# Heningula 



## Why am I a Methodist.

## REV. GEO. R. CROOKs, D.

Original Methodism was in direct con flict with the theology dominant in Eng land at that time; it was a restatement of the early reformation doctrine of justification by faith alone, and its effect upon the human soul, peace with God. Mr. Wesley persistently declared that these duetrines are contained in the Artieles of the Churel of England, as they certainly were; but they had been obscured by the glusses of the theologi ans, till their meaning was lost. If can see, too, in what sense Wesley said sick of opinions which were offered a substitutes for character, which were no used as menns of carrying an new and divine life to men. His clear and logi cal mind could not be sittisfied with less than precisely defised opinions. He first, however, submitted all his thoughts to the authority of the Bible ; aml, next, he laid stress on those doctrines only, which, in his view, ministered to life. "Life is more than dogma," is the triumphing and triumphant assertion of Methodism. And in that, Methodist
believe, is the begiming of the renuva tion of modern theology. Dogma is of importance chicfly as it ministers to life; beyond the sphere of life, it is important mainly as opinion. Ars such, a be inexpressibly precious to the thinking mind, but as suciz it vight of all and furced upon the conschercir salvation, if retused. Jethorism has a whim defined theology, hat it is chimy ehe cerned with that part of theolyeg which mediates salvation to the human solit Yet in all iss thinking it submis crerity opimion, make the Christian conscionsues the judge of what is divine and what is not divine in Scripture ; contrivity and realScripture Christian consciousnces.
It remains now to speak brielly of the effects of Methodism upon modern soch ety, as a renson, in addition to its spiri why one is a Methodist. It is not necessary here to recount, statistically, its successes. For myself, I have a disrelish for the parade of statistics, wany
and that, to the end of the chapter Great aggregates are not incompatione Church of Enyland at the time of the rise of Netholism shows. I will there rise of Methomism shows. I will there
fore, turn aside from Nethodist eulogy, of which we have an abundance these days, and let others sperk for us. Lecky makes for Methorism two claims-first,
that it saved England from convulsion during the time of the French Revolution, and, again, that in these days of vast aggregations of capital, it stands between the rich and the poor. These are important statements, if true; but let us
hear our witness. After an eloquent hear our witness. After an eloquent
description of the intoxicating power of Freuch revolutionary ideas upon the masses of the English, Lecky says "England, on the whole, escaped the contagion. Many causes conspired to
save her, but among them a prominent place must, I believe, be given to the new and vehement religious enthusiasn which was at that very time passing through the widdle and lower classes of the people, which had enlisted in its ser vice a large proportion of the wilder and recoiled ith hormers, and wich tian tenets that were associated with revolution in France." And his testimony on the next point, the widening most arpusite to our own dimes. chause of conditions whiclr widus chasm and inupairs the sympathy be tween rich and poor caunot fail, however bring with it grave dangers to the State. It is incontestable that the imuense increase of manufacturing industry and of the manufacturing population has had this tendency; and it is, therefore, particularly fortunate that it should have which opened a new spring of moral religious energy among the poor, and a the same time, gave a powerful impulse to the philantiaropy of the rich.
I wish I could claim for Methodisn in America all that Lecky here asserts of it, as a mediator between the rich and the poor. Whis much, however, may be condidenty asserted institutions ever come, it will be found that Methoudism has done its full share toward preparing the people to meet the shoek of me th. It will be seen that the plain gappellersMethodist and other-who have per ormed their work in olsectity al thourghtfilness, in reverence for law, and in the courage mimantenance of civi fice toogreat fir the mantenarch of the common peuple, Metholism will be found inveluable te the State here. an a Metiodist, becuuse I believe Merina onlimim to be the recovery of tefmation The feuld between Lutheran and Reformed on the Contineut, and between Churchmen and Dissenter in Englann, had changed the revival of recigion which Luther brought in into The heald of theological polemics. heurt, the rag usurped the place of the zeal for piety for orthorloxy drove our was made th and faith in the creed faith in Cluris. substitute for personal Methodism, as I believa, to its true the Protestant

I conceive that the true test of a Chris
man ehurch, is its power with the com. test people; and Methodism hears thi wai. pis the refurnation of the individ the reocecds from within outward, bencath upvard. I am a Netholist, therefore. becanse I think that, in this regard, Methodism is in the right line of oress, and follows the proceclure of reemal Christianity. The uncommon people in this world are a sunall minority;
what is needed is a faith that can sit What is needed is a faith that can sit
down as a friend at the humblest fireside that can be the companion of the low in their struggles with want and sin that can bring cheer to souls that have little else to cheer them; and such faith Methodism has been. I hope will preserve this most precious trait character, tor it is a strong reasnn why
passing by other churches in which I see so much to love, I am yet a Methodist - North American Review.

## The Latest from Africa

The arrival of Bro. T. Critchlow from the Congo River was looked forward to with great interest. He lost no time in going from New York out to his wife in
the country; but a brief interview with one of the Committee of Bishop' Tavlor's Transit and Building Fund Society wa enjoyed with him, from which we gather dew items.
The traction engine built to haul por tions of the new steam-boat around the Iong stretch of eascades and rapidde Conro, has worked successfully up tu the time the rainy season set in. Carts vere buils on which were placel about a hundred man-londs, and these the enthus demonstrating the passibility doing more of this work. It is conceded, however, to be a very great under taking, and will require some time bring it to completion. Bro. Critchlow bored diligently to get everythiug in border to berin work of this kind in an entirely new country, and withont the ordiuary facilities and mechanical help. which could be had so readily here.
He was very near to sustaiming a drawn into a pulley; but by a violent etlort he jerked out his right hand, took out his kuife from his vest pocket, opaned it with his teeti, and sunderci the rope so as to give relief while he was
hand. This was done wila alone on top of a hill, and the work men were at at the of a finger wer crushed, but in the merey of Gord everything gives pronise of

## dete restoration

Bialhep Taylor was well, and full of cuthusiasm in the thought of the redemption of Africa. He will priside over the Liberia Comference in February.
Such is the etrenth and deep-routet tenacity of sin all arouml them, hat the missions planted there will peen the prayers aud fusteriolize the results Church, in order to realize torted into desired. hat yast quantities, and it seems that had inle, that the lower the civilizato be the rule, the effects of this
tion, the worse are the nineteenth cen-

There have beem a fesw small steamboats on the Upper Cougo, but they are built of wood, and are apparently pretty well worn in the wear and tear of such extended navigation. Bistop Taylor's and her hull is of steel, and so is carn ble of longer endurance, and will be ready fur her great mission when some of the others way not he capable of further sarvice. Of one thing all may
be assured, that no cargoes of rum will be assured, that no cargoes of rum will
ever pollute her decks.-Christicn Witness.(Boston)

## Denominationalism

The Church wi!l never be organically oue : it it not necessary; it is impossible the very nature of things. Naturn) strictly speak that no species of animal, of country. So different climates, dif ferent soils, different scenery, different products, different lavguages and habits demand different Church governments, and different honiletic and liturgic methods. Hunce denominationalism is right and providential. It should not be decried. Those who would abolish denominational distinctions and make oue consolidated Church are as foolish as the man who would unite all the coninents and islands in one, who would unite all the races in one, who would unite all the individual men in one immense, lubberly gisut. But denominationalism aurl sectarianism are two thing A strictly denominational man is to be admired; a sectarian is to be despised Denominationalism lives and lets live; it attends to its own busiuess in its own say, aud allows others to do the sam Sectarianism is exclusive, bigoted, oflen

