



FOR CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH.

J. MILLER THOMAS, Associate Editor.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. SINGLE NOS. 3 Cents.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

y little clow leans upon your knee— Your tired knee that has so much to bear— schild's dear eyes are looking lovingly From underneath a thatch of tangled hair. perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch Of warm, moist fingers holding yours so fight,

WEARINESS OR BEREAVE-MENT-WHICH?

FOLUME XI.

NUMBER 47.

tight, fon do not prize the blessing overmuch— you are almost too tired to pray to-night.

sut it is blessedness! A year ago I did not see it as I do to-day— We are so dull and thankless, and too slow To catch the sunshine till it slips away. and now it seems surpassing strunge to me That while I wore the badge of motherhood I did not kiss more oft and tenderly The little child that brought me only good.

and if, some night, when you sit down to rest, You miss the elbow on your tired knee-This restless curly head from off your breast This lisping tongue that chatters constantly ; ffrom your own the little hands had slipped And ne'er would nestle in your palm again; If the white feet into the grave had tripped— I could not blame you for your heartache then.

I wooder that some mothers ever fret At precious darlings clinging to their gown. Or that the foot prints, when the days are wet, Are ever black enough to make them frown, If I could find a little muddy boot, Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor-if I could kiss a rosy, restless foot, And hear it patter in my house once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day, To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky, There is no woman in God's world could say She was more blissfully content than I! But ah! the dainty pillow next my own Is never rumpled by a shining head! My singing birdling from its nest has flown The little boy I used to kiss is-dead!

Should America Have a Westminster Abbey?

BY ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

The mere fact that a building was in contemplation would fire the imagination of many artists. It should be intrusted only to American genius, and only to the very best and highest which can be found available. Hitherto, it may perhaps be said that the progress of America in Art has fallen short of her progress in all other things. But were it once known that she contemplated the erection of a building which was to attain, as nearly as possible, to the ideal of her beauty and magnificence, how intense a stimulus would be given to the toil and to the gifts of every native artist! Of course, the conception of such a structure should be of the grandest and stateliest description. The architecture should be of the most of them from positions of poverty and pression in the warning of the Scriptures, magnificent proportions; the floors of the most lustrous marbles; the mosaics thriched with precious stone, malachite and lapis lazuli, and agate, and carnelian, and crystal, and every native gem, dan, and crystal, and crystal at Cathedrals. No painting, no sculpture should be admitted into it which had and stood the test of time, or which did and satisfy the severest canons of conthe popary taste. I believe that the betree ginning of such a building, the mere fact tent that such a building was in contemplain the hour of victory. do I tion, would form an epoch in the histoby of American art. It is true that at and self the best there would be in your Valhalfor Il la, as in our Abbey. many sculptures Of which succeeding generations would conwe ac demn. But even these have their value. gloom They visibly present to the student the happy history of art. They teach him what to ing, in imitate and what to avoid. They reflect terial success; from the deification of have I with unfailing and unsuspecting accurathat sh cy the varying emotions and ideals of sire to swim with the stream and to is a man to be respected." "Why so?" most n! the periods by which they were prohealthy; duced. I should like to point out the certain | may tend to inspire purer hopes and lofhow the incidental advantages which would ac- tier aspirations.

crue to the American nation from the possession of such a building.

1. It would fire the honorable passion for glory, the desire for earthly immortality won by the bestowal of great and fare. In the Abbey, Catholic Bishop lifelong services. America already feels the spell exercised over her imagination by the "modest mansion on the banks of the Potomac," by the memorial at Gettysburg, by the statues around her capitol at Washington, by the monument on Bunker Hill. How much was expressed by the exclamation of Lord Nelson : "Tomorrow a peerage, or Westminster Abbev!''

II. It would give a fresh impulse to literature. A complete literature has sprung up around Westminster Abbey; and it would be difficult to estimate how many valuable books have first been suggested to their authors by lingering in its precincts. The most interesting of Lord Macaulay's essays was suggested to the great historian as he stood talking to Dean Milman under the bust of the great Proconsul, Warren Hastings. It is to that cenotaph that we owe so brilliant a chapter in our Indian history.

III. It would stimulate courage in the faint-hearted, and hopefulness in the despondent. To me history and biography have ever been books of God; and some of the most touching lessons of history and biography are recalled to the -Set. mind as we gaze on the memorials, and stand upon the graves of the illustrious dead. Many, strange, and terrible were the calamities which afflicted the great men whose bodies are now buried in peace under those ancient roofs; but they wrestled with them, and they conquered. One day, more than a hundred years ago, a poor bookseller's boy came into the Abbey, groaning under the weight of a load of books which he had to carry to the house of his master's customer. Tired out, the poor boy came in at the great north door, and sat down to rest; as he sat down he burst into involuntary tears as the thought came into his mind: "I am nothing but a poor bookseller's boy, and I shall have nothing to do all my life long but to trudge the streets of London under these heavy obscurity; why should not I?" The boy dried his tears, shouldered his burden. The sacred fire of a noble purpose was kindled in his heart. He grew up to be the eminent and saintly Dr. William Marshman, the first who translated the Holy Scriptures into the dialect of Hindustan-one of the earliest of our great missionaries to that new empire, and the father-in-law of the stainless hero, Sir Henry Havelock, who saved India in the terrible mutiny, and died, like Wolfe, IV. And the lessons derived from these memorials may be indirect, yet very precious. What nation, can afford to let go of any influence which may help to save it from vulgar and commonplace views of life; from false types of excellence; from the paltry competition which strives above all things after macurrent popular opinion; from the de- say he is churlish at times." "Then he spread the sails to the passing breeze? The memorial of the great and good

blessed power in making for peace, and unity, and brotherly love, amid the aud Protestant Dean lie side by side, and men who in their lifetime would have burned each other. There is the memorial of Milton, and the tomb of Bishop Sprat, who thought that the name of Milton was a pollution to the Abbey walls. There, side by side, Reyno Consortes et urna, in the stately tomb of the Tudors lie the sister Queens, Elizabeth, who burned Catholics, and Mary, who burned Protestants. There, side by side, are the memorials of statesmen whose lives were internecine warfare .-- The Brooklyn Magazine, for November.

Make Excuses.

Not for your self, but for others. So little is known of the interior life of even those whose history is thought to be well known, that motives would often justify what seem like very strange acts. A brother in the church whose income was known to be constanty on the increase, was condemned because his contributions towards the support of the Gospel did not increase, as was thought proportionately. But matters of equal importance with those of the church's interest were making constant demands upon his purse, and as it was in the direction of a private nature, outsiders thought him simply close and unwilling to give as he was able.

A beautiful fable, read long ago, relate show a person who was thought to be very contrary, was being constantly impelled to act in a manner at variance with the wishes of his friends by an unseen spirit, who was continually guiding and commanding the actions of the man. who alone could see and understand the spirit's teachings and presence. The ancient philosophers used to command their sons to exact much of themselvesto be severe in condemning their own deeds but to be slow in passing judgment upon the acts of other men. One of their

V. Such a building is not without its pleasant." "But he is distant and haughty besides." "You must excuse me, but I should have to be convinced of that before I could accept it as a fact." "Then my word is not enough for it?" "Sir the word of no one is sufficient guarantee in attacking the name or fame

of a person unknown. My own character and motives are too difficult of analysis to admit of an instant's doubt on my part as to the motives which actuate another. The mercy I to others show must be the mercy to expect from others to me. Such were my teachings in the nursery. I can never unlearn them."

The man, though poor when he entered the Earl's grounds, was soon raised to a position of trust and honor, one for which his early teachings, never to be unlearned, had fully fitted him. An aged Christian, who always would find excuses for every one, no matter how glaring the fault was once told of the shameful misdeeds of a professing Christian the account being concluded with the words, "You surely cannot make excuses for such conduct as that." "Very well," was the reply, "then I shall leave it to God to condemn him." Make excuses wherever you can; when that is impossible, imitate the example of this aged saint-leave condemnation to God.-Golden Rule.

A great many people are wondering why the pulpit has lost its old-time power over the masses, and a great many other people are either explaining the causes of this decline, or mourning over its existence. Meanwhile, the simple facts all go to show that there was never a time since the days of John the Baptist, or of Jonah, or of Noah, when the pulpit exercised so large a power-actually or relatively-as in our own generation. It is probably true that no single preacher ever reached so many persons, or so large a proportion of the population of the globe, as Mr. Spurgeon, or, again, as Mr. Moody. Certain it is, that pulpit talent never commanded such respect or such renumeration in the great cities of mottoes was, "Believe only half that you | Europe and America as at the present burdens!" And then, lifting up his eyes, see, and nothing that you hear." This time. And among the many eminent he caught sight of the statues of the great referred to adverse hearings. This spirit and illustrious recent visitors from one and good everywhere around him; and he of making excuses for seemingly ques- shore of the Atlantic to the other, no thought: "These men became great, many tionable conduct finds only another ex- class of persons has received warmer welcome, or been greeted by larger and more enthusiastic assemblages, than wellknown preachers. Archdeacon Farrar is certainly not limited in his influence, in the pulpit or on the platform, by a lack of popular or of critical appreciation of the preacher's mission. Crowds welcomed Monsignor Capel, the Bishop of Rochester, and the Rev. Newman Hall, throughout our country. On the other side, the Rev. Phillips Brooks was no less of a sensation in Great Britian, all the way from the ordinary parish church to the chapel of royalty; and neither Dr. Cuyler nor Dr. Talmage had cause to complain that he was without such attention as was formerly given to a popular preacher. It may, indeed, be fair to ask, What is the cause of the greatly added prominence of the Christian pulpit in our day?-S. S. Times.

"Oh, we don't have Sundays down here," returned one of the guests.

Yielding to her daughter's entreaties and the arguments of the other boarders that they did not keep Sunday there; the mother consented.

The two young people were gone antil late.

On their return the mother expressed herself much relieved to see her daughter safe, saying in apology to the others ; "I worried all the time that M-wasgone, for I thought if she had met with any accident how it would sound when noticed in the papers that it happened on Sunday."

There was no Sunday in this woman's heart or principles. How her conduct appeared in the eyes of the Most High did not concern her; she thought only of the world-what the world might say.

A young man at the same place said, in excuse for his going yachting that day, "Really, we cannot tell Sundays from week days down here "

And why not?

"There was no church there."

Well, what of that? Is it necessary to ttend church in order to keep the Sabbath? Not at all. All people keep the Sabbath who have Sabbath principles, even where there is no church service.

"Where two or three are gathered in My name, there am I in the midst of them.

"I have in a long life of authorship never written on Sunday," said a popular author of good influence to us recently.

There was a Sabbath wherever this woman was. She carried the Sabbath principles in her heart. We can make a Sunday of our own if those around us do not.

In our hearts there is a place where we can raise an altar to the King of kings, and be sure that the Holy Spirit will descend in the silent worship, and the Father rejoices in the homage of his children .- Youth's Companion.

Comparative Giving.

There is room for profitable reflection in the following contrast between the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in reference to their comparative work in cause of missions, as drawn by the Golden Censer. It says "While the Methodists under Chaplain McCabe's inspiration are hoping to raise a million for missions, home and foreign together, the Presbyterians have been giving more than a million a year for some time: In 1885 their report was \$632,906 for home missions, 548,623 for foreign missions, a total of \$1,181,529. about \$5,000 more than in 1884, and yet they number only 643,745 communicants, while the Methodists have 1,800,150. The missionary contributions of the Presbyterians have averaged. therefore, \$1.84 per member, while the Methodists average on the million basis will be but 551 cents. True, the former control more wealth, proportionately, but there is room for the million to come without hurt." It would certainly pay our Methodist Episcopal brethren to note the suggestions of the above contrast, and it might prove just as profitable for some other denominations to study the same thing .- Richmond Christian Advocate.

"For with what judgment ve judge, ye shall be judged."

A nobleman whose sensitiveness was mistaken for hauteur, was anxious to secure as private secretary a man who would be likely to think charitably of his unfortunate manners. While riding one day, he overtook a man who had been pointed out to him as a very eccentric, though learned person. The nobleman, in his hunting suit, presented so different an appearance from what he did in court costume, that the gentleman failed entirely to recognize him when he overtook him and began a conversation.

"I see," said the nobleman, "we are riding over the domains of the Earl of X ------." "Yes; so I thought." "He is said to be a very dogged sort of person." "Is he indeed? Do you know the Earl?" "Yes I know him well. I'm sorry to "If he is only churlish at times, he must be heroic, as the occasional petulance | lady out yachting, but her mother obmust be the result of a constant trial. | jected on account of its being the Sab-This must be under control when he is bath.

Keeping Sunday.

