## Ileninsula

## waiting.

br jous berroctis. Serene I fold my bands and wait.
Nor care for wind, nor tide nor Mor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea
I rave nom more gainst time or fate.
For lo lo my own thall For lo! my own shall come to me.
I stay my haste, I makie delays, I stand amid the eternal way I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall hrow What matter if 1 stand alone, What natter if I stand alone
I wait with io, the conine
My heart shall reap where it has My heart shall reap wheming years;
And garner up its fruit of tears sow
The waters know theit own. and draw
The brook that springs in yonder hei So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delights.

The stars cone nightly to the sky The tidal wave unto the sea
or time, nor space, nor deep nor high,
Can keep my own away from nie.

## Dr. Wilbur Fisk

In 1819, Dr. Fisk was stationed in Charlestown. In the month of August of that year was held at Wellfleet, Cape Cod, one of those camp-meetings of which the fathers speak as a great battle and a great victory. Dr. Fisk was among the number that attended. The event is described by Dr. Holdich in his life of Dr. Fisk:-
"On the 10th of August, Mr. Fisk attended a camp-mecting at Wellfleet
on Cape Cod. This meeting was signalized by remarkable displays of Diwine power in the awakening of sin. ners and the sanctification of believ-
ers. The subject of our narrative ers. The subject of our narrative
had many exercises of mind on the subject of Christian perfection, but was not, when he went to the meeting, under any special concern about
it. But while there his attention was strongly interested in it, especially under a sermon by Rer: Timothy Merritt, on the baptism of the Holy Ghost. He became deeply sensible of his want of full conformity to the Christian standard; he sought easnestly unto God, through the blood of the atoning sacrifice; and in the course of the meeting he obtained
that 'perfect love that casteth out fear.' His religious emotions now acquired a wonderful intensity and elevation. One who was present at the time says: 'His language and it more than human, manifestly indicating that his soulthen glowed with ardors of love nearly allied to those of angels. The next morning he
preached, when the impression made preached,
upon the audience was deep, awful, glorious. His beautiful classic style, vivified with fire from haved to better advan-
altar, never appeared tage. He poured forth a full soul in thoughts
that burn.
This was a glorious experience, which made Dr. Fist's life a rich benediction "Previous to this experi-
sociated. ence," says his biographer, his interest often doubted, not only he the Chrisin Christ, but the trward, never. From tian religion, ahas been heard to say, this time, he has been upon his. pillow without feeling that, if he never waked in this world, all would bubwell. Prior to this he gloomy seasons; ve heardhim say long afterwards that
was always serene and happy:" His soul seemed filled with a livi zeal to spread scriptural holiness. Writing soon after this experience,
to Rer. Phineas Peck, he says: "Oh, my brother, I could write pages on this subject, but I must forbear. Let holiness of heart be your motto. My dear brother. will you preach it in
the desk. in the class, and from house to house?
To his sister ho writes: "i have
dedicated myself anew to the Loid and to his ministry. Though I love you, mysister, and my dear parents,
if possible, better than ever. yet I if possible, better than erer. yet
have felt such a complete derotedness to the work in which I am en-
gaged, that those ties which have hitherto given me pain are loosedMost willingly do I devote all to God, and rejoice in the service of such a Master.
Two facts go to show that this
great change killed in him that ambition which destroys the spiritual life of so many ministers of the Gospel. 1. Not long after he was elected President of the Wesleyan Univirsity, a member of the board, possessing high nations of dignity, took him aside and gave him some advice as to the course he should pursue. He reminded him that the position he now occupied was one of much dignity, and the reputation of the University would be affected by the reputation of its President. He therefore adrised him to preach but seldom, and
when he did, to make a great effort. He urged him to decline preaching on common occasions, and in unimportant places, and to reserve himsilf for great occasions, and for places where he would produce a sensation. His holy soul scorned all such worldly policy as unworthy a messenger from God to lost men. "Sir" said Dr. Fisk "sooner than follow such advice as you give mé I would give up my commission and not preach the Gospel at all; but so long as I hold my shall preach it whenever and whereve I find souls to be saved." And he did as he proposed, and most royally did he proclaim the power of Jesus to
sare to the uttermost.
2. He twice declined the oflice of bishop. In 1828, when the Methcdist Episcopal Church of Canada was formed, Dr. Fisk was elected bishop,
but declined the honor. In 1836, while absent in Europe, he was elected lishop of the M. E. Church; but he gracefully declined that high honor. It is the only instance, in the history of the Methodist Church, where a bishop elect has refused ordination, with the single exception of Dr. Ha,
South.
The end of such a man is more than peace. "It was," says one, "amoral sublimity," A gentleman who observed the re-interment of the great Napoleon in Paris in 1841, after describing the gorgeous but heartless pageantry, says: "As I looked upon the coffin, I could not feel veneration for Napoleon: the halo of titue glory shone not around it. The chamber Dr. Wilbur Fisk, calmly and triumphDr. Wibur
antly meeting his fate, was to me a
scene of infinitely higher and more His last His last words were. "Cribrious hope!" Of him it could be witten,
"Blessed are the pure in heart they shall see Cod." (Ihritimin, Wit.