A Methodist ought to be a Methodist, and not partly Methuclist and partly something else. But the very fact that he is a Methodist, if he is a genuine one, will make him broad and liberal. If he hinks there is no religion outside of the Methodist Church, he may be a fool or 2 hirot, but he is not a Methodist in the strict sense of the term. But a genuine Metholist knows and loves the doctrines of his Church, and prefers them to the doctrines of any other Church that dif fers with his in doctrine. He know and loves the usages of his Church, and prefers the:n to the usages of other Churches. A geouine Methodist is not one because his father and mother were Methodists, or because his wife or her hushand is a Melhodist, or beause the more wealthy and refined of the community are Methodists, but hecsuse his head and his heart aro Mechodistic.
Church membership should be a mat ter of cunscience. It is unconquerable it never surenters-it way be overpon ed, silenced, but when it speaks, it speaks for principle tersus policy. At says, "henth
right beanse it is reght." A man with whom Church membership is a matter of convenience or policy, is only a specious hypocrite. When Jesus said, "Fear not, litlle tock," he would have had no flock to speak to, if Christians at that early day had consulted convenience and worldly wisdon.
Let people who know nothing of doc rine, who have not an original though or an honest feeling, float from Church to Church ; but thoughtful, thoroughly regenerate men and women will abide by their convictions, "though the eart
eo renoved and though the mountains Richronted Clinto the midst of the sea."-
drux Alrocac.
Mrs. Hannah May's Christmas Dinne

## by mary wagner figher

During a recent visit at the house of in Baltimore, she said one day Have I told you about my last Christmas dinuer? Well, you know we always have the G's to breakfast, Cbristmas morning, but when I. alluded to the dinner, Mr. May said, 'My dear, you are always taxing yourself to give a Christmas dinner to people who are quite as able to give a dinuer as we are, I wish instead that some poor people could enjoy it.' Well, that set me thinking how I could manage to carry out his wish, and so, soon atter, I said to him that I would like him to buy for me a dozen turkeys at wholesale, as I always like to have some to give away at holiday time. Then I went to a city missionary, and I told Im to send me on Chistmas Day, at twelve oclock, thirly people who were in which to and and no place they could buy unprepared fool. Then I said to Dr. Forward, our pastor, that I would like him to come here at noon ou Christmas-when he declared that be was already engaged for dinner on that day. But I assured him that I didn't want him to cat a mouthful, only drop in for a few minutes, and be said he would cone, but was very curious. Of course I had to let some of the family into the secret, but my husband was kept in profound ignorance of the entire programme.
"Early Christmas morning I had our great kitchen fitted up with long tables and benches and I intrusted to my young
daughter, Helen, the task of taking daughter, Felen, the task of taking herself answering the door-bell and storing the people away in the dining-room I was so busy in the kitchen, that I did not know whether a poor soul had come rendy I was half afraid that nobody had come to the feast. Mir. May sent down word from the parlor that Dr. Forward had called in answer to a reguest fron me, but was in a hurry, as he had an engayement. So I rushed up to the diming-room, and lo! it was full, and such a crowd of poor people and children most of them having brought brskets half thinking they were to get thel riddle where 'I expected one there came riddle, where C expectown-stairs and the till) ${ }^{\text {es }}$ stretched out, and everything in creased as by a miracle, so that there was rown for all. Then I ram up to the was rown and brought down Dr. Forward and Mr. May, who, when they entered the litchen, were not only greatly as the ished, but somehow greatly affected and as the doctor asked the blessing the tearestremmed down over his cont sleves, and as Mr. May helped to carve the turkeys, lis tears ran donn over the turkeys, and when the dimer was over he suifl: 'My dear, this is the happiest Christmats I have ever had.' And how all those poor famished creatures and having their phates ffled and renle and everything heht out wonderafied that cevery onco it it was touching way something in it. It tried to make chemselves look as well as possible-the hemsel ves look anse bit of cold lace or romen adding some bit ond the men, the uin of an old neek-scarf, or something of the kind. And I am not sure but that it was about the best Christmas I ever had. The only undesired thing about it was, that it got into the newspapers; for in these days, what the newspapers get hold of somehow." Independent.
BRYN MATVR,

Cemperance.


## Home Hygiene.

There is a feature of juvenile iemperance instruction to which I would like to call the attention of evers mother in the land, as she must he the teacher in this line of the work. I allnde to the preparation of foml for our tabie of our pickles rad pies, but the use of other stimnlants, such as pepper, mustard, salt, etc., in large quantities, and spices. These create an appetite for other aud stronger stimulants, till, finally, no relish is found in plain, healthy food and drinks; the temptation to indulge in something stronger will grow and grow, till tho person, ignorant of the cause, perhaps, and innocent of all evil intent, is led to indulge in alcoholic beverages. It is the duty of every house mother to inform herself in hygienic science, and instruct her family, convincing them of the propriety of her course; then supply them with good, wholesome, nutritious diet. If we could but be brought to see the
importance, as well as feel the pleasure, importance, as well as feel the pleasure,
of good health, we certainly would pay more attention to the means of bringing it about, and retaining it. I will quote from an address of Mrs. A. E. Boyee, read at a monthly meeting of the department of hygiene of the W. C. 'T. U.,
Washington, D, C. : "It is woman's dnty Washington, D, C.: "It is woman's dnty
to be well, not only that she may be the ministering angel of her household, but that her influence maty be felt in everwidening circles, until she takes her place alongside of man in all that per
tains to the well-being of the race. ' $\Lambda$ tains to the well-being of the race. ' $A$
corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit'; and, if she be weak and feeble in body, her offspring will, as a general rule, be the same; and it is here that wonan controls largely the destiny of
the nation. We all know the depressing influence of invalidism, and the bright ening effect of robust health; and, knowing these, should we not endeavor religiously to shun the one and attract the other? -Eiizabeth HI. Coalc.

Mr. Schambacher is a gentleman a pleasant turn, who keefs a saloun in
Phiadelphia. His customers are also pleasant gendemen, and fond of a joke. Su, one day, when Mr. Rommel had pa tronized the saloun so lavishly, as to be unconscious, or at teast unbservant, it oceured to the other patrons, that it
wond he a very choice joke, to set Mr. Rommel's clothes on fire, which they accortingly dil. But, after coming to himseif. Ifr. Rommel was unable, even the joke; so be sued Mr. Schambacher, the sithm-keper, amblymel his suit On the case being appaled, the supreme Court of l'enmelvania hed :
If a rairond company is liatle for the beard he ears, much more, the farra-kerp-
er, whon onle pernits drunken menabout his premises, but furnisics lignor to mathe fitions them for the actomplishment of sted an insaue ami brual tick, as that diemuceld by the evidence.
The principle is sumel to the core them is not a reason umber heaven, why the salmon should pot be reponsilhe fur
all the hamage which it dees. Only lei this principle be applial, aml we shented see a great change in the state of things. - Nat. Baptist

A Key To The Poverty Problem.
One of our leading business men of Madison was in the Gerwan National Baok one Monday recently, when a saloonkecper came in, to make his deposit. The saloonkeeper laid down on the bank
counter a pile of hank checks, contain-
in, tweaty or morc. Where did the ing tweuty or worc.
salonvist get thnse checks? Surely, the salonuist get thnse checks? Surety, the
marchants of Madison never drew them in his favor. The husiness man mused, It was Monday. Ou Saturday, after banking hours the employers of Madi son pay their men, in checks on the Madison bank. How did trenty or more get into the hands of one shoon keeper? And? how much did he keep for beer out of that pile? And, if one saloonist took in so much between Satur-
day night and Monday morning, how much do our sixty saloonists get, of the weekly wages paid in our city? And doesthis have any connection with the fact, that ou every Saturday night an extra delivery of beer is made at all our saloons? And, may not the key to the poverty problem lic hidded in some of
our salonns?-Wisensin Prohibitionist.