At a Summer seaside resort a young man asked permission to take a young

J. B. Talman, of Lynn, Mass., has given \$30,000 for the enforcement of the liquor laws, and the trustoes of the fund are pushing liquor prosecutors.

PENINSULA METHODIST, NOVEMBER 12, 1885.

Temperance.

2

Wine is a mocker: strong drink is raging and whoseever is deceived thereby is not wise.—At the last it bitch like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.-Scripture.

Oh ! thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by. let us call thee devil.—Shakepearc.

General Harrison's Temperance.

A public dinner had been given him on one occasion. At the close of the dinner one of the gentleman drank his health. The general pledged his toast by drinking water. Another gentleman offered a toast and said, "General, will you not favor me by drinking a glass of wine?" The general, in a very gentlemanly way, begged to be excused. He was again urged to join in a glass of wine. This was too much. He rose from his seat and said, in the most dignified manner, "Gentlemen, I have twice refused to partake of the wine-cup. I hope that will be sufficient. Though you press the matter ever so much, not a drop shall pass my lips. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink. That yow I have never broken. I am one of a class of seventeen young men who graduated at college together. The other sixteen members of my class now fill drunkard's graves, and all from the pernicious habit of wine-drinking. I owe all my health, my happiness and prosperity to that resolution. Would you urge me to break it now?"- Youth's World.

A promisent paper in Maine thus speaks in regard to the curtailment of the liquor traffic in that state:

"In a large part of Maine an entire generation has grown up practically ignorant of the liquor traffic, never having seen a liquor shop, nor the pernicious effects of the saloon."

We hope the day is not distant, and that we may live to see it, when as much can be truthfully said of every other state in the Union. Our fathers rebelled against the taxation of tea. Another rebellion is near. Rum has got to go overboard. The liquor traffic must stop. Let the fight go on. Let us save the hundreds of millions of dollars paid in the past, in grog bills. Let us do more-far more-save from the drunkard's grave yearly an uncounted army of young men, and thousands of families from disgrace and ruin.-Independent.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions in one of their presentments to the Recorder of this city state that out of 323 cases acted on during the October term "a large proportion was directly traceable to the very prevalent indulgence in drinking intoxicating liquors." They add: "We are impressed with the fact that the depraved appetite is not alone responsible for the evils that exist, but conjointly with the temptations that are presented on every hand throughout our city in the very large number of licensed saloons and drinking places, standing open night and day, and numbering about 10,000, meny of them being notoriously disreputable. . . . We do therefore present the Board of Excise of the city of New York as being highly culpable, according to their own statements recently made to the Senate investigating committee, for the most indiscriminate system of licensing now being practised in our city,-New York Observer.

The liquor dealers in the Southern States where the temperance sentiment is spreading have it in their power to measurably secure their trade and promote temperance as well by working for high license in the larger towns. The rural sentiment is setting strongly against the liquor traffic by reason of the effect it has upon the colored laborers. Improvement has followed local option in many sections and there are many who think that local option or high license will ere long constitute the policy of the cotton states toward the liquor trade."-Baltimore Morning Herald.

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime; and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has ever been practiced by the braves of any country or of any age.—Ruskin.

The study of the drink question in Switzerland has disclosed the fact that the use of alcoholic beverages is largest in those cantons in which wages are lowest, and the people are the poorest. Drunkenness tends to poverty and want; and then this state of things fosters the drunkenness.

The Curse of our Era.

The drink habit is beyond all question the greatest curse of modern life. Social drinking ruins more homes and destroys more voung men and young women, than all the social habits combined. The drink traffic does more to corrupt politics, perpetuate and multiply poverty, to incite to violence and brawls, to keep the poor, poor, and make them poorer, than all other curses combined. It costs the nation more in life and money than war, pestilence and famine. It more urgently demands quarantine than the cholera: it is a more serious menace to national well-being than armies and fleets of foreign powers. It is the obstacle to all

moral and social progress. "The temperance cause," says Richard Cobden, "lies at the foundation of all social and political reform." How shall we lay out this foundation? How shall we establish this quarantine? How shall we decrease this awful expenditure? How shall we check, restrain, regulate, or extirpate this drink habit? This is the immediate question which addresses itself to every citizen, every parent, every social reformer .- Christian Union.

Cheerful Women.

In marrying, men should seek happy women. They make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, talent or style. The sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being happy under any or every circumstance. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference-the bright little fountain of joy will bubble up just as musically in their hearts. Nothing ever goes wrong with them; no trouble is too serious for them "to make the best of it." Was ever the stream of calamity so dark and deep that the sunlight of a happy face across its turbid tide would not awake an answering gleam? Why, these joyous tem pered people don't know half the good they do. No matter how cross and erabbed you feel, no matter if your brain is full of meditations on "afflicting dispensations," and your stomach with medicines, pills and tonics, just get one of those cheery little women talking to you, and we are not afraid to wager anything that she can cure you. The long drawn line about your mouth will relax, the cloud of settled gloom will vanishnobody knows where-and the first thing you know you are laughing. Ah! what a blessing are these happy women! How often their little hands guide the ponderous machinery of life with an almost invisible touch? No one knows, no one will ever know, until the judgement reveals, how much we owe to these hopethe saloons, where they were numerous ful, uncomplaining, happy women!-Howchold Beacon.

youth's Department.

How Boy Blue Mended the World.

Boy Blue was listening, while grandpa and another old gentlemen talked. I don't know why they called him Boy Blue, unless it was because he had such blue eyes, for he would have been the very last boy to go fast asleep under a hay-stack, while the cows were getting into the corn. Not he, indeed; those bright eyes of his would have spied them before they got within smelling distance of the corn, and he would have been on hand with his big dog to make them scamper the other way in a hurry.

If you asked that dog's name, Boy Blue would answer, "Guess;" and then after you had guessed Rover and Dash and Fido and Carlo, and all the other dogs' names you ever heard of, and got tired of it and asked, "Well what is his name, then?" Boy Blue would still answer "Guess," with his eyes just brimful and running over with fun. And then, if you began again, and guessed all the dogs' names you never did hear of, and got quite out of patience this time, and declared you would not guess any more, and he must tell you, Boy Blue would laugh so hard that he would tumble down and roll around the ground, shouting, "Guess! Guess!" For that was the dog's name.

Well, as I said, Boy Blue and Guess were listening to grandpa and another old gentlemen talking. Boy Blue was very much interested in listening, for they were telling about something which he thought ought to be attended to right away. They were saying that the world needed mending; that it was in a very bad way, and getting worse all the time; that things were not at all like they used to be, and nobody could tell where it would all end.

"Grandpa," said Boy Blue, "is it really true that the world needs mending?" "Yes, indeed, child, badly enough," sighed the old man, shaking his head. but never looking down at Boy Blue's carnest face.

"But where, grandpa-where does it need mending.¹

"Everywhere, child. You can't take step right or left without seeing it."

Boy Blue looked around. Surcenough, there was a big hole in the middle of the road. It had been there ever so long, and horses had stumbled into it, and wagons had jounced off part of their loads by running a wheel into it, and the drivers had scolded and grumbled, but nobody had ever tried to mend it. Boy Blue stood still and thought about it. The world was getting worn out, it was plain.

right to work at it now. I know I can The other pillar met with a like fate.

through a gap in the fence where two pickets were off. Up jumped Boy Blue as eagor as over, and trudged off for haumer and nails, and was soon pounding away at the pickets, as if his life dopended on getting them in place. He remembered now how many times mother had run out yesterday to scare hens away, People get worn out, too, sometimes, and have to be mended, he reflected.

Well, this would be one more thing mended. When he got the pickets on he meant to go and nail down the loose board on the back door-steps. Mother had said that morning that she believed she would break her leg on that board. It would be easier to mend the board than the leg, and would not take so long either.

When the fence and the steps were in good condition again Boy Blue stood still a few minutes, not immediately seeing any more work to do. Presently he caught sight of a broken place in one of the square, hollow pillars of the porch. Joe had staved it in one day with the handle of his rake, and Boy Blue remembered that grandpa had said that it must be pretty rotten, or it would not have broken so easily. He looked at the hole and poked his fingers into it; then he pulled out his knife and proceeded to investigate further. Then he went and examined the other pillar, and as the result of that examination, he dodged outside of the porch, and shouted, "grandpa!" at the top of his lungs.

Grandpa, who had finished his talk with Mr. Peters, and was taking a quiet doze on the sitting-room lounge, sprang up, and rushed out on the porch, expecting at least to see Boy Blue lying on the ground under the big apple-tree with his leg broken. But Boy Blue's legs appeared to be perfectly sound, and he remarked calmly: "I wouldn't stand under that porch roof if I were you, grandpa, 'cause the pillars' are so rotten it might come down almost any time." "Pillars rotten!" said grandpa. "Oh, nonsense. Is that all you're screaming about?"

"Come out here and give me leave to give 'em one good hit?" asked Boy Blue, eagerly, longing for a bit of fun after all his hard work. But grandpa thought it prudent to examine before giving his permission; and the result of his examination was that he immediately went to work to prop up the porch roof with stout poles.

"May I now?" asked Boy Blue.

"Well, yes," responded grandpa; "if they come down with one hit, they can't be of much use."

Boy Blue rushed off for a club and aimed a valiant blow at one of the pillars. Cr-rack! and with a splintering "It'll have to be mended, that's all and crumbling noise the decaved wood about it," said he to himself. "I should fell into so many pieces that there was think grandpa and Mr. Peters would go hardly one large enough to pick up,

"And he did it while we stood groan ing over the world needing monding, muttered grandpa, under his breath. "and it's been there for months, and ne ther of us ever thought of touching it Such little hands too! I hope the next genoration will be like Boy Blue."-Id M. Lano, in Harper's Young People.

The

Hez

The Queen and the Child.

One day Queen Elizabeth, the wife of Frederick the Great, king of Prusia was walking in the garden connected with the palace. Her gardener had niece named Gretchen with him in the garden. She was on a visit to her uncle Gretchen lived in the city of Berlin Her father was a gardener too.

The queen talked with little Gretchen and was so pleased with her simplicity and her bright and intelligent answers that she told her uncle to let her come to the palace and make her a visit. So Gretchen dressed herself very neatly and went to the palace at the time appoint. ed.

The good queen who was then at din. ner, was much pleased to hear that her little visitor had come, and ordered her to be brought in at once. Gretchen ran up to her kind friend, courtesied to her very respectfully, and kissed her drea At the request of the queen she was placed on a chair by her side, where she could see at once all the splendid sight which the table presented. There wasa large company dining with the queen; lords, and princes and officers of the army, and ladies were there, sparkling with gold and jewels. It was the first time this inuocent child had ever seen such a sight, and the queen felt curious to know what effect it would have upon her.

Gretchen looked quietly upon the costly dresses of the company, and at the beautiful dishes of china and gold that covered the table, and was silent for awhile. Then, while all the person at the table were looking at her, she closed her eyes and repeated in a simple, touching way, this verse of a hymn her father had taught her :

"Jesus, thy blood and righteousness My beauty arc-my glorious dress, 'Midst flaming words, in these arrayed, With joy shall I hit up my head."

The company was greatly surprised, and deeply moved. One of the ladies said to the queen with tears in her eyes, "Happy child! We thought she would envy us, but we have much more reason to envy her."- The Fountain.

The resignation of Dr. Noah Porter, the veteran president of Yale College, took the community (outside, certainly, of New Hven) by surprise. Dr. Porter has been at the head of Yale College for fourteen years and seemed to be still in the ripe vigor of a masculine intellect. We have heard, boxever, intimation that his heavy labors were making serious inroads upon his nervous system. He has for years held an envisible position in the world of letters for his brai scholarship especially in philosophy and Christian apologetics. He has held both the reverence and affection of the graduates ef the college, and no man has enjoyed the por founder respect of the Christian public. His philosophical volumes and his admirable shorter essays will be his permanent mono ment. His release from the governmental the institution will give him time, that be must have desired, to give the world, in per mauont form, the further results of his life' studies.—Zion's Herald.

The Hon. Neal Dow gives the "results" of prohibition in the State of Maine, in the following pithy sentences ; "Every distillery and brewery has been suppressed; there is not one remaining in the state. The liquor traffic has been reduced at least to one-twentieth of its former volume. In more than threefourths of the state, containing more than three-fourths of our population, the traffic is practically unknown. All our rural districts, our smaller towns and villages, have been delivered from the curse of and obtrusive in the old rum time.".

mend that hole in the road, anyhow, and that'll be so much done. Come along, Guess

Guess came along, and did not hang back even when he saw the little cart pulled out, which he was not at all fond of drawing. He had learned by melancholy experience that if Boy Blue made up his mind to have a thing done, it had to be done sooner or later, and he might as well be good-natured about it. So back and forth he trotted, dogfully doing his part to mend the world. It took a good deal of hard work to get big stones and little stones and gravel enough to fill that hole, but Boy Blue and Guess kept at it, and when the last cartful of gravel was finally stamped down hard you would hardly have known there had ever been a hole there.