## The Larly Home of Joseph Cook.

Following up a concave ralley
with spurs of the Adirondacks on
either side. three miies from Ticonderoga, in a south-west direction on the western slope of one of the moun-
tains. is the homestead and birthplace of Joseph Cook. The present dwelling is the old .style two-story double farm-house, with the in
dispensable "L." on the south-west dispensable "L." on the south-west
corner. The house is painted white, with green blinds, red "L," and slatecolored piazza which spans the front. As we drove under the arched gateway leading into the yard, a few days since, in company with Rev. A. Mac George, Baptist pastor at Ticonderoga, N. Y., we were met by the errand-
boy of whom we inquired if Dea. Cook was at home, and he pointed to the flats, half a mile away. where Mr. Wm. H. Cook, Joseph's father was engaged in sowing his spring
grain. The farm is large and runn ing down the mountain and arross the valley; which is
wide. From the house the
sweep over the whole place.
While the boy went to the field $t$
call Mr. Cook, we went to the wood
north of the house, and some two hundred yards from it, where Joseph Cook spends the most of his time in summer-for he generally comes
home in May with his wife, and remains until September or October The thickly spread trees consist of hard maple, beech, interspersed with a few oaks and pines. In this grove Joseph erected a small octagon sum-
mer-house for a study. This house is about eight feet in diother:section is made of lattice-work, and hung on hinges, to be thrown open when desired. In the center of
this house is a rude desk, like old fashioned desks, in country school houses. On this spotand desk, the material for many of the famous Boston lectures is gathered. is a never failing spring, with water clear as crystal and cold as ice. Joseph says he There are summer-seats scattered about, where he has read many authors, and then cut the name of the book or author upon the soft
beech bark, which will remain as beech bark, which wil
long as the tree stands.
Returning to the house, we met Mr. Cook coming from the field, who gave us a hearty welcome to his home He is a man nearly six feet in height with athletic frame, seventy-two years of age. He is commanding in appearance, without ostentation, deliberate in speech, putting and answering questions in a few forcible words, decided manner,weighing arguments in his own mind and reaching conclusions generally correct, which become as settled as the mountains
where he lives. In course of conver-
sation, he remarked: "Joseph is our
only child. He was bin 183S, on this ground, but not in this house, as I have rebuilt it; and he is, therefore, forty-six yoars of age. I saw when he was young, that ho would nerer make a farmer. When
he was a boy, I needed his help on the farm in summer; but he would watch the clouds, and if it looked like rain he would take his books with o rain he would hasten off to he school-house. I had an Irishman To work for me one summer who said,
Tosend order up a storm any day that he wanted to go to school.' When he was nine years old there was an auction-sale of books in our acighborhood, and I told him he could select what he wanted, and he
picked out all the best books in the picked out all the best books in the iibrary, and then he read them. The
way he heard of Yale College, the the name was stamped upon some plates we had in the house, and when his heart was set on going to college,
I sent him to Keesville, and then to I sent him to Keesrille, and then to
Poultney to prepare for college. At length he went to Yale and spent wo years, when he was taken sick covered he went to Harvard, finishing his course of study and graduated with honors. Then he went to the Theological Seminary at Andover, where he spent five years, and then his education. My son has been raised up by the Lord God to periorm a special work. None of the
family can claim any honor for his family can claim any honor for his parents was a Christian. My father was a lumberman and an unbelieyer. In his early school-daysJoseph became a Christian, and atterward joined the Congregational Church; and it was through him, instrumentally, that I became a Christian about twenty years ago. But the Bible made me
a Baptist so I joined the Baptist Church."
At this juncture, Joseph Cook's mother came in. She is rather small in stature, but of robust figure, enjoys good healt ,
years of age ; is very reserved in manner, and talks but little.
Joseph's father has been a deacon in the Baptist Church in Ticonderoga for some fifteen years, where his counsels have always been wise ad the church has found in him a true friend and supporter. As we
turned away from the old homestead ve could but exclaim, "God bless Dea.Wm. H.Cook and his sonJoseph." -The Watchman

## Liberia College.

Arrangements are nearly comple ted for the removal of Liberia College from Monrovia to the interior-a step believed by the friends in this country and in Liberia to be indisthe new administration, the college has advanced in the last three years from three to twenty students. The preparatory department numbers thirty-five pupils. A female department, under an experienced teacher from this country, has been recently ing girls have been admitted. The

Liberia Legislature, during its session in December, passed a law establishing a high school in each of the three Leeward counties of the Republic as feeders to the college. The confidence
of the governmen of the government and people in the actual operations of the college and its future success was never deeper or more widespread. Four students have lately arrived in Morovia from institutions in the United States, viz: Atlanta University, Richmond Institute. Roger Williams University and the Natchez Institute, to complete their preparation for usefulness in Africa in the College. The experhace of two generations in Liberia has proved that the most effective workers in all the departments of the national life have been persons educated on the spot. And it was the conviction of this fact that induced the principals of various institutions for colored youth in this country to yield to the suggestions of the President of the College, Rev. Dr. Blyden, during his risit here last year to transfer from their institutions for study in Liberia College, young men who had chosen Africa as their field of labor.
Liberia College is destined to play an important part in the develop ment of the intellectual and material resources of West and Central Africa. It is at present practically the ouly college in West A frica. Fourah Bay College, at Sierra Leone, found. ed in 1828, now more than fifty years old, contains at this time only three students and two tutors. It seems difticult to find either professors or students for that institution.-Afri

Asincident worth recording not for the honor that it reflects upon the young lady only, but as an encouragement to other young persons in indigent circumstances, also who desire a classical culture, excited no little interest at the recent commence ment of Simpeon Centenary College. A few years since a miss of fourteen the daughter of poos parents, walked with bare feet to Indianola, a distance of several miles, to seek employment as a servant, that she might procure a few books with which to begin a course of study. Erom that day to the present she has steadily pursued her purpose working as a servant until able to teach, for the means necessary to pay her expenses for board and clothing,books and tuition; and thus has realized the end of her praiseworthy ambition, without the assistance of a dollar from othe sources. Four years since she entered college, and though having to earn the means for doing so, has kept up with her class throughout the course with a grade in recitation equal to any, andjwas graduated an A. B. at the recent commencement, her ora tion being regarded as among the very best delivered. The name of this young lady is Sarah Amanda Leeper, a name that deserves to be inscribed high upon the roll of moral heroines. I should have added to her achievements that in addition to the college curriculum she has mastered five other studies.-W. A C., in Northwestern Ohio Advocate.


What the People Pay for Liquor.
The cost of liquor, in mohey, to the consumer, the man who drinks over the bar, is the least of its cost to the country; but it is well enough to know what the people of the linited States are paying for it, in meney and a comparison of the expenditure for drink with that for other pur poses is instructive.
The expenditures for various purpozes per annum in the Cnited States are as follow:
Drink
Missions-home and
Poreign

## Mreat

Iron and stee
Woolen goods
Sawed lumbe
Cotton goods
Boots and €hoe
Sugar and molasses
s900,000,000
5,500,000 $50.5,000,000$
$303,000,000$ $303,000,000$
$290,000,000$ 290,000,000 233,000,000 210,000,000

