# 2 <br>  <br> enimsula <br> Tluthodist. 

## FOR CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH.

MiLLzarithoma

THE WILL OF THE LORU BE
One prayer I have-all prayers ia ote
When I an wholly the Thy will my God thy will thin And let that will by will me done All-wise, all-mignty, and allIn thee I frmly trus
Thy ways unknown or
Are mereiful and just.
Is life with many comfort, cro
With dear affections twined a
Lord, in my time of wealth
May I remember, that to
And back, in gratitude fro
Thy gifts are ouly thea enjoyer
Those talents onls well empl.
When in thy service enpento And though thy wisdom take Shall I arraign thy will
No, let me bless thy name. a
The Lord is cra $\begin{aligned} & \text { rious still. }\end{aligned}$.
A pilgrim through the earth I
Of wothing long possessed And all must fail when I go io
For this is not my rest
Write but my name upon the roll
Of thy redeemed
Then heart and mind, an
Shall love thee for thy love -J. Montgomery.

## Dr. Thomas Coke. A Sketch.

## Y G GOBAE JOHA STEVESSOL, M. A.

Thomas Coke, the seraphic Methodist Evangelist. was born before Methodism was ten years old. His father was a surgeon, a church-man, and at one time the bailiff, or chicf magistrate of the heroughe where resided. He was in Wales, where he resided. Fe was influence. About twenty years ago I had offered to me a large parcel of letters and deeds. Which were then for sale, and they related to the father. I am sorry now that I did not purchase them, as I might then have given unknown particuiars of the family of a man about whom thousands in America desire infor mation. I have before me Coke, his nal letter of Bartholome day he was father, written on the dowel Har elected mayor, the devoted Welsh Evangelist, to the dinner usually given on such occasions; so he had a Calvinistic Methodist as chaplain val.

Thomas Coke was born at Brecon September 0 th, 1747 ; he hen finished preliminary educatis College, Oxford where he was a gentleman common er in 1764. Fle was brow, but at Coge his strict churchman, distressed by the mind was greatly dist and the scepticism prevalent among the yound legians. The stream or College, that was so powerful, evorly escaped being led into the current. He losticer seriousness, became teachings were his mother's religilled, and when he stifled, but not kilate, he discovered had time to med ground he was on He read Dr. Sherloch's his course and they led him to his infidel asso of life, and abandught on him taunts
ciates, which brough ciates, whiche, but the danger before

Christ and his religion, but it was
only in theory he then became Christian. When he had became a his studies at the University. he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, in 177.5, having been o-dained for nistry
He thought his father's portion wromisecure made a living, but the promises made to him, even of a prebendal stall, all failed: he had the means of purchasing a living, but length. racant at South Petherton, he secured it, began his ministry, and preached the vital truths of the gospel with an earnestness which had been before were attracted, so that a gallery was required in the church to hold the people, and this he paid for himself, the church wardens refusing to do o. Even the farmers suspected that he was a Methodist. but they were
then mistaken.
Then was the turning point of his Maxfield, Mr with the Rev. Thomas helper, who had then become a cler gyman. He heard young Coke preach saw what he wanted to make his sermons more powerfui, gave him in struction, and they were friends ever afterwards. Conversion was what
roungCoke wanted. and the reading of "Alleines Alarm to the Unconverted" producce a revolution in his Rev. John Fletcher's "Appeal" and "Checks" which he read diligently, and they were the "blessed means ol
bringing him among the despiscd people called Methodists," of which young Coke said then "food being my helper, I am determined to live and die with them." Finding that
the country poople would not come to church, he went to the villages and preached in cottages on week-nights. One evering, walking alone to a village, his mind was drawn out in pray-
er for a couscious sense of pardon. He began to preach earnestly on the greatness of redeeming love. preached, his interest in the subject increased, and before be had done Redemption for he knew that his sins were forgiven, even his sins. He began to preach with more fervor and energy that erer was in a transport of joy, and told the people that he knewhis sins west pardoned. Now hear man less. He in God morew his crutches; he could preach now without his manuscript and he felt conscious of increased power in the pulpit. The formalist farmenciations of sin, and forceful complaint to the Bishop, who was afraid to suspentiodis The be driven to the Methodists. The rage of his he was ford thered the largest conchurch, but gad ever addressed and gregation he had outside the church. prca yers he was curate at South Three year, and ultimately the bells Petherton, and of the parish. How rung him our enraged farmers and little did then foresee that in a few years
later, the same bells gave him a hearhe wecame a desp to the parish. afte tic Methodist.
At that juncture in. his history August 1776. Dr. Colke first hear John Wesley preach at Tauriton they spent the evening together Coke rode 20 miles to hear Wesley A union then began which ende only in death. to be renewed in hear
en. Coke attended Wesley's Confer ence in August 1777. but he had no location. Wesley sent him out to risit the societies, to administer the sacra ments, and learn the character Methodism. practically; he diligent ly studied the Rules. Doctrine and Discipline, and became so aseful and popular, than in 1780 , Mr. Wesley showed his confidence in him by making him superintendent of the London Society. The same year Coke and Wesley travelled togethe over part of England and Ireland and an arrangement was made for Wesley and Coke to visit Ireland al ternately. Coke had been the poor man's friend by his gifts at South Petherton, and on his first visit there as an Erangelist. the singers wel comed him by a merry neal from
the church bells, and told him how much they had repented their for aier folly shown to him.
The first Trish Conference was heid in 1782, and Dr. Coke was sent faults, travelled much among tho people, and havirig discretionary pow with great freedom in directing the affairs of the Societies. For nearly thirty years, and till his death in
1813 he presided at nearly every Irish Conference, with honor and usefulness. The liberty given him in Ireland, he began to use in England, and thereby offended Mr. Wes ley, whose authority he interfered with, and even opposed, which partly alienated the two friends. I have visited Methodist families at Clity Road in which Dr.Coke has talked over these unpleasant contentions. The particulars were not published, but have notes of them. One of these occurred in 1780, when Mr. Wesley published Dr. Coke's portrait in his Magazine, but declined to print the Memoir which usually accompanied portraits, for several years. A nother disagreement between them arose of Mr. Wesley sending Dr. Coke to America, that the storm might blow over without an actual quarrel be tween them. To ouiside people all seemed tranquil, but the elements of the mind were agitated.
Dr. Coke's self-will was manifested by his adopting the word Bishop for Superintendent, when Asbury was
ordained. In like-manner. when the newly organized church asked Dr. Coke for a Hymn Book, he did not give them Mr. Wesley's collection of 1780 , nor yet Mr. Wesley pocket Hymn Book, but he gave them the York Hymn Book with basis of the American Hymn Book the York Book was published in op position to Mr. Wesley's, and sold ten times as many, because it con tain the people's favorite hymns
which Mr. Wesley called "doggeril double distilled.
What Dr. Coke did in America, in 1784, when he ordained Francis As bury the resident Methodist Bishop. and founded the Episcopal Methodist Church, other writers have shown abundantly in its various aspects. masterly manner by Dr. W. H.DePuy in his Centennial Methodist Yea Book, for 1884, a work of permanent value which will be in use for generCoke's conduc America have demonstal, what was to Mr. Wesley a plan to vade a disruption between humse and Dr. Coke, was ordered by the Grod of Providence for the accomplishment of one of the grandest purposes in furtherance of the gospel of Jesus Christ, of which the world has any record. Wesley was angry with Coke on his return to England, for having exceeded his instructions, and he showed his anger by leaving Dr. Coke's name off the Minutes of Conference for that year. That did not disturb Dr. Coke's mind: he had the conviction of having done what was right for America. and during the year he took his accustomed journey's, preach ties. and worked as though nothing was the matter, only he kept as far as he could irom meeting Mr. Wes ley that year. He travelled over England, and visited Scotland, Ireland and Wales; whilst his name was off he had done right in America, though John Wesley was offended thereby.
That was not the last occasion o which Mr. Wesley and Dr. Coke were in antagonism; some unpublished etters and documents of Dr. Coke's nd the Wesley's, are in possession f the writer of this sketch, which his biographers have no knowledge of; the zeal, energy, devotion and
self sacrifice of Dr. Coke, in all he undertook, led Mr. Wesley readily to forget offences during the latest years of his life. Just about that time, the mind of Dr. Coke was absorbed with the grand conception of a mission to the heathen. He had helped to set Methodism afloat in the Norman sles whilst under the disfavor of Ir. Wesley, and in 1786 Coke start but God knew how much more ready vere the West India Isles, so sent storm to direct the ships and it cast anchor in the West Indies, where a oor was already open, waiting ouly r the missionary to enter. In June 787, he met Mr. Wesley in Dublin and related how one door had been closed and another opened, and Mr Wesley aided him by giving him more missionaries. Dr. Coke was hoth home and forcign and a both home and forcign, and a copy
of his first proposal to found a forign mission, I have now before me dated 1786; but to enter more fully on this part of Dr. Cokes life would require many columns to do it jus tice. He was indeed a burning and a shining light, an earthly seraph, flying over the globe, carrying with him the everlasting gospel.
Laurick Lodge, South Hackney, LonLaurick Lodge, South
don Now. 28th, 1884.