All that time grandpa and Mr. Peters stood and talked and shook their heads; but Boy Blue did not mind them any more. He had found out what needed to be done, and he meant to do his part of it anyway. When the hole was filled self that the dreaded hole was actually up, he looked around for something else filled up and smoothed over as if it had add to it by your credit, and so become to mend, and he saw a hen hopping never been.

"My patience!" exclaimed grandpa, surveying the ruins; "that thing might have come down on our heads any evening when we were sitting out here, and broken all our skulls for us. How did you come to find out 'twas so rotten sonny?"

"Why, I was looking for something to mend, and I thought I'd mend that hole Joe punched in the pillar, and then I found it was so rotten I was afraid it would come down on my head, so I hollered at you."

"What did you want something to mend for ?" asked the old man in surprise.

"Because I heard you and Mr. Peters saying the world needed mending, and I thought I'd do my share; and I mended the hole in the road while you stood there talking; and then I fixed the fence and the door-step-"

"Mended the hole in the road !" interrupted grandpa, greatly astonished; and down he went to the gate to see for him-

STRIKES .- Strike, not for better wage in servitude, but for independent Organize, not to be idle, but to be bus Combine, not against your employers, ht that you may employ yoursolves. I'd battle, not for the rights of labor, but M the right not to labor; it is a barren fruitless right, not worth fighting for Victory is as bad as defeat. For cont bination, put co-operation; for the few hours and fair wages, put independence; for a right to be idle put power to work Make yourselves capitalists, combine your capital with your industry, and your own masters."-Century.

images i and thr altars o Ephrain utterly (more rel and ent week of

e we stood groan. eding monding," ader his breath; months, and neiof touching it. hope the next L Boy Blue." Ida Young People.

the Child.

beth, the wife of king of Prussia, arden connected gardener had a with him in the visit to her uncle. city of Berlin. er too. little Gretchen,

her simplicity elligent answers o let her come to er a visit. So very neatly and s time appoint.

as then at dinhear that her id ordered her Gretchen ran irtesied to her ssed her dress ucen she was side, where she plendid sights There was a ith the queen; officers of the ere, sparkling was the first had ever seen n felt curious

ld have upon ly upon the ny, and at the ind gold that vas silent for the persons

; at her, she d in a simple, a hymn her

ousness 3 dress, ese arrayed, head."

ly surprised, of the ladies ; in her eyes, it she would more reason

 n_{*}

1 Porter, the ege, took the of New Hahas been at urteen years. ine vigor of a + heard, howlabors were his nervous l an enviable for his broad losophy and reld both the

The Sunday School. Hezekiah's Good Reign.

2 Kings 18: 1-12. BY REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U. S. N.

[Adapted from Zion's Herald.]

GOLDEN TEXT: "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord" (2 Kings 18: 3). 1. JUDAH RETURNING TO THE LOED (1-6).

1. 2. Now it came to pass. - The writer gives , brief epitome of Hezekiah's reign, in the first eight verses, and then proceeds to narrate the history in chronological detail. Third year of Hoshea . . king of Israel-and the last king of the northern kingdom. In the succession he was the nineteenth ruler, and reigned B. C. 730-721. Hezekiah-"the grength of Jehovah," the thirteenth king of Judah, and one of the best of its kings, although the son of one of its worst. "The son of Sirach reckons him, with David and Josiah, as the only three kings who did not forsake the law of the Most High' (Smith). His mother was Abi, the daughter of Zechariah the prophet. Her influence, perhaps, united with that of the prophets Isaiah, Nahum, and Micah, helped him to with stand the evil example of his father, the wicked Ahaz, who submitted to the Assyrian rule, and introduced the pollutions of idolatry in place of the worship of Jehovah. Twenty and five years old was he when . . began ... reign-too old, considering the age of his 29.father. Ahaz could hardly have married at the age of ten. Either the text is corrupt at this point, or Hezekiah may have been associated with his father in the government for

a few years before the latter's death. "He was one of the noblest princes who ever adorned David's throne. His reign of 29 years offers an almost unmarred picture of preserving warfare against the most intricate and most difficult circumstances, and of

glorious victory. He was very noble, not unwarlike or wanting in courage (2 Kings 20: 20), yet by choice more devoted to the arts of peace (2 Chron. 32: 27-29; Prov. 25: 1)" (Ewald). 3. He did that which was right, etc.-a commendation shared only by Asa and Josiah among Judah's kings. Among his righteous acts were the reopening and repurifying of

the temple, the suppression of idolatry, the removal of the "high places," the restoration of the true worship, the destruction of "the brazen serpent," the defeat of the Philistines, and the revolt against the Assyrian rule. In the sight of the Lord-R. V., "in the eyes of the Lord." According to all that David his father did (R. V., "had done")-words not used of any king since Jehoshaphat.

"Hezekiah was a second David, had such a love for God's word and God's house as he had" (Henry).

4. He removed the high places .- They had been long spared, because in the days when the temple was polluted by idolatrous rites, these hilltop shrines were used largely for Jehovah's worship; but they were unauthorized, and, now that the temple was purified and reconsecrated, they were needless. For the fervent way in which this reformation was effected, see 2 Chron. 31: 1. Break the images (R. V., "pillars")-the emblems of the sun-god Baal. Cut down the groves (R. V., "the Asherah")-the images or pillars representing Ashtoreth or Astarte, "consecrated to her impure and revolting worship." Break in pieces the brazen serpent .- Moses had made it by God's command. Its uplifting had proved the salvation of hosts who had been bitten by the fiery serpents (Num. 21: 4-9). No relic would have been more interesting or worthy of preservation, had not the people in their degeneracy treated it as an object of idolatry. Serpent-worship, too, was rite among the Egyptians and Phænicians, and with such a memorial, might easily gain a strong foothold in Judah. Hezekiah showed great courage and decision in breaking it in pieces. Did burn incense to it-thus perverting an emblem of God's goodness, and disobeying His commandment not to worship graven images. He called it Nchushtan-"the brass thing," or "a piece of brass." Some see in the word a play on nachash, "a serpent." Dr. Smith supposes that this phrase was addressed by the king to the "scornful men," certain rulers at Jerusalem, probably the old friends and counselors of Ahaz, of whose opposition we learn from Isiah "From Chronicles we learn: 'All Israel (28: 14). that were present' at the great passover, went out to the cities of Judah, and brake the images in pieces, and cut down the groves, and threw down the high places and the altars out of all Judah and Benjamin-in Ephraim also and Manasseh-until they had utterly destroyed them." The spirit of the more religious part of the more in the past, no preview of the religious part of the more in the past, no people are unfinching in their missionary purposes and zeal, and we shall have a grand and enthusiastic bands of men, excited by a ! Halah ana maoor of the mission work. Most of our people are unfinching in their missionary purposes and zeal, and we shall have a grand week of devotional exercise, poured forth Gozan.—These were districts in Mesopotamia. the "old Salts" always congregated to such trick could have excited much at success."

from Jerusalom in all directions over the surroanding country, bent on obliterating all traces of the idolatrous and even of the questionable rites which had long prevailed in the land" (Rawlinson). 5. 6. He trusted in the Lord God of Israel-

R. V., "the Lord the God of Israel." Even the good Asa dared not trust the safety of the kingdom in God's hands, but sought foreign allies in an emergency; but Hezekiah though confronted by the might of Assyria. trusted only in Jehovah. After him was none like him-also said of Josiah. The phrase evidently is not to be restricted to an individual application; it is rather an expression of singular or superlative excellence. Nor any that were before him-R. V., "nor among them that were before him." Lord-was steadfast in his loyalty even unto He clare to the the end. Kept his commandments-a remarkable example of conscientious and life-long obedience.

II. THE LORD PROSPERING JUDAH (7, 8). 7, 8. And the Lord was with him.-This explains all his success. He "clave" to God; God "was with him;" and therefore nothing was too hard. This emphatic description has been used of no king since David's time (2 Sam. 5: 10). He prospered whithersocver he went forth-R. V. "whithersoever he went forth, he prospered;" almost an echo of the First Psalm. God prospered all his undertakings, greatly increased his wealth, and gave him great influence among the surrounding nations. All this is set forth in detail in the parallel passages in 2 Chron. 32: 23, 27-He rebelled against the king of Assyriarefused to pay the tribute which had been imposed upon the kingdom in the days of his father, and thus threw off the Assyrian yoke; a daring step, but he trusted in God, and was not disappointed. Smole the Philistinesthe old enemies of Judah, on the southwest. They had invaded the south of Judah in the preceding roign. Even unto Gaza .-- R. V., omits "even." Having thus driven them

back to their own borders, he re-possessed himself of the cities which they had taken. From the tower of the watchmen to the fenced city--"from the more exposed districts to the fortified towns" (Terry); or, from the smallest places, containing only a watch-tower, to the walled city. "It is wonderful what strength of purpose and energy of will are communicated by the

assurance that we are doing our duty. Many persons constitutionally timid and averse to incurring danger, will manfully brave every opposition in its discharge. They feel confi dent that God is able and willing to protect them; and, should they fall, they know they will receive their reward. The Bible history sacred and profane, and our own observation, furnish many examples of this boldness of the righteous" (Biblical Museum).

III. THE LORD FORSAKING ISBAEL (9-12). 9, 10. The seventh year of Hoshea-B. C. 723. Hoshea having revolted from Assyria, and putting his trust in the princes of Egypt rather than in Jehovah, had been seized by the Assryrian king, thrown into prison, and treated with every indignity. Shalmaneser then marched upon Israel. Shalmaneser .-His dates are B. C. 727-722. He did not live to complete the siege of Samaria. His successor, Sargon, claimed all the glory. His own laconic record is: "Samaria I looked at, I captured; 27,280 men (or families) who dwelt in it I carried away." At the end of three years they took it .- whe city held out stoutly, and with its fall the kingdom of Israel ceased to have a separate existence. The sixth year of Hezekiah.-Had not Israel's fall been a righteous punishment for their wickedness-the Assryrian in this case being simply God's sword—Hezekiah would doubt-

Rawlinson supposes that these places belong to the tract which Ptolemy calls Chalcitis. Gozan-identified, by Rawlinson, with Gauzanitis. Citics of the Medes .- While some of the captives were left in Mesopotamia

others were transported to distant Media be tween Mt. Zagros and the Caspian Sea, and between Persia and the Araxes River. "The ultimate fate of the Ten Tribes has

been a subject of endless controversy. It seems beyond doubt, however, that they were ultimately lost-by intermarriage and the loss of tribal exclusiveness-among the natious to whose lands they were carried (Geikie). The latest claim is that of the Afghans whose ameer contends that his people represent the descendants of expatriated Israel.'

12. Because they obeyed not the voice of the Lord their God-a fitting close to a history which had been marked from first to last by rebellion against God's will. Their disobedience sealed their fate, procured their banishment, and effaced their name from the roll of the nations.

"These Israelites, of the kingdom of Israel, vere so confirmed in sin, so hardened against every good influence, that there was no possi ble hope of their reformation. God did everything possible for their salvation. He bore long and patiently with them; but it was all in vain. They grew worse and worse, and at last they met their final and hopeles doom (Peloubet) .--- Judah was now all that remained of Israel, except a scattered remnant of the various tribes who had escaped deportation, and lingered here and there in the north. Jerusalem, henceforth, became the centre of the true religion; on its fidelity the future history of the church depended (Geikie).

Here and There on Snow Hill District. REV A. WALLACE, D. D.

No. 36.

I suppose I have written nothing during these months past for the columns of the PENINSULA METHODIST which to a certain class of your readers possesses half the local interest of that which was incidentally crowded into last week's letter. If I dared transcend the proprieties, I could probably describe how and where the question was "popped;" or in the most purely natural way, as usual, popped itself, like the little boy's whistle. I had nearly forgotten all about the matter, when, referring to that tell-tale diary of 1852, the interesting story, 'founded on fact" sprang into vivid reality again.

But my fortunate experience would hardly answer for these later days of long engagements, and elaborate forms, the embarrassing environments of modern matrimony. I was happily saved from the namby-pambyism of a protracted courtship, by a coup de etat, and, like the poet who woke up one morning to find himself famous, I suddenly found myself in possession of something more substantial than fame, in finding which, according to Solomon, a man "obtaineth favor of the Lord."