## A Terrible Warning.

The German spelling for "bcer" is
"bier." In English a bier is a frame or carriage for conveying dead bodics to the grave. The step from beer to the grave is very short. For some years a decided iuclination has been apparent
all over the country, to give up the use all over the country, to give up the use
of whiskey and other strong alcoholics; using as a substitute beer and other compounds. This is evidently founded on the idea, that beer is not harmful, and contains a large awount of vutriment also, that bitters may have some medical quality which will neutralize the alcohol which it conceals, etc. These theories tion of physicians. The use of beer is found to produce a species of degenera tion of all the organs; profound and
deceptive fatty deposits, diminishing circulation; conditions of congestion and perversion of functional activities; local inflummation of both liver and kidueys are constantly present. Intellectually a stupor, amounting almost to paralysis,
arrests the renson, changing all the arrests the reason, chauging all the
higher faculties into mere animalism, sensunl, selfish, sluggrish, varied only with paroxysms of anger that are sense leas and lorntal. In appearance the becr-ltrinker may be the picture of
health, but in reality he is the most in capable of resisting disease. A slight hody or mind, will commonly provoke an acute disease, ending fatally. Compared with incoriates who use different kinds of aleohol. he is more incurable,
and more generally dsseased. The constant use of beer every day gives the owers recuperation, but steadily ican.

One fact must be kept in mind. It is only since prohibition has gained Kan pas and lowa, that the ohl political come thorughly awakened to the growth of prohibition convictions. They real
ize that their wistence is at stake The alosen has ablouly cuptured the politi fensive, that :an hatisabun movemont las spony up in the lepmblican party, gras and armonace of the sabonkeep
ors. The tios wh paty fient ant ut
 in the brache prinion of the two erat ant ind
 partice are oppomed to probibition. Fon at time theresemmen to facom lowal option and high lisense, but they are receding from this pusition, at the hideling of the liquor traffic, and they are shouting themselves hourse in fawor of high license, as the remedy for the destruction that intoxicating liguors are making in the land. He has little faith in God and the religion of Christ, who believes that the liquor traftic has gained the day.Central Christian Advocate.

Extracts from Minutes

The first page of the unique pamphle hears the Constitution of the Couference, followed by its By-Laws and proceedings of the seven days'session. Then comes the Reports of varions committees on Bible-Women, Day Schools, Suuday ture, Summer Normal Trainiug Class, Dress Reform, Industrial Home for Friendless Women, and on Foreign Boarding School. It is from the Remade.
Miss Holbrook reporting on Training School for Bible Women, says: The number of pupils eurolled during the year is twenty-five. The fruits of the winter months devoted almost exclusively to study have been seen in the creditable examinations just concluded, while
with the approach of spring have come with the approath of spring have come
special opportunities for evangelistic work. One afternoon each weck classes have been suspended and the pupils have
gone two by two into the homes of the people. Several have visited the same fanilies regularly, instructing the wom en in knitting and crochet, winning by better things. Of the four weekly mectings held by the Bible
Yokohama, none have been more interder Mrs. Inagaki's care. Every Saturday afterno more than twent of these unfortunates have assembled to
hear of Him who is the Light. They are very poor, making a seanty living, but each month they bring their mites for the treasury, contributing not
little toward the general expenses of the little toward the general expenses of the
church. $\Lambda$ love for music, a striking characteristic of the blind in Japan, has been cultivated in these women by Mrs, Correll. Their delight in learning ou day school work nenty all the women have a special part, some instructing
large classes, others acting as assistants in the infant departments. The Yoko hama Sunday school, which in the winte often numberf three handred and fifty has been built up largely through the
work of the Bible women who go out
cvery Sunday into the high ways and herges and invite the chilifen to come in. Some times when inviting the chil the parents, and bomes have thus been pened into which the womer have gon
epeatedly to instruct the older member of the family. From one Sunday suhool class, taught by a young woman connec ted with the I raming Selool, nine wom
en have this year received baptism, whil eight mare hase been brought intu the
church through other workers, ind stil athers are on probation. One young woman, unter Miss Ruhfon's gumance the woman's school at Tobe, and on Sun while another has aided in the daty-schoot mincipal of atarge private school on
excellemtandiag havine given us the privilese of opening a funtan--chood




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Hetunumutive fire is treasury : meat litule sum to be usel ats occusion requires.
An ansiliary of the Womm's Furenan Missionary Society, recently organized, numbers thirty members, and the society has pledged itself to enpport, next year one scholarship in the Training School. Aready the women are praying that the time may soon come when in every
church in Japan there shall be an auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Mission-
ary Sucicty. Thesocicty is known
the Higeins Memorial Auxiliary. The Fokohama church has hecome entirely solf'supporting, and among the lible women there is an increasing number of these who out of their limiterl income
give cheerfally their tenth to the support of the Lord's work.
During a visit to Kagroya in Fehruary a few meetings were heh in that city and two informal services at a vince hater a weekly sorvice has since been kept up hace hy the pastor at Nagoya, and many hither joined to their idols are earnestiy seeking the truth.
In answer to urgent entreaties from the June to that province Ingaki was sent a June to that province. Her coming had been announced a week in advance,
and arriving at the terminus of her railroad journey she was welcomed by They escorted her to the fincst hotel and to her surprise, passing through the street, she saw her name in large red letters amouncing that she was to add
dress the women of the town that evening. When the appointed hour came such a lurge company had assembled that she felt quite unerqual to the task thought of being required to talk in public. Helped by the Spirit, however, she addressed the audience most accep tably, and after the mecting many ollowed her to the hotel to inquire more deeply into the truths which she had set
before them. The next day going on still
further an audience greeted her larger than on the preceeding, evening so large indeed, that no building save the theatre could contain it, Overburdened with he respousibility resting upou her she begged the pastor of the church to address the people in her stead, supple-
from Timothy. But at length realizing that the greater part of the audience ring fir Broul of gering for tha Breal of Life, she arose
and ministered unto them. Special duties at the school prevented her from prolonging her visit many days, bat the gratitude of the people was evinced in the appreciative letters received after
her return, aud in the fact of their paying all the expenses of her journey. She has also latored in and about
Nagoya, and in one village a strougMagoya, and in one vilage a stroug-
hold of Buddhism, where the Bible bas been hitherto an unknown book
nine persons from influential fam
$\qquad$ Iistened to her teachings.
Na Nogovil she was asked to aldiressing ladies of the best social standing in
ress the society, their speat
ers until this time beligg rentemen
解 dreses, adad that
hat alter the mectiothe company, comalal around her, and
and invian her most cordialy, to wise.J Wilath af Cititum Mr. and Mrs
mar women, hecamaJlane fur enlmong atr
tions are now in sucecestul operation
and we hone by the midule of Septem-ber, tis make room fior many another
Nayoya, is "looking with wistful eyes at
the sky, that bends

## ard the Traininer School.,

## Mrs. Inagaki made an address at the

 anniversaty of the Conference, Bishop Warren"presiding, which for power and
## rivalet, nod which elie to "a freguent "planse from the brath-

 ren. Jlad the ing School done nought, but prepare this womatl for work, it would have demonstrated its right to boJ. IB. S.

Methodism In Wilmington.
Church Extension is the order of the
day in all the estates of Methodism, a day in and abroad, and will be while it home and abrond, in earnest.'

