eastward of Partridge Island, became the Five Islands. And the pond which was left was the Basin of Minas.

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Quah beet, had gone out of a back door, so he took a rock and threw it afar,one hundred and fifty miles,-to scare the Beaver back again; but the Beaver had gone over the Grand Falls, and the stone remaineth there even to this day. B. R.

For the Christian Messenger. To the Rockies and back. VII.

From my berth window on the Union Pacific road I look out by moonlight and get the last sight of the Rocky Mountains. On looking out in the morning no mountains are embraced in the view. The train is urging its way over the prairies of Nebraska. At nightfall we are again slowly crossing the bridge spanning the Missouri, but farther north than before, having Omaha behind us and Council Bluffs just ahead. After an hour's delay at the latter place, rest is exchanged for motion upon the Chicago and North-Western line. This night does not afford the ease of the one preceding, for it has too much varietya variety not conducive to placidity of temper. It is made up of broken rest from ten to twelve, a leaving of the car in a few minutes at Huron, Iowa, a drive by hack to a hotel, two more hours of dreamy sleep, a return drive to the same depot at break of day, and hustling on board the western bound train.

In a few hours the Iowa State line is crossed into the territory of Dakota, and there follows some hundreds of miles of treeless and shrubless prairie-the bare ness of the infinite sea, the near and distant "shacks" answering to near and distant ships.

Within thirty miles of the railway terminus, the shipping point for the Black Hills, we leave the train. Next day a twelve-mile ride in a carriage brings the end of the present journey and the beginning of a month's stay out on the open prairie. It is only a year and a half since the first settlers came to this part of the Territory, and con siderable progress has been made within that time. But drawbacks are yet to be overcome. Water is obtained with great difficulty. There is a good dea of uncertainty in well-digging, and the number of wells in the vicinity is small Most families have to go some miles for their water supply. Little rain falls and the past season has been so unfa vorable in this respect that crops have not been a success. It is fortunate that the railway solves the fuel problem Land is obtained by paying compara tively little money; but to many persons its cost is considerable, when the privations attendant upon settlement in a new country are taken iuto the esti mate. Pioneer work in anything is of the hardest and most trying sort, farming in the far West not excepted.

I was surprised to find that many

claims are here owned by ladies, or, to use the local phrase, "held down by hair pins." Each claim has around it a protection border, formed by ploughing ten or more furrows for safety against prairie fires, which are numerous in the autumn. And in cases where claim holders have not erected houses, "shacks" are put up at the corners of Perhaps you wonder what a "shack" is. I cannot consult a "Webster," for such a thing has not come under my eye these weeks; but am I not right in thinking that Noah gives as one of its meanings, "a shiftless fellow?" Well, whether I am or not, it has no such meaning here. If there is any place in the world where a shiftless fellow don't belong it is in this country: In fact it would not be safe for him to be here. He would be borne down by the surging tide of progress, or, to be less poetic, knocked over by a prairie plow and turned under, A shack is low, cheap, "eight-by-ten" building, with a roof sloping but one way, containing only the indispensables of confined wishes, and used by the owner of the land to remain in just as little as he or she can help without losing the claim. Before a title to land can be secured required, and "residence" often means a young man or woman going occasionally from the parental roof to one of these make-shift buildings on an ad-

Those who have been accustomed to fruit, find, on coming here, their desire for it partially met by going to the Missouri River and gathering wild grapes, plums and buffalo-berries. I got here cellent melons which have been grown in the vicinity this year. The young people of the region have had some

large quantities of melons were raised solely for seeds to be sent to market. The boys and girls would come together And yet another tradition tells that, and take seeds from as many melons as after cutting the dam, Glooskap sat and they could eat, and then that part of watched, but no beaver came out; for the programme would close for that evening, or until the resumption of further capacity. If the gathering should happen to be at some bachelor's shack the gentler sex would occupy inside and the other sex remain in the moon-

> There is not much the men as yet can do in the winter but keep themselves warm, (not so hard a matter as is some times reported), and attend to what stock they may have. Consequently they make the days as short as possible by lengthening the nights. Not a few are planning during the coming cold esthetics, by whittling out diamond willow canes and polishing buffalo horns.

You have heard of Western "towns." but if you have never seen one you will not picture the reality. Anticipation has much to do here with the application of names. A place receives the name of town to-day upon the supposition that quickly it will deserve it; and often it turns out so. But some places remain so shamefully small as to make their early conceit a laughing-stock. Almost every assemblage of buildings, exceeding half-a-dozen and graced by a windmill, has a newspaper. "They say" these papers lie awfully about the country, to speak without euphemism; but I am not going to make any such accusation. It appears to me that elsewhere many journals are guifty of this sin in other directions, e. g, in polities. If one should confine his view to political papers he would be compelled to accept what one of the number in Illinois carries as a motto, viz., "Truth is Mighty-Scarce."