The round of social visiting we took, was utilized at every point by revival preaching, on our own and adjacent Circuits, and the increase we had to report to Conference was nearly 200 probationers. As helpers, I must even at this late day pay the tribute of respect due, to Asbury Prettyman, now and for several years past a resident of Philadelphia, and a diligent local preacher. In the Lewes Society we also had that Boanerges exhorter, Woolsey Hudson who, when at white heat, made the meeting-house shake as by an earthquake. A little boy who loved to attend religious services with his father in those days Corneleus Hudson, now fills important stations in the Philadelphia Conference; and Geo. E. Poole, one of our intelligent laymen, was one of our Sunday-school boys. Then, there were Bro. Records, Geo. Chambers, and Wests, and P. B. Norman, with Bro. Wm. Conwell, and a host of devoted women, to help forward the work. Before my day, Revs. J. T. Hazzard, and James Hargis entered the Conference from Lewes, and G. W. Evans, now Secretary of the Ocean Grove Association received his business training in of rusty cannon was planted, and where For a decade or more in the past, no purposes and real and methods and where the most of the more in the past, no purposes and real and methods and methods and the missionary

sit in the shade and discuss politics, and

the varying fortunes of piloting. I have referred to Judge Hazzard at Milton, and may mention with him, Houston Hall, Caleb Morris, John S. Atkins, and the Wilsons, now in the forefront of activity, and ministerial influence, in the Wilmington Conference.

At Millsboro and Bethesda there were Richard W. Hastings, Bro. Cranfield, the miller, Wm. Morris. and John Derrickson.

The Annual Conference of 1853, was held in Harrisburg, and the sensation of starting from our Circuit to this always desired scason of rest and reunion became novel to me, in that there were two of us, to beguile the long journey by private conveyance, to the Steamboat landing near Dover.

Socially, it was the most enjoyable occasion of this kind I had experienced. Bishop Morris presided, and like Bishop Ames in subsequent years, kept things lively by his genial humor. It was my good fortune to be entertained with such good fellows as J. L. Houston, B. F. Price, and others, nearly as accomplished as they, in Church literature, Disciplinary usages, and an inexhaustible store of anecdotes. Among our visitors were Dr. Abel Stevens, John McClintock, and others of that statup. Pennell Coomb was Secretary, and had me again appointed one of his assistants; my duty being in the journalistic line.

As Journal Secretary, I was closely occupied for a number of years, and allowed to inagurate a new departure in that line, which so pleased Bro. Coomb that, being a delegate soon afterwards to General Conference, he challenged comparison with all the journals brought under review on that occasion. Since then, the taste and excellence of Conference Journals has been steadily improving. My successor, Rev. A. M. Wiggins, for several years produced the most ornate record in the list, and his successor, Rev. N. B. Durell, promises to do still better.

With a penchant for decent penman ship, I sought the opportunity, at a recent General Conference, to examine a large number of the journals produced at the session, and am a little proud to say that the record of the Wilmington Conference bears the banner for elaborate work, done formerly by Rev. J. D. Rigg, and in later years by one of the boys of my pleasant recollections in earlier years, Rev. E. H. Nelson.

It was at this Harrisburg session, some of the joking fraternity created a tremendous sensation. Some one well acquainted with the handwriting of the venerable Dr. T. F. Quigley, who was then one of the "Council," took a sheet of foolscap, such as he used, wrote out the "plan of work," including all the appointments, and then, by a series of entries, interlinations and erasures, very similar to what a Presiding Elder might be sup-

posed to make about the closing days of

tention, as the rank and file generally know about as much, and some of them a good deal more than either the Bishop or his Council.

З

I was returned that year to Lewes Circuit; and, as I suppose, in view, of my youth and inexperience, had given me as my Colleague, Rev. Charles Schock. I could not have desired a better man. His German antecedents were somewhat embarrassing; but he was a choice spirit, faithful in duty, sound in doctrine, and thoroughly devoted to the work of God.

As "preacher in charge," however, the halcyon days of my itinerancy were ended, and I resumed my work with as much gravity as I could affect, in keeping with altered conditions and circumstances.

The Greatest City.

London, England, is the greatest city the world ever saw. It is the heart of the British Empire and the world. It covers, within the fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross, (Strand), 700 square miles. It numbers within these boundaries 5,000,000 inhabitants. It comprises over 200,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself; more Jews than the whole of Palestine; more Irish than Dublin; more Scotchmen than Edinburgh; more Welshmen than Cardff. It has a birth in every five minutes, has a death in every eight minutes, has seven accidents every day in its 8,000 miles of streets, has on an average forty miles of streets opened and 15,000 new houses built in it every year. In 1883 there were added 22,110 new houses to the vast aggregate of dwellings which is called the metropolis, thus forming 368 new streets and one square, covering a distance of sixty miles and eighty-four yards. It is difficult to form any mental picture from these figures. Brighton (the queen of watering places) in 1881 had 20,379 inhabited houses, so that London in 1883 added to itself a town bigger than Brighton. London has 46,000 annually added (by birth) to its population; has over 1,000 ships and 10,000 sailors in its port every day; has as many beer shops and gin palaces, as would, if placed side by side, stretch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-eight miles; has 38,000 drunkards annually brought before its magistrates; has seventy miles of open shops every Sunday; a yearly delivery in its postal districts of 298,000,000 of letters. Eight hundred and fifty trains pass Clapham Junction every day, and the Transportation (underground) Railroad runs 1,211 trains every day. The London Omnibus Company has over 700 busses, which carry 56,000,000 passengers annually. It is more dangerous to walk the streets of London than to travel by railroad or cross the Atlantic from New Orleans to Liverpool. The cost of gas for lighting London annually is \$3,000,000. London has 400 daily and weekly newspapers. The ancient and famous city of London was first founded by Brute the Trojan, in the year of the world 2832, so that since the first building it is 3006 years. The draining of London is superb, and the death rate very low. -N. O

Times-Democrat.

The men who murder Chinese laborers, and flaunt red flags in our cities and demand the destruction of property rights, are in every instance men who waste what they earn on rum and other vices. The wage worker who seeks to better his condition and to support a decent family in comfort and respectability is never a communist. Fortunately the artisans and workingmen have already learned who and what these nihilists and others of the same general class are, and are excluding them from fellowship. At present they are comparatively harmless, but the time is not far distant when society will be compelled to give them the benefit of the popular bounty, clothing them comfortably in striped jackets .- Interior. -----

PENINSULA METHODIST, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

graduates of)yed the propublic. His s admirable ment monuovernment of ime, that he orld, in pers of his life's

etter wages opendence. to be busy. loyers, but lves. You por, but for a barren, shting for. For comor the few pendence; er to work. combine istry, and

so become

less have received some intimation to interpose the military strength of Judah in their behalf.

"The fall of the kingdom of Israel was so important and memorable a catastrophe, that it was recorded in the annals of Judah as well as in those of Israel; and one object of our historian in introducing a notice of it here seems to be to contrast it with the greater permanence of Judah under the God-fearing Hezekiah. Judah successfully rebelled against Assyria because her king trusted in Jehovah and kept His law; Israel fell because her people 'obeyed not the voice of the Lord their God, but transgressed His covenant, and all that Moses the servant of the Lord commanded' '' (Terry).

11. The king of Assyria did carry away Israel .- Deportation of a whole or a part of a conquered people was a frequent practice in the East, their place being supplied by an outside, or alien tribe. In this case, the larger part of the people of Israel were carried to Assyria, and distributed, so as to break up any connection between the severed parts, or any organic unity among themselves; the inhabitants of certain foreign provinces which had accepted the yoke of Assyria were sent to Samaria, new governors were appointed, and the old tribute re-imposed. In

Conference, had every charge filled. The paper was with studied carefulness dropped somewhere about the premises, and of course soon found. It bore all the ear-marks of a genuine transcript of Council deliverations at "fixing" the appointments. Some of them were stunning in their improbable novelty. Others about as expected. The list was scanned, letters written home, committees hastily called, and an uprising revolution only prevented by the discovery of the hoax. My own quiet colleague, was more excited than I ever knew him to be before. over the fact that he was set down for a prominent city church. Whoever did the deed, and created such a state of perturbation, I suppose and hope, repented long since in sackcloth and ashes, and may have been forgiven. The same thing has been attempted in some form or degree at subsequent Conferences, but never, so far as I remember, with such effect upon the nerves of the brethren,

Bishop Taylor writes, in a note published in the California Chitstian Advocate, dated July 2, from Pungo Andengo, which he had reached with Rev. Mr. Willis, after a walk of thirty-six miles, that he had arranged a self-supporting school there, and was about to move on forty-two miles farther inland, to arrange a station for Rev. Mr. Withey and Rev. Samuel Mead, with their families. He says :--

"We shall soon have stations arranged for all our party. Their transit from the coast to their fields of labor is a difficult task, owing to the scarcity of carriers. But our God will help us through that, as He has thus far

PENINSULA METHODIST, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

Peninsula Methodist, PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY J. MILLER THOMAS, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR. WILMINGTON, DEL.

OFFICE, S. W. COR. FOURTH AND SHIPLEY STS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Six Months, \$1.00 If not paid in Advance, \$1.50 per Year Transient advertisements, first insertion, 20 Cents ier line: each subsequent insertion, 10 Cents per line. Liberal arrangements made with persons advertising by the quarter or year. No advertisements of an improper character pub-lished at any price. EST Ministers and laymen on the Peninsula are requested to furnish linens of interest connected

For Ministers and laymen on the Peninsula are requested to formish items of interest connected with the work of the Church for insertion. All communications intended for publication to be addressed to the PENINSULA METHODIST. Willington, the Through designed for any activity multiple to the Del. Those designed for any particular number must be in hand, the longer ones by Saturday, and the news items not later than Tue-day morning. All subseribers charging their west office address

All subscribers changing their post-office addre should give both the old as well as the new. Entered at the post-office, at Wilmington, Del., as

econd-class matter

HAVING put in a new Gordon Steam Power Job Press, of the latest improved pattern, as well as a lot of new type, we are now prepared, better than ever heretofore, to do all kinds of Church, Sunday School and Commercial Job Printing, at reasonable prices.

THE PENINSULA METHODIST will be sent free for the remaining months of the present year to any one subscribing now for the year 1886; in other words, we will send the paper from now until December 31. 1886, to any one enclosing to us, ONE DOLLAR. or paying the some to his pastor.



Missions. The annual review of the Missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is carefully made early in November, soon after the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 31st. While the Society is an incorporated body under the laws of New New York, the entire administration is under the supervision of a body known as the General Committee, which is constituted so as to represent the entire Church. The Annual Conferences are classified in thirteen Districts, as equally as to number of ministers and members as may be, and each District has one representative on this General Committee: the corporation has thirteeen representatives; these twenty-six lay and clerical members, with the secretaries and treasurers and the Bishops compose this General Committee. It would seem that every possible provision was made for the wise and faithful administration of this great department of Church work. The estimates turnished by the missions themselves are examined and modified or approved by the Corporation, and then referred to this General Committee for their consideration, and approval or and modification. The last session of this committee was held in the city of New York, Nov. 5-11, inst., and the proceedings were of special interest to the entire Church. We give a condensed resume. The treasurer's report showed an aggregate of receipts of \$826,827.86, an advance of \$95,702. 50 on those of the year preceding. Of this increase \$41,895.96 were in the regular Conference collections; \$51,931.81 iu legacies, and \$1,924.73 in what is termed sundries. The entire expense of administration, 847,511.83, is but five and three quarters per cent. of the amount received, so that the stale slander, that it takes one dollar of Missionary money to send another to the heathen is exploded, by the fact that on the above showing it only takes five and three students. 1709. quarters cents to send it. But the expense of administration is really less; for, of the above charges, \$12,626.54 is for interest, and \$6,390.09, for publication account: reducing the item, strictly chargeable to expenses, to \$28,495.20, or didates for the ministry, will soon have, by examine and determine the whole

tory showing. Chaplain McCabe, commenting on the gratification felt at the advance in missionary collections, said, "there are still greater surprises in store for us, if we get into harmony with God in his great plans for the salvation of the world." On his motion it was resolved to ask the Church for one million dollars, and that appropriations to the foreign and domestic missions be made to the amount of \$850,000, for the ensuing year. On motion of Bishop Andrews, after considerable discussion, \$360,000 of this amount was apportioned to mission work in this country.