## The church eaterprise known as "Wesley" in Wilmingtan, so lately con-

 summated in the dedication of their house of worship, illustrates the title above mentioned, and bespeaks at once the zeal and liberality of our people. Its commencement under the presiding cldership of brother IFill and the pastrate of brother Gardner ; and its prog. ess and completion under the eldership of Dr. Murray and the pastorate of brother Koons, entitle them all to th gratitude of the congregation and peogre of that locality, and of the church at large throughout the city. The new church certainly occupies a point, that gives promise of abundant harvests to the faithful sowers and reapers in the gospel field. There are other localities bat Methodism of the city must occupy within the city limits, in the near future. Within another decade it seems eviden that another church will be needed over the Brandywine ; and in the city proper, at two other points at least, churches ought to be erected, one between Front St. and Delaware Ave., about 7th and Jackson; and one between the Avenue and the Brandywine, somewhere on a line with Broome St., or that vicinity. And as before mentioned in this corres pondence, to give Epworth a wider area and greater resources, remove her to Tenth and Walnut. 'To carry the tore going enterprises into effect would seem meet the wants of our denomination The city for the present generation. ork ; it may be called pioneer Evangelism ; but after it, must follow the truining and development in personal christian chamacter and usefulness. And to secur these results, unceasing vigilance and ctivity are necesuary. Nor must it be forgotten, that the younger churches were missions of the older, as Epworth and Marleley were of Cirace; Kingssood St. Paul's, and Silver Brook, of Asbury. Their graluation to majority and selfsupport should be encouraced; and they continue to reccive help from the Pards Westey is theng as they need it.

Lexsios Fon srvoas, 3aviater 16\%, 1843

HEROD AND JOHN THE D.SPTIST.
 1. At fint firnc (R. V., "season", )-auchrd-
ing to luke. after the retam of the from theire. after the
Herod Antipus, of exangolization, Ifrer, the Great. Ifis mother was Mather Hol the prince. Eatly in fife he hard marel, disolute danghter
Later on in bisis carer, whle viniting Rome Philip wher the hospitalities of ins brotho tion at the metropolis, he not only his sister-in-l, Herodias, had a grown-up) danginter, but his neice, and ofr with him to Galilee. Hed to her father for $p$ resulted, in which Herolection, and a war ating defent. The tetroncthered a lumwili fourth part of the titrarch or ruler of the
Herod phat of his father Herod. Pliilip iuberited another quarter,
and Archelaus the rether ruled over Galilee rend Persea, and was styled courtesy, "king." Heard of the fame of Jesus

(R. V., "the report concerning Jeus") "His name was spread abroad," Jenus"). Among the disciples of Jesus, was Mauaken, Herod's foster-brother, and tho wife of his in his bousehold, the tetrarch heard about | Jesus. |
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| 2. |
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| It |

2. This is John the Batitist.-Says Barnes: Thought it might be the expected." Elijah, or one of the prophets (Mark 6: 15). He is phatic. Therifure mighty works do show forth
themselres in him.-R. V., "Therefore do these powers work in him."
3. Hfrood hat laid hold on . Tuhn-over a
year before, noi long after our Lord began His ministry. In prison-in the fortress of
Machaerus, ahont ten miles east of the north ern shore of the Deat Scat built liy the
father of Herol, to held the Arab aribes it the vieinity in check; fitted up as a pralate
as well as a fortres, and having dungeons
beneath. Its rums still exist, and are debeneath. Its rums still exist, and are de
scribed ly Tristram in his "J.ani of Moabi."
 bulus (half brother of Herod Antipat), prand
daughter of Heron the (reat and Sariame (a descendant, therefore, of Simon the bigh and sister of Herod Agrippa. She had mar-
ried, first, her uncle lhhif fout he tetrarch ried, first, her mother son of Herod the Great by his wife Cleopatra). and was now ifth living in au unballowed umion whth her aue
Antipas. 1. For John srid-when and where, we are
not tohd; the origibal implies that he spoko several times. Ife ras no flatterimg courtier.
Jre faced the king with his uncoupromising message and also. according to Luke, re-
 degrees of consanguinity. The union wat
both athterons and incestuous." Mark adds, "Theretione Herollias hat at quarre
arainst him (i. V., set herself arainst


 At Herdiat' imerigationd John'"-both his characier and his ind mand restaning hesn
 in the send robleth them (Wordswoth). 6. Whan In, odt's birthum, wast hity for ifero "canle" out har plot. Sorrowng that examphe of this day for his "lords, hight cap supper and chief estates. Ifcrodias dencect. - Dat not dancing princesiste. To appear at all during a stritin upon maidfeast, would have for a kivg's daughter lo go enly' mong with the indecent minuic dan to'be ac such a time, wias a dearridanul pnssions of the such a time, for the malignaul the name of the
dinughter was Salome. She afternards mar-
ried her uncle Philip. tetrireh of flureit aud Tied her uncle Philip. tetrareh of Iture:i amd
Trachouitis, and hater, her cousin Aristubalus. Sor way put forward on this occasion, says Horison, "to act an a decoy to the heart of
the susceptible monarelh." Mcaucd Ilrod.Ifad he been io his solber senses, it is doubt ful behavior.
4. Prombla with an oath, to give her achatso ercr, ete.-the carte blunchc of a king, too in-
flamed and excited to know what he wats mamed and excited to know what he was
promising, or to suspect treachery. Mark thissucrus (Esther 7 of my kingrom." So Perlape the intated phentare imagineri he was rivalibe the nalguiticence of the great Persian king.
"'The princess Salome's dancing and sing ing would. We mav surpoze, be more clegan
and more captivatine than :ayy cexhibition of mere profesional. It wats not castomary mere profesional. It was not castomary
ior halies of hiph tank to dance. berome the limit of the harem. The oriental di:nce, still se amon: the voluptuaries of Gretee aud Some, wats of a libertine character. seldom appreciated, unkes it made irruptio D. Clarke imasines that, 'if the instory of this exercise be traced to its origin, it will be found to have nearly the same character
ll the world over.: Cicero, from bis stadpaint, said, "Scarcely any sobor man dances, nless he indeed be mad' ' (Morison).
5. She, bcing before instructed of her mother
R. V., "being put forward by her mother") Who probably waited belind the scenes indictive and eager. Give me hcre.-Salome would not postpone the payment of tho
king's vow to a sober moment, when he king's vow to a bober monent, when he
migbt repent of it. Her clance was now, while the gucsta, who had heard the promise,
were presemt. John Baptist's head. - She were presemt. John Buyplist's hecald.--She
might have asked for jemels, or gold, or raiwent, but she asked instead, for a life. In a harger-old English for "platter."
as a hideous jest, inplying an intention to "evour it" (Alexander),
Her indecent haste, and her hideous petirace. Did she hope to kindle their merriment. a still hiyher piteh, by the sense of the deiyhtful wickedness involved in a young aud neatiful girl askiug-nay, imperiously deleantiful girl askiug-nay, imperiously de-
manding-that tien and there, in onc of the be pares into her own baads, the gory head or the prophet, whese words haul mat
thousaud look hearts quait?" (Farrar') -a strong expression, implying regret for surrow ferm John whom bo respectel, and
other feeling of at simiar character. For the outh's sthe (R. V., "For the sake of his aths"). -He dide not see. that it was more them. "He was serupulous on this point,
ad yet an adulterer and a murderer', schall'). Ind them which sat with him-fear man; a cowardly shrinking from ridicule.
Says Plumptee: "Herod feared to be thought Says Plumptes: "Herod feared to be thought
wealk. He shrank from the taunt, or whisweak. He shrank from the taunt, or whis-
pered jest, or contemptuous gesture of the ssembled guests.
"Here is a perverted conscientiousness. Herul sacrificed conscience to courtesy man bas a right to swear to another man ot human life. John the Baptist wals God's property, not that of Herodias, and Heror Every man is bound to recall foolish, false, mpracticable, or

