THE VISION'AND THE KNOCK The trance of golden afternoo:a
Lay on the Judean skies:
The trance of vision, like a swoon,
Sealed the Apostles ever.
Upon the roof he sat and saw
Angetic hands let down and draw
Again the mighty vessel full
Of beasts and birds innumerable.

Three times the beavenly vision fell,
Three times the Lord's roice spoke, When Peter, loth to break the spell, Roused from his trance, and wo Whiear a common sound and rude, The knocking at the doorway near

And should he heed, or should he stay Scarce had the rision fledPerchance it might return that da Perchance more words be said By the Lords roice,- -he rises slow
Again the knocking; he must go; Nor guessed, while going down the stair,
That twas the Lord who called him there

Had he sat still upon the roo
Wooing the vision long Wooing the rision long, The Gentile world had missed the truth, Souls might have perished new in bind. pain And the Lord Christ have died in vain For them; - be knew not what it meant,

Oh, souls which sit in upper air,
Longing for heavenly sight,
Glimpses of truth all flecting fai Glimpses of truth all fleeting fai Is there no knocking heard below, For which you should arise and ro, Leaving the vision, and again
Bearing its mesage unto men?

Sordid the world were vision not
But fruitless were your stay: So having seen the sight, and Though pure and brimpht thiy hirher air,
And hot the street and dull the stair, Still, get thee down, for who shall know
Tis not the Lord who knocks below? Tis not the Lemd hnochs below?

Francis Asbury in His English
Hone.-A. D., 174:5-177I.
By REL. T. SNOWDEN THOMAS
Rev. Dr. Abcl Sterens, in his his tory of the Methodist Episcopal church, says, "The history of Christianity, since the apostolic age, affords not a more perfect example of ministerial and Episcopal devotion than was presented in this great man's life." Rev. Dr. Nathan Bangs, another historian of our church, who enjoyed the privilege of personal ac quaintance with Bishop Asbury says, "he stood up before the community as a giant in intellect, and as a professed and exemplified the' heights and depths of 'perfect love,' and displayed the zeal and diligence of an apostle in the work of the Christian ministry."
Rev. Dr. Dixon, the eminent Wesleyan Divine, says, "I reckon him, (Asbury) "the second man in Methodist history ; and, in the ricty of incihis labors, and the variety of incidents connected with them, he in our community.