Educational purpooes 196,000,000 85,000,000

- Of the entire list of expenditures for living the liquor account amounts to nearly twice as much as any other item. It amounts to nearly twice as much as bread, three times as much as noeat. and ten times as much as education. It is more than the combined cost of bread and meat, and as much as the combined items of bread iron, steel, woolen and cotton goods.
These figures are something so enormous as to invite a doubt as to their correctness. But if any difference, they are far below what they should be. One hundred millions more could properly be put on the top of them, and they would still fall below reality
The internal revenue on distilled spirits in 1833 was $\$ 78,364,7 \pi 5$. The rate is ninety cents a gallon; and the quantity of liquor taxed is therefore $82,631,872$ gallons. Some of this, a very small percentage, was used for scientific and mechanical purposes, but the most of it was drank in the murder-factories. Sold by the glass it would cost the consumer about $\$ 6.00$ a gallon. The whole amount at this rate, would aggregate 8494, 791,832 . The same year the tax on fermented liquors amounted to $\$ 16$, 900,615 , which, $\$ 1.00$ per barrell. represents an equal number of barrels containing, at thirty-one gallons per barrel, $523,919,065$ gallons. At five cents a glass, and twelve glasses to the gallon, this costs the consumer $\$ 314,351,439$. The imported liquors, estimated on a similar basis, cost the consumer at least $\$ 100,000$, which
brings the total cost up to more than brings the tot
$8900,000,000$.
In this estimate no account is taken of native wines, nor of liquor, "crooked whisky," and other which escapes taxation; nor the dishonest watering of liquors, all of which the ragged consumer pays for as whisky. But let this go to offiet that used in the arts and sciences.
These estimates are all too low. There are in a gallon of whisky, as they average, 100 drinks instead of 60 , and 20 glasses of beer to the gallon instead of 12 , and the prices averages a long way above 10 cents. The price of alcohol drinks is nover below 10 cents, and it runs up all the way to 40. At the bars in all the so-called respectable salonns the price for common varieties of whisky is 15 cents, and extra qualities 20 to 25 cents.
The fact that it is all drawn out of the same barrel makes no difference. It is the labet on the bottle that fixes the price.

It is perfectly safe to add mother $\$ 100,000,000$ to this estimate, and to put the actual expenditure of the people of the united States for alco hol stimulants a
ons of dollars
In this there is no account taken of the direct cost resulting from the use of liquors.
Add to it the loss to the country in the impaired capactity for labor of rum and beer drinkers:
Add to it the cost of ninety per cent. of the courts and police.
Add to it the cost of ever-recurring riots, like that in Cincinnati, which would be impossible without rum. Add to it the cost of a very large per cent of the expenditures for in sane asylums, poor-houses, peniten taries, houses of correction, and refor matories of all kinds.

Add to it the cost of the trials of murderers and of exccutions, ninety per cent of which is to be carrie
this already enormous account

Add to it the cost to the country of the rotten political rings, all of which are based upon rum and top ped out by it.

Add to it the cost of maintaining the hords of gamblers, thieves, prostitutes, and in fact the entire criminal class who are first brought to vice and criminality by rum, and who after ward depend upon it as their chief stay.
$\qquad$ figures entirely beyond human understanding; and this is only a part of the money account. Vast as this is there are other effects that are far beyond it.
Add to this money-loss the blighting, yearly, of the lives of thousands of the best men and women of the ountry
Add to the cold hearth stones, the and misery that are inseparable from rum and beer,
Add to it the desolate homes. the heart-broken women, the children reared in ignorance and vice to swell the amount of pauperism in this generation, and criminality in the next Add to it everything that is miser able in life, everything that is destructive of all that is good in man and some idea may be formed of the relation rum bears to the country The loss in wealth, enormous as it is is the least item in the account. Nevertheless the brewers and the saloon-keepers, the ministers to this consuming devil, insist that they have rights in the world. They insist that they shall be permitted to go on send ing youth and manhood into its em brace without control. They insis that they shall set up their shops wherever they choose, and that they shall be free of restraint or regulation. The promotors of this one great curse claim the right to dictate law to the law-makers, to control legislation, and to govern the country! They
propose to carry elections, to make propose to carry elections, to ma
officials, and to govern sober men!
The first duty of every lover of his country, every friend of humanity in the United States, is to do whatever is possible to pulverise the rum power - 'Toledo Blade.

## hiliden's 㫄epartiment.

"My hands are so stiff I can bardly hold a pen,'. said Farmer Wilber as he sat down to "figure out" some ac counts that were getting behindland.
"Can I help you, father," eaid Lucy, laying down her bright crochet-work, "I shall be glad to do so if you will explain what you want."
san, Lucy," he said, reflif you
"Pretty good at figures, are you?" "I would be ashamed if I did not know something of them after, going
awice through the arithmetic," said Wice through the
Lucy, laughing.
"Well, I can show you in five minutes what I have to do, and it'll be a wonderful help if you can do it for me. I never was a master-hand at accounts in my best day, and it does not grow any easier since I have put
Yery nation

Very patien
daugher helly did the hal daughter plod through the long lines of figures, leaving the gay worsted to lie idle all the evening, though she was in such haste to finish her scarf. It was reward enough to see her tired It was seward enough to see her tired
father, who had been toiling all day for herself and the other dear ones, sitting so cosily in his easy-chair enoying his weekly paper.
The clock struck nine before he ask was over, but the hearty "thank you, daughter, a thousand times!' took away all sense of
"It's rather looking up, when a man
an have a cierk," said the father. "It's not every farmer that can afford
"Not every farmer's daughter is capable of making one," said the mother, with a little pardonable maternal pride.

Nor every one that would be willng if able," said Mr. Wilber; which ast was a sad truth. How many daughters might be of use to their fathers in this and many other ways who never think of lightening care or labor! If asked to perform some little service it is done at best with a reluctant step and unwilling air that robs
it of all sunshine or claim of gratiit of
tude.
Girls, help your father. Give him a cheerful home to rest in when evening comes, and do not worry his life aford you all the luxuries you covet chidren exert as great an influen
cheir childrea.- Youny Reap
"Yes, I always give for missions and everything else," satd Phil. "I give som
you?"
"Why, no-I give five or ten cents when I think I can spare it, when have a good deal of money and don't want it all for anything," said Tom. "I give whatever papa or mamm give me for it," said James. "Some-
times it's more and sometimes it's times
less."
"Oh
$\mathrm{Oh}, \mathrm{I}$ always give my own money," said Phil. "I dont think it's any "yiving at all unless you do that

Yours is the best way, I'm sure" said Tom, soberly. "They say it's the regular giving that counts. And then of course, what you give is just so much out of
"Yourself." said Phil, feeling very self. denying and virtuous.
"I'm going to try your way," said Tom. "And I'm going to keep an ac count and see what it will amount to."
The three boys were on their way they had heard, from a missionary some very interesting accounts of the great work which is going on in Africa. He had treated his subject with
all the power which comes of a heart all the power which comes of a heart
glowing with zeal in the grand work to which he had devoted his life, and love for the poor creatures whose cyes had learned to look to him in carnest seeking for the knowledge of the way of life.
And as heart always awakens heart the sympathies of his young hearer as he, told of lives wretched and de graded in this world and hopeless as
women and neglected children who are crying out to those in our favored land: "Come over and help
So that many of them went away with the solemn feeling that they should, in some sense, be held an swerable if they did not strive to hold out a helping hand to those in such sore need. For the present it was plain that misssonary interest was to be centered in the Dark Continent, and little societies were formed amon Sunday-school children, they believing it would be pleasanter to put their gifts together than to offer them separately.
Several boys came to Phil's hous on the next afternoon to talk it over and Phil brought his account-book to put down their names as the first members of their society, with preamble in which occurred many high sumnding words setting forth their resolves and intentions.
"What's this, Phil?" asked his uncle, picking up the book on the same evening after tea.
"O, that's my account-bock, uncle I brought it down to take names and draw up resolutions for our mission ary society.
"May I read it, or is it a secret or ganization?"
"Certianly you can. I am simply you know, trying to work up the
ideas of liberal giving among the boys."
"A most excellent idea," said his uncle, concealing his amusement at Phil's rather pompous tone." Let me see-bananas, twenty-five cents ; soda water ten cents; peanuts, twenty-flve cents; bat, thirty-five cents; candy fifteen cents; base-ball cap, seventy
vecents; Sunday-school, six centsThat's when I was visiting at cousin Tom's, and I promised mamma I'd put down every cent I spent.
But Uncle George seemed
hear and went on.
acu"Peanuts, fifteen cents; bananas twenty-fivecents; getting shoes mend ed, forty cents; soda water, ten cents getting bat mended, fifteen cenis;
lemonade for the boys, fifty cents bananas, twenty-five; collection in church, two cents."