## Praising Giod.

Most of the sncers at Christianity rise from total misconceptions of its truths. For example, none is more effective as an appeal at once to the eason and to ridicule. than thisthat God is represented by Christianity as delighting in flattery-in the praise and adulation of his creatures. And, in support of this, here is the universal fact that the prayers and ongs of Christians are full of ascriptions of praise, and that these are everywhere regarded as pleasing to Gocl. Hence it is inferred that Christians beheve that God loves flattery. This is a stinging sneer at the Christian's supposed, but falsely supposed, conception of God. If it were true, it would show that the Christian's dea of Crod and of his worship is unworthy not only of God, but unworthy of upright and candid men. The truth, is every Christian knows, is this: The Christian feels himself to be under infinite obligations to God. He is sometimes so overwhelmed with this sense of obligation, and so filled with love and gratitude to the infinitely loring Fatber. that his tongue is dumb). What can he say or what can he do? "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his gifts to me?" He has nothing to offer that God has not given to him-nothing that God needs. What can he do but utter; as best he can, in a feeble way. his sense of gratitude and his love in words of adoration and thanksgiving? It is not the praise that pleases God-it is the heart overflowing with lore that pleases him. It is hecause the heart longs to be rid of sin, and to be pure, humble grateful. and full of kindness to all God's creatures. Love always expresses itself in terms of endearment; and where the object of love is a being so majestic as Grod, it must express itself in terms of adoration. The Christian's desire and longing prayer is that God should give him something worthy for him to return to God as a fitting expression of gratitude. Give me cternity that I may serve Thee adeçuately. Let me have swift feet for Thy crrands. Uso me anywhere and in any way in Thy service. My highest honor and highest delight will be to do Thy will, O Thou infinitely good, glorious, majestic and loving One! That is the spirit that prompts praise and thanksgiving. It is further than the East is distant from the West from: flattery or adulation.-Interior

A decree from the king of Spain, instructs the governor-gencral of
Cuba to uphold those provisions of the fundamental law of Spain, which permit the exercise of any form of worship not opposed to Christian morals. The occasion for the issue of these directions was a complaint made by priests against a colporteur of the American Bible Societr, who had at Matanzas organized a congregation of Protestants. The civil allthorities resisted the demand of the priesthood for the supression of this

## titemperames,

On the Thursday preceding the general election of October 14th, the city council of Zanesville, which stands thirteen Democrats to five Re publicans, decided to submit to the voters of the State election the ques-
tion whether or no the saloons of the tion whether or no the saloons of the
city should be allowed to open and sell on the Sabbath-day from 12M. to 6 P. M. The ministers on the Sunday preceding the election, spoke in unmeasured terms against the proposition, The total vote of the city was 4,374 ; of this number 3,863 voted on the question. The following was the
result: Ayes, 1,189 ; nays, 2,$64 ;$ result: Ayes, 1,$189 ;$ nays, 2,$64 ;$
majority against the measure, $1,485$. The Zancsville Visitor thus rejoices over the victory: "Saloons scorched
by a majority of 1,485 in favor of a deby a majority of 1,455 in favor of a decent observance of the Sabbath. $A$ whiskey. The people read one of the ten commandments to the city council, and hoisted a plain warning becil, and hoisted a plain warning be-
fore the eyes of boy-cotting saloonists. This meanssaloons to the rear; homes to the front; law before lager."-Eccaificlionl Mesenger.

## The Mocking Wine-cup

Wine's seductive sorcery was known as well in Solomon's day as ours. Indeed, no writer has surpassed him in the portrayal of it. With the fidelity of an artist sketching from life, this royal limner has thrown upon the canvas the mirth and the madness of strong drink. We see the banquet and those who tarry long at it, draining the cup; the lovers of spiced wines in their wild revels. picture-the besotted vietims groaning in their wretchedness, or fight ing in their frenzy, or muttering their incoherent "babblings," or in curring unnecessary wounds, or pro-
waiming by their bloodshot eves their criminal excesses.

## Intoxicating wine, wedrink damantion; Naked we stand, the sport of mockin <br> Naked we st friends,

Who grin to
quished,
Subdued to beasts.
And then the moral is pointed-resist the beginnings! Do not look upon the wine as it brims the cup. Gaze not upon its ruddy hue, its enticing -parkle. The eye inflames the desire.