Rev. Luke Tyerman, in his Life and Times of Rev. Jom o Christian "A grander specimen of a christian apostle than Francis Asbury, world has never had. Wesley we regard Asbury with an almost equal veneration. Among ministers of the laborious Christian red years, we bepast eighteen hundred years, we believe, that Francis Asbury has no superior, and but few that can be considered equals. mis mument, we
invite him to step within the living walls of the present Methodist Episcopal Church of America, and there while surveying the grand edifice of spiritual order and beauty, we ask him, as the inquirer in St. Paul's around"!"
In his recent phy of the Bishop, Rev. F. W. Briggs, of London, declares him to be "one of the noblest characters that the Church of Christ, the most polite
nursery of noble characters. has ever produced."
Such are some of the tributes to the rare excellencies of life and character developed in the carcer of
an humble, faithful Methodist preach er,--tributes paid by men every way qualified to form a correct judgment. Who would not shrink from the task of adequately portraying such a life? Our purpose is simply to gather caree: and in their recital, indicate the steps by which Francis Asbury reached his lofty attitude of imper ishable
In the southern part of the county of Stafford in Old England, through the broad and beautiful ralley of Hamstead. winds the river Tame, an affuent of the Trent. This tributary hundred and fifty years ago. by Hamtwu Bre which pata road dividing from Walsal in a south casterly direction through Manes-
bury, West Brominch, and Handsbury, West Brominch, and Handsbrated for centuries for its iron and steel manufactures. Near the northern end of this bridge, fronting the highway and four miles from Birmingham, was a neat and attractive
cottage, the humble home of Joseph and Elizabeth Asbury-forever memorable as the birth-place of their only son, Francis. "Some of the aspects of this locality" says Mr. Briggs, "have been changed. but the spot bridge still remains to mark the spot where the great evangelist first saw the light, August twentieth, seventeen hundred and forty-five. His parents were intelligent peasants, try, having all things needful to enand who might have been wealthy had the father been as saving as he was laborious." He mas farmer and gardner to the two richest families of Handsworth parish. The death of an only daughter, " $a$ darling chid, so as to lead her to a religious life, and to a passionate love for religious reading,-solace in the great grief which clung to her through a and spent many days chiefly in readng and prayer. This arrested her boy's attention; he was filled with surprise to see his mother, standing by a large window poring over a book for hours together. She soon found justifying grace and pardoning merfor " the conversion of her husband, strongly urging him to family reading and prayer. She also became more earnestly watchful over her son
murding
him especially against forms of insincerity, and impressing him with the solemn obligation to be always simply truthful. Her prayerful labors were not in rain; her husband became a derout Christian, and her early acquired the habit of telling the truth. He abhored mischief and wickedness, such as boys of his age
were addicted to, often returning home from their company uneas and melancholy.
Soon after Mrs. Asburys conversion, the family remored a few miles to a house on Newton Road, to Great Barr. Here for forty.years they de-
roted their best room to religious meetings; here the son was carefully trained by his deroutandever watchful mother. Having learned to read the Bible when but six years old, he greatly delighted in its historical parts. His churlish schoolmaster Iy as to fill him with dread and make him feel that anything was preferable to going to school. His father regretfully relinquished his ardent desire to hare his son prosecute his studies consented that he hould leave school and go to work. The very year of Asbury's birth,
Matthew Boulton established hisiron Matthew Boulton established his iron works at Soho close by Handsworth, making the locality famous by his buttons, watch chains ard to which D:. Johnson refers in "The World" as becoming very fashionable in Rngland. Connected with these works, was a Smith shop, where the forge men's tools were made and repaired. Mr. Foxall, who with his wife had been converted under the preaching of Mr . Wesley. To this godly man young Asbury was apprenticed by his own choice, when but thirteen and a half years old. Here he worked at his trade for six and a half years developing his physical powers, in learuing and practicing the honorthis time" he says, "I enjojed great liberty, and in the family was treated more like a
godly man, not a Methodist, moved into the neighborhood about this time, and occasionally visited the home of Asbury's parents. "By Asbury, "I was arrakened before I was fourteen. It was now easy and pleasing to leare my company, and I began to pray morning and evening." The family attended the church at Great Barr, but the
young inquirer found something more suitable to his spiritual wants at All Saints, the old parish church o West Bromwich, whose rector, Ror Edward Stillingfleet had participated in the Methodist revival, and, with his curate, Mr. Bognall, was preaching with almost Methodist plainness, fidelity and fervor. Here he heard these and other esteemed Gospel ministers whose fervid discourses remained fresh in his memory in mature life, and under these influences he became deeply serious, reading a great deal of Whitefield's and Crunhe could meet with.
His first visit to a Methodist meet-
ing is most graphically described by his own pen. Attending a meeting at Wednesbury, a few miles from home, he says, "I soon found this The people were so devout-men and The people were so devout-men and
women kneeling down-saying Amen, women kneeling down-saying Amen,
now, behold! they were singing hymns-sweet sound! Why,-strange to tell-the preacher had no prayer-book, and yet he prayed wonderfully! What was yet more extraordinary, the man tonk his text, I. this is wonderful indeed!" He was deeply impressed by what he saw and heard, became an carnest eeker for salvation, and frequently. attended Methodist meetings. With his young friend, William Emory, ho often retired for prayer to his fath-
er's barn. Here while they were praying torether, he was able to realize the presence of "Jesus Christ who," he says, graciously justified my guilty soul through faith in H is precious blood." At once he began to be a "Worker together with" Him who came to seek and to sare the
lost and to take part in the conduct of social worship. "My mother," he says, used to take me with her to a
female meeting, which she conducted over a fortnight, for the purpose of
veading the scriptures, and giving reading the scriptures, and giving thus employed as a clerk for some time, the good sisters thought Frank might venture a word of exhortation. expound and paraphrase a little expound and paraphrase a little on the portion read. Thus began my Gospel efforts when a lad." He then
held meetings for prayer, Bible-reading, and exhortation in his father's barn and elsewhere, and records gratefully that "several souls professed to find peace through my labors." His"friend and spiritual father," Alexander Mather, authorized him to form and lead a Society-class in West Bromwich, before he was sevengroup of young men of his of a group of young men of his own age, who not only looked to him for
guidance at the weekly meetings, but were his chosen and constant companious. One of these young associates was Henry Foxall, his master's son, who was subsequently concorted and became a highly respected local preacher, He emigrated to this country and settled in Georgetown, D. C.. where he amassed considerable wealth, a portion of which he appropriated to the erection of a Meth-
odist church in Washington. This church, Bishop Asbury dedicated in 1815. In allusion to the Old Foundry, the cradle of Methodism, and also to the iron business by which Foxall had acquired his wealth, and had spent their youth together, they had spent their youth together, they agreed to call the new church The
Foundry. The most noteworthy of these early friends was Richard Whatcoat, who joined the Society in Wednesbury in 1758, and is spoken of most saintly men that ever lived. He was one of the two preachers ordained by Mr. Wesley to accompany dained by M. Wesley o accompany Dr. Coke to the country and Methodist
the organization of the Methol Episcopal Church. He was elected

Bishop in 1800. At eighteen Asbur, was licensed as a local preacher. His Cottasermon preached in Manvoods ootage, at Bromwich, and is spoken of to this day by descendants of his simple, direct, and forcible. "Behold me now," he says, "a local preacher. the humble and willing servant of any and every preacher that called on me by night or by day; leeing ready with hasty steps to go far and wide to do good, visiting almost every place within my reach, for the sake of precious souls; preaching generaly, three, four, and five times a week, and at the same time pursuing my calling." When twenty-one, he was called to quit home and manual work and to take the place of a travelling preacher for nine months. At the ensuing Conference, 1767, he was regularly "admitted on trial," for the itincrant ministry, and received into the Conference the following year. After four year's successful ministry on large circuits, oh one of which he served two years -at the Conference which began in Bristol, August 6th, 1771, the first he ever attended, he offered himself for the work in America, in response to the appeal-"Our brethren in A meri ca call aloud for help,-who are will ing to go over and help them? He was accepted, the whole Confer ence concurring in his appoint

## True Wife.

It is not to sweep the house, make the bed, darn the socks and cook the meals, chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all he needs, hired help can do it cheaper than a wife If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady, send him into the pantry to taste the bread and cake she has made, send him to inspect the needle work and bedmaking, or puta broom in her hands and send him to witness its use. Such things are im portant, and the wise young men will quickly look after them. But what the true man wants with a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love The way of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a wife to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortunes; he meets with failures and defeat; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathize. He has some hard battles to fight with poverty, enemies and $\sin$, and he need a woman, that, when he puts his arm around her, he feels he has something to fight for; she will help him to fight ; that will put her lips to bisear and whisper words of counsel, and her hand to his heart and impartinspiration. All through life, through storm and through sunshine, conflict and victory, through adverse and througl avoring winds, man needs awoman's ove.-Evangeical Messenger.

The dome of St. Peter's has been newly covered with lead at a cost of not far from 830,000 . The weight of this covering is $708,610 \mathrm{lbs}$; and, if spread out flat, it would cover more than an acre and a half.

## 

Winc is a mocker: strong drinh is raging
and whosoever is deceived thereiv is not and whosoerer is deceived thereis is no
wise.-At the !ast it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder-- Scripture.
0 thou: invigible spirit of wine! bad $I$ ho other name by which to of will thee, I would
call thee devil.-Sinkecreare.