## "Please give me the book, uncle."

 "I'm glad you don't forget you charitable duties, Phil," said his un-cle, giving up the book with rather a mischievous smile
Phil took it in some confusion. He had heretofore thought but little more of his spending than to remem ber his mother's wish that he should seep an account of the money with which she kept him so liberally sup plied. Now, in looking over his has y entries, he was astonished.
"Well, well!" he exclaimed, as he added up one page, "two dollars and ninety cents for eating and play, and seventeen cents for giving. And I
bragging to the boys what a thing it is to give regularly!
He was a conscientious boy, and his heart smote him as he ran over newly-awatent and thought with his newly-awakened feelings of the bread or life which that money might have carried to starving souls. If his moththrou aimed to teach him a lesson not failed.
He got up at last and stood before the glass.
"Now, my young man," he said, the boyish face he saw theatingly at know very well that a cuarter for peanuts cloesn't look any larger to you than a pin's head, and that a quar ter for giving looks as big as a cart wher-but that's got to stop sir! This book isn't going to hold any ore accounts of dollars for trash and ents for Sunday-school."-N. Y. OX

A
fore the Local Preachess was read bo of Wilmington Conference, held in the town of Greensborough, Md. May 23d, 1884, and published at the request of the Association
On the 27th day of September, 1858, pursuant to a call that bad been, previously issued, there assembled in the town of Dover, for the purpose of taking into consideration the pro priety of forming an association of Local Preachers and exhorters, of the M. E. Church for Eastern District T- P. McColley, S. M. Collins, Wm
tion, many of our brethren did not
join it, from the fear that coolness and distrust between the cocal and itinerant brethren might result, the reverse has been the case. Wherever we have held our meetings, we have
been so kindly received and dially treated by our itinerant brethren, that our hearts have been more closely bound to them, and I do not think there is one member of the association who has not stronger and brethren, in consequence of our meeting with them in our association. As we have met our brethren and sisters of the different towns in
which we have convened, our circle of acquaintances has been greatly enafter I may have said with the dying Adams, "this is the last of earth," other hearts shall be cheered and com-
forted as mine has been, in the meet ings as this Association. Since the formation of this Association, twenty four of our members have exchanged the toils and labors of earth for their reward in heaven, and all of them
have died well, leaving behind them the memory of a good name, and the assurance that to them death was gain. I have not time to pause and call them up before you, one by one; we knew and loved them all, and well may be excused if we drop a tear to their memory. They have gone from our midst, no more to meet with us on earth, but we look forward to a re-
union with them in a brighter and better world.
"The breezy call of incense breathing morn, shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly No more shall rouse them from their lowly
bod
For them no more the blazing hearth slall

## For them no

Or busy house-wife ply her evening care;
No children run to lisp their sire's return No children run to lisp their sire's return' Or climb his innees, the envied diss to shar
No farther seek their merits to disclose, No farther seek their merits to discadose,
Ordraw their frailties from their dread abodo There they alike, in trembling hope repose, The bosom of their Father and their God. One of them, I may be permitted to call up before you: John S. Bell, no nobler, sweeter spirit, has ever met with us. He was the companion of my boyhood; through his influence I gave my heart to God, and my name to the church; and while I have felt sincere sorrow for the loss of all our brethren, I felt none so keenly as the parting with him. I well remember how our hearts were stirred at the meet the 7 th of June when we received, on He lingered 1862 , his farewell letter. He lingered
some months after this, suffering some months after this, suffering
from cancer; a few days before his
him in called to see him, and found sweet-spirited and patient Christian f ineflways been. With a smile my life I have felt a dread of death. Jordan has seemed to me a wild and turbulent stream, and I have feared ts waters would overwhelm me when the hour for crossing came; now it seems only a narrow brook rippling by, and I only wait my Master's perBut I feel brethren, that I go home." But I feel brethren, that I am tres passing on your time by further exlending this crude and hastily writ ten address. In the fear of God, and burdened by the value of immortal that when the summons comes to
join
The innumerable caravan that moses
To the pale realm of shade, where each shall
His chane
We go noter in the silent halls of death quarry slave at nighe,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustaincd and
soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach our graves
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch Like one who wraps the drapery of his couc
About him,aud lies down to pleasant dreams

