# Leninsula 



## FOR CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH.

## WILMINGTON

## SOUL REST.

> If soul is reatins shesEl.L.As
> Wy sull is resting in Gods, prace
> The tumults of are or fear.
> For Corist my Lord is hherese.



I have not other wish to be
Than wrhat my Lord ordai


Hoor rich than hlesiown
That Jese
biessing on
That Jesuas sendeting down the heand
Here in IIf banquet-bouse I bide
His banner ocr me His banner o'cr me, love. Of perfect peace abore

$-N . Y$. Independent

Rev. Isaac William Wiley, D. D Methorist Eqiscopal
Chishen

Among the mowntains of SouthCentral Pennsylvania, where the blue waters of the Kishicoquillas and the Juniata unite in one streaun, is Lewistown the capital of Mifllin County; some sixty-one miles north-west
Harrisburg. In this town Isaac iv Harrisburg. In this town Isaac 1 .
Wiley was born. March 29th. 182: His must have been a Christian home, and most faithful and wise his early nurture, for at the tender age of ten, he united with the church, and
when thirteen enjoyed a clear and satisfactory religious experience,- -a beautiful instance of early piety. At eighteen he was authorized to exhort
and hold mectings, and a year later and hold mectings, and a year later
was licensed to preach. Under a conviction of a Divine call to the ministry, he assiduously applied himself to study that he might be thoroughly prepared to enter upon what he believed, would be his life-work. While preparing to enter Sophomore class in Dickinson College, he labored earnestly day and night for six months in an extensive revival, that prevailed in his neighbornood. effectually to preclude the accomplishment of his devoutly cherished purpose. Reluctantly he turned his attention to the study of medicine, with little thought that such unwelcome turning aside, was really in the line of Providential guidance for his greater usefulness. From the Medical department of the University of New York he was graduated pursued summer of 1846, haring course of classical study in the a course of classical study same institution. In October following he was united in marriage with Miss Frances J. Martin, and for a few years he practiced his profession in the western part of his native State. In 1848 or 9 , he removed to Port Carbon, near Pottsville, Pa.; here, Carbon, near Potts Re, Henry E. through his pastor, Rev. Gilroy, of the Philadelphia Confin, ence, the attention of Dr. Durbin, of the Missionary Society, was called
to the young doctor, as one eminent-
ly qualified for the anxious to have filled post he was so ical Missionarp to Chinat of MedDurbin's solicitation, Dr Hile Dr. sented to go, but, before sailing took another course of Medical lectures in
his Alma During Alter
Genesee Conference in of the East August $91-25$ th. 1s.00. Bishop N. Y.. presiding, Dr. Wiley was admitted on trial, and at its close was trans ferred to the Philadelphia Confership until his return from China He was ordained by Bishop Janes deacon in 1850 and chider in 1851. Sailing eastward in March 1851, at the same age Francis Asbury has,
when he sailed westward as Mr. WesWhen he sailed westward as Mr. Wes-
ley's missionary to his American brethren, eighty years bofore, he arrived in Foo Chow, China, the ninth of the following July. The Foo Chow mission was the first venture of the
Methodist Episcopal Church in a Methodist Episcopal Church in a
really foreign field. Rev. J. D. Collins and Rev. M. C. White and wife. sailing April 15, 18t7. had reached the field early in the following Sept. Rev. Henry Hickok and wife, with
Rev. Robert S. Maclay arrived carly the next year. These heroic heralds of the Gospel planted the mission that Dr. and Mrs. Wiley now came to assist in cultivating. But the toil
and the wasting influence of the climate soon told disastrously upon
them both. Mrs. Wialey dicd in No them both. Mrs. Wiley died in No-
vember 15 Sy, leaving her sorrowing husband the sad task of laying her body in a foreign grave, and in bro-
ken health, to return with his motherless little ones to his native land. He has been heard to speak of this
period as the time when the iron cnperiod as the time
tered into his soul.
Two months after Mrs. Wileys death, the Dr. took his leave of his brother missionaries, and sailed from Foo Chow, Jan. 16, 1854. having
spent two and a half years in this trying field.
Upon his return, he was appointed to supply a vacant church on Staten Island, and at the session of the New Jersey Conference, A pril 6, 1855 , Bishop Waugh presiding, he was transferred to the New Jersey Conference, and appointed to Halsey St., Newark; at at the expiration of histerm of two years here. he was appointed to Triand rafter two years, in 1859, he was elected President of Pemington Seminary; here he remained four years. His name appears for the second time at Trinity Church, Jersey City, in 1864; but at the General Conference of that year, he was elected editor of the Ladies Repository,
and re-elected in 1868. For three General Conferences, '64-68-' 72 , the NewarkConference honored Dr. Wiley by placing him at the head of her delegation each time. The last time, delegation each the Conference in Brooklyn, he was elected Bishop.
While editor of the Repository, Dr. Wilcy resided in Cincinnati, and in 1867, was married to Miss A. Elizabeth Seagar.
On his return from China, he published a volume entitled "The Fallen Missionaries of Foo Chow,"