- Beware the bowl! though rich and brigh Ans rubies hash apon thy sight
An adder coils its depths beneath
Whose lure is woe, whose sting is Nor is this fatal appetite confined to its own limits. It excites the basest passions. It leads its rictim to the haunts of sensuality, and unlooses, his tongue to utter "perverse things." Further, the drunkard is exposed in
his unconsciousncse, to serious person al peril. Robled of his senses he is like one who makes his bed in the midst of the rolling deep, or falls asleep when clinging to the reeling mast. Blows fall upon him in his drunken brawls, but he does not feel them; and untaught by his sad experience, when he awakes he seeks again the fatal poison.-Kion's Merald


## Ahout IProhibition

The Chicago Herolle, with a great army of figures, goes on to show that the prohibition movement now in progress is a menace to thousands of people and millions of money. If successful, the Herald says, it would
wipe out property and fortunes as cemorselessly as war. The Herald shows by its figures that 147,000 men are engaged in the liquor traffic, and the number is sivelled to 200,000 by counting those dependent upon the trade for a living. All this is true so far
as it goes, but why does the Hcrald
pretend to ignore the other side of the question; or is it so igmorant that it is not aware of the facts that
those who buy and use liquor can those who buy and use liquor can
present. The FIrald makes out 147,present. The FIcrald makes out 147, take a basis of twenty men who drink liquor at their places; that makes 2,940,000 whiskey drinkers, and the these $2,940,000$ whiskey drinkers are chronic drunkards. Does the Herald pretend to believe that the fortunes pretend to believe that the fortunes
liquor dealers would lose by prohibiiquor dealers would lose by prohibi
tion would equal the fortunes wrecked by these drunkards in an average ife of thirty years? Does the Herald believe the loss of the fortunes of liquor dealers can compensate for the loss of the souls of these drunkards, the misery of their families, the wretchedness and crime the liquor
sold by these dealers is responsible


## World's w. C. T. $\mathrm{E}^{-}$

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has taken preiminary steps towards securing, in all parts of the world, a concert of prayer for the temperance cause. The
noon hour of each day has been noon hour of each day has been
designated, ever since the crusade, as designated, ever since the crusade, as
a time for individual lifting up of he heart and now it is suggested that, in addition to this, Thursday afternoon be the time for a temperance prayer meeting. to be held weekly, or less often, as may be determined
in the different localities. Thus, in the different localities. Thus, contions, for the overthrow of the poison habits of all races, is rendered possible, and we urge attention to this as the very best kind of a beginning. The temperance ladies have consult ed with leading missionaries, as well have found help and encouragement on cuery hand. They have al so appointed Mrs. Mary Clement
Leavitt, of Boston, who has for a year Learitt, of Boston, who has for a year
been working on the Pacific coast, under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U., to make a reconnoissance in the Sandwich Islands, Australia visiting the missionaries of those countrics and endeavoring to introduce the W.C. T. U., methods and to provide for a helpful interchange of sympathy and work by which the influence of the Gospel Temperance movement shall eventually belt the world. May this earnest. gifted, Christian lady be abundantly blessed in her gospel embassy, and find Christians everywhere.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The avorite fiction that vine growin countries have no drunkenness ought to get its end in the temperance agi drinking Switzerland where brand drinking is on the increase and a pov crty stricken country, with the area of
Maryland and the population of Ohio, Maryland and the population of Ohio,
spends $830,000,000$ a year on lifuor." - Mcxsenger.

Since the sale of liquor was prohibited in this tom, five years ago," says the Carlton, Cieorgia, Entcrprise. "the amount of trade has increased from $\$ 200,000$ to $\$, 00,000$, and there is not one merchant in thirty who would not vote (on purcly business principles) against the reinstatement of the liquor traffic."

The Rev. Dr. Williarn Dem, who arrived at New York from China a few days ago, was a missionary a
mong the Chinese for fifty years. the age of seventy-ighty years. At able Baptist returns to pass his de clining years in his native land.

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## The Little Shoes didit.

The following touching incident, worthy of
A young man, who had been A young man, who had been reance, was called upon to tell how he was led to give up drinking. Hearose, but looked for-a-moment very con-
fused. All he could say was, "The ittle shoes, they did it." With thick voice, as if his heart were in his throat, he kept repeating thisonce the light came into his eyes with a flash, he drew himself up and adressed the audience;
"Yes, friends," he said, in a voice hat cut its way clear as a deep-toned bell, "whatever you may think of it,
I've told you the truth-the little shoes did it. I was a brute and fool ; strong drink had made me both, and starved me in the bargain. I suf-fered-I deserved to sufter: but I did not suffer alone-no man does who as a wife and child-for the women get the worst share. But I am no
speaker to enlarge on that; I'll stick to the little shoes I saw one night when was all but done for-the saloonkeeper's child holding out her feet to her father to look at her fine nen hoes. It was a simple thing; but uch a blow as those little new me They kicked reason into me. What They kicked reason into me. What
reason had I to clothe others with reason had I to clothe others with clothing formy own, but let then go bare? And there outside was my shivering wife, and blue, chilled child no biter cold Christmas and saw her fect! Men! fathers! i he little shoes smote me, how must the feet have smitten me? I put hey pierced me through. Yes, the little feet walked right into my heart, and away walked my selfishness. had a trifle of money left; I bought oaf of bread and then a pair of shoes bread all the next day; and I went to work like mad on Monday, and from that day I have spent no m
money at the public house.-Er.

## Toucling lncident.

little girl of the city, about ten years of age, was visiting her aunt in the country. They were discussing a
'Your birthday is near; perhaps your mamma will buy it for you for birthay present.
A tinge of sadness rested on the weet young face as she quickly answered:
"She could give me something else I would rather have, something I
vould rather have than anything else in the world."
"Well, I'm sure," said her aunt, "our mamma would get it fo
"it does not cost too much"
"It will not cost money," replied he child, "it will not cost anything."
But she could not then be persuaddo tell what it was. After a long time the shrinking little spirit said: "Auntie I will tell you part; it is something she gave me before little brother came. It is just not to do something for that
dun't you know?"
The discerning auntie drew the little one to her and asked
"Is it that mamma should not cold you on your birthday?"
A trembling "Yes," and long the dear head rested in silence on the bosom of that loving, patient aunt. When I heard this little incident
wept, and I quickly asked myself, "Am I not that mother? Have not the cares of a growing family caused me to be often less pating Edith? Have not $I$, in the multiplicity of duties, ing for mother's tender caress and loving recognition
rendered?"
0 God, may the reading of these little paragraphs do other mothers good as the writing of them has done me good. That mother is a pious woman. I know she loves her little daughter as tenderly as I She just didn't think how eache in that tient word was weart. She didn'
sensitive little heal think how she was robbing her child's future of the sweet memories of how she was cramping the powers of a loyely spirit that needed a continu al sunshine for their development Iothers, paus