## Crime and Rum.

Three-quarters of all crime, the writcrs concur in saying. is referable to this cause. It is scarce ezaggeration to say four. Reckoning all the drunks, all the unlicensed liquor-selling, all the disturbances, nine-tenths of all the assaults, eight-tenths of all the murders, two-thirde of all the larcenies one-half of all the burglaries, and fractions larger or smaller of nearly all other offences as outcomes of the traffic, and it approximates to the fact that crime as a whole is ascribable to $r-u-m$. Nor is it believed to be
stretch of truth so to reckon. Ther is many an offence which, though appearing at the time of the commission entirely unconnected with the use, sale; or manufacture of liquor, is yet tracenble to this prolific source of wrong and woe-r-lu-m.
So true is it that rum and riot go thus hand in hand that, if one watches the course of crime a long time, he is.all but ready to protest that there is no violence to law and order, apart from intoxicating liquor. Directly not seldom, but indirectly often, larcenies and burglaries, where the parties offending were sober, are found to be the efflux of a state of things induced by liquor. If the theft was inspired by poverty, the poverty was entailed by intemperance. If the burglar was sober in his act, the act was yet the offspring of inebriety.
The propensities of the thief strikingly tie, somehow, to the training begotten of ardent spirits. Professional burglars and gamblers who go about their susiness with clear heads, and are sometimes, indeed, teetotal-
ers, are men whose inclinations had origin under the corrupting influence of strong drink as a beverage. Their moral sense was destroyed by the canker of all example, and their audacity suckled by the revelries and bedevilments of drunkenness. Name a gambler whose associations are not with a grog shop. Name a burglar .blers. How rare the murder that is not allied to the bottle! When from not allied to the bottle! When from
the trial of Webster, if then, to the the trial of Webster, if then, to the been a capital offence whose breath did not smell of alcohol ere the evidence was closed? As for assaults
and other disturbances of the misdeand other disturbances of the misdethe courtroom rank tdors of the bar the casosare rarer than swallows in the case
winter.

What bopils of women that do not have beerat the bottom? What neglects of family that are not.of the cup? What processes in bastardy that do not find sin ia wine? Even the trespasses and mitehiefs of boys are the fruit of a paternal looseness ripened by indulgenae. A truly sober crinecommitting man, woman, or chid is
an exception on the criminal calen. an exception on the criminal calen.
dar. It seems to the the fatality of strong drink to betray its evil genius in some form, degree, manner, of color, in every violation of the penal code. The code, indecel, upon a view of its operations in reppect or crimes per se, seems to be a contrivance of society purely for tine parpose of pro-
tecting itself against the invasions of tecting itself against the invasions of
barbarous tribes warring under the barbarous tribes warring und
demoniac sceptre of Bacchus.
Communities that have been able, for a considerable period, to banish liquor utterly from their borders quite annecessary. Every member
of the community being in his senses
assumes that every other member is, assumes that every other member is,
and walks in the ways simply of comand walks in the ways simply of com-
non-sense, which are the ways of good order and neighborhood. Sobriety is the restraint as well as the liberty and pleasure of the people. Excesses are little known, because excesses are the product mainly of stimulation, and where there are no stimulation, and where there are no
excesses there are fow infringements upon personal rights. Society runs upon personal rights. Society runs
itself without the machinery and cogwheelery of codes and constables.-"Ter Ycars a Police Court Judge, Funk \& Wagnall's Standard Library

The New York Tribune recently stated that "one in twenty of the in-
habitants of this country are rendered idle and incapacitated
through the liquor traffic; and these, if not idle, would, at ordinary wages, earn $£ 200,000,000$ annually.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad system, which embraces all its roads 5,645 miles, makes prohibition its stern and infexible law pledge to abstain from the use malt or distilled liquors, and the violation of the rule is followed by his prompt discharge. All persons inl A large army of men are required to run the road, and a blunder commitrun the road, and a blunder commitbrakeman or fireman, a switch-tender or telegraph operator, may result in a catastrophe in which lives are lost or human bodies hopelessly maimed for life. Each one must have a clear brain
and steady neryes. The head of the switch tender must not be muddled by beer when he sees the distant headlight of a crowded train and the nerves of the engineer must be as steady as steel when his hand rests on the throttle-valve of an engine. Political platform builders may cling to their plank about sumptuary laws but they want the conductor to be a sober man when they are seated in a sober man when they are seated in an crowded train as it thunders over its
iron track. The distiller demands the largest liberty to manufacture the liquor that disorders the brain and brutalizes the heart, but he wants railroad corporations to be careful who run the train or guard the roads he may have occasion to travel. The brewer foams like his own beer over any limitation the law may place on its manufacture and sale, but he would hold the railroad company responsible
even if his own liquor had made the conductor drunk and caused a wreck in which his life was endangered, or the persons of his wife or children placed in peril. What the railroads are compelled to do, in order to en sure the safety of their property and the lives of their passengers against the dangers that result from the use
of beer and whisky, the state must do of beer and whisky, the state must do to save society from the terrible con manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors.-'Texas Christian spirituou
Advocate.