CEMBER 6, 1884.
titled "Religion in the Family:" As Bishop for the last twelve years, he has been one of the most efticient the Church has had. In his abundant labors, he has not only visited all the Conferences in the United largely in our Church and Educational work in the South, but in 1577 . by the request of his colleagues, he spent mearly an entire year in an ofFurope, Indin of our Missions in risiting the scene of his own missionary labors some twent 5 -five yearbefore. and rejoicing in the wonderful extension and prosperity of the blessed work.
At this time he circummarigated
the globe and returned by way of
San Francisco. In 1879 he gave the
San Francisco. In 1879 he gare the
results of his experience and observregults of his experience and obscrua-
tions in an interesting volume entitled "China and Japan." For four years after his election to the Episcopate, Bishop Wiley resided in Boston Mass., and greatly endeared himself to New England Methodists; he af terwards exchanged his official residence with Bishop Foster, and again made his home in Cincinnati.
The latter part of last July Bishop Wiley sailed from San Francisco to make a second Episcopai tun of is-
itation to our missions in China and Japan. Having organized a Conference in Japan, and risited many the mission stations in that Island Empire he had sailed for China Landing at Hong Fiong. and had visited successively the Morth. C'entral and West China Miesions. He had
returned to Foo Chow, where the disease, that had already caused grave apprehension among those who knew of it. suddenly culminated in his death, Saturday Nor. 22. We have no further particulars of this afflictive event, which removes from our Board of Bishops, one of the most efficient,
most richly endowed and most faithmost richly endowed and most faith-
ful of their number; but we are sure the Divine grace, which shined so beautifully all along his Christian course of nearly fifty years, shone
with radiant lustre as he "walked through the valley of the shadow of death." and that having been solong able so truthfully to say with St. Paul, "for to me to lire is Christ," he of his weeping wife and child, and his sorrowing fellow-missionaries, "'to die is gain.
The life of this man of God was not ree from many severe trials. Bishop Wiley, like his Divine Master, "was a man of sorrows and acquainted
with gricf." Not only was he bereaved of his heloved wife in his early manhood while far from home and native land, but again and again has his heart been wrung with anguish at the loss of his children. Once, alluding to his days of trial in China, he said, "Brethren, it is with sorrow and joy I recall those days-sorrow that I should have had a cup so bitter, joy that I and those whom I loved and lost should have had some part in the 'healing of the nations.'" While presiding over the Des Moines Conference, at Winterset, Iowa, Saturday morning, Sept. 16, 1882, he
instantaneous death by burning of age, and jilliam, ninetcen years ing and conduct college. The bear ing and conduct of the Bishop under this sudden and heart-rending bereavemect, illustrate his sublime fortitude, and faith. Knowing that he could not leave the seat of the Conference to return to his stricken famto his beveral hours, he announced to hispatch, and calling a brother to the chair. retired, with his council, to his room, and completed the list of appointments before taking the train. A week later, he surprised and gratiConference by of the Upper Iowa pearance among them, to preside appearance among them, to preside over statement of the cause of his absence at the opening of the zession, he told them that while his nerrous system ay received a severe shock, he could ay to the glory of Goal, his mind was kept in perfect peace, "Last week," said he, "Willic was with me on
earth, this week he is with God in hearen. I concluded it was the order of God that I should come and do the best I could. Please, brethren, make no allusion to $m y$ berearement but let us attend strictly to the duties before
appreciative our sketch with some few of our exchanges. Dr. I'circe, in Zinis Herald, says:
"Bishop W'iley has held through out his carece the sincere respect of the church. A man of unblemished character, of superior intelligence and
much culture, he had remarkable endowments as a preacher. At times his sermons were expecially powerful and eloquent, always well arranged, clear, instructive and impressive. As a presiding officer he was always selfpossessed, familiar with rules of order,
casy, patient and good tempered, and always keeping the brethren to the question and urging forward the business. A good man, excellent in counsel, and diligent in service, has fallen at his yost. May his mantle rest upon his sons in the gospel!
Many warm friends in this vicinity wany warm friends in this vicinity will feel the tenderest sympathy for
his deeply-berenved family. God help them and support them in this trying hour.
A correspondent writing from Cin"Fle was a
He was a laborious and successful igorous health, his industry time in hacity of purpose industry and te cessfully through every undertaking His thorough knowledge of foreign Christian missions made him an aut thority on all questions growing out of their administration. Since his election to the Episcopate he had traveled extensively in China and
Japan. The Bishop was a clear, forJapan. The Bishop was a clear, forer, and a conservative church officer.: The Philadclphia Public Ledger,

## "He

He possessed a versatile mind great industry and tenaclty of purpose; was a lucid, forceful preacher, a ready debater, and a conservative church officer. For years Bishop Wiley had general supervision of the
educational interests of the Meth-
and labored personally in that asa tion. When ground was broken, and the corner-stone laid for the Methodist University atChattanooga. officiated." last spring, Bishop Wiley Dr MeC
Dr. McCullough, in the Philadelphia
"Bishop Wiley was a man of fine literary taste, an excellent writer, a chaste and beautiful speaker, an carnest and impressive preacher, a sound theologian, and a superior exeutive Bishops Few men have filled the Bishop's chair with more grace, or performed the Bishop's duties with greater efficiency than Bishop Wiley. His momory will long be cherished by the Church as a precious legacy, and the record of his life-wort will constitute one of the proudest pages in its sublime and Ciod-honored hisThe Independent says-"He was ery active and efficient in the Episcopal office, a very fluent speaker,

## The Blaine Family

This interesting family live in ery confortable way here in Augusta, but in no great style. The Blaine residence stands upon a hill near the tate House, and is surroundel by ample grounds. The building is only two stories high and is of wood. There are a dozen more pretentious place; onseveral of the principal streets. But there is a delightful home like air about the plain residence that is air about the plain residence that is
interesting, and the people in it ex tend a cheerful hospitality to all who call that is very attractive. Its warmth does not seem to have been influence by the result of the recent election. In a few days at best the old roof-tree will will be deserted and the Blaines will go to Wrashington for the winter, simply following the rule of the last twenty vears. Once there, they will follow the customary habits of life, and receive and bereccived as though they had suffered nodisappointments. This game, unflinching element of character cannot but be applauded. by every American. The tamily naturally take it from the father. People who expect to find him sour and ill-tempered aiter his defeat have reckoned without a host, and that other class who thought he would weaken and decline if he failed to reach the Presidency may be prepared to see the same fresh, breezy man as when he was on the highest ware of public favor.-Augusta letter in Philadelphia Times.

Grover Cleveland hasbeenelected President of the United States As such he is entitled to the respect of the whole people. Prognosticator: of evil should be silent until he proves unworthy the confidence of the people in the untried position to which the people have raised him. No vio lent or secret change is possible. Mr Cleveland may make as good a
about; this place is now vacant because the lad your partner sent us, and who filled it worthily a year, is
now placed where he gets eighty dollars a month. So weill trust you to choose his successor. They may ask you a few questions about the candidate for form's sake at the office, but your name is sure to pass muster.' The above was addressed by a busy railroad officer to a city lawyer, who replied:
"There is my friend's son, Urbar Starr; his father spoke to me about employment for bim. To be sure Urban is rather above the place as to talent and culture; but times are hard, and the young should climb the low rounds of the ladder. I'll see bout proposing him
Thank you! I Ill be doubly obliged you take your applicant up to the office and see him aceepted." An the railrond man hurricd away
To this conversation there had been a deeply interested but sad hearted listener-Theodore Young, the faithful and patient office boy, who longed with unspeakable desire for some such place as the one described. He was the eldest child of a widowed
mother, whom he yearned to help, and who was so poor that forty dollars a month seemed wealth to her boy. When the railroad man left the lawyer turned to Theo, saying:
"Here, Theo, though 'tisn't your work, won't you note the dates of these papers and file them away in
order, while $I$ write a letter for you to take up to Mr. Starr's?' Theo attended carefully to the papers, and was waiting for the letter before it was finished. A great desire was swelling his throat till it ached, and when the finished letter was handed to him his request burst forth with trembling eagerness.
'Do you think, sir, there is, or may be, any low place at the railroad
shos which I could fill and for shops which I could fill, and for which you would venture to recom-
mend me? I would begin very low, mend me? 1 would begin very low. motion, and perhaps in years I might come to such a place as this which is for Urban Starr:'
"How can we spare our good, trusty Theo? But I own it is too bad to keep you here. If Urban consents to apply, when I go with him you may go too, and IMl interview the parties about you."
"Oh. thank you, sir," cried Theo and he was so glad that he ran instead of walking on his errand. A few hours later found Urban and Theo waiting in an ante room while the lawyer made known his business about Urban to the railroad official, who replied
"Oh, yes; thank yon for bringing him. The last employee your firm sent us was a treasure, and we don': need to raise yuestions about this one $;$ yet there is one absolutely
essential thing that I will mention essential thing that I will mention.
of course, you know this person, like the last, to le strictly temperate total abstinence, pledged and prac tised?"
tised
kind; sur; I know nothing of the my friend Mr Starr isy, that, while my friend Mr. Starr is temperate he is'nt one of the 'tntal' kind. There
is wine for his guests at New Year's and this Urban takes his glass lik the rest."
"Excuse mo, then, but he won't do for our employ. 'Total abstinence principles and hath
rst reruirements."
Ne is no drunkard. Perhaps i you see him you will think he has qualifications of great valuc to you."
"It is useless for us even tosce him since we desire one who has been
from boyhood voluntarily total abfrom boyh
"Very well, Urban Starr is above