## "It is erreat sin, to

But greater sin, to wo a sinful
Who caa be boun
To do at murderous doede?
Iti, 11. He sent-"in executioner," say
of the last words gnd monuent of John. oo record has been kejt: ; but in vain did the guily flerodias hope to silence that voice by and with a soice more tervible than white be
lived. Brought it to her mother.-Saysbibul: of dize second f:lijalis. The wimbictive aduleress was served by the immolest dancer the wixith and soventin combandmed
neat each other." Says Morison:
presemtation for cammibals, or other sanages
"This bad age profuced more than on arallel to such a wiul and sanguinary nonFulvia again and again ran a bolden necelle through the tongue of Cicero's dissevered head; and $\Delta$.urippima similialy outraged the head of her rival, Lollia Paulina' (Farrar).
12. His disciples -Jolu's. ody (R. V., "the corpse")-the poor, hend
less trunk. "Took it up tenderly, a body Chat had never known the meaning of luxury,
welf-care, and indulyence; a hody whipped, nelf-care, and indulgence; a hody whipped,
secourged, mutiated, held in severest dis cipline; every member of it a sl.we, at gownel body-the lipes sorabe the coyer. Trok up the tell what was being done with that head? Took the body-with tearful cyes, with groaning, with wonder that might at any gainst heaven's justness? ( $J$. parkir) Went and told Jexus-the only Ono now lef ocounsel and comfort theru. The tidings also se

We Need a Fifth District.
The discussion by soveral correspond nts in the Peninsula Metholiut, who have been slashing away for some time
past, at the Fifth, or Virginia district, scens to leave the question about as it was.
our readers will very probably ask, Fifth district nealed, or is it not pasible to successtally work the territory of the Wiltaington Conference with
only four districts? Some perhaps, will say, yes, "because it was done in furmer years." Such at assertion is not an ar-
gument. The facts in the case, ourht to be gathered, and the question decided on its merits. At the time the territory was lain of in four districts, it seems all agreed that the supervision of four presiding Elders was needed then. Had there been but three districts at that
time, the cause of Methodism within our bounds, would most likely have languished, aud the good work llone in the past few years, would not have been accomplished.
The appointments, announced at the last Conference, number nearly one
hundred and fifty. This allows thirty seven to cach of three districts, and thirty eight to the two others. If each presiding elder could so arrange his conferences, as to hold two every week, on Saturdays and Sundars, two of them would still have fourteen apicce left, for some other
days of the week, and the other two,

How tuany members of the conference could do strict justice to the work as presidine elders, and at the same time, lies under such circumstances? Is there ne? Believing that the presiding eldership is not only a power, but an
actual necessity in the M. E.. Church, actual necessity in the M. E.. Church the presiding elders greatly impaired and impeded by over-crowding the disrricts with appointments? May it not our laymen against the lresiding EIdership, arises from the fact that presiding clders in these days are so over crowded with work, that they ho not have the days of yore; when such men as James A. Massey, Adam Wallace, Solomon M. Cooper aud Vaugham Smith, adorned the office, and made their quarterly meetings, seasons of grace, long remembered
by the people. I recall to mind even how, some of the powerful sermons preached by some of these men in my early childhood, and remember how the approach of quarterly conference was anxiously longed for. All wanted
to hear the elier preacher, and parents to hear the elder preacher, and parents
must have him baptize their children. If the number of appointments for each presidiug elder were less, wouk not the presiding elder of to day be por in dass of yore? I answer, yes. In my homble opimion, there is a necessity, for at lenst, five districts in the Wilmington Comference. Had the gengraphical lines of the dietricts been so changed as to have given more appointments to the Virginia district, thus making it of rectable size, and lessening the labors of the other presiding elders, no one would have been hurt, but would have been benefited. If these views are correct, will it not be well for your correspondents to enlighten us, upon the plane for such a five-fold division
of the work. I think I speak for many
if not for a majority of the Muthodists if not for a majority of the Nethodiss there is a necessity for five districts, and that a portion of the Salisbury district should be giveu to the Virerinita district. The smiling face of our beloved pre siding elder Rev. T. O. Ayres greeted as at the th Quarterly Conference, for Deal's Island, Friday evening, Dec, 16.
His lab,rs are so onerous, ho could not His habors are so oner
be with us on Sunday.

## Yours de.

John D. Lecates.

## Dcc. 19th, 1887.

## Philo to Defense

My Dear Bromise:-I am ever veady ti; receive any light which may
vear errors, and will try to ked cool when corrected. Yonare apdound edly right in saying, that there have been two more subdivisions during the hast four years on the Dover District hesitate to admit that? I am not after the victory of my opinion, but wish by calm and brotherly discussiun, to pro
mote the "adrancement of the Redeen er's Kingrlom," in this territory. I do not think, I have not the article by me now, that. I limited the exccesive subdi ision policy to four years, but the las ew years, and going back over at leas cight years, it appears that within the tervitory of Salisbury District, in that time, allowing for uew work, there have een in that of Dover. Now, if we ber in mind, the dermonstration given by Bro. R. W. Todd, that the per capita wealth of the people diminishes greatly sw go down the leninsula, I think the word "especially" is not open to
serious eriticism, even if limited to Sal sbury District. The policy of subdivis on ought to be much more cautiously pursued there, than where the ability of the people is larger. I am perfectly villing, however, to sily "especially
we sonthers part of our teritory," believe the subdivision policy has been
carried too fast and too far. Progress arried two fast and too far. Progres ple, if they are not too strong. "Why nontery just now?" Why, my broth or has been for years hearing the cucs tion of the break-up of the old circuit ystem discussed, and if the discussion is
little louder just now, it is because ow the movement for subdivision seen o be gaining a headway it never had betore, in the writer's knowledge, in our territory. Eight years ago, the juaio preacher had a column in the statistics,
but in that brief period he has totally ranished. Let xre probably never had so large a proportion of young men, as we now have. True, fen, if any, have out, aud I did not so allege, but that in conterence, so largely composed as urs now is of young men, and young nen's appointments, that pioch must ability of the people which we cannot reasouably expect. But another and perhaps a graver difficulty is now upun with the junior has vanished also the With the jumior has vanistied also the
senior preacher, and all are now preachers in charge. In other words the training sehool of carly Methodism has been destroyed, when as yet we are by no no preachers but those trained in colloge and semimary. Thus the young wan, unordained, andinexperienced, thrust out to ncet responsibilities requir-
ing the training of veterans. If he has in lim the stuff out of which true Methodist prenchers are made, he stirs things up, gets souls converterl, builds churches and brings up larger collections per capita, of course he does. But the question is, is the system wise for him and for the future of the work? Is it lasting progress? Only in one way can the loss of the Junior preacher's column be supplied, viz., by a presiding eldership that shall b
senior preacher to every poung pran and he every weak charge. But this involves conferencesta hell, but also quanount of personal labour, in each of these charges which not even a man of such nergy and phasical power, as Bro. Wilon can long endure, unleas the districts are much reduced in size. And we know that men of his carabilities in hocse respects, are not to be found every day. To carry out this policy properly, tion of districts, not ouly into five, but many ore. This implies no wellection on the brother nawed above, for he is by no
means the father of this policy, and unquestionably it has had a success in his hands, hardly founch my where else. I will close this too longrg article by saying that Defense mistook the purpose of my citation of New Eargish history, it was not to discuss the wisdom of what was here done, but to show that becnuse a hing emanates from the cabinet, it is not necessarily the unanimous judgment, as he seemed to assme of that cabinet.
Puilo.
Ministerial Appreciation
Rev. John C. Thompson, of Pbiladelphia was accorded an unusually warno greeting ast. Smyrna was bis first appointment(embar) lie froublous period of the civil leaving here in 1864 for Pottsville, Pa. Nue years ago he became the pastor of and in 1880 was invited to take charge of mission in the suburbs of the city which has suce developed into the South Broad St. Presbyterian church with a membersbip of 370 and a Sunday school whose roll of oflicers and teachers numbers 468 . At his first serice of the mission there were just eleven present. This congregation and the Scots resbyterian clurch have united and are building a new church to $\operatorname{cost} \$ 30,000$.
Ir. Thompsou was invited to this mission Rev. Dr Boardman's clume preach in the ner. Dr. Boardman's chureh. A gentleman wired his uldress. The next day hand in note froui the lady, wathing hin ared note from the lady, thanking him for the Sunday or two they rode out to attend Sundices the the rise out to attend ied thenselves with it thoroughly. The husband who had wot heen th religions man, became a sulject of converting grace and while afier he died followed two year go by his wife, leaving Mr. Thompson, the sam of $\$ 2=, 000$, making the several gifts ince they first caw hiw, about $\$ 30,000$.
One of our readers asks us: "Which the best Bible?" We presume, of course, he means as between the various styles and makes, as to the printer's and binder's work. We have answered privately, his question. There is, howall: That is the best Bible which is the nost carefully and prayerfully read and