In New Zculand the advocates of popular control of the lifyor traffic have reasons to be encouraged. The licensing committecs are districts; and at the last elections severa commititecs were cleeted on the temperane a few instances all the pmblic houses in the
districtshave heen chosed, the committes bedistrictshare been closed, the committes be
ing bound to this conrse hy their clection pledges. In several districts early closin, has been insisted on, tumay traderb have been threatened with the cancellation or their licenses. In spite of an increasing very considerable falling off for the yea the preceding yrar.- Hrangclical y/esenger

THE MOTHEN'S GOOD-BYE.
Sit down by the side of your mother
You have only a moment, I know,
But you'll stay till I give you my parting
advice,
By the
But in all the temptations and struggles meet,
May your he
temptations and struggres
You'll find in your satchel a Bible, my b
'Tis the book of all others the best; 'Tis the book of all others the best; And lead you to the gates of the blest.
gave you to God in your cradle, my boy
I have taurht you the best that I knew I have taught you the best that I knew, I slaall never cease praying for $y$

Your father is comingt to bid you food-bye,
Oh! how lonely and sad we shalil be; Oh! how lonely anc You'll think of yourt father and me.
want yout to feel ev'ry word I have said, want you to feel ev'ry word I have said,
For it cance from the depths of ny love;
And, nay boy, if we never behod you on , ny boy,

Hold fast to the right, hold fast to the right Hold fast to the ritht, hold fast to the righ
Wherever your footsteps may roan.
Oh! forsake not the way of salvation, my

Tbat you home.

$\qquad$ Selectcel

## Patty's Company

Patty Ellerson had very sweet, po te manners; everybody said so. If there was a guest staying in the house, Patty slipped out before breakand cut a rose tolay on her plate; on a hot day, Patty went off, withou being told, and brought a glass of cool water; when her little visitors came she did everything to make them have a good time, without s
to think about herself at all.
All this was very sweet in Patty
and, indeed, she was such an attrac tive little girl, that I hate to tell you any "drawbacki" about her.

Yet there was a drawback, and as Patty found it ont herself, and tried my telling it
And it was this: Patty saved her best manners for company! She was not unkind to her little brothers
or sisters, but I am obliged to say she or sisters, but I am obliged to say she
did not concern herself much about their comfort and pleasure.
One summer, Mrs. Palmer, with a little daughter near Patty's age, came to board in the village, and Patty and Rose Palmer became great friends. Mrs. Palmer wasn't very comfortable where she was staying, and one
day she walked over to Mrs. Ellerson's, to see if that lady would take her to board. She left Rose in the yard to play with the children, while she and Mrs. Ellerson sat on the little vine-shaded porch, and alked it over.
When the arrangement had been made, and it was settled that Mrs. Palmer and Rose were to move over the next week, the children were called up, that the little friends
might enjoy the prospect of being to gether. But, to everybody's surprise' impulsive little Rose cried out, "O mamma! I dont want to live here!' Her mother was distressed that she should have made what seemed such a rude speech, but Mrs. Ellerson was very wise about little girls, and putting a gentle arm about Iose -who, at the sight of her mother assed her kindly what was the reaasked her kindyy what was the rea-
son she did not want to bive with them.
After a moment's hesitation, liose said simply that Patty was always nice, and kind, and pleasant when she came over to see her, but she noticed that she was sometimes cross with Ella, her little sister.. "And I am 'fraid," continued Rose, "that if I
come to live with her, s
me like she does Ellal"
And now it was poor Patty's turn to cry, and the little girls would have had a sad day, if mamma hadn't pro posed a doll's tea party, and given them some bread and preserves. That brought back the sunshine. Fose and her mother did come to Rose and her mother did come
live at the Ellerson's, but not one live at the Ellerson's, but not one
cross word did Party speak to the little visitor all summer
More than that, she tried hard not to be anything but polite to her own little home people; and I think she acceded, for one day, when it was Ella's turn to help mother wash the Ella's turn to help me said joyously, breakfast things, she said joyously,
Mamma, we do have such good times Mamma, we do have such good times
now; Patty treats me just like company all the time!"-S. S. Times.

## What Billy Thought

It was a red-ancl-gilt swallow, and though it would fiy swiftly enough down hill, it would not fly up hill at all, except as Nellie's firm steps led he way, and her small, mittened hands drew it. Nellie was perfectly satisfied, however. It was her last
Christmas present, and she thought Christmas present, and she thought
it the prettiest sled ever made. From the garden gate she could ride away down the hill to the orchard fence, and it was such fun.
Through the lower fence a sober and rather soiled little face was gazing at her as Billy Grey divided his time between watching her trips and forlornly making snowballs for no particular purpose.
"Poor little Billy! I don't s'pose he ever saw such a nice sled before, mused Nellic, as she trudged up the hill again. "He hasn't any kind of a one, and ever so many poor children
havn't. If J could be rich, I'd give havn't. If I could be rich, I'd give
every poor little boy and girl the landsomest lind of a sled.
Glowing with her benevolent purpose she explained it to Billy on h next flying trip down the hill. rich, I'd give you the prettiest sled you ever saw.
"No,
stoutly.
"Wh
Nellie, half indignantly. "What makes you think so?"
"'Cause that Sunday-school teacher said that folks that wouldn't do any good when they had a little, wouldn't do much if they had a good deal," declared Billy; and if folks won't lend a ride or two when they have one sled, I just don't believe they'd give a sled if they had lots. Nellie looked soberly down at the snow a minute beforeshe said: "Why
you can ride some if you want to, you can ride
Billy, right now.'
It did not take Billy one minute to jump over the fence and accept the invitation; but Nellie trudged slowly up the hill after him with a very thoughtful face, for offering to give a way sleds she did not own was only
a pleasure, but lending the one she a pleasure, but lending the one she
did own cost her some self-denial Yet she thought it very strange that Billy Grey, and not she, had been first to find out the meaning of the Golden Text: "He that is faithful in that which is least will be faithful al Mroruing Star.

## Talking to Heaven

A mother living not very far from the post-oflice in this city, tired with watching over a sick baby, came down tairs for a few moments the other day for a little rest. She heard the voice of her little four-year old girl in the hall by herself, and curious to know to whom she was talking, stopped a moment at the half open door. She
saw the little thing had pulled a chajr up in front of the telephone and stond upon it, with the carpices pressed estness of the child showed that she was in no playful mood; and this paes he conversation the mother heard while the tears stood thick in her eyes, he little one carrying on both sides, she was repeating the answer:"Hello!"
Well, who's there?"
"Is God there?"
'Yes."
Is Jesus there?"
"Yes."
"Well?"
"Is that you, Jesus?"
'Yes; what is it?"
'Yes; what is it?"
"Our baby is sick, and we want you to let it get well. Won't you now?"