Oh, excuse me for having forgotten another matter: there is a good lad here with me-in fact, our own you've any kind of a place even comng vacant into which you could put him with hope for the future. W hate to lose him, for he is trusty, cap able and willing, writes a good hand squick at figures."
"How is it about the total abstinence?"

Oh, he is square on that. Signed he pledge when a child. Never took first glass. Regards a drop of wine with superstitious horror.
"Send him in, if you please; we'd like to talk to him.
Theo came back to the lawyer's office radiant with joy, exclaiming "They say I'm just the one they for Urban Starr. They only laughed when I said I feared there was some when I said I feared there was some ban want the situation?"

It is all right, Theo. Please remember when you are a railroad president that you owe your success in life to me."
This occurred (for this is all true) everal years ago, and Theo has now a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, with the love and confidence of all who know hin, while Urban is intemperate, out of employment, and a grief to his parents.
Recently Theo said to his friend the lawyer, "I'm not forgetting that I owe my success in life to you."
"Oh, no," replied the lawyer; "you owe it to a better friend, named ToBerner.

Three persons out of four would rush right up to the burning individual, and begin to paw with their hands without any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that, or call for water. In fact, it is generally best not to say a word, but to seize a blanket or a woolen fabric, or if none is at hand, take any woolen material, hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them higher than your head, and running boldly to the person, make a motion of ly to the person, make a motyon of
clasping in the arms, mostly about the shoulders. This instantly smoththe shoulders. This instantly smoth
ers the fire and saves the face. The ers the fire and saves the face. The
next instant throw the person on the floor. This is an additional safety to the face and breath, and any remnent flame can be put out more leisurely. The next instant immerse the burned part in cold water, and all pain will cease with the rapidity of lightning. Next get some flour; remove the wa ter, and cover the burhed parts with an inch in thickness of flour. If pos sible put the patient to bed, and do all that is possible to soothe until the physician arrives. Let the flou remain until it fall off of itself, when beautiful new skin can be found Unless the burns are deep, no othe pplications are needed. The prin ciple of its action, that, like the wate it causes instant and perfect relief
from the pain loy totally excluding the air from the injured parts.-SCien
tific American.
A Chemerbl Giver.-"I was onco attendingamissionary meetinginScot land," said a minister in making an address. There it is the custom to take up the collection it the door as the peo ble goout. A poor women in going oul dropped a sovereign into the basket The deacon who held the basket said "I am sure you cannot afford to give so much as that." "Oh, yes, I can," said she. "Do take it back," said the deacon. She replied: "I must give it I love to give for Jesus'sake," Then
night, and if your mind is unchanged ou can send it in the morning." In the morning I was sitting at break fast with the deacon, when a littlo note came from this woman; but tho note contained two sovereign. I said to the deaon. "Of course I shall," said he. "I now the women well. II send them back she will send four next time." This was, indeed, "loving to give."-The Wellspring.

The Christicn Advocate in reply to The question, "What is to be done with the tramps?" says "Let us try to bring the tramps to Christ." Is not this the cure-all for the varied ailments of the body politic? The gospel only is the power of God unto gospel only is the pore that believeth. Had our public schools been seminaies of instruction in Christian morals, co-operating with the churches in promoting righteousness cofharacter and life, there would have been, avith equal intelligence, far greater virtue and integrity among our people. To divorce Christian morals and intellectual training is ruinous. An essential qualification of the teacher is an intelligent Christian character. By all means, let us try o bring not only the tramps to from but every one else who is away from him, sharing the exultant confdeclare of St. Paul, which Imperial Rome, "I am not ashamed of the Cospel Christ."

Los Angeles Orange Groves.
Not everybody has seen an orange grove. But everybody has an idea, he has not seen for himself, how an orange grove looks. I had an idea but it was not the correct one. For instance, I never saw or heard it sta ted that orange groves are plowed harrowed and hoed, and kept as free from grass and weeds as a vegetable when I saw my first "grove" standing on plowed ground instead of on pas ture land, like the apple orchards in New England, I recorded the even as surprise number one. Again while standing amid a cluster of orange trees and observing the pro fusion of great golden globes pendan upon the branches in every direction I ventured to remark to the gardener "We are just at the proper season for seeing the fruit at its best?" "You may come again at Christmas, and it will be as you see it now," he re-
plied. Which is true, for the orange tree of southern California is eve green and ever bearing. It buds and flowers and fruits continually from January to December. This was sur prise number two. And while I an in the line of confession, it may a well be recorded here that my idea of a "grove" had by early education number thentrict that surprise rode straight through six miles of ange trees, and learned that the plant extended miles on either hand. No name less dignified than "orange forests" will appropriately designate these great tracts of land devoted to orange culture in the Los Angeles Valley. The locality known as the asadema is simply a great collection of private residences whose owners
are orange growers. Their houses are palaces, and their grounds are lower gardens, each in the midst of an orange grove. There may be, but there necd not be, a more beautiful spot upon earth.-Sclected.

According to the Tribunc, New York City has 40,000 persons who

The Japanese girl, when she goen into company, paints her face white her lips and the corners of her cye red, with two slate-colored spots on her forehead. She would be though immodest if she did not do so, as b ing so conceited as to think her com plexion did not need improvemen The children's shoes are made blocks of wood secured with cord. The stockings resemble a mitten having a separate place for the grea toe. As these shoes are lifted only sound as the owners walk, which in quite stunning in a crowd.
They are not worn in the house, as they would injure the soft straw mats with which the floors are covered You leave your shoes at the door. The beauty of the human foot is seen in the Japanese. They have no corns; no ingrowing nails, no distorted joints. Our toes are cramped until they are deformed, and are in danger extinction. The Japanese have the full use of their toes, and to them they are almost like fingers. Nearly every mechanic makes use of his toes in holding his work, and I have dragged a Japanese youth across 2 platform by his merely holding on with his toes. Every toe is fully developed. Their shoes cost two cents, and will last six months.
The babies are taken care of on the backs of older children, to which they are fastened by loose bands. You will seea dozen little girlswithbabies asleep on their backs, engaged in playing battledore, the babies' heads bobbing upand down. This is better than howling in a cradle. The baby sees every thing, goes everywhere, gets plenty of pure air, and the sister who carriesi gets her shoulders braced back, and doubtless some lessons in patience It is funny to see the little tots, when hey begin to run alone, carryin their dolls on their backs.-Evchange.