## the sumulduy stlfaol.




## perverted to mols (4-6),

4. For-as a consequence of his
fondness for "many strange women"
(verse 1). When Solomon was old.-
He died at about 60 ; his "old age"
may be understood to comprehend the last ten years of his life. His wives.-His queen was the Egyptian princess, the daughter of Pharaoh, for whom he built a separate palace. But following the example of East-
ern kings, and with an ostentatious purpose to surpass them all, he gradually collected, mostly from the Canaanitish and surrounding races (Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Idonians, and Hittites) a numerous cesses, and three hundred concubines" (verse 3). Turned away his heart after other gods. -Chosen for their beauty, many of them, their influence over the king was measured by their fascinations; and these were used in the interest of their national idols. The infatuated, enervated monarch was
patronage of, the gods whom his misvery danger the Scriptures especially warned him (Deut. 17: 17). His heart was not perfect as was . . David.-
David had indeed sinned, but he never countenanced idolatry. His heart "was fixed."
"Although Mosaism, even in the bistory of creation, represents mono gamy as the original relation ordained
by God himself, nevertheless my was so deeply rooted in the hab its of all peoples that the strict law goughas not able to uproot it, bu make it difficult (Deut. 21: 15, sq. make it difficult (Deut. $21: 15$, sq.;
Exod. $21: 9$, sq.). It was expressly
image were made hollow, and a furi-
ous fire was kindled within it. The
flames penetrated into the body and
limbs of the idol, and when the arms
were red hot, the victim was thrown
into them, and was almost immediately burned to death, while its cries
were drowned loy drums. were drowned lyy drums. The Jews
were repeatedly allured to adopt this
idolatry" (Schaft). idolatry" (Schaft').
5. Solomon did evil in the sight of the
Lord-especially in multiplying wives Lord-especially in multiplying wives
"from the nations, concerning which
the Lord said, Ye shall not go in to the Lord said, Ye shall not go in to
them, neither shall they come in unto you" (rerse 2). This sensualism
paved the way to the introduction of idolatry and attendant evils. Went not fully after the Lord.- IVis heart was
divided. Ite did not wholly abandon the worship of Jehovah. He maintained outwardly the faith of his youth, and attended the great festi-
vals thrice in the year (1 Kings ?: $25)$; but, on the other hand, as the builder and frequenter of idol fanes
and the slave of lust, his spirituality waned.
"The worship of Jehoval was not discarded, but delight in the true God was gone, and the flame of that loring zeal for God's commandments died away ; his heart was not perfect with the Lord his God. The soul had ceased to drink at the fountain of living waters, and was drinking at the fountain of death. Is our
heart perfect with the Lord, our delight in His love, our hunger after His righteousness as deep as in the past? Do we offer a cold and formal worship to Him, while our heart warms into living interest and strong desire only at the world's shrines? (Urquhart.)
if. patronizing idole $(7,8)$
7, 8. Then did Solomon build an high
high place" because usually built on eminences. He was influenced, of course, in this by his alien wives. "worsh-thesun-god of the Moabites, worshiped as king of his people and as a god of war, and as such is depicted upon coins with a sword, lance and shield in his, hands, and with two torches by his side. His name occurs frequently on the Moabite stone" (Keil). Hill before Jerusalem on the sou
6. Likewise did he for all his strange wives.-Of course he dared show no partiality. To yield in one case required him to yield in all. It is not to be supposed, however, that he yet, after such high converse and sol
cmn admonition, the king had ungratefully and inexcusably almitted its ignoble shrine. His behaviour justly treasonable as it was base, and
```
"Our (rod cannot look upon sin
```

with the least degree of allowance;
human soul as such, if that soul
cleaves unto sin, it must of necessity
mity towards Goul, and so become
11. The Lord said-this time, pro-
bout this time, the prophet Ahijah
the Shilonite was sent to Rehoboam
with a corresponding message (verses
29-39.) I will surely rend the kingdom
-a prophecy fulfilled, after Solomon's
death, by the violent dismemberment
of the kingdom. Give it to thy servant -Jeroboam, who became tho king of israel, or the ten tribes, and was now one of Solomon's "servants." Says the Pulpit Commentary hould be heir to his glory. For a hireling Solomon's vast treasures had read in the light of Eccles. 2, 5,"
"It is well worthy of notice that in this announcement the oppression of the people by compulsory labor, and taxes, or despotism, is not given as the reason of the dividing of the kingdom by Jehovah, and of limiting Solomon's dynasty to dominion over one tribe; but only the sin against Jehovah, the "going after other gods." It was just the same in Ahijah's address to Jeroboam vs. 29-39 (Baehr."

12, 13. Notwithstanding-"in wrath remembering mercy." In thy days I remembering mercy." In thy days $I$
the sentence was rightened by two mitigations-postponement and the reservation of a small section of the kingdom for Solomon's son. The throne should be secure to Solomon-
while he lived, and after his death. "one tribe"-strictly two: Judah and" Benjamin; but "little Benjamin" had almost lost its individuality in Judah-should be kept in the family, should descend to Rehoboam. For Jervsalem's sake-where His-name was revealed.
"The temple was there; the Shechinah was there. Kingdoms are spared the severity of judgments in respect to the interests of religion in many ways little dreamed of by statesmen and rulers. (Macdonald?י)




Fifty-Lwo Dividends!
The Independent




## 





























$\begin{array}{ll}\text { S. } & \text { larged, and we have carried fren- } \\ \text { re- } \\ \text { real } \\ \text { mad } \\ \text { mod }\end{array}$

















































































Peninsẹla Vethodisit,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY J. MILLER THOMAS,
Publisher and Proprictor
Wilmington, Del.
Offlee 8. W. Cor. Fourth and
Shipley Sts.

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fith the work of the Church for in ineertion.
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The Peninsula Methodist from now until January 1,1886 , to all new subscribers sending one dollar to this offlee.

## A year's subscription

 to any one sending ten dollars and ten new subscribers.The paper free for six months to any one sending five dollars and the names of five new subscribers.

Showers of Blessing.
How glad the tidings of successful revival work! How every believer's heart thrills with joy and gratitude as the record is read of sinners turn-
ing to God, and multiplied accessions to the company of the consciously saved. We rejoice in the reports that are spread over our columns. May the holy flame "spread and grow" unshall be without its light and heat! Nay, let every believer in the risen Christ "pray without ceasing, for a baptism of fire-the Holy Ghost fire upon the Holy Church universal, kindling such a conflagration as shall consume all selfishness and worldiness within the church, so fusing all hearts that they may take the stamp of the Divine image, and melting every manacle from the hands of large self-sacrificing enterprises, loosing every band that binds the treasuries of God's saved people, and filling every heart with a Christian zeal for the triumph of the Gospel. In thus celebrating the close of our first century, we shall most wisely, most effectively, and most worthily prepare for the inauguration of our second
century. Let every one throughout our world-wide Zion adopt the Prophet's cry, "O Lord revive thy work, in the midst of the years; in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy."

Our New Converti.- With gracious answers to prayer-with the eviChurch upon the faithful labors of his servants, there comes a grave and vital responsibility for the carc and training these bebeses in christ, thus
introduced int
int the Christian family. introduced into the Christian family.
The ead reeord of decelioe, revulsion, and disaster,' often succeeding revival work, is admonitory, and should prompt to wise and diligent plans to
lamity. Too many fail to stand the test of six months probation, and too few become strong, wise, model Christians. To convince a sinner of his guilt and need, to bring him to true repentance, to lead him to faith in Christ, as his personal Saviourto accomplish this is a great and glorious achievement. But what will all this avail, if the saved man does read Hebrews $6-1-12$, the only certuin security against backsliding is our advancement in the religious life. As was so current among old-time Methodists-"ther's no standing stil in such rapid currents, that we ne in such rapid currents, that we ne-
cessarily either advance or retrograde. What then does this responsibility demand at the hands of pastors and teachers?