No answer, and statement and question again repeated, finally anwered by a "Yes.
The little one hung the ear-piece back on its hook, clambered down from the chair, and, with a radiant face, went for mother, who caught her in her arms.
The baby, whose life had been depaired of, began to mend that day, and got well.-Elmirca Free Press.

## The Little Lambs.

During a revival the pastor announced that a meeting would be held that evening for the reception of members. On hearing this, little

The \$unday \$tryool.

## Proverbs of Solomon

lesson for nor: 23, 1884-Proverbs 1

## BY REV. W. O. HOLHAY, U.S. N [Adapped from Zion's Herald.]

 Goldex Text: "The fear of the Lord isthe beginning of knowledge (Proe, $1: 7$ ). the purpose of proverbs (1-6)

1. Proverbs-pithy, condensed sayings, easy to remember, sometimes expressed in metaphorical or obscure terms. Lord Brougham defined a proverb as the "rit of one, the wis dom of many:" Solomon.-And is this king, who lived for pleasure, and reveled in lust, and lapsed into idolatry, to be received as a teacher? Yes, for none of his writings commend the crils into which he fell, and his own sad experience sharpens the warnings which he utters. Son of David-and yet quite unnike his father. Solomon's individuality is as
distinct as David's ; and they-moved in wholly different spheres of life. David reached the throne through a discipline of trial ; his life was largely spent in warfare, and his disposition was to be "ferrent in spirit,
serving the Lord." Solomon was serving the Lord." Solomon was
born to luxury and peace; he was gifted with the highest mental and bodily endowments and his disposition was to taste every cup of pleasure, that he might "see what was that good for the sons of men which they should do under the heaven."
"Like those concentrated essences
of food which explorers carry in their of food which explorers carry in their
knapsacks, the proverb may not present to the eye the appearance of the wisdom that it was originally made of; but a great quantity of the raw material has been used up in
making one, and that one, when makillfully dissolved, will spread out to its original dimensions. Much matter is pressed into little room,
that it may keep and carry"(Arnot). 2. To know-to cause to know; to reveal or teach. Wisdom.-Even
though Solomon personifies wisdom, he had not learned of that personif cation which the New Testament gives us-"Christ, the Wisdom of God." "Wisdom," according to Solo-
mon, is simply piety, the fear and mnowledge of God and obedience to His will. Instruction-more exactly, "discipline;" a training in the precepts of wisdom. Perceivc-under-standing-to tell truth from
to know right from wrong.
Wisdom usually means here, not sagacity, but a considerate and discriminating state of mind in regard to the whole circle of dut, morn
religious, and prudential" (Stuart). 3. Wisdom-in this verse, "thoughtfulness" (Plumptre). Justice-not restricted, as in our English conception, to merely human relations; 'righlent. Judyement, cquity.-Commentators do not attempt to define nicely these words of cognate meaning. Says Pool: "These three words are heaped together to note either the necessity of the precept, or the exactness and diligence which
"The whole may be paraphrased thus: The design of my instructions is to enable you to acquire an intelligent disciphonal conduct, of moraliin your personal conduct, of moralis ty in your social and civing" (Hunter).
2. Those for whom these proverbs are designed are now specified. Give subtility to the simple-a gracious craftness to the inexperienced, or sus ceptible; the wisdom of the serpent
to those who are harmless as doves, to those who are Lecoguize the temp-
ter's wiles. To the young man knowledge, etc.-No class need it more-that tion, which preserve one from rash impulses.
"Doubtless, Solomon's son, Rehoboam, was in his mind when he wrote the Book of Proverbs, and it was designed primarily for his benefit. There are many passages in it which specially refer to him. Rehoboam was in infant when Solomon came to the
throne; and he was rather more than frone; and he was rather more than
forty years of age when he succeeded Solomon his father!' (Wordsworth).
5, 6. A wise man will hear--No merely the young and simple are to be helped by these proverbs, but that rarer, more select class, the "wise,"
the "m these strong meat is provided. Will increasc learring-will not be satisfied with that they have; will not be conceited, but will humbly seek to add daily to the stock in hand. Attain
unto wiso counsels-strictly, "Ottoin unto steersmanship:" become expert in steering one's course in life. To
understand a proverb-to pierce the understand a proverb-to pierce the
husk and get the kernel of meaning. And the interpretation-the end of the wise man's study. Plumptre prefers to translate "riddle," or "enigma,"
instead of "interpretation," both because it would be more correct, and better preserve the parallelism. Dark sayings.-The "words of the wise" are often enigmatical. Even our Lord
used parables, and St. Paul's epistles used parables, and St. Paul's epistles
contain some things "hard to be understood.
"Solomon was himself famous for expounding riddles and resolving hard questions; which was of old
the celebrated entertainment of the Eastern princess. Now here he un-
dertakes to furnish his readers with that talent, as far as would be serviceable to the best purposes" (Henr