## Fron the Sunday-Sc $\begin{gathered}\text { Prison. }\end{gathered}$

As the heavy prison bolts turned on the minister, he looked sadly on the prisoners in their strange garments and thought with more and mor anxicty of his crrand. He had come to see a young man of his congrega tion convicted of forgery. The heartbroken parents had begged him to isit the prison, hoping the peace of the gospel might reach even his loomy cell. As the minister kindly rected him, the youth scarcely re plied, but gazed with a sort of def nce. He began giving the mother tender message, with the interest all the chureh felt in his welfare
ast the prisoner broke out
Do you know what it was that
"What have I done?" replied the pastor, striving to understand the trange language
"I began the business," returned the youth, speaking very loud, "in your Sunday school. Don't you remember the Sunday school fair when they first got up raffing. and hid a gold ring in a loaf of cake? Just for wenty-five cents, too. I got a whole box of little books. I was pleased
with my luck, and went in afterward for chances. Sometimes I gained and sometimes I lost, Money I mus have for lotteries. I was half mad olk's names, and here I am. Don' let the church come blubbering around me. They may thank themselves! Their rafling was what did
udre's Capture in Answer to
Prayer.
That Andre's capture and execution was in answer to prayer should be widely proclaimed. The facts are these On the voyage of Major An re up the Hudson to meet the trait or Arnold, and arrange the terms of
his treasonable surrender at the fortesses at West Point, he required the aid of his private secretary in the pre paration of the papers. When the secret was disclosed to the secretary, a pious young man, and a member of one of John Wesley's societies, he was struck with horror at the iniquiy of Andre's seheme, yet. he perfor med the required clerical service demanded by his superior. As soon as Andre left the Vulture to meet Ar nold on the night of September 21, 1780, the secretary retired to his room overwhelmed with sadness at the thought of the great wrong to the col nies which was about to be commit ed. He saw that the design was to cut oft New Englund from the other
the Hudson and Lake Champlain and then to conquer both parts of the country in detail. He saw that this
would intensify and prolong the war, would bring ruin upon the colonies and loss of life to many thousands of British soldiers. He fell upon his knees and spent the night in carneat prayer to Almighty God to interpose prat the defeat of the treason which Andre and Arnold were then plotting at the foot of a shadowy moun. tain called Long Clove. He was probably the only praying man on earth who was cognizant of that great crime hich was to strangle our infant re. public. On that prayer hung the lestinies of the American nation. The prayer was heard, the plot was coiled. We have all hung with breathless interest over the account of Andre's arrest on the neutral ground when he incautiously declared that he belonged to "the lower party," thinking that his captors were Tories because they wore the refugee uniform. This slight mistake cost him his life and saved the republic. God was answering the prayer of the pious secretary. Let his name be praiscd. My authority for this account, which I communicated to $\mathrm{Mr}, \mathrm{Ban}$ croft to be incorporated into the history of Arnold's treason, is found in the autobiography of the Rer. Ebenezer F. Newell, of the New Enland Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received these facts from the secretary himself, in New Brunswick, about the year 1800 . The Rev- E. F. Newell died in 1867 Christıan Adrocate.


## PENINSULA METHODIST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884

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i
$i$ music" brought lour.-"Daughters of music" are simply musical notes or in the cars of sound low and fain
3. Afraid of the aged
ferring cither to persons is high-retimidity of old persons or places; the ence of of old people in the presence of persons of rank, or their looking down from gildiness when Fears shall be in from lofty heights timorousness of the way-the natural dangers in their walks which they cannot avert by reason of imphey senses. Almond tree shall fourial the whitening of the hair, resem bling an almond tree in blossom. rrasshopper shall be a burden-various ly taken: The old man cannot bear the slightest burden, even the weight locusts were used by a trifle; or, fer to incapacity of digestion. Desirc shall fail-"literally, 'the caperberm shall fail.' This berry, which was caten before meals as a provocative
to appetite, shall fail to take effect on a man whose powers are exhausted" (Bullock). Goeth to his long homehis eternal home, beyond the grave Mourners go about the strects-an evi-
dent allusion to the hired mourners whose public lamentations at the funcral and subsequently were a con-
spicuous feature in Jewish burials.
6, 7. Silver cord. . golden bowl.
pitcher . . whecl-figures of uncertain derivation, but evidently illustrative of the end of life. The loosing o the "silver cord" is supposed by some to be derived from the suspended
lamp, whose cord, once snapped, causes the destruction of the golden oil bowl; others refer it to the spinal
cord, the "golden bowl" being the brain; still others understand the "silver cord" to be the soul, and the "golden bowl" the body. The shattered "pitcher" is understood by some to refer to the failing heart; by of respiration. The broked "wheel" may refer to the circulatory system, the veins and arteries, by which the whole volume of wheel-like its constant round. The dust-man's body, which was made from "the dust of the earth." Spirit then. God gave it, inspired it, breathed it into the body, and to Him it returns at death, to await judgment (verse 14).
if. the wise preacher ( $8-12$ ). 8-10. Vanity of ranity.-With this verdict of hollowness and emptiness he began; with this he ends. All is vanity.-He set out to prove this, and has proved it. beadowment and a dearly-bought personal experience. Hence he was competent to teach Sct $2 n$ orde condensed his teaching into pithy sentences which would catch the ear and be easily remembercd. Acceptable words-"consol please, and words that soothe "upright," concealyet truthful and "apring bothing. "Ning noters should study not for big words, or fine words, but acceptable words, such as are likely to please men for
(Henry)

11, 12. Words of the wise as grocdspricking men to duty as the goad pricking the oxen. Nails fastened by matecrs of asomburg renders "nails" is obscure. Ginsburg rences by which as "tent-spikes," the stakes by whese are the tent is held down. firmly set in the ground fixed in the of the wis the "masters of assemmemory by the "imply preachers, or blics," who are siven from on tcachers of wisdom.

From that Chief Shepherd ministers From that Chief Shepherd minister receive their wisdom. By these"words of the wise." Be admonished many books no cnd.-Books are multiplied, but they are not needed by one who has heard "the words of the wise." These latter are sufficient,
obeyed. Much study . . weariness of he flesh. - The preacher argues that "study" tires the body and does profit the soul.
iII. The conclusion (13-14) 13,14 . The conclusion of the whote matter-the end of the quest for man's highest good; the solution of the problem. Fear God and keen his com mandments.-A holy, worshipful fear of God, and obedience to His law, constitute true religion and man's blessedness. The whole duty of manhis whole concern, business, comfort end of being. Excry work into judg nent-a reason why we should fear and obey God. Every one of us
must give an account of the deeds done in the body. Every secret thing - secret sins, unknown to others, forgotten perhaps by ourselves, but re brance. $\qquad$
The Rev. Cr. Lamb, the venerable President of the Primitive Methodist Conference in England, has been 56 years in the ministry, and, instead accepted an invitation to anothe station.