If God shall spare Bishop Taylor with the divine blessing, his Chris tian zeal and energy will doubtles prove the means of disseminating the light of the gospel in many re gions now enshrouded in the darkness of moral night. His movements yill be regarded by the friends of Africa with great interest.- Free Methodist.

Mr. Walton, lockmaker, Great Russel St., Birmingham, exhibits he Wolverhampton Exhibitiona master key which he claims is capa ble of opening 22,600 patent leves locks all the locks to be differentthat is to say, each of the 22,600 locks may be different in their wards or combinations. The key weighs thre ounces, and is nickel plated. It has t ken Mr. Walton, the inventor, three years to complete the drawings of the different wards and combination which enable this extraordinary pro duct of human ingenuity to be made

Rev. l'rof. Price of North Carolini an eloquent colored orator, said re cently in an address in New Yor City, that the colored population had doubled since the war, and begill one hundred millions.

- From a letter by Bishop Hurst in New York Christicen Allocate wo learn that where Barbara IIeck's anecstors licel where larbara lleck's ancestors driven by a diven by a persecuting French arny,
benntiful Mechodist chapel is now in $y^{r o}$ cess of erection

In Chicago $\$ 22,000,000$ were pended last year in the construction of new building

OUR HEROES.
by Ebex e. rexford.

| Who do what he knows to be right. <br> When he falls in the way of temptation <br> He has a bard battle to fight. <br> Who strives against self and his comrades <br> Will find a most powerful foe; <br> All honor to him if he conquers, <br> A cheer for the boy who says "Nol" <br> There's many a battle fought daily <br> The world knows nothing about; <br> There's many a brave little soldier <br> Whose strength puts a legion to rout. <br> And he who fights sin single-handed <br> Is more of a hero, I say, <br> Than he who leads soldiers to battle, <br> And conquers by arms in the fray. <br> Be steadfast, my boy, when you're tempted <br> To do what you know to be right; <br> Stand firm by the colors of manhood, <br> And you will o'ercome in the fight, <br> The Right" be yoar battle-cry erer <br> In waging the warfare of life; <br> And God, who knows who are the herocs, <br> Will give you the strength for the strife. <br> -Zion's Herald. |  |
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## Drunkenness. <br> 

## BY REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U.S.

Goldes Text: "Be not among wine-bib
. what drink does $(29,30)$.
29. Who hath woe?-"Who hath oh?" who are reduced to that state where they utter only interjections of pain and misery? Who hath sorrow? -The word rendered "sorrow" is not found elsewhere, and is supposed to be also an interjection, the
root idea being that of distress. Quite likely the stupefied victims of drink in Solomon's day were wont to use these words of and abo. Who hath contentions?:-Drink has often the effect of making a man quarrelsome.
There is astagcin drunkenness known as "fighting drunk" when the frenzied victim rages like a wild least, attacking friend and foc alike, utter ly deaf to all reason or persuasion.
Many a wretched wife and child have been subjected to indescribable brutalities, sometimes not even escapiug with their lives, from the hand of a husband and father crazed with drink.
Who hath babbling? -While the effect of drink in some cases is to sharpen wit and stimulare genius, its more common effect is to rob a man of all sense or coherency of speech, and to cause him to utter driveling folly Who has not been compelled to smile n spite of himsel drunkard? Who "babblings"
herful how a man in drint will some derful how a man in drink will some sometimes sustain injuries which would apparently have killed him outright had he been sober; but, on the other hand, surgeons tell us that there is no class of men wounds as so many the victims belonging to the ship to which the writer of these notes is attached, returned from a drunken row on shore with his left eyc cut He was hanging upon his cheek. He For quite unconscioumpelled to sit in a months he was compelecerve if possidarkened room to presch was badly ble the other eye, finally sent home inflamed, and life from this "wound blinded for lise."] Who hath redness of eyes?-Bloodshot eyes are frequent among users of intoxicating liquors.
"The wounds which in defense of their their honor, but just rights athout cause" received in wounds their lusts are marks of service of
30. They that tarry long at till they fill themselves full; drink till they can drink no longer, stor

## PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

indulge appetite to the point of satie. not content with wine pure and simpi, make it their aim to discover a wine so spiced or mixed with aromatherefore make it more palatable and therefore more seductive. "Mixed drinks" nowadays-that is, the use of several kinds of stimulants in suc
cession at the same sitting-is a fruit ful source of drunkenness.
31. Look not . . wine des (31-35). not, lest you crave it. red.-Look from the enticement which the mere sight of it causes. Let not its bloodred juice seduce you to taste it. Givreferring either to its sparkl its eye," beadlike bubbles which rise to the surface when certain wines are poured out. When it moveth itself aright.Says Plumptre: "The English sug
gests the thought of a sparkling wine; gests the thought of a sparkling wine
but the Hebrew word, here and in the Song of Solomon 7:9, where it is rendered, 'goeth down sweetly', d flowing pleasantly from the wine-skin or jug in to the goblet, or the throat."
"If there were no temperate drinking there would be none that is intemperate. Men do not begin by what
is usually called immoderate indul gence, but by that which they regard as moderate. Gradually and insensi-
bly their draughts are increased until the functions of life are permanently disturbed, the system becomes inflamed, and there is that morbid appetite which will hardly brook re-
straint, and indulgence of which is sottish intemperance. Let it be re-
membered, then, that what is usually styled temperate drinking stands as the condition precedent to that which is intemperate. Discontinue one,
and the other becomes impossible. And what is the cause of moderate
drinking? Is it the force of natural appetite? Rarely. Nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine hundredths of those who use alcoholic stimulants, do in the first instance, and often for a
long time, not from appetite, but from deference to custom or fashion. They "look" on the wine" (Bishop Potter).
32. At the last-not "at the first;" the tempting bait conceals the hook until the poor victim is caught. Biteth like a serpent-unexpe
mous, fatal. The figure one, but not too vivid for truth Stingcth like an adder-"supposed to be the Cerastes, or horned serpent" (Plumptre)
"At the first it excites mirth and song; at the last it produces sorrow and curses: it breaks down the strong est frame, and sends weakness int the limbs and trembling into the
flesh. At the first there may be health enough to resist the perniciou tendency of intoxicatlon, so that with all the pleasures there are fer indulgence; at the last they become victims of manifold inveter ate, loathsome, and distressing diseas es. In the begining they count them selves of all men most happy in the end they confess themselves all men most miserable. fine young gentlemen, in the end ve have a group of dilapitated and vulgar old sots. At the first it is the vine of pleasant fellowship; at the last it is the "wine of the wrath of Almighty God, poured out without agreeable excitement of an evening at the last it is the long-drawn agony of an endless perdition. At ths first it is the grateful stimulus of an hour; at the last it is "the worm that never quenched" (Trask).
33. Thine eyes shall behold strange 33. lust." It inflames the basest passions.