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PUBLISHED WEEKY oy $\quad$ the pastoral supervision of Rev. J. E. the pastoral superrision of Rev. J. E
Bryan, who has arranged a plan of reg ular mimisterial supply for all the mectings. Lacal brethren, exhorters and
class-leaders, render acceptable and efficient eervice. Bro. Charles A. Foster has cbarge of the Sunday-echool, and is most devoted, fiuthful and earnest liabur er in this field. Special reviral services have been held in their chapel recently, teulting in some sixty conversions; for ty of these have already joised as pro-
bationers, ten others will probably join elsewtere; and the remainder will join Silterbrook. Brother Fuster's aunt, Mre. Martha J. Inskip, assisted by her neice, Mies Carrie Foster, cy
rival servicos for cight days.

## Genuine Unity.

"On a recent Sabllath, the Protestant ninisters of Tifinn, O., a city of 10,000 had a general exchange of pulpits-no
one prencling iu his own church. All one preaching ministers, except the Protestant Eviscopal, entered the noovennent. It Lhas already had a wholesome effect upos
the ministers themselvcs upon the the ministers themsclvce,
churches, and upon the city."
This is an example erwinently worthy f imitation. Co-operation in practical gospel work, is a far more convincing pronf of the unity of Christ's followers than any merely organic union of churches, on the basis of an "historical Episcopate," or any other "Episcopate." Is it not a little unfortunate, that our "historical" brethren bave been so uniformerly outside, in all demonstrations of practical unity heretofore attempted according to the "historical record?"

## Christmas in Wilmington.

This annual festival oceurring on Sun day, its observance was wearly, if not quite, universal in the churches. Neither
our Roman Catholic, Protestant Episco pal, nor our Lutheran brethren were more observant of the daly, than the wher members of the one body. With tastcful decorations, appropriate services in church and school, special music, and large congregations. glad commemoration was made of the Savior's birthday We trust that io many hearts the Savior himself was made welcone, aud uuder the inspiration of his alisting presence
that lives of Christly purity and benefi cence shall be multiplien attesting the power of his grace. Gladly as we may on his benign mission, to redeem a race, what exceeding glamess comes to
those who can also celebrate his advent inte their own hatst, who ean rejoice in

## 

Of corurse there was drinking and
drumken broils, for the drink scllers have
the authority num simution of the State,
at the hands of its oficicials chad in
julicial ermine, to ply their nefarious
trale, at $\$ 1$ (1) a hoald; and they must make thir living and their license fees no matter how maly hearts bled, how
many homes are textroy, how man lives are ruined, and hiw moch the goom

## the leggratel vicions of drink, and fo

 bunshing the crimimals who but for Mrimk haul bedn orderly, ind instrious, and as we observed, he exhibitime of fram ommss on the street were comparatively few. Our walks, however, were mot along "the comat," mer where ignorance and pauperism mont do congrerate. The salness and the suffering of the drink er's home as usual, were known to few outside the sufliering circle.It is to the crealit of our Judges, at whose disecretion the drink-seller gets his liceuse, that at the recent hearing no new pest house was licensed, and about half of the eighty applications for license were refused. The wonder is that any man who has an intelligent conscience can consider it discret to grant any

Locating the Next General
To the General Cinference of 188.t, an invitation was presenter, to locate the next session of our Quadrembial Conference, in the I'eophe's Clured, in the city of Bustom. This invitation, originating in that church, was endorsed by the clereg and laity of thate city and vienity, and also by the members of the even New Eigland Comferences. Com ing befure the Conference in the forn
of a memurital, it was referred on the eventh day of the session, (1) a special committee, consisting of two ministers and five larmen. May 23t, this com mittee presented their report, as it a pears in paragraph 559, appendix Discipline.
In the debate upon its adoption, Dn windells gave as the reason for leaving to the commission an alternative choice,
that it was not mise to fix the location imally, until satisfactory terms were made for transportation and hotel accommodations; and also that for justifia These views were endored by Rev. Dr Eaton, chairman of the committee.
The commission was duly appointed and subsequently fixed upon New York City as the place in which the Geueral Conference of 1888 shall hold its ses ions.
At al later nieeting, Friday, Nov. 2 āth, the chief topic of consideration by the commission, was "the propriety of re considering" that action, "in vier of the lesire of many influential persons in various parts of the Church, that the
next Gencral Conference should meet in Saratoga Springs." These "influential persons," it seems however, were not
sufficienty inftuential to overcme the influential New Yorkers; for "the final decision was unfavorable to any change.
What superior transportation and intel privileges, are secured by chonsing cew York before Boston, or what "jus
ifiable renson" has appeared to the combissinn, for declining the invitation
which the General Conference had pr visionally acceptec, or whuse "desire" proved more potent, than "the desire o many influenial persons in various parts of the Church," we are left eutirely $t$
conjecture. After the manner of some comjecture. After the manner of som
very dignified and conseguential officials, lie commissima does not deign to en
lighthe public further, than to an nounce its decision, with a refuest that
this "information" be publichel in the Church papers. It is quite obvinus that
there are tendencies to cenlrolizaion
which our Now York brethen do not batim; amb then, the delegates conld
ant loe so readily handled, at the distance
of the Hub, or even if gatherel on the
upper Hudson. That the udmimble
convenimeses which our Prealyterian
frimes enjoged in Suratwin were not
"The friends, is much to be regeted.
"Tom" may he ahle to
mond all difficulties, but we shall be
graty mustaken, if the i, methren will
Jerey Coty, Newark, Ifomoken. Harlen.

bion raphy of one of our mot distia-
calling athentiom to twio errurs in the an
tice of his womk which appeared in our
isane of the 10 ald ult. It eerms that It
Pitman sirvel nine years in the afice o ary sumpety, mad this is just what our fis ary sumety, mat this is just what our fit we refer to his "nearly und yeurs of
elliective service in this most responsille prsition," but onitted the words, "afier his re-election in 1868." Insterd of 17 sketches, nur brother gives as the exact statement, " 15 sketches, and one full sermon." We are glad to hear the book is selling well; as it is a valuable con
triturtion to Methorlist history. We shall he ghad to supply our friends at nur
81,50 .
Lafe- Fotes, on Fifty Yeans' Out doon, by William Hagne, D. D., 1hos an, Lee and Shepard ; J. Miller 'Thom , Wilmington, Del., pages $36^{\circ} 2$.
Dr. Hayue was horn in New York Jau. 4,1 sos, and died in Boston, July 30, 1587. After graduating from Humilon College, N. Y., at the age of eightec co pursued a three years conrse in thenlogy, in the Newton Institute, and in 1829 was ordaned pastor of the Sec oud Baptist Church, in Utica, N. Y. He subsequently did effective pastorate wor or fifty-eight years, in 13oston, Wollas on Heights and Janmica Plain, Mass. Providence, R. I., Albany aud Nev Yort City, N. Y., Newark and Orange C. J., and Chicayo, IIl. Cencugh year, he was senior pastor of he church at Wollaston Heights, at the time of his death.
These "notes" abound in very inter esting persoual reminiscences, and historic and bingraphic references.
Of Huguenot extraction himself, Dr Hague devotes thirty six pages to Ruchelle, where his ancestors found home in the New Wordd. His pictures of some of the prominent persons with whom he became acquainter, during is long public life,
His "impressions" of Aaron Burr are decidedly favorable. He notes the un happy influence upon "the trend his life-course" while a stulent rinceton, by the hostile attitude he President, Dr. Witherspoon, to wards the religious revival prevailing among the undergraduates. To young Burr, who consulted him as
an ankious inguirer, Dr. Witherspoen "spoke of it dispuragingly, aud treated "t as an outbreak of fimaticism." Alas for the lameutable blindness of the learn montory the utterance of Buw town the end of life; "Had I read Voltaire less, and Sterne more. I might have thought the world wide enough, for
Hamilton and me,"