Our Book Table.
True, and other Storles. by geonge parsons laturor.
"True is a tale of North Carolina ife, the scenc being laid, for the most part, near Pamlico Sound. It has the merit of being thoroughly an Ameri-
can story, though the basis for the plot is laid in the separation of two English lovers in the early days of ing with her father to the new world, her lover being at the last moment forced to remain in England, never again to rejoin his sweetheart. From this separation and the chance meetof the young Englishman with representatives of his swectheart's line Mr. Lathrop weaves a tale of uncommon interest, and of much dramatic power. The other stories in the vol ume, "Major Harrington's Marriage," "Bad Peppers," "The Three Bridges," and "In Each Other's Shoes," ar good, each in its own way, and afford a pleasant variety of excellent read ing. Published in Funk \& Wagnalls (10 and 12 Dey Strect, N. Y.) Stand ard Library. Paper 25 cents.
Tife Hominetre Montimiy for De cember closes another volume of this wide awake and progressive magazinc It is a number of unusual interest. In the sermonic section we have serdistinguished preachers as Dr. Newman Hall, London; Dr. Henry J Van Dyke, Jr., New York; Dr. Stuc kenberg, Berlin, Prussia; Dr. J, B Thomas, Brooklyn; Dr. B. M. Palmer New Orleans; Dr. A. T. Pierson
Philadelphia; Dr. F. A. Noble, Chica ro; Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, London, and several others. The Prayer-Mceting service is rich as usual. Dr. J. M Ludlow sketches an Old Time Negro Preacher with great vividness. Dr Howard Crosby sheds fresh light on important texts. Without infringing on the sermonic element, it will henceforth devote large space to brief, condensed and timely articles of a review character. The name will be modified to meet this change. "The


#### Abstract

only rotain the high reputation


 has schieved in the field of FIomictics, but will also take high rank as a Biblical and Theological Review. Ability and enterprise have marked the past of this Monthly, and are the pledges of a brilliant future. I'ric ber. Funk \& Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey Strect, New York.
## The December Century

The Century for December has for is frontispiece a profle portrait of Genely Grand, hgraved rom a re 1862. It accompanies the second of the papers on the Civil War, "Th Capture of Fort Donelson," which is contributed by General Lew Wallace who commanded the Third Divisio of Grant's army during the siege. core of illustrations present views maps, and (not the least interesting) an autograph copy, recently made b General Grant, of his famous "UnGeneral Buckner. The "Recollections of a Private" are continued, with descriptions of the carly "Campaigning to no Purposc" along the Potomac, with illustrations. In both papers the drawings
from photographs.
The fiction consists of "An Adventure of Huckleberry Finn, with an account of the famous Granger-ford-Shepherdson Feud," by Mark Twain, being a tale of life along the Mississippi River, some of the types being represented in the sketches of
D. W. Kemble; the first part of a D. W. Kemble; the first part of a
novelette, in three parts, "The Knight of the Black Forest," by Miss Grace Denio Litchfield-a story of American girls in Europe, which is illustrated by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote; and the second part of Mr. Howells's new novel, "The Rise of Silas Lap"
Other illustrated papers are "Dub which Mr. Joseph Pen nell has made sketches to accompany a humorous and instructive paper by Prof. Edward Dowden, the Shaksper commentator; "Hunting the Rocky Mountain Goat," a narrative of per
sonal experience, by William A. Baillic-Grohman, with illustrations by George Inness, Jr.; a third pape in "The New Astronomy" series by Prof. S. P. Langley, in which he en cavors to give the reader some con ception of "The Sun's Energy," and a critical paper on "American Paint pastel work by Robert Blum. Gcorg E. Waring, Jr., the sanitary engineer sets forth in detail by diagrams subject of pressing importance in paper on "The Practical Aspects House-drainage." Miss Emma Laza "The Poet Hoine," which contains translations by herself, and John Burroughs a piece of poctic natural history on "Winter Neighbors.

The Chwistmas St. Nicholas.
John (. Whittier opens the Christ-
mas St. NichoLas with a beautiful Felt"; while Lord Tennyson is repreented by a charming portrait of bis by Amma Lea Merritt, which accompanies her in her interesting paper panies her in her interesting paper,
"A Talk About Painting." Another artist-author, Mary Hallock Foote, writes and illustrates a delightful seaside article, called "Menhaden Sketch-- Summer at Christmas-time.
T. Trowbridge contributes a new serial, called "His One Fault," of which there is an installment that breaks off just where we all wish to know what happened next; F. R. Stockton, in his second "Personally Conducted" paper, jumps from
scription of "The City of the Bended Knce'; Iouisa M. Alcott has another jolly Spinning-wheel Story, "The Hare and the Tortoise,"-only in this story the spinning-wheel is a bicycle; and there is one of $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{H}$ Boyesen's "Tales of Two Continents." The second part of "Among the Law makers," Edmund Alton's recollections of his term as a page in the United States Senate, is at once amus ing and instructive; while "Dav and the Goblin," the serial by Charle Carryl, begun in this number, is sim ple, but very, amusing. It is a story which, while strictly original, might have been written by a collaboration of W.S. Gilbert and the anthor of Alice in Wonderland.'
Among the distinctively Christnas features are "Visiting Santa Claus," a poem, by Jucy Larcom another poein by Grace F. Coolidge the Very Iittle Folk's story, "Madie" Christmas," by Mary Mapes Dodge a description by Rev. H. A. Adam of several noted Christmas feasts in Westminster Hall ; and a clever little sketch, "What the Philosopher Said on Christmas-day," by Dres. W. H. Daniels. There are also poems by H. H. Helen G. Cone, and Nalcolm Douglas; Edna Dean Proctor contributes a sketch of the young Crown Prince of Russia, with a portrait and C. F. Holder tells of a whale that was imprisoned in an iceberg.
A prominent feature of this num ber of St. Nicholas is a beautiful wood-cigraving of a painting by the Spanish painter elasquez, which is considered one of the finest childpictures of the world. It is a portrait of the Infanta Marguerita Maria, daughter of King Phillip of Spain, who was Velasquez's patron and friend. The engraving which by permission of the editor of Tire Cestury appears in St. Nicholas in ad ce of its publication in the other magazine, is one of a series of en-
gravings from the works of the old masters, now being made in Europe for The Centr ny by Mr. I. Col

In addition to this pictorial treas , the artistic ruality of the illusfre I B Birch and G especially fine. R. B. Birch and G. F. Barnes
illustrate poems by S. Conant Foster and Charles T. Congdon in exquisite style, and there are pictorial contri butions by Pennell, Fredricks, Ben el, Rogers, Jessie McDermott, and Julia W. Lee.
$\qquad$



4

Peninşula Vethodiẹt.

## PDBLISHED WEEKIX

BY J. MILLER THOMAS:
Publishcr and Pinpricter,
Shipley 8

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE



##  by to equarer or yen. <br> No gdicerisereenty uibel at any price. <br>  <br> All communicazions intenced Sor pubic <br>   <br> 

The Peninstla MeTHODIST from now until January 1, 1886, to all new subscribers sending one dollar to this offlce.

A year's subscription to any one sending ten dollars and ten new subscribers.