The several foreign fields were represented, and so gratifying were the reports that proceedings were suspended, on the suggestion of Bishop Harris, when the doxology was sung, and prayer offered by Rev. J. F. Goucher, of Baltimore. As to Africa, it was stated that in Liberia there was a steady increase in members. On motion of Bishop Foss \$3,000 were placed at the disposal of the Board of Managers for payment of salary to Bishop Taylor; The work in South America has peculiar difficulties, but is steadily growing in religious interest. Bishop Fowler spoke of successful hospital work in China, and that a door was opened to twenty millions of people speaking the same dialect; Bishop Hurst was glad to announce perfect religious liberty now pre-

vails in Bavaria. Bishop Hurst said that the North In-

dia Missions were characterized especially by direct revival work, and the results obtained were really remarkable Dr. Curry stated that his conviction, after thorough investigation was that the sun does not shine upon any more successful Mission work, than that which we have in India. Millions of heathen are accessible to the Gospel, and

ready to surrender, at the command of the Lord Jesus. Dr. Hatfield described it, as a work more resembling Pentecost than any since the days of the Apostles. Bishop Fowler had an impression this growth was rather too rapid for healthy spiritual development. The South India Mission, having applied for a grant. upon the stipulation that it be used for mission work by native agencies, and for every dollar so expended a dollar shall be contributed from the field so aided, Bishop Taylor's plan of selfsupport came up from comment, when Chaplain McCabe spoke of the necessity of enthusiasm in carrying on the work of the Church, and declared his belief that Bishop Taylor had done a great work for the Church. Dr. Curry stated his conviction that Bishop Taylor's plan was the only one which had any chance of success in Africa. From Sweden we have a very interesting and inviting field opening into Russian Finland.

The rest of our summary must be deferred till next week.

Freedmen's Aid. The eighteenth Anniversary of this Society, whose special mission is to assist in the education of the illiterate white and black population of the South, was held Nov. 7, in New York city. Receipts \$143,752.53, an increase over last year of \$10,299.48. The Conference collections were \$70,992.73, an advance of 84,530.83. Students contributions toward self-help were \$15.570.42, an advance of \$2,427.84; showing a commendable disposition to help themselves, which should enlist the sympathies of others to supply what is lacking. Each year we are assured, more is being received in tuition and room-rent from the students. The schools maintained and aided the last year are as follows: Colored schools, 22, teachers, 112, students, 4243; white schools, 18, teachers, 55, The following facts indicate the gratifying progress that has been made in the work among the colored people. The Gammon School of Theology in Atlanta, Georgia, in which there are now 40 can-

costing \$27,000. Biblical classes are maintained in all the colleges. Meharry Medical College has graduated over 50 cultured Christian physicians, and 41 students are now in attendance. A first class seminary, is at Winstead, La., and two new buildings have been erected at a cost of \$10,000; in New Orleans a three acre lot on the principal avenue of the city has been bought, and a contract has been let for a \$30,000 college building; and if friends will promptly furnish the money, it will be ready for occupancy next fall. The industrial schools are doing a most successful work. The colored churches are largely used as schoolhouses: in Louisiana, alone there are forty such in which there are 1500 pupils.

Buildings and grounds have been secured for a University for whites, at Little Rock. Ark., costing \$47,000, of which the citizens have given \$7000. At Chattanooga, Tenn., a building costing \$40,000 will be completed next August. Of this the citizens gave \$15,000. Besides this, fourteen acres of ground were bought for its site two years ago for \$31,000. The seminary work suffers for lack of funds. A most gracious revival influence has pervaded all the schools.

Bishop Mallalieu made an eloquent plea for more sympathy and money for the South in its poverty and need, and paid glowing tributes to the heroism and success of our ministers and teachers there. Gen. Fisk said, "No million and a half dollars given by the Methodist Episcopal Church has yielded more in return, than that given to this Society, and no benevolence of the Church has been managed with greater care or efficiency.

Quite a little breeze was raised in the General Committee of Church Exten sion, by the distribution of a pamphlet, written by Mr. Thomas W. Price, a well known layman of Phil adelphia and a delegate at one time to the General Conference, sharply criticising the administration of the Board of Church Extension. A telegram from our book-agents in Cincinnati, asking for explanation of sensational runiors of deates. falcation was read, and added not a little to the velocity of the wind. Mr. Price, it seems had sent his pamphlet to the Board of Church Extension, at their meeting on the 11th inst., and it had been received and referred to a special committee. Being apprehensive that it would not have the attention he desired, and wishing to bring it to the notice of the Church through the General Committee, he sent a copy to them, and distributed copies freely among the members and visitors. Of course the reporters made the most of the facts to accomplish an attractive sensation. The General Committee deemed it wise to order that a telegram signed by the chairman, Bishop S. M. Merrill, and secretary, an increase over the previous year of Rev. John S. J. McConnell, he sent abroad through the Associated Press, year aggregate \$190.695. Of this amount denying that there was any defalcation, and stating that the accounts had been properly audited, and found to be correct. In the excitement, it seemed to be overlooked that Mr. Price had stated in his pamphlet, "I have no doubt of the personal honesty of any one connected with your Board, or the administration of its affairs;" his chief object being to call attention to the methods of administration to which he took grave exception, sionaries; and Nankin and Singapore as unwise and calculated to make erroneous impressions as to what was actually done. Dr. Kynett, the Cor. Secretary was conceded the privilege of making a statement vindicating himself and the Board in the various lo! a woman whose heart God had stirred, matters criticised by Mr. Price; and stepped forward with the requisite funds, charging that the pamphlet misrepresented the facts in the case. The General Committee decided, in view of the fact that Mr. Price's communication was already in the hands of a committee of

whose serial articles in the PENINSULA METHODIST, have attracted so widespread and so favorable attention, does us the honor of a complimentary notice in the Ocean Grove Record of last Saturday, his own popular sea-side Weekly. Commendation from so proficient a veteran in the "art preservative," and so accomplished an occupant of the chair-editorial, means a good deal, and is highly appreciated. But here is what he says: "Few of the papers falling under our eye every week show a healthier indication of progress than the Peninsula Methodist. Both in its typographical and editorial departments, we notice a steady improvement.'

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

The General Executive Committee of this Society convened the 28th ult., in its sixteenth annual session, in the beautiful village of Evanston Ill. Evanston, with its broad streets, wealth of shade, homey homes encircled by extensive and perfectly kept lawns, seems entitled to perpetual summer. But we found it a bit-a choice bit of Earth; and the sere and yellow leaf, the russett and scarlet fluttering from parent stem or rustling under passing feel repeated the old lesson of life's brevity, and reminded of the faithfulness of Him who said, "summer and winter shall not cease" of Him whom we serve and on whom we depend.

The village with its seven thousand inhabitants, is beautiful for situation, on the shore of Lake Michigan, twelve miles north of Chicago, and is a centre of Methodist influence, culture and devotion. The Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute are beautifully located directly upon the shore of the Lake, and the Woman's College, but a few blocks distant. Mrs. Cummings, (wife of Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings President of the University and College) being asked, "What is the standing of the College?" replied, turning toward the score or more of women by whom she was surrounded, "These are its gradu-

Three delegates from each of the nine Branches, with a president and secretaries elected at the time of meeting, comprise the General Executive Committee; whose business it is to review the record of the past year, both at home and abroad, to consider estimates for work in hand and other work deemed necessary or desirable, to pass upon credentials and qualifications of missionary applicants, and to plan and pray that He whose right it is to reign may speedily reign over all the earth.

Reports from Branch secretaries showed an aggregate of 3,670 auxiliary societies, and 110,847 members: \$157,442. 66 had been collected during the year \$14.243. Appropriations for the present Philadelphia Branch pledges \$21,000. Baltimore Branch \$11,157. The writer served in the committee on missionary candidate and also in committee on new work; and can testify to thoroughness in the sifting of the candidates, and extra caution in recommending or rejecting proposals for New Work. Five young ladies, upon the recommendation of the committee were accepted as misadded to the list of mission fields. The committee were about to offer a resolution to the effect, that owing to the lack of funds they could not reccommend the opening of work at Nankin, when \$4,000, and the work was recommended. Another pledged the \$3,000 called for, to commence operations at Singapore,-a city so wicked that a member of the less than two and one half per cent. on through the continued benefactions of matter, it would be unwise for them to man in Calcutta, strongly recommended loaf, and they do not ask for their pay by Dr. Thoburn, offers herself for the 'two or three weeks before pay day."

Dr. Wallace, our racy correspondent, service. "Before they call I will answer: and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." The reader can hardly imagine the sorrow with which we said nay, to a request for 810.000, with which to open an "Industrial Home" for the women of Japan. This is the need of such a charity, as represented by one who has labored among them, "Such is the poverty of 'progressive Japan,' that to large numbers of poor women there can be but one of three destinies. One is slow death by star. vation, the second is death by suicide, the third is death by physical dishonor.

Oh, sisters of this conference! hom much owest thou? Do two cents per week represent it?"

E. B. S.

What are Christians For? A lady who was engaged in work for the poor and degraded, was once spoken to by one who was familiar with both the worker and those whom she sought to reach, and remonstrated with for going among such a class of people.

It does seem wonderful to me how you can do such work," her friend said. 'You sit beside these people, and talk to the min a way that I don't think you could possibly do if you knew all about them-just what they are, and from what places they have come."

Her answer: "I suppose they are dreadful people; but if Christ were on earth, are they not the very sort of people he would strive to reach? Would he feel himself too good to go among them?" A poor illiterate person who stood listening to this talk, said with great earnestness and simplicity, "Why! I always thought that was just what Christians. were for."

The objector was silenced and what wonder? Is that not what Christians are for? If not, then, in the name of all that is good, what are they for? Are people to come respectably into a fashionable church, and be known as Christians only by their presence at regular intervals at the communion table, but never to "endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ?"

Let us hear and remember His Word: 'As the Father hath sent me into the world, even so have I sent you into the world." Do we at all recognize this as a fact-that we are sent of God into the world in some sense as Christ was sent, that men through him might be saved? If we do, let us remember that there is no human soul too degraded to be sought out and brought to Him who stooped to the vilest ; who came to "seek and to save that which was lost," and whose command to His servants is, even yet, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."-Presbyterian Journal.

The Men Who are Promoted.

The Manufacturers' Gazette, in a recent editorial, made the following statements, regarding young men and their advancement, which others than the class to whom it is addressed will do well to heed;

"The young men who receive promotion are the men who do not drink on the sly. They are not the men who are always at the front whenever there is any strike, nor are they the men who watch for the clock to strike twelve, and leave their picks hanging in the air. They are not the men to growl if they are required to attend to some duty a few minutes after the whistle has sounded. They are the men usually who pay the closest attention to the details of their business, who act as if they were trying to work for their employer's interest instead of to beat him at every crook and turn. They are the men who give the closest attention to every practical detail, and who look continually to see whether committee said to Dr. Parkhurst, after they can do any better or not. This his representation, "Brother. you have class of men are never out of a job. They

PENINSULA METHODIST, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

Conference Rews.

Wil]

to a

open

in of

hari.

abor-

y of

bers

le of

star_

, the

how

week

for

ken

oth

ght

go-

You

aid.

to

'01I

out

hat

are

on

eo-

hc

lis-

rn-

ays

ans

nat

ire

hat

ple

ble

ly

at

:n-

:US

·d:

he

he

as

he

ıt,

-1?

is

11.

Wilmington District.-Rev. CHAS. HILL, P. E., WILMINGTON, DEL.

A revival of great interest is in progress at Glasgow, Rev. E. C. Atkins, pastor. The church is filled nightly.

Rev. Joseph Robinson of the Rising Sun circuit, has been holding revival services at Hopewell church. A great interest is manifested by the people; several have professed conversion, and the meeting is progressing

The Mite Society of the M. E. church, Chesapeake City, Md., will hold a supper in the Masonic Hall, on the evenings of Nov.

A correspondent from Chesapeake City. writes: Our church is in a healthy condition, spiritually and financially. The congregations are large and attentive, and we are hoping and praying for a glorious revival this

On Tuesday evening, November 24th, there will be a jug breaking at Mt. Salem M. E. Church, the proceeds from which are to be expended in the purchase of periodicals for the Sunday-school.

A Christmas entertainment, for the Sunday School, will be given in Union M. E. Church, Wilmington, C. W. Prettyman. pas-

A correspondent from Mt. Salem writes: The extra services at Mt. Salem Methodist Episcopal church, R. C. Jones, pastor, have closed. Fifty have professed conversion, and 46 have been received on probation, and 3 others, we feel sure, will be received next Sunday. The church has been greatly revived and quickened. The additions to the church during the quarter, by probation. certificate and otherwise, have been 56, which will doubtless be raised to 60 or more during the next two weeks. We feel very grateful to our kind Father for his blessing upon his people at this place. May all our churches and people be abundantly revived.

Riddle's Chapel Sunday-school, which has been conducted as an independent union school for several years, voted unanimously on Sunday, the 25th of October, to come under the jurisdiction of the Mt. Salem quarterly conference, and to be henceforth a Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school.