1. Not to treat the young converts as though everything was done and their salvation secured. The change
wrought by grace in the soul is a wonderful work-the native enmity to God is taken away, and the love
of God is shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost. As the child God, the convert has the filial spirit He enjoys fellowship and communon with God, has "peace in believ But his work is just begun; conversion does not give wisdom, or knowledge; it only qualifies its subjects to
get wisdom, and stimulates them to seek it. Be the convert's heart neve so full of love.to God, he needs still to learn the will of God, to know what he would have him to do. Hence the characteristic title of a convert
is disciplc-a learner. This is true of very babe in Christ, however old in years, or however wise in other than
spiritual matters. Of course the previous life of the convert modifies his special needs after conversion. By ing of devout parents and friends, he may have beforehand, as to lack but "one thing," as in the case of the young man, of
whom it is recorded, "Jesus beholding him, loved hin," or, like Simeon one of Philip's converts in, Samaria, he may be so ignorant as to think "that the gift of God may be purch ased with money." But in every case the new convert is to consider him-
self and to be considered by the Church as a learner. Hence,
2. If the babe in Christ is to grow, he must be fed with "the sincere milk of the word." In these days, when "many run to and fro and knowledge is increased," when "of making many books there is no end," this nutriti ous diet is served by various means. Not only is it the office of the pastor
to "preach the word" but he has many valuable aids; the class-leader is to be a teacher; the prayer meeting, the Church Lyceum, the Literary Circle. and the Sabbath School are all to contribute toward the instruction of the disciples in the truths of the Divine word, teaching and illustrating any and every thing that will aid in attaining a more perfect knowledge of God. The wise pastor will see to it that every convert is brought under this course of training. To enter the name on the probationers' roll, and ledge of the party until the six mon ledge of the party until the six month have expired and the inquiry is made, "are there any probationers to be recommended for reception into the church" falls very far short of pastoral fidelity. He who has the care of souls must be acquainted with the daily walk of these new converts Are they regularly at class, prayer and preaching services; are they dili gent students of the scriptures; are they seeking to acounint themselves with Methodist history, doctrine, discipline and church enter
prise, y Are they growing "in grace anre in the knowledge of our Lord ard Saviour Jesus Christ." Th menns of grace and the helps to knowledge strengthen and confirm the believer throughout his course but to the new convert they are in-
dispensable for his spiritual life and bealth. No one will, we had almos said, no one can backslide, who, by faithfully using these means and helps, does increaseldaily in grace and nowledge.
The pastor, as captain, his part o "the sacramental host," must know through his subordinates, that every soldier is in his place and obeying orders. Hence the occasion and val ue of official meetings, as provided for in the Discipline. It is often too late to save a convert after he has "prevention is better than cure"

The apostle, speaking of spirit ual dwarfs as needing milk and not strong meat, says: "Strong meat belongeth to them who are of full age, ven those who by reason of use hav their senses exercised to discern both
good and evil." The new heart, the gracious impulses and desires, Divinely given the new convert, must be exercised by habitual activities, spiritual mirasmus and death than spiritual idleness. As many, if not more, new converts die for the want i something to do than from all other causes put together. Give every study, some work as pupil or teacher, in the Sunday-school, in class and prayer meetings, in public worship, as usher, collector, singer; organize bands to visit the poor and the sick praying and tract distributing bands, bands to invite non-church-goers to
the sanctuary. Set every one to work at anything, in any way, so they may "laave their senses exercised by use." The only way to secure the world' conversion is for every one who is aherself to Christian work, not for the pastor and a few faithful members to make a desperate effort for" a few weeks once a year to rouse the people from a moral stupor that prevails all tle or nothing until the next religious spasm seizes the church,--but as Methodists, we are to be "illat it, and always at it," "the Lord adding daily to the church such as are being saved." The converts are to attest the genui ness of the conversion, as well as to develope their new life, by what they do for the canse of Christ fully as much as by what they feel or by what they
do not do in the way of positive do not do in the way of positive
transgression; they are to "lcarn to do well," as well as to "cease to do evi. Who can estimate the progress of the Gospel, were every nominal the church a faithful worker in the Lord's vineyard? If this ideal is beyond very early realization, let not one carnest disciple relax the utmost effort to approximate as near as possible. His own experience will mature and become luminous with the effort, and others will be blessed through his fidelity. "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the labor is not in vain in the Lord."

Tue Elfothox.-What a glorious state of things there would be, were all the people as much interested in making their "calling and election" sure, as they are now in determining which of the several candidates has secured hiselection! Is there not grave danger in allowing party zeal to become inflamed? Some of the "leading Journals" make the most incendiary appeals, and most outrageons threats
avorite what will be done, if their Presidential office. It is well of men f sense of character and intelligence o discountenance all such gasconade. We have widely framed governmental machinery by which the result of an lection can be determined to a tie; and until the result has been officially declared, no man is clected, according to the constitution of our Republic; and all threats and appeals by whomoever madein advance of such declaration are not only ill-advised, buty and honor of those to whom the people themselves have committed the inal determination of this question. If the constitutional authorities in he premises in the several states has ceived a majority of electorial votes, he will be declared President elect; and providence permitting will be inaugurated the fourth day of next March and all true patriots will say Amen: if, on the contrary ies ther Grover Cleveland has received a majority of electorial votes, he will be so declared, and he will be inaugurated, providence permitting the fourth day of next March, and all true patriots will say Amen. Until the people of this favored land suffer the demorilization that our Mexican neighbors have suffered for centuries from bigoted priestcraft, ig. norance and oppression, they will re spect the law and abide by the ver dict of the constitutional authori hies.
Correction.--In our last issue we stated that Revs. C. A. Grice and J H. Willey of Snow Hill were serving their third year, though marked in the Minutes in their second. We ge given Bro dence
Hill.

Bishop Merrill will preside at the next session of the Wilmington Con ference, to be held at Snow Hill, Md March 12, 1885.

Bro. Pepper of the Christian Stan dard says:- "We have about cometo the conclusion to give "Credit" for quotations in this paper, and when we do not know to what person or paper drop the senseless "Sel." or "Ex"" which takes type, room, and compo sition butindicates nothing else only the forgetfulness or carelessness of the one who selects the article.
We think the "Sel." or "Ex." ind cates a good deal more; these abrevi tions are the editor's acknowledge ment of hisindebtedness to somebody for the article inserted, and his wa ver of all claim to its authorship They may not hand the goods over to their owners, but they do say "they are not mine;" if so, they are hardly
"senseless."

In Rev. Bro. Lybrand's sketch Rev. Daniel Fidler in our last issue, we inadvertently omitted a short but important sentence. Just before the refcrence to Dr. Coke's commendation of his preaching these words should have been printed, "But for some unwent on reason, Bro. Fidler never the I'rovidence Islands, "thet is to his last sermon is misprinted,--in stead of 1882 , it should be 1842 .