The bar leads to the brothel. Some commentators ronder the verse differstrango women," but there is sufficient reason to adhere to the present translation ; and, were it ruled out it would rob the picture of one of its more truthful features. Heart
shall utter perverse things-unreason able, extravagant utterances.
"What ridiculous, incoherent nonsense will men talk when they are drunk, who at another time will speak admirably and to the point!" (Henry.)
34. Shalt be as he that lieth downfinds a bed, goes to sleep. In the midst of the sea-either literally, or figuratively. So stupefying is drink that its victim will lie down anywhere, even on the treacherous billow; or it may refer to the drunkard's swimming head and uneasy dreams. Lieth upon the top of a mast.- The masthead, ilous place for a man to yield to drowsiness. Insensibility to imminent danger is the teaching of both

Is the comparison holds good in scveral particulars, there is some doubt as to which was intended by pidity and senselessness of danger which are the consequence of intoxi
cation, or to the giddy feeling of the persons intoxicated, when their heads swim, and they feel as if they were tossed about by the rolling waves of the sea" (Noyes)
35. They have stricken me . I was
not sick-referring to the remarkable immunity from pain which drunken men exhibit, while their sensibilities are deadened by drink. [The write recalls the case of a boatswain's mate the ship from "liber ' besotted by drink. He sat down on the coaming of the flreroom hatch way, and shortly after toppled ore striking the iron floor of the freroom cutting his head badly and breaking bones. He was totally unconscious
of his fall and of the injuries which he had sustained until he awoke the next day in a cot and inquired with great surprise what the splints and bandages meant!] They have bcaten
me. . folt it not-wounds received unconsciously in a drunken brawl When shall I awake?-It is better to mit the interrogation point and con"I will seek it yet again, when awake." The drunkard is supposed
to say to himself: "True I have been pretty well battered up, but I didn't know it at the time, and $I m$ an right now ; so here goes for another
spree." The drinking habit dulls the conscience, and hardens the heart and robs the poor vict
of shame and honor:

## Abraham Lincola, in the darkest

hours of this nation's experience, was
evidently sustained and guided in his tremendous responsibilities by the Spirit of God. He believed in the power of prayer and earnestly craved One impressive and affecting incident illustrative of his spirit is recalled by the Westerm Advocate as follows: A company of Methodist ministers once called on Mr. Lincoln to thank him
for what he had done. They did their crrand, and then Mr. Lincoln said: I deserve no thanks for what I have done; you deserve no thanks for have to do
you have done have tried your duty; I have tried to do mine let us all continue to do our duty' and by the blessing of God we shall suc "Let us pray" then Bishop Janelt, and "Let us pray." They all knelt, and as the man of God prayed, the Presi-
dent said in a low tone, again and again as the prayer proceeded, "A men
amen! amen!" One who was present says it was the sublimest scene he Presidnessed. No wonder that such a most heroic and splendid perform the of the century, and that the Union of the century, and that the Union
armies triumphed.-Evangelical Messenger.

Mrs. Bishop Simpson has been visiting her only brother and sister and their families, in Pittsburgh, for Pome days, and expects to return to Philadelphia at the close of the week Since the death of her honored hus-
band, her relatives and frignds have induced her to make short visits, hoping by this means to enable her to overcome the great shock she has experienced. It may be neccessary for her to sojourn in the South thi winter for this reason. The hope
felt that she may ere long be able to resume her active work in the benevo lent institutions of the Church of this city, of which she is the honored head.-Philadelphia Mcthodist.

## Christian Thought.

The Nov.-Dec. number of "Chris tian Thought," edited by Rev. Dr cles probably not surpassed in cur rent periodical literature. Prof. Noah K. Davis, of the University of Vir ginia, gives a closely reasoned paper on the question, "Am I Free ?" Prof
Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn Theolo Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn Theolo
ical Seminary, writes a most scholar ly article on "Historical vs Critical Evidence." Those two were among the lectures delivered last summer before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy at Richfield Springs. The ectitor reproduces Mich"Education" for which we thank"him It is difficult to obtain and worth tatement of the "Yiews of Certain
interesting. Every Christian miniser should read "Christian Thought." your pastor, and although it would st you only $\$ 200$, it would be highly appreciated by him and give pleas ure and proht for a whole yea
dress, "Christian Thought,"

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Vinthrop Place, New York.
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## OBITUARY

Died at her home, near Iron Hill, ew Castle Co., Del., Nor. 10th 1884 Mrs. Lydia S. wife of William T. Day ett, in the 50 th year of her age. In the death of this noble Christion la dy, the church of which she was
memberand the community in which she lived have sustained a great loss. For fifteen years she has been a faith-
ful member of the Methodist Episcoful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; it seemed to bo the great
desire of her life to glorify God in every act. Deprived of the privilege of attending regularly the services of the church, during the last year or communion with her quiet of her home, ofteu praisising him aloud by day, and singing in flowed with the "joy of faith." She loved her church, and constantly urged her family to be present at

Though not able to attend our r vival services, she was more, than compensated with the grand rernal God had prepared for her,--eternal communion with Himself, and wind "his saints in light." Patient and cheerful in her sufferings, she never of her Heavenly Father; but, in a confident assurance of her acceptance confident assurance of her acceptance
with Him, she contemplated her de
parture with joy. As she neared the unseen world, the veil seomed to grow thiner; the ear of the soul catching the music of celestial choirs, she spoke of songs she heard floating down from that "beautiful land, the far away home of the soul.
Thus did this saint of God pass from the suffering of this life to the joys of Heaven. She leaves a devot ed husband and two children to mourn her loss, but they "sorrow not as those who have no hope," for they have the glorious hope of immortality, and a blissful reunion in that world where

Sickness, sorrow, pain and dea
Are felt and feared no more."
E. C. Atkins

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you send postage stamps send only one and two cent stamps.

ALL matter intended for publici-
tion in the issue of the Saturday fol-

We shall continue the narrative of Bishop Asbury's life, as space and circumstances allow. Our next issue will report in part, "The Centennial Conference," preparations for which have been made on a large scale.
The occasion is worthy a grand comThe occasion is worthy a grand com-
memoration, in view of the unparalmed achievenents, which Methodism in these United States has secured through the Divine blessing uponher doctrines, discipline and activities, since she took organic form in 1784. It is to be hoped that monumental contributions from the people to the grand enterprises of the Church for hastening the triumph of Christ's cause in the eartb, will be freely of fered in loving acknowledgement of the Divine goodness. While "the rich give of their abundance," let those
who have little, so give of that little who have little, so give of that little
as to please him who beholds "how men cast money into his treasury.'