Rev. Alfred T. Scott, is prompt to respond to the calls of brethren for help in their re-

Modern Language. Facilities of every kind improved—new Buildings, enlarged Faculty, and increased resources. Tuition by schol-arship \$6,25 a year; to sons of ministers, free, Expenses of living exceptionally low. The Preparatory School, by giving excircuit, will start Nov. 23d, on a ten day's Spring, and Hollands. Perhaps some one might start the ques-"Few in this country," says the New York visit to his parents in Berkley Co., West Va. There is creeting now a commodious Sun, "can understand the sensation which tion, Why does not an aroused public Rev. J. R. Dill will fill his pulpit in his abthe conversion of Lady Maurice Fitzgerald sentiment force the closing of the drinkschool-house, with vestibule entrance, from the Roman Catholic to the Episcopal sng saloons, whose victims, dying by linnear the Church, which is a much better Dover District-Rev. A. W. MILBY, faith has created in Ireland, and the bitter location than the old site. It is being built gering torments, or by suicide, are numclusive attention to the requirements for advisitation it will provoke against the ancient mission, saves time and cost in preparing P. E., HARRINGTON, DEL by Mr. Taylor of Tyaskin, Wicomico Co., bered by tens of thousands?-Zion's for Colloge. For Catalogue, or desired in-formation, address Iri-h house of Fitzgerald, for many years Protracted meetings have commenced at and is to be plastered by a somewhat Herald. the holders of Iteland's only dukedom, and White's Chapel, Nassan circuit, J. N. Fore-J. A. McCAULEY, D. D. President notable ex-Methodist Episcopal minister to which the rebel Lord Edward Fitzgerald man, pastor, with prospect of success. of the Delaware Conference. belonged." The revival closed at Washington with 25 NOTICE.-Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26th. H. ARTHUR STUMP We have had one marriage since my One of Artemas Ward's best stories is the 1885, the store of Carhart & Co., at Zion, converts; one of these, however, is a renewal AFFORNEY AT LAW. last writing; that of Kendall J. Walter, one which tells of the advice he gave to a from last year, and perhaps 4 or 5 from the Md., will be closed, except at noon from 12 35 ST. PAUL STREET, Esq., to Miss Amanda Pruett, formerly Southern railroad conductor soon after the indefinite past. Among the converts are 7 to I o'clock for delivery of the mail, BALTIMORE, MD. war. The road was in a wretched condition, of Smith's Island; ceremony performed heads of families, and about the same num-CARHART & CO. Practices also, in Cecil County Courts, with and the trains ran at a phenomenally low by Rev. J. D. C. Hanna of Deal's Is-Post Office at Perryville for Cecil County her, 20 years of age and over. rate of speed. When the conductor was business. land- On a visit to Long Island, we A revival of considerable interest is in punching his ticket, Artemas remarked: found a very old Bible in the possession MA #RIAGES. progress at Milford Neck, Houston circuit, 'Does this railroad company allow passengers CLAVILLE-WEBSTER.-At the Deals USIC W. F. Dawson, pastor. A number have been of Capt. Ephraim Price, being I think, M to give it advice, if they do so in a respect-Island parsonage, on Oct. 13th, 1885, by the Rev. J. D. C. Hanna, Robert J. Claville, Esq., of Wicomico County, to Miss W. C. C. Webster, of Deals Island. converted, others are inquiring the way to ful manner?" The conductor replied in gruff International System of Practical Self Perfective Music Lessons. Every part is one hundred and eighteen years old. tones that he guessed so. "Well," Artemas Wild geese and ducks, and diamond went on, "it occurred to me it would be well self instructive, enabling one who can read back terrapin having been captured by Re-opening services were held at Lincoln, Zion. to play rich accompaniments to all songs in to detach the cow-catcher from the front of our sportsmen, we are reminded of the WALTER-PRUETT.-On Oct. 22d, 1885, Del., J. M. Collins, pastor, Sunday, Nov. a short time It will stand the test of all the engine and hitch it to the rear of the by Rev. J. D. C. Hanna, Kendly B. Walter, Esq., and Miss Amanda C. Pruett, both of 12th. Interesting and impressive sermons approach of the cold season. We find critics. train. For you see we are not liable to overwere preached by Revs. E. L. Hubbard, W. O. H. Dodworth, a musician of national the weather variable, heavy winds, calms, Hollands Island. reputation, director of the famous military Band of New York, writes: take a cow, but what's to prevent a cow S. Robinson, and J. S. Willis, to large and S. Robinson, and J. S. Thie, or this and cold snaps, and spring like days. attentive congregations. The cost of im-WEBSTER-BENTON.—At Capt. Pretty-man Webster's residence, by the Rev. J. D. C. Hanna, on Nov. 8th, 1885, Capt. The-ophilus F. Webster and Miss Emma F. Benstrolling into this car and biting a passen-Prof. Rice.-Dear Sir:-I have examined your Harmonic Teaching Music Charts, and ger?' provements, some \$415, was provided for Baltimore. On one side we see Somerhave no hesitation in saying that they are during the day, except some \$83, previously set boats, perhaps two or three hundred the best works of the kind ever issued; for simplicity they excel, for either amatures The success of a minister depends ton, both of Deals Island. sail, oystering. Casting our eye northapon the sympathy and co-operation of The church has been painted within and uable. O. H. DODWORTH. I believe it to be the simplest and GRAY-ELLIS.-On Nov. 8th, 1885, by Rev. A. D. Davis, Charles M. Gray and Mary H. Ellis. secured. without,-the interior walls covered with a his people more than they themselves east and west, we find our own Dorchesheavy gilt paper; the ceiling made oval, furimagine. 'The pastor's work is a failure ter boats; so that when one feels dull or easiest method in acquiring the knowledge of music, and cheerfully recommend it to unless he moves hearts. A cold congrenished with pannels, and painted sky-blue. spiritless, he can walk out and see the PRICE-CAREW.-At the parsonage, by the Rev. J. D. C. Hanna, on Nov. 11th, 1885, Capt. Caleb H. Price and Miss Willie gation always chills the pulpit, and the The seats are oak and walnut; a raised platthe public. preacher toils in vain in that arctic atbusy activities of life. form with chairs beside the pulpit is provid-T. S. WILLIAMS. mosphere. He must be a very poor Our young and congenial Bro. John Pastor M. E. Church, North East, Md. ed for the choir ; and a newel post and Bible F. Carew, both of Rock Creek. minister who is an utter failure when he Harmonic Chart with Key, price \$1.00 Send for circular. T. H. McCRACKEN, board in the pulpit recess, replaces the pul-Selby, of Sharptown, Md., has been with has the co-operation of his entire con-DRYDEN-CHANDLER.-On Nov. 12th. 1885, by Rev. A. D. Davis, Wm. R. Dryden pit desk. It is said to be the prettiest audius a few days selling Bibles, &c. with gregation. Gen. Ag't., North East, Md. and Mrs. Cathrine M. Chandler. 45 - 6ence room in the county.

From Bridgeville, Del., E. Davis and J. M. Mitchell, pastors, a correspondent writes: At the extra meetings held at Trinity church, upon this charge, the power of God to save, has been gloriously manifested. The membership have most nobly assisted the minis-The younger portion of the believers are especially zealous in the work. There have been up to date (Nov. 16th,) between 40 or 50 conversions. Of these, 37 have already united themselves with the church. Extra meetings have been held also at Concord and at Chaplain's Chapel, with some success. At St. Johnstown and at Wesley Chapel they are now in progress. At the former, there was considerable interest last Sunday night, four penitents being at the altar. In consequence of having so large a work, (the circuit having eight appointments), the ministers have instituted a sort of sub-itinerancy. They are conducting two meetings at once, each spending three nights at a place, and then changing. May God continue his blessing upon his servants.

From Galestown, Md., W. M. Green, pastor, we have the following items: Successful revival meetings at Wesley, resulting in 13 additions to our probationers' list, with members much quickened; a fine Estey organ has just been put in, and a new communion service ordered. At Cokesbury and Woodland's the meetings have been attended with interest. The Church at the latter place is beautifully located on the Nanticoke River, and in its rear a substantial bell-tower has been erected. At Galestown a new communion service has been procured, through the enterprise of the pastor's wife; and meetings are soon to begin with encouraging prospects. Soon after Conference Mrs. Green organized a Mite Society, now including over a hundred members. These carnest ladies have done much to improve the condition of the Parsonage and make it comfortable and home-like.

Salisbury District-Rev. J. A. B. WILSON, P. E., PRINCESS ANNE, MD. Protracted meetings were begun in the M. E. church at Delmar last week, A. Chandler,

pastor. The corner-stone of the new M. E. Chapel

of Milford, was laid last Sunday week. Presiding Elder Milby and the Revs. Jonathan S. Willis and W. S. Robinson officiated. The church at Cape Charles City will not

be dedicated to-morrow, Nov. 22d, as announced

The meetings at Frankford and Salem have closed with 61 probationers at the former, and

success; his sales amounting to some sixty dollars. This brother purposes preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as we infer from his letter of introduction. We have a prosperous missionary society here, and are happy to learn it is the plan of our people to attend to the calls of our Church at large. We are expecting to be favorably heard from as to all the collections.

PERSONAL.

Rev. E. K. Miller, rector of St. Mary Anne's Parish, North East, Md., made us a pleasnat call on his way to Easton, Md., to attend the Diocian Convention. -+0++4+

ITEMS.

Miss Annie Longfellow, the youngest daughter of the late poet, was married October 14th, to Mr. Jas. Gilbert Thorpe, of Eau Claire, Wis.

The Trustees of Brown University are considering the question of adding a "Woman's Annex" to the institution Dr. Townsend, of the M. E. Church, has

for the second time retired from the Church and ministry of that denomination, and it is to be hoped he is now settled in his convictions, whatever they may be .- Richmond Christian Advocate.

Rev. J. J. Hill, aged eighty years, one of the oldest ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, died suddenly on Wednesday night, Nov. 11th, at his home in Lebanon, Ohio.

The St. Louis Advocate says: "Bishop Granbery is at home, but not idle. He preaches, dedicates churches, leads prayer meetings, and does all the work of a Methodist preacher, while the Bishop part is resting."

Drs. Hall and Talmage preach without notes, and so do many other Presbyterian preachers, while many of our Methodist pulpits are being invaded with full manuscript and read sermons

The daughters of President and Mrs. Bascom, of Wisconsin University, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, late President of Middlebury College, Vermont, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Christian Union, have all gone this Fall to the Hampton, (Va.) school, to teach colored people and Indians. Miss Elaine Goodale, the young poet, has also entered this work.

Canon Farrar, at a banquet in New York. said he would not say what was the stain on the garment of America, referring to the

Marriage of Mutes.

William Lee and Amanda Stewart were married on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stewart, parents of the bride, No. 605 East Seventh street. Special interest attaches to the wedding from the fact that the contracting parties are deaf mutes. The groom's best man was Edward Wilson of Philadelphia, and the bridesmaid Miss Rosa Kyle daughter of Henry Kyle of No. 823 Orange street, both of whom are also mutes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Winter Syle, the deaf mute missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The service was read to the guests by the Rev. W. L. S. Murray of Asbury M. E. Church. The groom is a teacher of the Deaf and Dumb Institute in Philadelphia. There was a large attendance of guests, an abundance of presents and most hearty congratulations. The newly-married couple will live in Phila delphia.

Mr. Syle by means of signs read the marriage service at the wedding as rapidly as Mr. Murray at his ordinary rate of speaking, read it off to the guests. The occasion was one of the most interesting that had ever come within the experience of the guests.-Every Evening.

The Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society in it last session took the following position respecting the use of alcoholic stimulants :

"1 No physician should use alcoho himself or prescribe it for others in his practice, except on the same principles and with the same caution as he would use arsenic, opium, or any other violent or death-producing poison, and in strict observance of the same rules as to dose or quantity as he would observe in administering any other poison.

"2 No physician should resort to alcohol as an appetizer or as a tonic except for the same reason or reasons he would administer any other appetizer or tonic, because indicated by the totallity of the symptons, and always in such doses as to run no risk of producing toxical effects.