## FIamilton and me.

An interesting conversation with the
ate Bishop Baylev, aflerwards Arch
hishop, is given in the appendix, in which
is sery clearly stateat the raltical differ
ence between the Protstant idea of the
Church, and that of the Romanist. "If
I had ever acceptell your premise, as a,
baisis or starting pint of reasoning,"
said the prelate, "manely, 'the bible
alone the rule of faith and practice, a
gift of Cud to the individual soml, thus
mate responsible for its ow:a interpreta
tim of 't,' I would have reachel the same
conclusion, and would hatre heome a

## The bisthop, who had bown a minister


quired "luw shatl I distinguish the voive
ut the C"urche" the "werpted answer

Br. Ifage repments these waighty wordthe area of cffectioct Christimn hinking,
pumts that are solil, or have any kind
the Bible ato

$\qquad$All pusitions between these twoWe weak, s:anly, without any consistency,tate. Either of these, clearly couceivenay inspire enthusiasm, and may be-come aggregating powers. The anti- thetic exposure of the two ideas must
do more than has yet been done, to do. termine the great historical issues of the
future, so far as thease issucs bhall bear the impress nad the slaping of Christianity.
Manuales for biblo study for 189s. Oar poblishing house, E(0;5 Broadway, N. Y. are or the Inte ational feusons for 1848 ""rhe Cor the Inter Boo," "rime Pereas. The Senior Lesson "rok, Buer can Series of 1, 2, and 3,) under the ditorial supervision of Liev. Dr. John H. Vinent are admirably adapted as helps to the understanding of the Divine Word They are llustrated with viaps and pietures and may be had for 15 cta, a picce. J. Miller Thomas, Wilmingtou, Del.
The Lesson Commentary on the Internahoual Sundiny-sclionl Lessons for 1888 by Rev. John II Vincent, D. D., and Rev. Wesley O. Holway, N. S. N. Phillips \& Hunt, N. Y. J. Miller Thomas, Wilmington, Del, large octavo, 351 pages, price $\$ 1.25$.

Viucent says in his introduction to , sludents of the hest of books are herein put eading the thoughts of godly men concerning the thoughts of Cod. we may have at our command both human and divine instruction." And yet he wisely adds this caution, "Before opening this or any other commentary on any portion of Scripture, a foan should study that portion as carefully though no commentary had ever been ritten uron it. He should go directly to the word without note or comment. He should bow humbly before God in prayer. He ld then apply himself to the study of ery paragraph, every verse, every clause, very word, as though he alone of all men eaningousible for getting into its deepest sonal independent investigation, that one is able to appreciate, enjoy, and profit by the compiled thoughts of other men." If this counsel is followed in our studies of the Word of life, marvelous will be to us the rerealingo of the mind of the Spirit us the pursue the course prescribed for the year. pursue the course prescribed for the year.
Onr readers will be glad to see that Dr. Vincent's right hand man in the preparation of rent s right hand man in the preparation of
Cbaplain Holway, whose unsurpassed expositions of the Sunday-school Lessons appearing in Zion's Herall, we have dapted to our purposes in the Peninsuld Ircthodist, for the last three years. The modern Sundiy-school, by John H.
riucent, small octaro, 3 - 44 pares, Chillips \& Hunt, N. Y S nil., Del. It there is any one above grousd acient or modern, actual, or powy school, )r. Vincent moit assuredly is the man. This volume "ams to pire practical hints to the wore intelligently, and with greater eliucien-

## Sunday-school system in its actual opera-

 tions." The author tells us, he was a Sun.daty-schonl pupil before he was five jears
old. ofd. Its father was for a long time a suc-
cessful Sombay school superiutendent. Ho has himself served as teabler, superiutemint, been for thirly five yeurs a close and carelul of the ocerul the sumday-school on both sides
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(fouference flats
The extra meeting at Parsousharg, Ma, The metnhere -_-_
The metnhere and friends of Parsonshurg
charge. assembled at the parsonage
dar and ant dirge. assembled at the parsonage last Mon-
with its inmatendiug : pleasant evening ing lee! ind then, retied to their homes, lean:good will for their pastor and of respect an
On Sunday, Dec leith
M. E. church. Dec. Heth, the pastor of Ezion
timon to wk a ton toward paying tie church debt collegeraised over one throsand dollars. This is the largest collection ever taken in this church, except on the day of dedication.
Quarterly meeting at North East, Md Sunday and Monday Jan. Mst and 2 d. W. S. Murray, P. E., will preach at 7.30 p. m.,
Sunday, and bold quarterly conference Monday rooruing at 9 clock.

Quarterly conference at Hart's today
(Saturday) at 230 pe me at the elder at 10 a. m. . to., and preaching b

Edge Mons M. E. Sunday-school held their Cluristwas Entertainment last Tuesday evening. The exercises were interesting.
The pastor, Rev. Julius bod with a purse of money containing twenty dollars. This church has recently been organized, and though the members are not rich in this world's goods, they are au earn-
est and generous pope est and generous people.
The Berlin M. E. parsonage was visited
by a goodly number Friday night bringing with them two large turkeys, and a bringing with them two large turkeys, and a
variety of other good things for the pastor and his family, who greatfully appreciate their
kiulnass. kindness.
The people of Holden's church on Mil-
ington charge, surprised their pastor, R. K. Stephenson, on Thursday evening 22 nd. When called to the door by a member of the church, the pastor supposed it was some
body wanting to get married, judging from body wanting to get married, judging from
the peculiar squint of the eye, given by the visiting mother. The wife straightened up the room with the vision of at $V$, is hacreye,
But in came the people with boxes, bundles, barrels, and buys of corn.
The evening was pleasantly spent by all present. The pastor says he is satisfied to
git on the fence, and see the other bretliren go by in the Spring.
Clirintmas was a day of spiritual feasting in Cecilton. In the athernoon we had a pere-
cious sermon from Bro. Atkins, followed by the sacramental service. As fouls people

 others erich, still , hers shouted aloud the
praises of Goal. White the -cerium led us
 the lithe bate cradled there, the sacament:a








 any intimation cencerman to the itinerant to be that apperated and how to do do it. This friends at purchased at the wat aud, Bibles, watch wat hent of bailey, bathe pase of bine Pabladelphial. The pisces firm are waking a Ph carat gold. The same "tais "Port" will be chain for the wars. | open |
| :---: |
| rel. |

 last of February. The Presiding Eider's new home is about finished, ad is a band- Lanyette College. The gur of twelve rooms.
Passed resolutions compliment princes Anne tiring pastor, Bro. Watt, whose to rm the revice has been one of eminent success. The Christmas Sunday-school entertain netted bet ween fins wand gerentr-flece dollars, which will be used to purchase n library for the school.
Deal's Island gives finthrul promise that of the amount raised last year. The brett red at Tyaskin are up and at it, and will do all they cant to help up this end of the log Push brethren of the pew, and help us to come up to the maximum. Every day no will tell. Let us heed to the
will take care of the boat.

The Rev. J. E. Bryan, of Ashury M. E. Church, was presented on Monday, by the watch, and by Alexander Barney with a cane inlaid with several kinds of wood. Mrs
Bryan received a substantially filled pulse. Laurel, Dec. $\overline{27 .-T h e}$ members of the I. E. Church, gave the Rev. J. Owen Syph ing the necessaries of life at a surprise part on December

At Eptrorth, the Sunday-school had a de lightult time, Monday night. The pastor.
Key. D. H. Corkran, was presented with gold headed ebony cane, the superintendent, with a beautiful hanging lamp, and every
body else, with some token of remembrance.