The fear of the Lorl-that res ence which restrains from sin and
prompts to worship and obedience Beginning of knowledyc-in the mar gin, "the principal part of knowledge." Those know nothing who do not ledge" is here used, apparently, as a synonym of "risdom. Foors-not morally indifferent-the brutish. who will not understand; the atheist who says in his heart, "There is no God. Fools are variously defined in the
Scriptures, but the idea in all is that of willful, stubborn wickedness. De spise wisdom - not merely ignore, but contemn and hate it. They neither
dread God's wrath, nor desire His They say to the Almighty "Depart from us."
"The beginning found in keen insight, nor wide experience, nor the learning of the schools, but in the temper of rever-
ence and awe. The fear of the finite cnce and awe. The fear of the finite
in the presence of the Infinite, of the sinful in the presence of the Holy; self-abhoring, adoring, as in Job's confession (42:5, 6), this for the Irraclite was the starting-point of all true wis dom. What the precept "Know thyself". was to the sage of (irecce, that not the slave's dread of punishment. It has no "torment," and is compati ble with childlike love. But this and not lore is the "beginning of wiscom. discipline of life, love blends with it and makes it perfect" (Plumptre).
8. My son-a paternal, or rabbinic, style of address, quite frequently used in the first nine chapters. Hear used in the first
the instruction. father:-Paternal instruction is the second means of wis stom specified. In the Jewish econo-
dom my path this duty of teaching the precepts of the law. Forsake not the lavo
… mother.-Retain it; don't alban-
"Some observe that, where as the Gentiles' ethics, and the laws of the Persians and the Romans, provided only that children should pay re spect to their father, the Divine la
secures the honor of the mother also' (Henry).
9. Ornament . . head, chains . . neck -Obedience to parental teachings is the highest honor in a child-a grace ful crown, a necklace of pearls (Pro $3: 3 ; 6: 21$ ); making him conspicu-
ous and admired ous and admired.
By the "neck" is shown stiffness and stubbornness (Exod. 32: 9), and pride and modesty (Isa. 3: 16); and by the "neck" also is shown subjec tion and obedience; and to "bind",
God's law as a "chain about the neck," and to wear it as an ornament, is $t$ show ready compliance with joyful chcerfulness in doing light" (Wordsworth),
3. WORDS OF WIEDOM ( $10-16$ ).
10. If sinncis cutice the -To keep in the way of sinners." The snares by which "siuncrs entice," or seduce,
into evil ways, are manifold. Their chief danger is their insidiousness.
Consent thou not-a sharp, prompt reConsent thou not-a sharp, prompt re-
pulse to evil solicitation. Safety depends upon the peremptoriness with which a man resists.
"To those who have had the fear o God early implanted in their hearts,
who have reverently obeyed their who have reverently obeyed their passing out of youth into the responsibilities of manhood, and from a father's house to the wide theatre of the world, he addresses this plain
and pungent exhortation, "My son, if simners entice thee. consent thou not" (Arnot).
11. The inducements which sinners ofer. Come with us.-He sup-
poses the case of a band of highwaymen trying to allure a young man to join them. Gangs of robbers infested
many of the roads of Palestinc. Our Lorl tells about a Samaritan who
"fell among thieves." Lo(y) watit for bloor-an appeal to that delight in is happily not so common now where society is well-organized as in earlicr
and more lawless days. Lark privily for the innocent without cruse-lay in
ambush for those who are honest and industrious, and who travel without suspicion of danger; their honesty
being in vain, their imnocence being powerless to save them.
"At no period in its history has
Palestine cver risen to the security the wild license of the marauder's life attracted, we may well believe, many who were brought up in towns.
The "rain men" who gathered around Jephthah, the lawless or discontented who came to David in Adullam, the bands of robbers who infested every the New Testament, and against whom every Roman governor had to wage incessant war, show how deeply rooted the evil was" (Plumptre)
grave.-In their sanguinary cruelty they would be as merciless and voracious as Hades itself. Dr. Hunter finds in the words "as the grave" a profane expression equivalent to "like hell." Whole . . go down into the pitblot out every trace of them on earth. Find all precious substance-a large booty, and but little or no dangersuch is the inducement. One purse -in which
as veterans.
"The main attraction of the robber life is its wild communism, the sense of equal hazards and equal hopes" (Plumptre).
15, 16. Wall not thou refrain thy
foot.-A soid that kind of association;
don't set foot in that path. Resist the beginnings. Feet mun to cuil.-The descent is swift. Once
"See how constantly the moral element of life is presented as a motive in God's Word. We are to avoid sin, not merely because it is unwise or
unprofitable, but mainly because it is evil'" (Vincent).
-The new Methodist Protestant Church at Vienna, DorchesterC'o., Md. J. M, Sheridan. Pastor, was dedicated, Sunday, Nov. 9. This is one of the handsomest churches in Dorchester. Dr. L. W. Bates will preach the opening sermon, Revs. D. L- Greenfield, W. S. Hammond, J. S. Bowers, D. F. Ewell are expected to assist in the services. The people of Barren Creek, Sharptown and cra

Read tere Bibie. Rend it ofler and long.
Read it with prayer nod praise Recad it with prajer nnd praise. Read it as
a lost sinner seeking in it eterna
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I'm a Pilgrim, ( 35 cts .) Air for So Cano, by Wagner
Come then, 0 Come! ( 25 cta .) Air Sop. or Tenor, by Gounod. Christian, the Morn breaks sweety, ( 30 cts .) Air for Temor, by DoniMy feet are worn and weary, (25) cts.) Air for Baritone, by Wagner.

We have just received from John Church
\& Co. of Cincinuati, their "Christmas Selections for 1884," which are far superior to anything of the kind we have jet see, both in typographical appearance
tents.
In addition to ten lright and charming
new Carols by such widel-known as Root, Murray Sis sidely-known composers there is a most beautiful Responsive Service prepared by Miss Netta Wellman, so arranged ns to permite the school to take part by classes, a fict that sill be appreciated ly superintendents. On the whole, there is ample material for a complete
Christmas entertainnent, and the low price of 5 cents caelh, or 50 cents a dozen by mail, postpaid, places the Selections witlin the

Joln Wyclifte,
 A popular life of the great reformer, to in commenoration of the 500th anniversary of his dealh, Decenber 3 lst, 1384 . The hook has tliree conditions of success. issued at the rigbt time, on the right sulject, and
by the right author $W$ Yeliffe's life was oue fit to be held up by the side of Martin Lutb. er's, both for his heroic devotion to the trutb, and for the far-reaching results of his hero:biography shows on every page coescientious research and literary skill of a high order. It is a valualle addition to the literature of ( 10 and 12 Des Street, N. Y.) Standard Library. Paper. 25 cents.