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

## 

Nount Vernon Place, crowns une of the many beautiful summits that adorn the topagraphy of Boltimore
City, Md. From the centre of this City, Ma. From the centre of this open area rises, in symetrical grand-
eur and grace, a cylindrical shait of white marble, surmounted by a colossal statue of the peerless Wash. ington. Upon 'i square pedestal twenty feet high are inscribed a few
of the more memorable facts of his of the more memorable facts of his
distinguished career. As a fitting setting for this central gem, the beautiful city spreads out around the monument; while immediately about it along the sides of the Plac, are elegant buildings, most of them the lwellings of wealthy citizens. of the two exceptions is th ing white marblo edifice of the Peabody Institute,-the patriotic foun-
dation of the late George Peadation of the late George Pea-
boty, the London banker, who thus attested his regard for the welfore of his native land ; the other, just opposite the Institute, is a magnificent edifice of green-stone, with brown-stone trimmings elaborately carved lofty steeple, buttresses
and pinnacles,-a gem of gothic architecture. This structure, as elaborately ornate within as without, and in ly ornate within as without, and in
ruch surroundings, is none other than such surroundings, is none other than
the Mount Vernon Place Methodist the Mount Vernon Place Methodist
Episcopal Church, into which were welcomed last week the Representatives of American Methodism, who assembled to commemorate the historic Conference in Lovely Lane Chapel, onchundred years ago. What contrasti inevitably suggest themselves! In Lovely Lane,-most like-
ly lorchy in nothing but in name,ly lorcly in nothing but in name,-
in Lovaly Lane Chapel gathered in in Lovaly Lane Chapel gathered in
Dec. 1784 , some sixty of the eightythree Methodist Itinerants then in cratic quarter of the city, gathered

| in Dec. 1884, six hundred of the | $\begin{array}{l}\text { For nll the goodness Thou hast shown, } \\ \text { For all the wonders Thou hast wrough }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| For all we've heard, and seen, and known |  | twenty-seven thousand itinerants

now in America. The Conference of 1794 considered the interests of flock of fifteen thousand,--that. 1884, those of a flock of more than four millions. The itinerants who met in Conference a hundred years ago, were all young men,- the oldest, Richard Whatcoat, was not tor-ty-nine, and yet was Francis Asbury's senior by nearly ten years, and Dr. Coke's, by nearly twelve. John Dickins, to whom is awarded
the ho:aor of proposing the name the ho:ar of proposing the name
adopted by the new church, was only thirty-eight. Not only were they young in years, the most of them were also in the early years of their
ministerial career. In the Centennial Conference, while many of the members are in the prime of manhood, there ane Elwards the Ins present,-as Dr. Ehwarch, South, who bas given the church fifty years of continuous service: Dr. J. R. Trimble of the M.
E. Church, whose voice recalled to a brother mernber his preaching in Ohio more than tifty years ago; the venerable Anthony Atrood of the M. E. Church, and Dr. J. B. McFeron the bright-because glory side of fourscore, these and other fathers in Ierapl were a crown of glory commemorative Conference
In 1784 there were only some sixy chapels, all told, scattered from New York, through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia and North Carolina; and such chapels.-1)r. DePuy says, They were humble temples-none of them were stuccoed or frescoed and yet the mystic shekinah, the ylory,
was manifested in them. St. Georges, Philadelphia, Pa., the Cathedral of American Methodism for fifty vears, had then no galleries, and a foor ov match. Now, there are not far from thirty thoncand houses of worship, many of them costiy and capacious few that are not far superi--perhaps few that a hundred years ago. Then, and for many years after the Sabbath-school movement had not appeared; now, there are proba bly as many millions of children and routh in our Sabbath-schools as there are members in our churches. Then, America's population was but three millions; now, it is some fifty-fou to give but a sample of the contrasts between Mist and 1884 in reference
only to Methodism in this country. Promptly at the hour fixed, wed nesday morning. Dec. 10th, Bishop Andrews, of the M. E. Church called the Conference to order, an on his nomination, Bishop Granberry of the M. E. Church South was unanimously elected presiding officer for the morning session. Rev Dr. Cummings, President of North Western University, former?y of Middletown, Conn., conducted devo tional exercises; the whole congregation uniting in the singing to the of Hebron, the following hymn, writ ten for the occasion by Rev.
K. Cox, of the M. E. Church:

Thou God of providence and grace
Our fathers dod in days
Ve come to maguify Thy name,
With joyful hips 'Thy pribere to singe
To-day as yesterduy the same,
Ton ther ount tribule sony we thing
The uecting of Thy ser ramts lur
Wake to Thyself a reat renown
On this vur cone
For alt the past and pronpered days,
A hundred ycitir's ol' gracions power
A hundred yciar's of gracions power,
For Thou hast hel Tred as to this h
Grateful, we own Tliy yniting hand,
By which our nathers tirst wery led-
And then thatir horly mis woon spetl.
An lan

For all w've heard, and seen, and known
Help nes to praise Thee as we ought.
Planted by Thee by Thee we've grow
The litile one beconves a host The liory be io The alone--
To Father, Son, and Holy Ghos

## And Duny the century to come <br> Wainess new wonders os Thy grace Ho highy worns through us be don

Io honor Thee and bless the race?
After prayer, and completing the organization of the Conference, the Bishop Foster We quote from th Bishop Foster.
Baltimorc American:-

Promptly at eleven o'clock Bishop Randolph S. Foster, of the M. E Church, of Boston, ascended the pulpit and began the delivery of the opening sermon. Bishop Foster i regarded as one of the ablest bishops of the church.! He is about the medinm beight, $H$ is ras as black as coal, and flash when he warms up to his subject. Bishop Foster selected as the basis of his sermon 11. Chronicles, xxxii., 2-3: "And when Hezekiah saw that sena cherib, king of Assyria, was come, and that he was prepared to fight against Jerusalem, he took counsel with his princess and his mighty men ;" also, Psalms lxviii., 12-73 "Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof;
mark ye well her bulwarks; consider her palaces, that ye may tell it to the generations folloring." Th Bishop said:

Brother Dckgatcs-A common bond of kinship and cympathy has drawn us together at this time and place. Weare met to celebrate the hundredth brief human life marks its epochs by brief human hife marks its epochs by count theirs by centuries. These pivotal points are wisely seized as periods for retlection. They are suan-
mits from whose tops we look backwari and take note of the past, and forward to prospect and prepare for the future. By a sort of instinct into periods of serious thought and purpose. In the case of families purpose. In the case of recte as occasions of re-union they renew the family bond, stimulate the family honor, quicken the family affection, and, by counsel and sympathy, make the scattered members helpful to each other. To these ends we arenow met, that we may gratefully recognize the goodness of our Heavenly Father for the hundred years past, that we may consider together the lesson it teaches that we may ponder the present, and that we may by good cheer and fel-
lowship strengthen each other for the new emergencies pressing upon us and for the great work of the com ing century.
The Bishop's sermon was regarded as a masterpiece, and its delivery, most impressse
Our limits confine us to a mere outline of the doings of the Conference of which, however, we thall
have occasion to make frequent notes hereafter. There were delegates pres ent from the M. E. Church, the M E. Church South, the African M. E. the A. M. E. Church Zion, church the Colored M. E. Church Anerica, the Primitive Methodis Church, the Methodist Church of Canada, and the Independent Meth-odi-t Church. There were also fra ternal delegates from the Methodist Irotestant ('laurch and the Bible (hristians.
There were two daily sessions, which able papers were read on the most two important questions, bearing on the success of Methodism. past, present, and future. These were followed by farnest discussions were followed by rarnest

A most striking evidence of changhe in public sentiment was furnished $n$ the fact, that in the city more, in the State of laryanassem this magnificent church, in an aitibly of the most distinguding Presizens of the country, including and dents and Professors, Govexnors and Bankers, there were seated many of our "brothers in black," participating in the proceedings on terms of perfect equality. At one session Bishop Campbell, of the Africen I. $T$. Church, presided, w. Church South, Martin, of the M. E. Church Sov. D. s Secretary on his right, and Rev. D. left.