A French journalist has taken pains o collect the statistics of suicides, occur-25 at the last named. Bro. Davis has comliquor traffle; but he would say of England, vival meetings. Last Sunday he preached ing through losses at the gambling tables that not only is the hem stained, but all her twice for Rev. Julius Dodd, at Hockessin ; menced a meeting at St. Georges, Baltimore white robes were dyed deep enough to incar-Hundred with cheering prospects. Thus far, of the noted Monte Carlo establishment, Tuesday night, at Stanton, on Newport the present Conference year, he has received nadine all the seas over which she rules. on the Mediterranean, near the borders charge, E. H. Nelson, pastor; and Monday 110 probationers on his charge, with more at Ebenezer, on Christiana charge. J. Dare. Old Dr. Lovick Pierce used to say, "It is of both Italy and France. He estimates pastor. He reports encouraging indications money taised for benevolences than in former one thing to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ; | the number to average between three and it is another and a very difficult thing to vears at all these points. four a week during the season. The wonread an essay from the pulpit." Brother Henry S. Dulany writes us der is, that an aroused public sentiment in Easton District-Rev. John France, Rev. G. W. Brindle, brother of Rev. James from Holland's Island: Please enter the JOHN A. B. WILSON, P. E., SMYRNA DEL. Europe does not force the heartless pro-A. Brindle, an esteemed member of the Wilname of Capt. Thomas Duncan, as a At Halls on Hillsboro circuit, J. E. Kidprietors, whose income, at the price of mington Conference, has been warmly reney, pastor, 7 were received on probation. subscriber to the PENINSULA METHOhuman blood, amounts to millions annu-Dickinson College, ceived by his new parishioners at Iowa City, Sunday, Nov. 15th, making 44 received into DIST. This will complete the average ally, to close these awful dens, as the Iowa. The congregations are crowded, and CARLISLE, Pa. this church this Fall. of one PENINSULA METHODIST for every local sentiment has driven these gambthe prayer and class-meetings large and full Fall Term opens Sepf. 10. Three Courses : the Classical, the Latin Scientific, and the Rev. J. E. Kidney, pastor of Hillsboro home on these Islands, known as Long, ling hells from a number of the countries. of interest

Mr. Nicholas F. Goldberg, artist and fresco painter, who left this city for Europe nearly two years ago, has returned in good health and spirits, notwithstanding the report of his death and burial in the land of his ancestors. During his tour he visited the museums, cathedrals and great buildings in the beautiful cities of Paris, Munich, Vienna and Rome, and is now better prepared than at any other period to beautify and decorate the interior of churches and other buildings in our city and on the Peninsula, where his artistic taste has already been appreciated and admired. His address is Wilmington, Del.

5

| • | nference nents. | Appoint- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| WILMINGTON DIST | rRICT-THII | RD QUARTER. | | | | | |
| Newport, | Nov. | | | | | | |
| Asbury, | " " | 21 22 | | | | | |
| St. Georges, | 66 65 | 27 28 | | | | | |
| Delaware City, | | 28 29 | | | | | |
| Red Lion, | Dec | | | | | | |
| New Castle, | | 6 7 | | | | | |
| | CHAS. | | | | | | |
| EASTON DISTRI | | QUARTER. | | | | | |
| St. Michael's | Nov. | 20 22 | | | | | |
| Talbot | | 21 22 | | | | | |
| Middletown | | 29 30 28 29 | | | | | |
| Odessa | J. FR. | 25 29 ANCE, P. E. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| DOVER DISTRIC | | WARTER. | | | | | |
| Millshoro | Nov | 21 23 | | | | | |
| Nassau | " | 20 22 | | | | | |
| Lewes | | 20 22 RV P F | | | | | |
| A. W. MILBY, P. E. | | | | | | | |
| SALISBURY DISTI | | H QUARTER. | | | | | |
| Charge. Shortley | Date. Nov 20 22 | Sab. Ser. Q C 2 10 S 10 | | | | | |
| Bethel | " 20 22 | | | | | | |
| Laurel | " 20 22 | | | | | | |
| Delmar | " 28 29 | | | | | | |
| Barren Creek | ** 29 30 | | | | | | |
| Sharptown | " 29 30 | | | | | | |
| Quantico | Dec 5 6 | | | | | | |
| Fruitland | " 4 6 | | | | | | |
| Salisbury | ·· 4 6 | | | | | | |
| Gumboro | " 12 13 " 11 13 | | | | | | |
| Parsonsburg | 11 10 | | | | | | |
| Powellville | 10 14 | | | | | | |
| Frankford | 19 20 | | | | | | |
| Roxana | " " 19 20 " " 18 20 " | | | | | | |
| Bishopville Holland's Island | 23 | | | | | | |
| Smith's Island | . 26 27 | | | | | | |
| Tangier Island | . 27 28 | | | | | | |
| Newark | Jan 2 3 | | | | | | |
| Berlin | " 1 3 | | | | | | |
| Snow Hill | ** 8 10 | | | | | | |
| Girdletree | ** 9 10 | | | | | | |
| Stockton | ·· 10 11 | | | | | | |
| Chincoteague | ** 16 17 | 10378 7 | | | | | |
| Pocomoke City | 4 23 24 | | | | | | |
| Pocomoke Circuit | 20 24 | | | | | | |
| Fairmount | 00.01 | | | | | | |
| Westover Double Laborat | | | | | | | |
| Deal's Island Somerset | Feb 6 7 6 7 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | | | | |
| St. Peter's | | | | | | | |
| Onancock | ··· 6 7 | | | | | | |
| Accontac | - ¹⁵ 14 15 | 3 M 9 | | | | | |
| Cape Charles | 14 15 | M 7 | | | | | |
| Cristield | 19 21 | 10 1 7 | | | | | |
| Annamessex | . 20 21 | 3 8 9 | | | | | |
| Asbury | * 20/21 | 7 8 7 | | | | | |
| Princess Anne | · 27 28 | 10 8 7 | | | | | |
| Mt. Vernon | * 27 28 | | | | | | |
| Tyaskin | ** 28 | 7 M 9 | | | | | |
| Preaching in Qu | urterly Conf | erence where | | | | | |
| practicable, | | | | | | | |

PENINSULA METHODIST, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

TRUST.

A picture memory brings to me; I look across the years, and see Myself beside my mother's knee. I feel her gentle hand restrain My selfish moods, and know again

6

A child's blind sense of wrong and pain But wiser now-a man gray grown-My childhood's deeds are better known; My mother's chastening love I own.

Gray grown, but in our Father's sight A child still groping for the light. To read his works and ways aright.

I bow myself heneath his hand. That pain itself for good was planned. I trust, but cannot understand.

I fondly dream it needs must be That as my mother dealt with me. So with his children dealeth he.

I wait, and trust the end will prove, That here and there, below, above, The chastening heals, the pain is love. —John G. Whittier.

The Worth of a Song.

A hot, blazing summer's day, with the sun pouring its almost perpendicular rays into every court and cranny of a quaint old town! It brightens with sunny fingers queer tumble-down gables, brilliant emerald patches of greensward, and somber fir-trees. It is falling in checkers within carefully-shaded windows of rich homesteads, and glaring through the uncurtained panes of poor cottages. At the door of one of the most tumble-down tenements stands a young lady. She has been asked to visit a poor old woman who is apparently dying. It is with a trembling heart she has undertaken this, her first work of the kind.

The door is opened and a welcome spoken by the little granddaughter, who hastily sets a chair for the visitor. It is a sad scene that meets her eyes. A bed with tumbled covering, in the full blaze of the sun, and upon it the form of a poor invalid. Softly the young lady enters, and reverently; for she knows that the presence of a mighty king is there before her. Upon the brow she sees the seal of death.

"Can you sing?" asks the poor woman.

"A little," is the answer; and then the well known strains of "Rock of Ages" and "The Gates Ajar" sound within the room. Seizing the visitor's hand at the end of the last verse, with the tears rolling down her cheeks, poor Mrs. Chew sobs, "Do you think, miss, the gate is ajar for met

"Not only ajar, dear Mrs. Chew, but wide open-as wide as the Lord could set it and God can keep it."

Once more the old, old story is told, and again a hymn is sung. This time it is "Sweeping Through the Gates;" and then the visitor takes her departure.

Day after day passes, and life is quietly ebbing away. Lower and lower flickers the flame, but brighter and brighter gleams the trust kindled that day.

At last comes the summons, and a hasty message is dispatched to the now well-known visitor : "Mother is dying, up, and, by God's grace and through Zion rose, like incense to the skies. It was Border love to him who has done so much for like Martha, supply their temporal need, or you, consecrate your "gift of song" to his service?-Our Oun Magazine.

Very few persons have any idea of the enormous amount of business done by some of the Western pork-houses. For instance, the firm of Armour & Co., who have houses in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Kansas City, did a business last year of \$102,000,000. The amount from those which represent the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the largest railroad in the country, \$98,000,000. Aroffice. The three houses have on their all mothers were like her in earnest solicitude pay-rolls over 10,000 men. The house of Swift & Co., packers at stockyards, will kill, the current year, \$50,000,000 worth about eight years of age. Another son Rev. of beef. They kill every day 1,600 head Samuel S. Conner, entered the Philadelphia of fine fat cattle. 'The products bought Conference, but after traveling two years was up at the stockyards last year amounted

to \$1,000,000, every working day in the year, making the entire amount over \$300,000,000.

Rev. Zacheus Bowen, an old and highly esteemed local preacher from the Peninsula, passed to his home in heaven on the 8th day of August, in the 82d year of his age, having been born February 9, 1804. Bro. Bowen, was a faithful tract distributor and an earnest colporteur of religious books, a Methodist of the old stamp—plain in his garb, outspoken in his profession of religion, clear in his experience, and ever ready to denounce sin and commend our holy Christianity. He was instant in season and out of season in his efforts to do good, and he will doubtless have many eternity. He died, as might be expected, in great peace and with a giorious prospect of a blessed immortality.—Ex.

OBITUARY.

Sunday, Nov. 1st., 1885, the Trappe charge | and in the sick-room a ministering angel. lost, by death, one of its noble women. Mrs. Joseph H. Mullikin, for a number of years time of her death a steward good and true. She had been under treatment by eminent Christian Her death sickness was of short physcians in Wilmington, Baltimore and duration. Her absent sons arrived at her Philadelphia, but without avail. She was an humble, bright and earnest Christian: a ceive her dying blessing. She had them all devoted daughter, wife and mother. During the five weeks she was confined to her fortitude, and often rejoiced in the midst of them. She has left a mother, husband, and two children, together with many friends to mourn her loss.

Almost at the same hour of her burial, a Landing Neck was laid away in his last resting place, leaving many sad hearts. Death has been abroad in our community, and has carried off a number of our people people who had worked for her, and who had suddenly, but it has found them with their lamps trimmed and brightly burning. R. K. S.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 24th, 1885

incident to show you how "singing for The altar of prayer was crected, the family Jesus" is blessed. Will you not take it bible was daily consulted, and the songs of like Mary at the Master's feet, learn more of

daughter, whom she carefully trained in the knowledge of the scriptures, and the catechism of the church. Nor did she rest satisfied, until they had professed conversion and united with the church. One of her sons, when under conviction, being urged the killing in Chicago, exclusive of the by her to act at once, said, "Mother why product brought from other packers, was don't you let me alone? other boys are not \$42,000,000: Compare these figures with talked to as I am." To which she answered. "My child, I dare not let you alone. I feel responsible for your conversion, and I cannot rest till you are saved." No wonder that such a mother had the satisfaction of seeing mour & Co. employ in Chicago 5,500 all her children converted and active memmen exclusive of 102 in the Chicago bers in the church, early in life. Oh that for the conversion of their children !

One of her sons, a bright boy understanding much of the plan of salvation, died when stricken down with the small-pox, on his way to his Circuit, and died in Seaford, Del., March 1865. His death was a severe blow to Sister Conner. She had hoped he would be spared many years to preach the gospe!. Yet with calm submission, she was enabled to say "the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." After his death she prayed that the Lord would call another of her sons into the ministry. Her eldest son John W. Conner, became an active local preacher, doing good service for the Master, while another son, Benj. C. Conner, a graduate of the Wesleyan University, is a member of the Central Penn sylvania Conference, now stationed in Harrisburg. Her three other sons and her daughter are active members of the church, teaching in the Sabbath School, laboring in praystars in his crown of rejoicing in the day of er-meetings, and giving liberally of their means to the various benevolent enterprises of the church. In order to secure educational advantages for her children, she made every sacrifice in her power, cheerfully denying herself what would have added to her own comfort. To the poor she was a friend.

About seven years ago, by an accident, she was confined to her room for months, and bean active member of our church, and at the came permanently lame, but no murmur escaped her lips; she was the same cheerful bedside in time to be recognized, and to reto gather in her room and sing "Jesus lover of my soul ," after which her son Benjamin room she hore her sufferings with Christian offered prayer. To her physiciau she said, "I am not afraid to die;" to her son, who said "Mother Jesus is with you," she replied, "Yes, bless the Lord, He is my Saviour," and soon after quietly fell asleep in Jesus. Her funeral sermon was preached by her noble young man, son of Bro. E. Corkran of pastor, Rev. B. C. Warren, and her remains borne by four of her sons, to the grave, were followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, among whom were many colored walked miles to be present at her burial. P. H. RAWLINS. East New Market, Md., Nov. 6th, 1885.