## ITEMS.

The LaPetre brothers have given $\$ 100,000$ ocudow the Woman's College at Glenwoon,
California, a Methodist institution. This will enable those who do not believe in co-
education, to hare a school exclusively for Says the Central: "Bishop Bowman left Says the Central: "Bishop Bowman left
St. Louis after only two or three days at home, for tho Austin Conference, at Sun Au-
tomio Texas. For three weeks iv succession he will preside at South German, West Texas, Mexico, where he will hold the annual meting of the Mexico Mission, Jan. I1, id
the City of Mexico. He will not return to St. Louis till some time in February."
Miss Helen ar. Sharer, the new president
of Wellesley, is a graduate of Oherim, and of Wellesley, is a graduate of Oberlin, and
wats for some years engaged in sthool-work
in St. Louis, nuder Prof. W. T. Harris. She is credited with unconnum executive ability. Mrs. rather, nee Freeman will remain in the
Boart of Trustees. Mr. Robert Bonner has amonaced in the
New York Ledger his retirement rom the
paper. He salts that he bats been a hard w her paper. He says that he bats been a hard
worker for forty-cight seas, especially dur-
ing tie early history of the Ledger, of ing the early history of the Ledger, often
remaining at the ollie from sixteen to eight.
cen bonus daily, and that in his sixty fourth will le in the future under the management
of Honer's three sons.
San um boche, the new chairman of the Sued michele, the new chairman of the
sandal Committee of the lrohbithon par-

 "quick, and os grate "execute abiluy." Sun. Fin (e. Evans bis ben elected a de:

 he time and sw e it atm move. I nat w blat On of my parker. I turned the wat
finch caned it. It needed it. Th sour watel pock otis often and yon will find it cheaper than watch
Ares, in Smyrna Tines.
The Maryland Legislature will met Annapolis on Wednesday January \&f Cor arg the 11th. Governor Lloyd is busy with arg the 11th. Governor Lloyd is busy with
his valedictory message to the Legislature

In European contricus manufacturers ontoxienting figures, and those who engage the the wholesale liquor business have, other thisurs being equal, as groped standing in society and in the Church any others. Some great fortunes have been made on these lines, ami pat ants of nobility granted to their possessors But for a long time in this country em-
nection with the manufacture and traffic nection with the manufacture and traffic bile. The dram stop keeper has been long divined from good society, the wholesale dealer has lost his standing in nearly all evangelical American Church, and The manufacture men base bee miso ban. These men bate been growing
more sensitive over this public judgment more sensitive over this public judgment
since prohibition has become popular, and have done their utmost to have the liquor traffic recognized as an honorable business. The decision of the United Slates Supreme Court has fallen heave ll upon them. The business in every form is recognized by the court as o be prohibited with tine amd impure mont. This is the heaviest blow ever delivered on the liquor businces.-C'en bal Christian Advocate.

Rev. Dr. Geo. P. Pentecost, in an article on "Second-Hand Beneficence, in the Congregationalist, expresses the opinion of a large class of Church memhers when he says: "Let art coteries literary societies, and every high order entertainments which tend toward the instruction and culture of the pooplo, young and old, be planed and
provided; but may the day soon come in our churches, when all these thing fill be banished as a meme of revenue or the support of the Church at howe and the spread of the gospel abroad. honestly believe, that one dollar given ont of pure love to Christ and the souls sweet smell unto the Lard, with pray $r$ and lungiur desire, will accomplish rave for the cause of Christ, that a ten thousand that are raked and scraped Resh. A real Christian ought to be ashamed of being bribed into giving and the conversion of the heathen, by aster stepper or atm art entertainment when he will ur give, out of pure regal
for Christ aud His cause."
it away. What power cat hate be in
the wherances of a pupa, if a life be-hind them is user saying "They are
effect?" Our life and walk rally andconspicuously with Grub is a sermon intref. Oh, that we might all live nearer
to our Lord, and impress our teachingupon men by the powerful argument ofhe insistent life !-The Christian Intel.

Renter turn and lunk across the sumy wen into the hart of Africa the very center of hempen superstition, am e listen to the wite of one crying in the wibleruess, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." It is he, whose voice still cellos at both earls of the American continent; the same that once so charmed the maul. itunes in the market places of Multimore, and arrested tho attention of the cosmopolitan crowds of restless specula tors upon the streets of San Francisco, ore upon the streets of Gan Francisco
voice that has been heard upon almost very continent upon the globe, by mine of all classes, whether civilized or save
age. That voice is the voice of Bishop age. That voice is the voice of Bishop Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, than whom a greater or more successful messenger of salvation the church of Christ has not known since the days of St. Paul. To him and his work, are turned the eyes of solicitude from every part of the civilized word.
This heroic man of God, actuated by the principle of faith, has gone out vol utarily, aud by church authority, from Home, Sweet Hume," and the broad sunshine of Christian sympathy, to tell the heathen that they are the "offspring" of Goal, and that they "ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold or silver, or stone, graven by art aud devise of nam's lauds." He is telling them the "Old, Old, story, of Jesus and His lo
These pagans at once recognize hi superiority, and know him to be a man of God, by the manner in which he walks the earth. He travels hundreds of leagues over burning sands, beneath the blistering rays of an African sun, on foot, where the hungry hon and bloodthirsty tiger crouch by the way ide, and deadly serpents hiss from bot mudergeowth and tangled. grass. Bu still he pursues his weary way from sta
timon to station unharmed, as was the ane with his great prototype, St. Paul. He plants the standard of the eros wherever he goes, finds a congregation to him. Jesus and the resurrection in the homage of love and tears, a lamgunce Now he superintends aud directs the Work of of ens; inspiring them to noble
hovels of love and self-smerifice br exam he as well as precept; meanwhile cat fries on an extensive private and public corverpombrnce with much of the worth friendly hum of the saracen, is of his ind upon when the natives feed, set vel


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Our Book Table.
 Winter than in Summer. "Italian School-
days" is something in a new sain. int roo-
dicing as te, the wall drawn characters in
 incidentally of our own continent, from the
clare of being a New World. wien we are
really, we oldest really dee oldest, will he found in as Fossil
Continent." The stonicu are varied, full of interest for young and old.
The Christmas festival receives dane recogDown in the luxury number of frisk with a reproduction of Milton's magnificent
Ode, "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity" a poem which cannot he too widely known.
 introduces ns to some peculiar foreign cuss-
toms, and one on "Carols". is interesting toms, and one on "Carols" is interesting
and pleasant. The enid articles in the numb-
ier nee one on "George Incr ft," by Ausleer are one on "George Dance ft," by Aus-
burn Towner, and one on "The Telescope burn Towner, and one on "The "Telescope
and its Revelations," by Arthur Vaughan
 "Columbia College." The two serial stories costing anecdotes, poems, miscellaneous art-
clos and an abundance of beautiful ill
 Christmas Hymn. This is a splendid The January number of Lippincott's Mag azine, will have among its contributors Brander Matters, Edgar Saltus, Albion WV.
Tourgeo, Edgar Faucet, Amelia Rives, WV. If. Furness, John Jame 3 Pint, and Nora

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regular rate, and they will be valid for passage for thirty days, including day or sale.
They will be sold for all trans, every day in They will be sold for all trains, every day in
the year, and it is expected that their introhe year, and it is expected that their intro-
diction will bring about an increase in the volume of local travel that will, eventually,
pore than compensate the Company for th i more than compensate the Company for the
reduction in rates. We have no doubt this voluntary action on
the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Company the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Company
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the wisdom of its liberal policy.

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Whe taw the name shat minher of the chureh in stamped，sut that thene who
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