## Conference Notes.

Taking the total membership, in contributions per member average to the cause of foreign mi last year fifty-three cents. In missions, was fifty-three cents. In the Philadelphia

An improvement upon the plan of having a committee on Secretary, or as he is called in Conferences, a Conference Treasure into whose hands all collections, cepting the Missionary and Conf ence Claimants, shall be paid, and who shall disburse and take receipt for the same. This is less complice ted, and more business like than the old plan.

By the law of the Methodist Epie opal Church, ladies may be electod to the office of steward, class-leader Sunday-school superintendent. This brings a large amount of first class material to the front, that should be substituted for much that is ineff. cient. (A capital suggestion. Ed.)
A candidate for deacon's or elders orders in the M. E. church nust pase satisfactory examination in the rescribed course of study before uch ordination; and an Annual Conference cannot elect him to orders with the understanding that such examination be passed subsequent dination. See new Discipline.

The Wilmington Conference paid 8431.71 toward the expenses of the last General Conference. The ex. penses of our own delegates wer $\$ 76.20$. (The rest to help our burden. d brethren. Ed.)
All collections that are to be report. ed to the Annual Conferences must be in even dollars. What a vas amount of work this will obviate.
The Recording 'Steward is the lak ful custodian of all church records, after they have been filled.
On of the most practical and sensible things done by the late General Conference is authority given to in dividual churches to organize an offi-

WILMINGTON DISTRICT-Rev. Charks Hill, P. E., Wimingiton, Del. Zion charge, J. France pastor.
Revival servicer will commmence at Revival services- will commence at
North East charge R. W. Todd pas: tor. The Sunday school managers are arranging a programme for the an
nual Christmas entertainment by the school.
Newport and Stanton charge, E. H. Nelson pastor. The revivai at Stanton church continues with very encouraging resulis.
Christiana charge, Wm. M. Gireen pastor. Salem church of this charge will be re-opened on Sunday, Now ember 23rd, instead of on November 16 th, when an all day-meeting will be held. Able speakers have been engaged to take part in the proceedings.
The Mite society of Christiana M. E. church will give a supper on the night of Thanksgiving day. The
supper will be held in Peter's Hall.
EASTON DISTRICT-Rev. J. H. Caldwell, P. E., Smyrna, Del. Sudlersville charge, J. Owen Sypherd pastor. It is expected that the new church will be dedicated about tra meetings began last Sunday evening at Busicks.
Pomona charge, E. C. Macnichol pastor writes. We were surprised by the members and friends of Salem church this charge on Wednesiay of last week(Nov. 5th) who spent the evening at the parsonage and during the evening presented their Pastor with a
beautiful purse containing 26 dollars.

## DOVER DISTRICT-Rev. A.

Milby, P. E., Frederica. Del.
Vienna charge, V. S. Collins, pastor. A correspondent writes: We
are in the midst of a revival at Wainwrights. The meeting has been in progress two weeks. Eleven have Sunday night there was a crowded house, thirteen at the altar and four conversions, two of whom were mid-dle-aged. We are praying for great thinge.
Harrington charge, G. W. Burke, pastor. The Mite Society of the M. E. Church has gone through the parsonage, and left comfort and comeliness wherever their fingers touched. These additions count a sitting-room lamp for sitting.room, new blinds for parlor and hall, and the upholster for parlor and ond lounge and rocker.
Washington M. E. Church, Hur lock charge, was re-opened on the 9 th as announced. The church is situated in a prsoperous farming community, painted and refurnished. The winpainted are not of stained glass, neither are the walls and ceiling frescoed, but simply painted in all neatness, according to our Discipline. The Rev. three times during the day to large audiences. All indebtedness was cancelled during the morning service. The Revs. R. B. Hazzard, Jos. Kenney and T O. Ayres assisted in the exercises, and the day
Houston charge, W. F. Dawson, pastor. The revival Therc have been one hundred conversions and the altar crowded with penitents.
SALISBUR Y DISTRICT.-Rev. J.A. B. Wilson, P. E., Princess Anne, Mard Rev. T. H. Harding is conducting a

Church, Quantico. The Church has
been greatly revivel. There have
been over trienty-five conversions
Denl's Island charge, J. D. C. Hanna pastor. The recent revival has re sulted in one hundred and eight conversions.
Parsonsburg charge, IW. J. P. Bow en pastor. The recent revival of
this charge resulted in over one hundred conversions.
Berlin charge, C. A. Grice, pastor. A revival is in progress at this charge with very encouraging prospects.
Fruitland charge, J. M. Lindale, pastor. There has been eight c onver sions at the revival held at siloan church, this charge.
Newark charge, Cr. W. Wilcox pastor. A correspondent writes:-The revival services at Conners Church
closed on Sabbath night Nov. 2nd with two conversions, making in all 20 during the meeting; 44 united with the church on probation and one from the M. E. Church South by been greatly blessed. The Protracted meeting commenced at Wesley last Sabbath morning and night. We all lovers of the cause of Methodism.

## How to Interest our Auxiliar in the Work of Missions.

If we wish to impress others with the magnitude, the claims, the desirableness of our sacred purpose we must be deeply impressed with it wholly, intensely in earnest, permeated with the love of it and with a sense of its supreme importance; hen shall we speak and act as moved by the Holy Ghost. Of this work of its grandeur and beauty and farreaching results we must learn at the of our Lord Jesus Christ, in
His redemptive grace and of the "great love wherewith He hath loved us," and then, with His wisdom guid-
ing us, with His Spirit constraining ing us, with His Spirit constraining our gratitude, we may go forth in the confidence that we shall have power ver other minds.
We must see to it that our own hearts and lives are wholly consecrated to Christ if we would win others to a similar consecration. If the eternal realities stand out as the first ob ject of our lives, it will be felt and known by those with whom we come in contact, and perchance win them away from the shadows and the vaniies of this earthly life. So consecraed we may confidently go forth as "ministers of His, to do his pleas

May the Holy Spirit so help us and bless us that our labor may not be in vain.
The history of Christianity fur nishes abundant proofs that mis sionary activity has produced a great increase of spiritual force in the Church. It is the stimulus to deep personal piety. The very attempts to extend the kingdom of Christ in ty of the Church at home, so tha every Church working for this end must necessarily be a growing Church. Great revivals of religion
have followed the awakening of interest in the spread of the Gospel in other parts. Are they not one and the same-the cause of at home? Going forth or sending forth to teach the nations, ensures the presence of Christ-"Jo, I an with you alway. gard to this grand work is a very im portant duty. The apathy that is of ten met may be traced to want of world, and of the results of mission
nry activity. The publishihg of leaf-
lets, letters from foreign missionaries, the circulation of the missionary journals, both Home and Foreign cannot fail to open the understanding
to a sense of importance of this work to a sense of importance of this work
as a life-work. The preparation of papers by the members of the Socie ty, in which should be collected matters of interest, statistics, incidents in the experience of the workers and results of working, to be presented at the meeting, would be a profitable and stimulating exercise. The memory readily retains the knowledge which is thus gained. A circulating library of books on mission fields, to be read and the subjects talked over at meetings, would be a most val able help in promoting interest.