## Bishop Hurst.

In view of the sudden death of Bishop Wiley, the church will watch with enhanced interest and solici tude, the progress of Bishop Hurst in his Episcopal tour through foreign ands. Let prayer be "made without ceasing of the Church unto God for him," that he may be preserved in and that he may return in health and strength to serve the church for many

The Christian Adrocate gives he following interesting items from one of his letters, dated Cairo, Egypt Oct. 25
"I reached Alexandria on the 23 d , nd crossed to Cairo the same evening. As about half of Alexandria was burnt down two years ago,
difficult to move along the streets, and risky withal, because of new buildings everywhere going up. In Cairo the English have every thing in charge. They have ten regiments here, and a force under General Nile to rescue Gordon. The greater probability is that Gordon will be needed to rescue Wolseley. I have been drafted to preach to the soldiers tomorrow, and so relieve the Wesleyan chaplain of one of his services. On the 30th I expect to sail for Suez in the steamer Sutlej for Bombay, reaching there by Nov. 12, and so in ample time for the South India Conference, whose date is the 20th. The weather is intensely hot here in Cairo, and one is glad enough to keep on the shady side of the street. and make an occasional halt under a date-palm.'

Some novelties in worship-not Methodist Episcopal, though nodoubt novelties may be occasionally found in that branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic church-but novelties in worship in one of the churches Episcopal Church. Sunday, Nov 24th, being St. Clement's Day, special services were inaugurated to celeservices were inaugurated to clem-
brate the anniversary in St. ent's Church, Philadelphia. Successive services were held from 6 a. m.,
throughout the day and evening. Wo throughout the day and evening. We
attended from eleven to half past one attended from eleven to half past one
The church is a fine brown-ston structure, very beatitifully frescoed within,-the chancel very claborate ly furnished with all the paraphernalia of an altar-place,-a portrait of the Crucified, crucifixes, waxeandles and hanging lamps: At 11a m about every seat was occuppied, and numbers were waiting to stand with in the vestibule and aisles. Th sound of musie in the distance inis
cated the beginning of the service cated the beginning of the service
as the sound came nearer, an inpos
prieste, forming a company in all of one hundred-all in white robes. Five banners with symbolic designs wero carried at different points in the procession. As they marched up the north nisle, across in front of the chancel, down the south aisle and tip the centre aisle, the music, instrumental and vocal, accompanied by the organ, was in the highest degree impressive. The rendering of the service, after the procession were all seated within the chancel, might about as well have been in Arabic for all that our unsophisticated ears could make out of it. Even the rapidly uttered that we could follow more by guessing than by hearing. So that while the spectacle was im pressive and the music magnificent there was little of what was said that
we could understand. There were we could understand. There were
several things, no doubt very significant to the initiated, but entirely meaningless to us; while the officia ting priest was reading, his assistant or servant stood at his side in the rear, stepping forward to turn the page as often as necessary,-repeated-
ly did the priest lift up the emblems y did the priest lift up the emblem
of the Saviour's death above his head -once after reading he kissed the book, and always in passing before the picture of the Saviour on the cross, there was a pause, a turning of the face toward it and in some case a bending of the knee. It is to be
feared, an intelligent Romanist would feared, an intelligent Romanist would
be disposed to call all this but an be disposed to call all this but an
imperfect imitation of the services his own communion.
The pulpit was placed at one side of the church, some distance from the chancel, as if to symbolize the relative inferiority of this part of the worship. The sermon, about twenty
minutes long was exceedingly comminutes long, was exceedingly com
mon-place, though delivered in an earnest manner, and with little, if any embarrassment from his manuscript. The service closed with further recitations and music, and the procession marching out the centro aisle. So far as all this formalistic worship may help any one to a true religious experience, we bid them God-speed; the musical and the scene attractions draw the people to the church; they are better there than to be elsewhere profaning the Lord's day; and it may be that some may be thus won to Christ and his service. If they are, we feel like saying with St. Paul,-"What then? notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretense, or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice." But to us, much of this seems like the veriest
travesty of worship.

## The Anual Mecting of the Exen-

The story of the origin, growth and noble work of the Methodist Episco pal Woman's Foreign Missionary Society constitutes a bright page in the record of the first century of our Church. It was in the jubilee year Church. It was in the jubilee year
of our General Missionary Society when it had just completed its firs fifty years of labor in 1869, that the woman's society was organized in Boston, by a few zealous servants of the Master (particularly the Rev. aud Mrs. E. W. Parker and Dr. and Mrs Butler) and with the hearty approval of Drs. Furbiu and Harris, then the al of Drs. Curbiu and Harris, then the
Missionary CorrespondingSecretaries There had been before, a few, isolate societies of ladies in various portions of the country, working as auxilia ries to the Gencral Board. Among the most active of these was the"La dies' China Missionary Society' of dies China Missionary Society of
Baltimore which had been nineteen

The "Branches" consist of all auxiliaries in a designated," includes thus the "Baltimore Brancll, inclucict of Columbia. They are twelve in number, and amnually choose each two delegates. These compose the "General Executive Committee, which is the governing body. The society acts by authority of the General Conference, and in "harmony with and under the supervision of the Missionary Society" of our church It has, greatly quickened interest in it has, greany ged enthusiasm, direct missions, arowsen widely the energies of thousands of women who needed and desired some field of toil for Christ, and brought forth large offerings of money that would not otherwise have been devoted to God. In India, Burmah, nara, ments are ministering to some "thir y or forty thousand heathen wom

As teachers in schools for girls, sitors annong the women to whom no preacher may proclaim the gospel, as managers of hospitals and asylums, and as physicians (eight of the fifty missionaries of the society, re medical women) these ladies are, in Christ's name, blessing the souls and bodies of their sisters in pagan lands.
Its income lastyear(ending October 31,1883 ,) was $\$ 124,823.33$, and for the quadrennium then completed, $\$ 504,-$ 584,54 , an advance of $\$ 225,710$ over the preceding period of four years, from 1875 to e879. It holds real estate in the foreign fields valued at $\$ 170,036$. It accomplishes all its executive work on the "basis of unpaid, voluntary labor,', and every dollar of its income goes abroad to the mission fields.
t is worthy of note also that the organ of the society, "The Heathen Woman's Friend," edited by Mrs. Dr. W. F. Warren, of Boston, is the only purely missionary paper published in our church. It las a circulation of
20,650 and has from the beginning 1869, paid its the In fact, of late its earnings publish Leaflets (of which $1,500,000$ pages were distributed last year), Tracts, Reports and Books for general distribution
The fifteenth Anniversary of this society was held in Madison Avenu M. E. Church Baltimore Md., Monday evening Nov. 10th. Mrs. Dr.John T. Gracey, secretary, read the annual report which showed most gratifying prosperity in every department. We give the more striking portions. Sister Gracey is herself a returned mis sionary, who with her husband spent several years in India. She is a $P e$ ninsula lady, daughter of the late William Ryder, long a zealous and successful itinerant in the Philadel phia Conference, when it included the Peninsula. During the past year more has comein to the treasury, moremoney auxiliary societies formed, more members added, more young people inter ested more literature disseminated and more missionaries sent out than in any previous year. We acknowledge God's leading to night with the most profound gratitude.
In the first year we
In the first year we received $\$ 4,546$.
s6. The sum contributed for the 15 years amounts to one million, one hundred and sixty two thousand, six hundred and eighteen dollars and four cents.