Sunday School Cards.

The Ten Commandments, Illuminated order Size 4 x 21. Price per Sot, 25cts. The Lord's Prayer, with Illuminated Bord-25cts.

Size 4 x 24 Price per set, 25 cts. The Cardinal Virtues, Illustrated : Faith, The Cardinal Virtues, Illustrated: Faith, Hope, Charity, Temperance, Prudence, Jus-true friend and was always sure to have her sympathies and prayers. She was the mother of seven sons and one the mathematical seven sons and one the sympathies and prayers.

Floral cards, with short Texts Six cards

n sheet. Price per set. 20 cts. Floral Cards; drab ground, short Texts. our cards on sheet. Price per set, 20 cts. Floral Cards. Precious Words from the Book of Life. Twenty Texts. Price per set, 25 cts.

Kindness to Animals Texts and appropriate Poetry. Price per set, 10 cts. Floral Texts Cards. All different Texts.

rice per set 10 cts Flowers on gold and drab. Miniature Panels. Fen cards on each sheet, with short, impressive Text-. Twenty different.

Price per set, 25 cts. Floral Cards, gold and drab ground Short Texts. Eight cards on sheet. Price per set, 25 Words of Love Miniature Floral Panels Four panels on sheet. Price per set 25 cts Electron discound of degold Floral reward Tickets on diagonal old-gold and olive backgrounds, with short Texts of

Scriptures. Eight cards on each sheet. Price per set. 20 ets Reward Tickets. Flowers on hirehbark

ground, with short verses from the Bible Eight cards on each sheet. Price per set. Favorite Flowers, birchbark ground Min-

iature Panels, with Texts Price per set,

Proverbs and Promises Favorite Flowers, drab ground, with selections from the Prov-erbs of So'omon. Size 3³/₄ x 3¹₄ Price per set, 20 cts.

Flowers on Gold Disk. green ground. Brief Texts. All different. Price per set 20 cts. Miniature Floral Panels, assorted grounds,

with Texts Price per set, 25 cts Floral and Fern Reward Tickets with brief, impressive Texts Six cards on each

sheet Price 25 cts. Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price One and two cent stamps taken

J MILLER THOMAS, Wilmington, Del

CLUB LIST.

The PENINSULA METHODIST and any of the following Periodicals will be sent to any address, postage free at prices named.

| av prices manous | | |
|--|-------------------|-----|
| | Price Price | Pri |
| Independent. | 3.00 | 0 |
| Godey's Lady's Book, | | |
| Cottage Hearth. | 1,50 | |
| Wide Awake, | 3,00 | |
| Our Little Men and 1 | | |
| Women, | 1,00 | |
| The Pansy. | 1,00 | |
| Cultivator & Coun-) | | |
| try Gentleman, | 2,50 | |
| Century Magazine. | 4,00 | |
| St Nicholas, | 3,00 | |
| Harper's Magazine, | 4 ,00 | |
| Harper's Weekly | 4,00 | |
| Harper's Bazar, | 4,00 | |
| Harper's Young Peopl | -9,00 | |
| American Agricultura | 62,00 Mat 1 50 | |
| Frank Leslie'sIllus-) | inst 1.50 | |
| trated Nowanana | 4,00 | |
| trated Newspaper, | | |
| " Sunday Magazine " Popular Monthly | 2,50 | |
| i opulat monthly | | |
| " Pleasant Hours, | 1,50 | |
| " The Golden Rule, | 2,00 | |
| Christian Thought, | 2,00 | |
| Babyhood, | 1.50 | |
| Pe erson's Magazine, | 200 | |
| Lippincoti's Magazine, | 3.00 | |
| Philadelphia Medi | 2.00 | |
| | | |

cal Times. Dorcas Magazine, 1.00

1.752.75

The first baptism in the Hebrew-Christian Church, 17 Saint Mark's Place, New York city, took place on Sunday evening, Nov. 1, after an earnest sermon by the Rev. Jacob Freshman, pastor. It was a remarkable occasion for several reasons.

P. W. & B. Railroad

Trains will leave Wilmington as follows: For Philadelphia and intermediate stations, 5,46 00 10.30 a. m.; 2.30, 4, 7.45 9.55 p. m. Philadelphia.(express),2, 8,05, 8,47, 7.50, 8,15 .900,9 10 0.47 10.05 11 55 8. m. 12.41. 12.45, 1.54, 5.22,5.55 6.29, 5.38

Now York, 2.00 3.15, 6.30, 8.47, 10.05 11.55 a. m and 6.48 p.m

*12.41, 1.54, 5.55, 6.29 6.36 6.48 p. m. For West Chestor, via. Lamokin, 6.40 and 8.15 a. m.

and 2.30 and 4 p m. Baltimore and intermediate stations, 10.05 a u 6.90,

11.50 p m. Baltimore and Bay Line, 7.00 p m. Baltimore and Bay Line, J. 5 p. m. Baltimore and Washington, 1.23, 4.41, 8.05, 10.06 10.56 a m. 1.00, *1.11, 4.58, 700, 11.47 p. m

10.56 a m. 1.00, *1.11, 458, 700, 11.47 p. m Tains for Delaware Division leave for: New Castle, 6.15.8, 5 a. m.; 12.35, 2.50, 3.50, 6.25 p. m Ifurrington, Dolmar and intermediate stations, 8 35 9 40 a m. 22.35 2.26 p m. Harrington and war stations, 6.25 p.m. Express for Seaford 3 50 p m. For further information, passengers are referred to the time-tables posten at the depot. Trains marked thus (*) are limited express, upon which extra is charged. FRANK THOMSON General Manager General Agents

Delaware, Maryland & Virginia

Railroad. IN CONNECTION WITH O. D. S. S. Co and P. R. R. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday. June, 22 1835, trains will move as follows, Sundays excepted :

Between Harrington and Lewes.

| | | | 001N0 5 | OUTH | |
|--------|------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|
| | NORTH. | | | | |
| Mall. | Mixed. | | | | |
| А. М. | | | P. M. | P. M. | |
| Leave | Leave | | Arr. | Arr. | |
| 8 10 | | Rehohoth | | 1 15 | |
| 8 25 | 10 30 | Lewes | 6 20 | P1 00 | |
| 8 32 | 1102 | Nassau | 0 10 | 12 54 | |
| | 11 14 | Coolspring | 5 59 | 12 46 | |
| 8 30 | | Harbeson | 5 52 | 12 41 | |
| 8 44 | 11 22 | | 75 44 | 12 36 | |
| 8 4 9 | f1 39 | *Bennums | 5 00 | | |
| \$ 54 | 11 38 | *Messick | A. 5 38 | 12 31 | |
| 9.03 | 12 15 | Georgetowu | 5 32 | 12 26 | |
| 9 11 | 12 38 | Redden | 5 12 | 12 16 | |
| 9 16 | 12 46 | 1 Robbins' | 5 05 | 12 11 | |
| 9 24 | P.1 02 | Ellondale | P 4 58 | 12 CG | |
| 9 37 | 1 25 | Lincoln | 4 36 | 11 53 | |
| 9 45 | 1 50 | Milford | 4 18 | 11 46 | |
| 9 5 | 2 06 | *ITouston | > 3 53 | 11 32 | |
| | 2 20 | Harrington | < 3 35 | 11 24 | |
| 10 05 | | Arrive | AC 0.00 | 11 24 | |
| Ar. | Ar. | | 10.25.0 | 25 0 40 | |
| 12 40 | 5 50 | Wilmington | 12358 | | |
| > 3 15 | 8 25 | Baitimore | | 535 63 5 | |
| C 1 40 | 6 50 | Philadelphia | 11 35 7 | 32 856 | |
| At G | eorgetown | trains connect with | i trains to |) คบไ | |
| from F | rapklin Cl | tw. | | | |
| | | | | | |

Bet. Franklin City & Georgetown,

GOING NORTH. Mixed. Mail Going Soute Mixed. Mail co fo. A. M. 8 45 8 290 7 45 7 32 7 18 6 32 6 208 5 57 5 42 5 57 5 42 5 42 4 40 P. M. 8 566 8 361 8 212 8 00 7 38 7 30 7 23 7 7 30 7 7 30 6 50 6 41 6 24 6 6 24 6 6 0 3,50 P. M. 12 27 12 55 42 48 1 00 1 08 1 20 1 31 1 36 1 42 11 49 12 16 12 80 Georgetown Stockley* Millsborough Daysborough Frankford 2,50 $\begin{array}{c} 12 \ 45 \\ 1 \ 90 \\ 1 \ 30 \\ 1 \ 50 \\ 1 \ 56 \\ 2 \ 04 \\ 2 \ 17 \\ 2 \ 26 \\ 2 \ 40 \\ 3 \ 29 \\ 3 \ 38 \end{array}$ 2,00 3,50 Solbyville Showeila Friendship* 1,75Berlin Poplar* Queponco
 158
 26
 Queponco
 557
 700

 247
 240
 Wesley
 542
 650

 243
 329
 Snow Hill
 530
 641

 20
 348
 Senthorough*
 617
 -630

 29
 349
 Girdletree
 507
 521

 238
 400
 Stockton
 455
 513

 248
 403
 Stockton
 455
 513

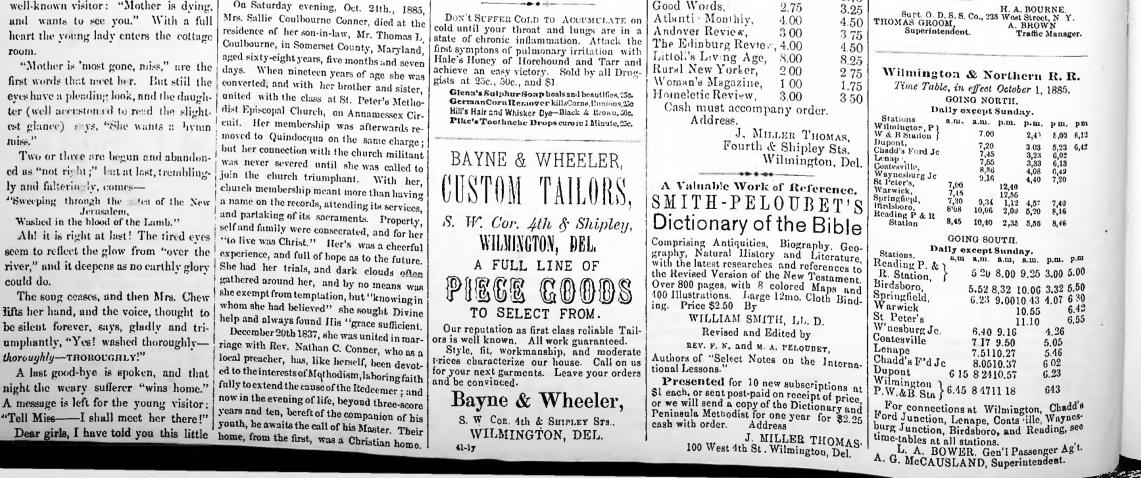
 248
 400
 Stockton
 * Flag Stations.

 Frankin City
 440
 600
 P
 Trains Pays
 * Flag Stations.

 Express Train leaves Harrington for Reboboth at
 545 au
 Leave Reboloth for Harrington 300 pm.
 CONNECTIONS
 At Franklin City with Staener
 1,75 3,00 4,753,754.50CONNECTIONS. At Franklin City with Steamer from Chinesteane. 4,504.50Irom Chineciteague.
At Georgetown for Rehoboth and intermediate points.
At Georgetown for Franklin City and Chincoteague.
At Georgetown for Franklin City and Chineoteague.
At Georgetown for Standars.
All Cuts to and from Harrington with trains of P. W. & H. R. R., going North aud South.
Meamer Laves Lewiss for New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Meamer Laves Lewiss for New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Meamer Laves Lewiss for New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays p. u., arriving in New York early next morning.
Steamer leaves New York for Lowos Mondays, Wedneedays and Fridays at 4 o'clock, p. m. arriving at Lewes early next morning.
Steamer Widgeon leaves Pranklin City for Chincoteague at 2.45 p. m. on arrival of train Leaves Chinecteague 4.45 a. m. to sonnet with train from Franklin City.
SPECIAL NOTICE. Rehoboth express train, No 10 stops only at Milford, Georgetown and Lewes, except to passungers holding tiokets from points beyond Harrington.
Rehoboth Express Train. No. 9, stops only at Lewes 2.602.254,50 3,253.252.252,752.502.002.753.50

Rehoboth Express Train, No. 9, stops only at Lew-es, Georgetowu and Milford, except to leave off pas-songers from Rehoboth. 2.75

OF AC ha





in the stab Press Willing it in the Barry Barry and A. Jacob Com

