, on Rumans 8th chapter, 29th and 30 :h versee, by Thomss Numbers.
Sixtr. What are the bnids of t mission circuit or station as set forth in dis-
cipline of 1888 ? D. S. Clark, J. Hutton E. Mendinhall, R. M. Biddle, A. Dolbow, D. Gollie, G. W. Brunds, Robert Hodbon J. E. Framkin, G. V. Bracca, Dr. M. A. Booth.
Seventr Is not the pulpit of today losing its powers by failure to preach the terrors of the la m ? Smith C. Wella, J. B. Roherts. H. Rov, Willian Faries, Dr. J. H. Simins, Jahn Ford, W. J.
Hamnoud. P. C. Rusell, C. C. Case, R. B. Hazzard, C. A. Foster, G. H. Smedley.
Eighth. D.es the enul enter upod the full and finul reward immediatel after death? Volunteer discussion. NINTh. Foreign iimmigration, its re lation to Rumanism, the effects of buth upon our religious aus! national institutions. and the remedy. Volunteer discussin:
Tenth. Prohibition. Its final success and the means to be employed. Volunteer discinsinin.
Sunduy. 8.30 я. m.. pruyer service; 9 love fensf; 10.30. preaching by $T$. Nunt 1ove fens; ; 10.30. preaching by T. Nunt-

hers; alterustes, H. Rue, J. V. Smith; | hers; ilteruhtes, H. Rue, J. V. Smithe |
| :--- |
| 2 p. m., child ren's meeting; 7. praye | 2p., m., childrent meeting; 7. praye

service: 730 prenching hy the Rev. F C. Pears.n. D. D. ', Philadelphia; al ternates. IV. Faries. E. Mendinhall.
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