The home work is represented by the following statistics: Auxiliary societies 3489, an increase of 243; an nual members 93,798 an increase of 7,922. This increase and the income of $\$ 143,199.14$ has been reached in the
face of unusual difficulties. $I_{n}$.

During the past year ons, of our misssonaries, Miss Lila Gilichbigt M. D. has passed from labor and sickness to rest and health carrying to her latest breath an intorest for the women of China. $\% * * *$ Since the organization of the society 75 missionaries have been sent out to
foreign fields; twenty of these dure foreign fields; twenty of these during the past year-six to hina, three ico and one to Bulgaria. Thereare at homeon leave. $* * * *$ The society bas work in Japan, China India Bulgaria, Italy, South America and Mexico. Missionaries now in the field, 54; assistants, 30 ; Bible women, 138 ; orphans, 391 ; scholarships, 379 day schools, 108; teachers, 55.

Our sketch of Bishop Wiley will be found very interesting. We have taken considerable pains to have it accurate. It is eminently proper our people should know what kind of men our Chief Pastors are, and by a full acquaintance with their laborsand sacrifices have good reason "to esteem them very highly in love for their works sake. Bishop Wiley presided over the Wilmington Conference in the Spring of 1874. It is certainly a touching coincidence, that after the lapse of so many years, he should return to this field of his early missionary labors, where the wife of his youth had fallen in death and was buried, and amid these scenes lie down to die. Beside the dust of that fallen missionary, in that distant land, now rests that of her husband, the fallen

## PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.


WILMINGTON DISTRICT - Rce Charles Hill, P. E., Wilmington, Del. Asbury charge, Wilmington, W L. S. Murray, pastor. Last Sunday morning Rev.J. V. Smith preached very acceptably. The pastor bapvery acceptably. The pastor bap-
tized two children, received one probationer and two by certificate. prothe evening the pastor preached, In tized four adults, held a preacher, bapvice after the sermon, a prayer sered themselves at the three presentprofessed faith.
Elk Neck charge, I. E. Andrew, pastor. The membership of Hart's church, this charge, made the pastor and his.wife glad by a donation party on Thanksgiving evening.
Port Deposit charge, R. C. Jones, pastor. Thanksgiving was well observed here. Stores all closed and avery restful quiet day. Union services were held in the M. E. Church, sermon by Rev. Jas. Conway at $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., and a praise service at $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., conducted by pastor.
Brandywine charge, E. L. Hubbard, pastor. Last Sunday afternoon Rev. Bro. Mulford, from Summit Bridge, preached at Edgemoor out of a full heart. In the evening Rev. Bro. Hendrickson of Hockessin,
preached at Brandywine most sucpreached at Brandywine most suc-
cessfully, and at the close two presented themselves at the altar.
Christiana charge, W. M. Green, pastor, writes: Our re-opening services held Sunday Nov. 23d at Salem, was a splendid success in every way. We had a happy love-feast at 9 a. m . Rev. N. M. Brown preachet at 10.30 a. m., a good Gospel sermon from E. L. Hubbard preached from Heb. 2: 16. The church bas been thoroughly repaired and a new organ bought at a total cost of $\$ 877$. On the morning of re-opening we had $\$ 537$ to provide for, and raised during the day $\$ 420$, leaving us in debt about $\$ 100$. The people gave like Christians.

Elkton charge, Charles F. Sheppard, pastor, preached an interesting and appropriate discourse, before a large congregation at the Union serThanksgiving day.
Charlestown circuit, E. E. White, pastor. A letter from Perryville reports a very successful meeting there, the membership greatly revived and encouraged, and some thirty conversions, to the praise of the Great head of the church. Bro. White, though not in vigorous health, has labored faithfully in these services for four weeks, and has yet three mopes to pointments at whe success in revival efforts.

North East, Md. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. R. W. Todd, last Sabbath, Rev. T. Snowden Thomas had charge of the services for the day; had charge of the morning to a very preaching in the morning the fact of fair congregation, on the fact of Christ's Resurrection, and holding at night a very interesting praise service. Choice and excellent Hym-
Psalms and from our Psalms and from ournest prayers filled
nal, with a few ear nal, with a few earn edifying manner. The 136 th lisalm was renderch repeatimpressively, the congregation repeat ing the refrain,

DOVER DIS'JRICT-R'R. A
Milby, P. E., Ficderica, Del.
East New Market, charge, W. Ayers, pastor, a cor meeting at Salem We have closed Jits. Jave just held with good resul

Thanksgiving yupper at East Nev Market, and did well finmeially. We
expect to pay the last dollar on the parsonage debt by January 1st, 1885 Salem will have a Christmas supper and a Sunday-school exhibition. Pro tracted meeting to commence in East New Market church 1st of January The Baptist are going to build church at East New Market.
Hurlocks charge, G. F. Hopkins, pastor. The new parsonage is being pusbed on toward completion. The pastor who was recently married expects soon to occupy it.
The church at $W$ ye on Hillsboro circuit has been called to suffer a sad loss in the death of one of her most estimable members, Jas. T. Mortgage was a quiet, unassuming yet deve Christian, whose life spoke than his words. Bro. Mortgage was a great sufferer, yet lie bore it patiently. His testimony was, "Mat-
ters between my God and my soul have been settled long ago." "I am ready, only waiting the Master's will. It matters little whether I am
called now or live many years it's all called now or live many yearsit's all
right." He lived a true Christian life, loved by all who knew him, died in the triumphs of faith, and has gone to his reward in heaven. He leaved a
his loss.
Milton, T. S Williams, pastor, writes: Iast Sabbath was 2 grand day for us. The interests of the W. F. M. S. were represented by Mrs. E. B. Stevens, Secretary of the Society, for the Wilmington Conference. Her pleasing style erichanted the people as she graphically described the work
and success of the Institution among and success of the Institution among
the heathen women, I am fully impressed that the cause needs to be presented to all our congregations in this way, by one thoroughly acquaint. ed with its workings. A canvass was made for membership morning and evening, when fifty names were secured. In the afternoon an auxiliary cured. In the afternoon an auxiliary much interested in the subject, are disposed to aid as much as possible in this direction.