## bout HIshop Wiley

We quote irom the Westorn Chrisian Adrocatc extracts from a deeply affecting letter, written from Peking China, Oct 10, by Rev. J.H. Pyke At that date the brethren of the misBishop Wiley's disease was of the most serious nature, and that there was little hope of recovery. did not regard his danger as immediate. All but himself seem to bave cherished the hope that he would reach A merica in safety
-We were greatly delighted to have Bishop Wiley with us again. He came in great feebleness but in the fullness of the Gospel in the spirit. All the way from Japan to Peking he was quite sick, and was able to take but little nourishment-that little in liquid form-and often his stomach rejected that, sonsequently he was much prostrated. He was not able to preside over the regular sessions of the meeting, but saw the missionaries each afternoon in his room. Once with characteristic will-power church where the meeting wasassembled.

Co one who was present that morning will ever forget the impressions of that hour as the Bishop walked up the aisle slowly; and with dificulty. The business was suspended, and the assembly arose and remained standing until he was seated on the platform. One member suggested that we ought to sing the long-meter dox ology that we were permitted to see
our dear Bishop with us once more. our dear Bishop with us once more. He replied, 'No. brethren; gro on
with your work; we will sing in doxology on the other side.' resting a short time the Bishop arose nd addressed the Conference.
He spoke of his life interest in thi ork, and his labor and love for it of his great desire to see his brethren in China once more before he went ment on the vastness of the country the magnitude and difficulties of the work, and the certainty of final tri umph
Now, brethren, my little part in thi vork is about done. My life has been an arduous one; not much pleasure not muchjoy, but a great deal of work and much peace. The end is now at hand ; but it is no matter, am ready. If I can get down to Cen ar China and arrange matters ther and then reach can lay duwn my life and sleep quiet y where I isegan this life thirty-fout cars ago
While the Bishop was sjeaking there was not a dry eye in the honse, and every heart was decply moved, sorowing most of all for the words face no more."
He has been a father to us all, both personally and in our work. This mission work has had a warm place
well, its difficulties and trials! Wh
so wise in counsel, so ready to rathize and help in every advan. movernent, or so patient an under discouragernents."
The Bishop was himself a phye cion, and knew his condition phygi, han his medical advisers; and mow beroically and manfully did proach his death.

A letter comes from the Bish himself, which we give entire

Steamer "Wuchayg,"
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1884 Dear Dr. Peid: The annual met ing of the North China Mission closed its session on the ith inst. The re ports indicate a very good degree of progress in all departments of th vork. There has been an increaseor over 100 in the membership, and an advance in all the benevolent collec tions. There has been harmony throughout the Mission, and the native preachers give good evidence of spirituality, and a desire to do the "full work of the ministry." The li, cense was taken away from one their number because of dishonorable transaction in rendering his account. Altogether, the condition and prospects of the North China Mission are full of encouragement.
I was not well enough to be present at many of the public meetinge, but, with the assistance of Brothe Lowrey, managed to do all that wa necessary. I was able to attend all the mission meetings, and aid in ar ranging the work for the coming year I am now on my way to Shanghai ad expect to meet the Central Chins Mission next week at Kiukiang You will please see that a copy of th inclosed appointments is sent to the papers for publication

# Wilaungton (bonferenty 

 NEWS CILMINGTON DISTRICT - Rc: Hill, P. E., Wimington, Dcl.The Young People's Association St. Paul's M. E. church gave a splen Thurbday evering oi the church cssor Frank Maples of last week. Proi delivered several res of Norwich Conn srs. Franklin acitations, and Messingers of Niddletown, Cont two old several selections. Anotheri, sang ing feature oi the evening nas a spech ing bee, with Mise Adeline virney as pedagogue. and the opposing sides eapta ned respectively by Miss Mamie The attendence Miss Anna Carhart. some time was was quite large and some time was spent in a social manborate preparations are being "Time Pictures" andata entitled "Time Pictures" and a musical and Christmas night.
Newark charge, T. H. Haynes pastor. The meetings on this charge with increasing interest. Some conversions have been reported, with a The meeting bid mair at the altar The meeti
some time.

Elk Neck charge, i. C. Andrew pastor writes: My church people of Wesley Chapel gave us a very pleasant and profitable surprise in the evening of Dec 11. They took complete possession of the parsonage, and instead of us being host and hostess, were made the guests of the occasion. The ladies having donned their white aprons a sumptuous supper was spread and after all having appeased ting-room where the evening was spent in singing etc.
After filling larder, and remembering faithful "Frank" they left for their distant homes wishing us much happiness.

Christiana and Salem churches in Delaware form one pastoral charge of which Rev. W. M. Green is pastor. During his term a neat and comfortable parsonage has been built in the village of Christiana, and the old brick church at Sinlem, dating back to the close of the last century, has vated. The trustees' records are preserved ay far back as 1807; in the list of names we find that of Richard Sneath, one of the most prominent and successful ministers of that tiuse; also that of Abraham Keogg who was a trustec of the original parionage in North East, Md. In 1850 and $18{ }^{3}$, the writer traveled Cecil circuit anch junior preacher with hevhen Townsend the first year and stepher were then the second year. There wents, two of eight regular appointm Christinna. which were salem from near This territory extending Wilmingion, North East Mid. to part of the state Del. and included a part ow forms four of Pennsylvania, and now of a fifth, pastoral charges and parn that old SaWe are gratified to lean youth and pray lem has renewed her youts may keep that the spiritual incerial improvements. face with the mat E. Avery preached to Rev. Warge congregation in the MornE. Church Elkton last Sunday years of ing. Mr. A very duris place in the service here secured angregation and of hearts of his own generally which whilong make him a favorite pits of the town services in the M. E.
The revival sith in progress with
large attendance nightly, Preaching
every evening during the weeks except
Saturday by the Sheppard.-Cecil Nastor Rev. C. F.