Sometimes we hear an excuse for neglect in this work: "I can do so hittle." "- ow, we must not despise the day of small things. The little
which each one does makes an aggrewhich each one docs makes an aggre-
gate we can scarcely compute. The mites, accompanied by prayer and faith and the spirit of loving sacrifice, become more than the rich gifts these.
But, above all things, we must not fail in prayer. All human knowledge, all human effort, without the power of prayer, are of no avail, and with moved. "Prayer is as distinct and real a power as gravitation or electricity," and we may as certainly rely upon its results as upon any of the processes of nature. It has power with God. God will be inquired of by His people, and He will be true to
His promise to give us the things we ask for. Let us pray; pray in faith, notbing wavering; let every act and word and gift be interfused with prayr. This work is according to His pleasure to give you the kingdom?"
Oh, so dear was this work to the from the Father's bosom on His mission of life and gladness to us, and now He will be speed us in His own work, inclining
the hearts of others to His service, as we do pray to Him for this end.Mrs. W. Brooks in Our Mission Field.

Excursion Tickets to Jackson Railroad.
For the accommodation of travelers to the South, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed on sale winter excursion tickets to Jacksonille, Florida, which will be sold from Wilmington to Jacksonville, at \$ 00 , gond until May 31st, 1885.
A stock of excursion tickets have so been placed on sale at the abov Point, Atlantic City, and Old Point Comfort.

## ITEMS.

At a meeting of the Board of man agers of the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society held last Monday, Rev. J. B. McCullough, D. D. was elected Editor of the Philadelphia Methodist, and Bro. William Swindells, now pasor of the Frankford M. E. Church Agent of the Tract Board. These clections are subject to the confirmation of the approaching Conference.
-Many of the London strect-cars, which run on more than four hundred routes and carry $75,000,000$ of people a year, have texts of Scripture neatly posted up in them at an annual cost of $\$ 250$ for each.
At the last Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention, in New York Senior Bishop Potter, on account of his retirement from duty, desired his His wish was unanimously and generously declined,

Rev. T. Snowdon 'Thomas of this paper and wife are spending a fow
days at their cottage at Ocean Grove days a
The Bible does not say, "Well done, good and successful servant," but "Well done, good and faithful ser-ant,"-Gordon.
One of our ministers in remarktng on the sin of ingratitude in not returning thanks for Divine blessings, n our material affairs said he had for sick people, for rain \&c., but had never been asked but twice to return ceived.
Of Blshop Simpson's relations with President Lincoln, somebody reates an illustration, that at a time When the great statesman was downcast and discouraged over the many involved, Bishop Simpson uttered the words "Man is immortal till his work is done." The face of the President lighted up and showed the encouragement which he derived from the impressive words of his friend.
The treasurer of All Hallows P.E. Church, Snow Hill, Md., gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $\$ 25$ from
Mr. George $W$. Childs of Philadelphia Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia that city, to be applied to the improvem.
AT a meeting of the trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York on Saturday evening Vanderbilt had given the college $\$ 500$ 000 for a building fund.
The law about about the admis sion of the Chinese is so rigidly en forced on the Pacific coast that a
Chinaman resident in San Francisco found, on going across the line into British A merica, that he could no get back without making the journey
to China and return, in order to obto China and return, in order to chant, and not a laborer.

The oldest and largest tree in the near the foot of Mount Etna. It is hollow, and big enough to admit two carriages driving abreast through it is 212 feet. The Grizzly Giant, mon arch of the Maripossa Grove. meas
ures 92 feet.

The ladies of Trinity Church, Xenia, $O$, opened a lunch room in
vacant store, in a central location vacant store, in a central location on the day Mr. Blaine visited that
city. Hundreds of people were served with excellent fare at exceedingly moderate prices. The saloon-keepers
in the neighborhood complained that their business was much interfered with. The ladies were found to be doing practical temperance work, as
well as netting a handsome sum for the re-fitting of their lecture-room.

## A Great Newspaper

The Pall Mall Gazette, of London, England, did not overstate the case when it said that The New York Independent is "one of the ablest week-
lies in existence." It is as overwhelmlies in existence." It is as overwhelm ing as a monthly or quarterly maga-
zine, with all the matter in its many depariments. Any monthly might indeed be proud if it could show as distinguished a list of contributors as The Independent. In a single de we find, among Englishmen, such contributors as Sir Samuel W. Baker the celebrated Egyptian explorer;
Thomas Hardy, W. E. Norris, James Payn, F. W. Robinson and Henry servedly popular novelists; while among Americans we notice the Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen Sarah O. Jewett, J. S., of Dale, Re becca Harding, Davis and Harriet Prescott Spofford. The Independent printed also, recently, the last story
from the pen of the late Ivan Tourgeneff, having secured the only trans lation from the Russian into English. This department is but a sample of the others. It would seem to us that The Independent offers not only "fiftytwo dividends during the year," but, in addition, a stock dividend with readers to send for a free sample copy Methodist one year for three dollars and fifty cents.
 residence of the hride, Mr Lelan A. Davis,
son of Rev. E. Dnvis, and Miss Lizzie Bos-
ton

## OBITUAKY

OBIXUAKY.
REUBEN ROY, a venerable colored man, and one of the oldest members of Bethel M. E. Church, in Cecil Co., Md., died at his residence in the Welch Tract, New Castle Co., Del., at 10 o'clock, Friday night, Oct. 31, 1884.
He had been for 60 years a mem ber of Bethel Church. Many years ago, when all the other colored mem bers withdrew from Bethel and went to worship in churches of their own. Reuben Roy and his wife Jane refused to sever their connection with their white friends. In respect for his choice, the trustees of the cemetery gave him a lot, in which a few years ago he buried his beloved wife. On Monday, Nov. 3, at one o'clock, he was laid to rest beside his companion. The funeral was in charge of the pastor, Rev. E. C. Atkins, assist ed by Rev. R. W. Mulford, of Summit Bridge and Rev. James McCoy of Wilmington. Reuben Roy was one of the best men that ever lived. He was a father in Israel. No pen can describe the beauty of his life, or the triumph of his death
E. C. Athiss.


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## 6

PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

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