## Bible Readiat of Egypt."

By Georise F. Pentecost Diodus The author has achieved an enviable rep, tation, both at home and abroad, for his ser-
vices in this particular tield of ministerial labor. He has a special gift, and a specia mission, in this direction, as multitudes can
Lestify who have attended upon his " ings." He has recently returned from his evangelistic mission to London, whither he
weut by invitation from Mr. D. L. Moody whom lie assisted in the great woris there
accomplished. lhe chapters forming this volume are made up from a series of Bible Readings given in London cluring his risit
these. The work has already passed through this country with the author's permission,
and wth a special Preface from him for this Americat edition. Published in Fosk
\& Wagialis' ( 10 and Dey Street, N. Y.) - Bishop Hurst is on his way to India

Our Book Table.
Music.
By some he's called Kriss-Kringle, By some St. Nicholas.
But what we love to call him
Christmas is coming, sure; and here is a song to sing at the Christmas tree. It comes to us with a bundle of nice pieces of music, sent all the way from the store of
Ditson \& Co., Poston. The pieces are:
Santa Claus, ( 30 cts .) Song by Maggie Hughan.
La Paloma, The Dove, (35 cts.) a Piano Piece containing the air of an
Ktalian song. Kutchy! Little Baby, ( 30 cts.) a song for mother and children, by V. Hawley.
Mountain Sprite ( 40 cts .) Words by Moore and Music by G. J. Alex ander.
The rest of the songs are sacred nes, and commended to, the notice of solo singers in churchlychoirs.
Lamb of God, whose bleeding Love ( 30 cts .) Air for Contralto, by Cho${ }_{\text {pin. }}^{(30}$

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PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884.


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

This paper from now until January 1886 and a Waterbury Watch for $\$ 3.75$.

Annual mectiag of the General
Committee, for 1884. This most important official body
to which is committed the supervision of our entire missionary work at
home and abroad, is composed of the Bishops, thirteen representatives
from the thirteen Districts into which the entire number of Annual Con-
ferences is divided, twelve representatives, six lay and six ministerial Missionary Society, and the Secretaries and 'reasurers,-makingein al a commitiee of forty-oue men; withful men as can be found in the world. The Christian Advocate eays, "The and in good temper. It gives a marvelous view of Methodism and ceedinge." The committee met at 805 Broadway, N. Y., Thursday, Nov op, presiding. On motion of Dr. Reid, the Managers were authorized
to approve at their discretion the appropriation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The treasurer reported receipts from Conference,
$8652,185,99$, from other ${ }^{2}$ sources 578 ,936,87 , total $\$ 731,125,86$, being 820 ,precoding year, lbut this decrease is entirely in the outside resources,the Conference Collections showing a slight advance.
was expended on Foreign Miesions, and of the balance, all bui 858,824 , 89, was expended on Domestic Missions. $\$ 12,289,49$ were paid for in-






























































|  | M. E. Church, will be held in this | $\begin{array}{l}\text { was preached by the Methodist par- } \\ \text { church on Thanksgiving night, at }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { conversions instead of twenty } \\ \text { son }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| stated last week, forty-four of whom |  |  |  |
| at |  |  |  |

Thilimington (ionfferntif NEWS. children's meeting at 2 o'clock p. m. preaching at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ p. m., by J. V. Smith. An invitation is extended to all to be present at these meetings.
Bethel and Glasgow charge, E. C. Atkins, pastor. The revival at Glasgow, Del., has entered upon the seventh week, 71 of the 86 are adults. 32 of the 71 are married people, and 5 of the 32 are grandparents. 80 of the converts have united with the Methodist church at Glasgow, 3 have united with the MI. church Prostrian Bridge, 2 have joined the Presbyterian church at Glasgow and one has gone to M .
Charlestown charge, E. E. White, pastor. The mecting at Perryville is still increasing in iversions, eleven accessions to the church, and six are still seeking Christ. On Sunday night last, six grown men came out in a body and presented

























































Port Denosit charge, R. (.. Jones,
pastor. A correspondant writes:
We had a good day We had a good day last sunday The extra meeting at Landing neck church, this charge, is still in progress. There have been 53 conver-
sions up to date. Not more than five are under 18 years. Many are heads of families, and some beyond 60 years. The altar is filled almost nightly.

## DOVER- DISTRICT-Rev. A.

Milby, P. E., Frederica. Del.
Dover charge, T. E. Martindale pastor. The services of Dover M. E Church and Sunday School are being held in Court House Hall now, as th Church is undergoing repairs. Services will probably be resumed again in the church the first of December.
Cambridge charge, J. E. Bryan pas . The Church Lyceum still keep. its regular semi-monthly sessions It takes up for discussion some of the
live issues of the day. Among the ubject discussed have been political, cientific, theological, \&c. The sub ject last Friday evening was "Shall we know our friends in heaven?" and the discussion was participated in by
Mr. Wm. Hopkins, Mrs. W. C. Car-






























































man, Miss Estelle Mowbray, and ${ }^{2}$ . P. Marshall. The debate washighly tisement in another column.
Centennial Gifts.-On a recent Sunday, Spring Garden Street M. E. Church ,Philadelphia made a cen tennial offering of $\$ 4000$, to be appro priated to the "Bishop Simpson Profeasorship" in Dickinson College
A Wesleyan Memorial Chapel is erected at Mile-End-Road(London) to the memory of the late Sir Francis Lycett, who was a Methodist prince and benefactor

The circulation of the "Heathen Woman's Friend" is 20,650 instead of 3000.