## EASTON DISTRIOT-Rcv. J. Calducll, $P$ E

Calducll, P. E., Simyrna, Dcl.
At Atill Pond Methodist Episcopal is E . Barrett propriare sermon, after which apread a paper sketching after which he in Kent.
The Sunday-school of the ME. Church in Centreville, will hold their rsual Christmas festival at the town hall two nights during Christmas been selected.
The Millington
Fade a very fine A, Saibarth school cost of one hundred dollars. The School one evenion dutertainment for the children one nvenigg during the bolidass. Bro. Thos.
Mallalipu is the Superintendent.
A ent Island charge, J. A. Arters pastor.
have been held at each of the churchees, and have resulted in tweaty six accessions to the
sburch. The menberchip has been reviyed and the attendance upon our class meetings has increased at least one hundred per cent.
The Yadies Aid Society have refurnisbed the parlor of the farsonage. Our sunday schools
are proparing for Cbristmas entertainments.

DOVER DISTRICT-REV. A. W.
Milby, P. E., Harrington, Del.
Houston charge, W. F. Dawson, pastor: Success has crowned the efforts of the pastor at Laws' Uhapel. He has labored with his charge for a general out-pouring of the spirit, and his labors have been rewarded by an old-fashioned revival. About seventy have professed to find for-
Ellendale charge, J. M. Collins, pastor, writes: We have moved into
the parsonage at Ellendale, which has been papered and painted in side and painted out.

Federalsburgh charge, J. Warthman and G. P. Smith, pastors. The Ladies Aid Society have placed one of Spear's double heaters in the parsonage, at a cost of 335 ).
The revival at Wesley, Jenton circuit, has resulted in 28 conversions and 20 accessions to the church. The interest is still unabated.
Leipsic charge, James Carroll pastor, Leipsic and Raymond's gave ua a genuine surprise on Friday night the Sth inst. Many
valoable articles including some money, nere brought to the parsonage. A collation was provided by the generous guests which was
much enjoyed With conversations, music

b. Wilsoin, P. E., Princes Aume, Mcl.

The Sunday School at Berlin will
give al Centennial concert on Christmas night and on Christmas week The ladies will hold an oyster supper and festival. The public is cordially invited.
Pocomoke City, Md. .On Thanksiving day our Presbyterian friends here laid the corner-stone of a new has served for many years. This seems to be historic ground to christians of that faith. Rev. Dr. J. Smith delivered an appropriate address, in .-There is no more fitting place for the erection of temple to the wor ship of Gow standing, for this is the place Nakemie, the founder of Presbyterianism, in this country, established and although the old church has long since gone to decay, still it is in this section that this faith first drew the breath of life as a church in
this, its fountain head, it should be
Among the ministers present and participating was Rev. W. E. England pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the same place, who of-
fered an earnest prayer for the prosfered an earnest prayer for the pros-
perity of this enterprise of our sister church.
Roxana charge, E. H. Hynson pastor. A very gracions reviral is in progress a
Roxana. About 75 have professed conver sion within two or three weekg. 63 her united with the Church, and others are pected to do so this week. Seekers are still pressing nightly to the altar of prayee. The church tbioroughly aliye and united in the of saving and sanctifying power

Answer to "Geographical In-
Mr. Eirtor:-Thanks for permission to "Rise and Explain:" Some ting the three States of the Peninsula into one State occupied the attention of the people in public and private conversation and debate. And when the name bearme a matter of contention, some one in favor of the measure proposed, "Virmadel" as the one likely to reconcile, as it represented all parties. The measure has never gone into effect, and the old roll still remains.
It was the writer's privilege, near the time above referred to, to baptise of "irmadel" and the word has be come an heirloom in the archives of at least one family. And from that date I have associated the three com monwealths of the "Diamond State" and the "Old Dominion" and "My Maryland" in geographical juxtaposition in the Peninsula domain. I am fully aware that a portion of Mary land intervenes between the Southern boundary of Delaware and the Vir ginia line. let, as the Wilmington
Conference territory and that of Salisbury District embraces parts of the three states referred to, and where they mect and become a geographical "Virmadel:" This word is a pleasant one for the name of a person, and has been so given, as I have stated, and
it would be in good taste to call a town in one of the states or even in each of them, by this name. Al though the boundaries of Delaware and Virginia do not geographically intersect by local contact, yet they do
ecclesiastically and commercially meet. It was to the presence of the three states in the southern portion of our Conference work from which the word "Virmadel"'has been formulated and "coined," that I referred to in my letter, rather than to any local is the "diagram" I submit. now as well as I love the name of Delaware, where I was born, and of Waryland, the birthplace of my par-
ents, if in my day the question of consolidating the Peninsula into one State should again arise, I would vote for the measure, and call the new made commonwealth "Virmadel.." And the explanation given to any future "Geographical Inquirer," would be that formerly the three states whose names are thus contract formed a trio in its ccclesiastical commercinl and geographical depart
inents, as woll as

## better from Hort Deposit

Dear Bro. Thomas.-Onlast Saturday evening at a little tea party at Bro. L. A. C. Gerry's, an envelope was placed in my hand by Mr. Gerry, containing 892.50, as a token of the good will and affection of our kind friends of Tome Memorial M.
only one of many acts of kindness, of this noble people toward their pas tor. Our relation as pautor and peo-
ple must soon coase, but I can never forget their many words and deeds of love, and hope they may hear from our great. Master when they come up to the golden gate. "Inasinuch as ye have done it unto the least of these thy brethren, ye have done it unto me."

## f. C. Jones.

Dedication at Hickmantown. The new M. E. Church, near Hick mantown, on Denton Circuit, will be dedicated, D. V. on next Sabbath Dec. 21st. The services will begin at a. $m$. with a praise and experience meeting; preaching at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} ., 2.30$
and $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Rev. Andrew Manship of Philadelphia, will be present to preach and direct collections. Other ministers have been invited. A sewill furnish music that will add to he pleasures of the occasion. A ressing invitation is extended to the public to be present, especially those who are disposed to aid in the finances. Any liberal-minded persons who cannot be present, and wish to help us out, will please forward their contributions, as the burden is falling heavily on a few liberal-heart d men, all of whom are not mem bers of the church.

The annual convention of the Delaware State Temperance Alliance will be held in Dover, Del, commenc ing Thursday January 9 sth, at 11 a .
m . All churches, Sunday-schools, Temperance societies, and Christian Associations are requested to send delgates. Orders for reduced railroad Way be had by addressing Hen St., Wilmington, Del.
Washington city has now the highest
monument in the world. The grand shaft monument in the world. The grand shaft
arected to memory of George Washington received its capstone last Saturdny afternoo

Holiday Excursion Tickets, Pens
As has been for years customary, the
Pennsylvania Railrond Company will place on sale during the Christmas and Now Year ciplays poinstarsion its nackin line between the philla- prin
delphia, Wilmington and Boltimore Railroad delphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad,
Baltimore and Putomac Railrond, Northern
Centrol RailmiN Central Railway, and West Jersey Railroad.
The tickets will be sold on December 23d,
2th, $25 t h, 30 \mathrm{tb}$, and 31 st, 1854 , and January The tickets will be sold on December 23d
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