EASTON DISTRICT-Rev. J.
Caldwell, P. E., Smyrna, Del. Revs. L. P.Corkran of Queenstown,
and J. E. Kidney of Hillsboro, will exchange pulpits Sunday, Dec. 7th. Mr. Corkran will preach at Hillsboro at 10.30 a . m., and at Ridgely 3 and 7 p. m. Revival services are now in progress at Ridgely with prospect of success. 3 conversions to Dec. 1st.
Easton, Md. This charge has been a thed condition of its pastoral relations for some months. Rev. H. S. Thompson has been transferred abath Rev. Robt. W. Todd, charge. Last Sabbath Rev. Robl. Wind a former pastor, by invitation, of the people. pulpit to the gratifction and the scattering tendency of occasional and uncertain supplies, a very good congre gation was preseat to the Sabbath-school, and in the evening beld a Centenary service, at which lee made an Coke and Asbury's meeting at Barratt Chapel, Nov. 14 th, 1781 . The large and deeply interested excellent addresses by Col Mullikin, L. Dortson, Esq, and Major Stew
The (zuarterly Conference of St. Michael's charge lias invited Rev. J D. Nigg to return There were two votes ensuinst him, based upon the fact that against expected to move in the spring. he expected expressions of apprecia tion of the invitation to return, he reiterated his purpose to leave at the reiterated present Conference year.

SALISEEVRY DISTRJCT.-Rev. J.A. pline of the Church, so that they B. Wilson, P. E., Princess Anne, Mad. It is estimated that there have been ver one thousand conversions sin last Conference on this District. Deals Island charge, J. D. C. Hansions at the recent revival on this charge is one hundred and sighty (180) instead of one hundred and eight as stated in our issue of Nov. 15th.
Fruitland charge, J. M. Lindale, pastor. A correspondent writes: The pastor received his annual pounding Thanksgiving evening. The young people here have rande this a permanent feature of its observance. Bro. Webb, our venerable local preacher, was surprised in like manner, Monday evening following. Both occasions were enjoyable. The new church building at Zion is leeing plasered. Siloam church has been recently nicely carpeted in pulpit, front
and aisles. Additional furniture has and aisles. Additional furniture has been placed in the house used as a
parsonage, from part of proceeds of a festival held by the young ladies last August.
Onancock charge, I. G. Fosnocht, pastor The M. F. Charch bere, after having been
vast! improved, by the addition of a front tower 11 v 10 ft . wide, and about 80 ft . high, painting inside and out, a new carpet, new
chanilelier and lamps, and a new altar rail, with improved surroundings, and a clear toned McShane bell to summon the worshippers, was re-opened on last Sabbath Nova
30th. Rew. J ij. Smith of Mt. Salema preached morning and night to large audiences. Everybody was attentive, and at times sobs could be heard throughoat the confregation as the pracher eloguently and pa:lieticaily unfolded the truths of the gos-
pel. The amount beednd was $\$ 300.00$, and Ti.00 was secured and there have bee to follow. The ertire cost will be abour
syou0. The whole amount paid up to slo00.00. The whole annount paid up to
Dec lis was stos !ue. The pastor had en ing with mechanics, receiving ali moneys and paying all liabilities. The peopie no
bly and liberally responded, and pow they bly and liberally responded, and now the
have a neat church without a cent of in debtedness upon it. "The Lord hath done great things for us; whereby we are gl
Revival services are now being held in
Reviral

## Conference Notes.

According to Par. 183 Sec .9 of the Discipline it is left to the judgment of the pastor what shall constitute his quarterly account to the Presiding Elder. It may take the form of an informal talk involving any items of interest, concerning the work on
charge. By this the Presiding Elder gathers the facts upon which to base his annual report to Conference,
It is the duty of the Preachers in charge to read the General Rules in each congregation once a year-at young pastors wish to know from the older and more experienced ones how hey "explain" the Disciplinary in-erdiction,-"The putting on of gold would respectively suggest that the would respectively suggest that the paragraph, by reading 1 Peter $3,-1-6$; and 1 Timothy 2,-9-10 in connection with Psalm 45,-13-14; Romans 2,-29, and $7,-22$. This will give the ultimate authority for this rule and will interpret it, as well.)
In receiving versons into full connection who were baptized in childhood, it is necessarv to read and explain to them the Baptismal covenant. Neglect in this direction brings multitudes into the Chuch who do not recognize the weight of the vows they take, and are often found living in disregard of them. (An important matter. his leaders cannot too diligently and carefully instruct their probaioners ' $n$ the Doctrines and Disci-
pline of the Church, so that they obligations of church membership intelligcnilly. We fear these vows are too often a mere form, uttered in lamental ignorance of their real meaning -Eb.
The Methodist Episcopal Church is a total abstinence society. Not only is drunkenness forbidden, but also the use ot intoxicating liquors as a beverage. A member may, therefore, be expelled for using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, (except in case of sickness,) whether they make him drunk or not.
(The exception "is in cases of extreme necessity' the committee of trial is
to be the
ED.)
Annual Conference cannot grant to one of its members the supernumerary relation unless it be be cause of temporary physical disability, and the conference may exact of such
person a statement concerning his person a statement concerning his
intentions in case of recovery. A continuous supernumerary relation can only co-exist with such state of health as promises recovery sufficient to enter the effective ranks.
(The Discipline defines the supernumerary as "one who because of imto perform effective work. How long may one be "temporarily" disabled?" ED.)

A member of the M. E. Church
may be expelled for receiving anything may be expelled for receiving anything,
directly or indirectly-for voting at any election.
(The Discipline, Paragraph 151, in eference to this evil, adds this counel to the pastor, "Show no respect to persons herein, but expel all that touch the accursed thing. And strongly advise our people to discounenance all treats given by candidates before or at elections, and not to be partakers in any respect, of such iniguitous practices."-Ed.)

The Methodist Episcopal Church is divided into one hundred and three (103) Annual Conferences. (Provision also is made for 13 additional annual conferences during the next four years) and for one annual conference (Nevada) to become a mis-sion.-Ed.)

The Discipline says, "Let the Stewards be "persons of solid piety, who both know and love Methodist Docrine and Discip

The empty pastoral peg in the Wilington Conference is being interpreted as a bid for the transfer of a tile from another Conference.

The Philadelphia Conference will meet in Chester Pa., March 19th 1885 Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, presiding This will afford many of the preach ers of the Wilmington Conference the privilege of renewing old ties.
In the many removals that will take place in the Wilmington Conference at its coming session, there is only one man in all the list who is quite certain to come up. He is closSomebody will go down

Deal's lsland is regarded as one of the best appointmentsin the Wilmington Conference
(The large and gracious revival there fearfully emhances the responsibility of the pastor.-EDD)
The Wilmington Conference vies with any and all others as to territory. It lies in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and embraces lromer and England.


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