The will of Martha Channon contains bequests of $\$ 500$ to St. Stephen's M. E. Church, $\$ 700$ to Haines Street M, E. Church, 8300 to Zion Evangelist Church, all of Germantown: $\$ 200$ to MIt. Pleasant M. E. ('hurch, Mt. Airy ; $\$ 300$ to the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church, Philadelphia; 8300 to the Germanown Dispensary and Hospital, and $\$ 200$ to the Philadelphia Home for Incurables.


Cahart \& Co's. Stote \%ion Ma. will
bo closed on "Thursday Thanksgiving Nov. 27th 1884, except an hour or distribution of the mail. When you speak the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, you will wound not only enemies, but your dearest
friends. Here is the Cross.- The Shining Way.
Many are humbled that are not humble; many are cast down that have proud hearts still, as Pharaoh had.

A monument in the shape of a simple obelisk, bearing the relief portraits of Dr Martin Luther and his Katie-"Dame Zolscoerferin," as he was wont to call her-was recently erected on the site of the homestead in which she had passed the years of her widow-hood.
The next thing to knowing that "we have found Him" is to find some ne else, and say, "Come and see."
The corner-stone "of what is to be the largest Young Men's Christian Association Building in the country" was laid in Brooklyn, N. Y.. The building will be the gift of the Mar quand estate.

St. David's chapel, Manayunk, Pa., has a society of little girls called "The Do Without Society." By self denial and other exertions it has collected over $\$ 125$ for improvements in the chapel, and sent ten pairs of socks to the Sheltering Arms and raised quite large sums for local needs.

Opening of the New York, Phila-
delphia and Norfolk Railroad. delphia and Nor folk Railroad.
On Nondry the 17th inst. the New Yorh Philadelphin and Norfolk Railroad wa rormally opened to trade and travel.
road commencing at Delmar, Md., e.
along the E Estern Shore of Virginia, to Cape Charles, ninetry-five miles At this point passengers are transfered
fron the cars to fast mail steamers and
ferried over to Norfolk, a distance of thiry-
six niles. Leaving Delmar the line of the




acksonville, New Orleans, and Southerrn
oints; and at Old Point Comfort with the Chesapeake and Ohio for Richmond. The route is both slorter and quicker than any
existing route to Southern points, saving to the traveller five or six hours between Ne Pullman
8.00 P.
mington 11.50 , arriving at Cape Charles at
$6.30 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$., and Norfolk at 9.30 A . M. Leaving Norfolk at reach Philadelphia at an early hour of morning, and New York at 7 A. M. Suppe
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B

## Important Announcement

THOMPSON, KERSEY \& CO.
Owing to the decease of our partner, Mr. Kersey, it becomes necessary to take an Inventory of stock. In order to do this successfully we propose to unload our Mammoth Establishment of

Dry Goods, Carpets and Clothing:
At a Great Sacrifice. BARGAINS UNPRECEDENTED NOW AT
 Easton, md.

## Peirce College of Business,

RECORD BUILDING, 917-919 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Pa.

 Young Men aur Women are trained for the vocation of isusincss, by the most advanced
and nodern educational metheds, by instractors intinately acquanted with the needs of


GAWTHROP \& BRO.;
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. dealers in auges and Whistles, Boilers and Steam
Heating Apparatus, Etc., Etc.
Hes. 102 and DO4 Wese Pourth Street, mumamorox, piamaner


ORCHESTRAL PIANO-DRGAN.




## KING'S EVIL

Was the name formorly given to scrofuln
because of a superstition that it could because of a superstition that it could l ,
cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA
can only be cured by a thorough puriana,
tion of the blood. If this ss neglected, the discase perpetuates its taint throuph
then earlier symptomatic developments ${ }^{\text {ats }}$ Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptlons, Tumors, Boils, sical Collapse, etc. If allowed to con. tinue, Kheunatism, Kivozious OaTubercular Consumption, and vait ous other dang
produced by it
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is the only pownerful and aluays reliable
blood-purifying medicine. It isso effect. ual an alterative that it eradicates from
the svatem Hereditary Scrofula, ond the kimdred poisons of contargious disegage
 heculd frul action to the vital organs and
rejuyenatiug the cotire syitem. Thisgreat Regenerative Medicine Is composed of the genuine Honduras Sarstaparilla, with Yellow Dock, sus.
lingiu, the Ioclides of Potassium and lingia, the Iodicles of potassiun and
Iron, and other ingredients of great potenc, carcfully and sicientificilly com-
pounded. Is formula is generally bnom pounded. Its formula is generally known
to the medical profession, and the best to the medical profession, and the best
physiciaus constantly prescribe AYER's
SARSAPARLLA as an Alosolute Cure
For all discases caused by the vitiation of For all discases causcd by the ntiation of
the blood. It is concentrated to the high. est practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are clained, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medi-

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Dr. J. C. Ayer \& Co., Lowell, Hass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists : price $\$ 1$; six
bottles for $\$ \overline{0}$.

## AYER'S <br> Ague Cture


$\qquad$
$\qquad$ , eure esery case of Fever and dgue, I:n nuttent or Chill Ferer, Remiten
Dumb Ague, Billows Fut
piaint cauged by makiaria. In caze of falure,
after due trial, dealers are authorized. ju our
circular dated July 1st, 18s2, to refund tue circular dated July 1st, 18 s 2, to refund tite
money. Dr.J.C.Ayer \& Co., Lowell, Mass. dd by all Druggtits.

## Blood Purifier.

DICKINSON'S
ALTERATIVERENEDIES
Are not quack medicines, but are relia-
ble; and being purely vegetable, benefit the system while they remove the disease.

They are Sure Cure
-FOR-
Erysipelas,
Ulcrea,
Fever: Sores,
「umora,
Felous,
Boils,
AND ALL SCROFULA TROUBLES
Sold by all Druggists.
--Wesleyan College.. YOUNG LADIES,
Wilmingios,
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Gradnating couraes, classical and Englisb, in music and art. Homelize core and com. 18-2m Resananablo chargea. Addros,