During the latter part of October went with a friend across the country to the Missouri, twenty-five miles away It was a new journey to both of us, but we kept our course as near due west as we could, knowing that thereby we would come out near the point we wished to make. It was a novel experience for me to be able to make a bee-line for any place without fear of being brought to a stand by fences, ravines, or forests or being guilty of trespassing upon somebody's back yard. But we deflected little to the north, and came out in sight of what we supposed to be Fort Bennett, which we knew to be north of Fort Sully, our destination. It was certainly refreshing to look upon trees again, for there were plenty of them along the river. By this time the sun had set, and there is a much shorter poriod of twilight here than in Nova Scotia. Turning south we kept on for half an hour, until we thought best, not knowing where we were, nor seeing any signs of human life, to strike camp on the bottom land. It was now quite dark, but in a few minutes the cottonwoods around were all lighted up by the fire which we had kindled to prepare supper for sharp appetites. After eating and ottending to our horses, the preparations for the night's rest was begun, and when these were completed the last thing I did before lying down was to put the wickedest cartridge I had into my gun, at the same time trying to persuade myself that this would prepare us for all comers-Indians not excepted. But nothing molested us; and the stillness of the night was only broken by the frequent sound of wild geese passing over, and the occasional lament of an

Very early next morning we were astir. Where could we get water for breakfast? was the first question. Just then a soldier was seen coming toward us from the Fort which we had just tearned was not far off. Going to meet him I put to him the question of the moment and he generously made answer by handing me a canteen he had strung at his side containing two quarts of pure fresh water. Early in the forenoon I called upon the Chaplain at the Post Rev. Mr. Croker, and at his urgent in vitation came back and spent the night and part of the next day at his home He showed me around the Post and gave me information upon points wherekeeping in check the 3,500 Indians who have a Reservation just across the water. These red-men have never behaved themselves so as to demand the action of the forces, but the latter residence upon it for a certain period is are of avail in that they preserve the

Tue Indian problem is one receiving much attention. It was energetically discussed a little ago at Lake Mohonk N. Y., by those capable of dealing with it. "Indian Citizenship the Solution of the Indian Problem" was the special topic at one session. There was general agreement "that the tribal organizations should be abolished; that the reservation system should be given up; that as soon as possible, the Indian should be made a citizen; in a word, that the in time to enjoy for two weeks the ex- Indian should no longer be regarded as to one who violates the law of gravitaman, and be so treated by the govern-

In the place where I was at the early

from the Pacific coast, who is at the head of a ladies' school there, having for its title, "Two Years in a Wigwam." He then stated that it was no use to attempt to Christianiz, the red-man because he always lapsed quickly into his old ways when left alone for a little. There was something strange to me in the emphasis with which he endeavored to set forth this idea. I could not accept his view much as he knew of the matter of which he was talking. God would not tell His people to "preach the Gospel to every creature" if there were some races to which it would be vain to preach it. In the more elevated race to which we belong there are some who bring reproach upon the cause of the Master after having espoused it: and can we expect anything like as much of the Indian? We are the inheritors of centuries of improvement, and can the red-man vault at a bound to the plane upon which we stand? Whenever any one says there is a class weather to do great thiugs in the line of or race which Christianity cannot make anything of, he dishonors God, its thor, who claims for it universal adaptation and affirms that it

destined to have a universal sway. But this letter is too long. next, if another is forthcoming, will be shorter, I promise you; and will probably come from the north east, four hundred miles from here, the point toward which I am now in preparation for starting.

Marston, Sully Co., Dakota, Sec.

## The Christian Messenger

Bible Lessons for 1884.

FOURTH QUARTER. Lesson X .- DECEMBER 7, 1884.

> DRUNKENNESS. Prov. xxiii. 29-35.

COMMIT TO MEMORY: Vs. 29-32.

GOLDEN TEXT .- " Be not among winebibbers."-Prov. xxiii. 20.

DAILY HOME READINGS.

The Lesson. T. Toe First Case of Intemperance.

Gen. ix. 20-27. W. The Drunkards of Ephraim. Isa.

xxviii. 1-7. Wine as a Mocker. Prov. xx. 1. The Abstaining Rechabites. Jer.

xxxv. 2-10. The Teetotalers of Babylon. Dan.

S. Abstinence for the Sake of Others. 1 Cor. viii. 1-13.

ANALYSIS - I. The Woe from Wine, Vs. 29, 30. II. The Remedy of Total Abstinence. Vs. 31, 32. III. The Further Effects of Wine Drinking, Vs.

Questions .- Vs. 29, 30 .- Give the literal rendering of woe and sorrow. Name the six effects of wine-drinking, and signs of drunkenness, mentioned in verse 29. What is meant by conten tions? By babbling? By wounds with out cause? How is it that intemperate men are more quarrelsome than others? Vs. 31, 32.—What expression teaches

total abstinence? Is there safety in moderate drinking? What does the word red indicate? To what is the wine-cup likened here? When does it bite and sting? Is its sting deadly? Vs. 33-35. - What evils of wine drink

ing are mentioned in verse 33? How ices drink affect the tongue? What illustration shows the sad state of in security of the drinking man? What shows his stupidity and degradation? Lesson Provings .- Where, in this lesson, do we find-1. An argument and a

precept for Total Abstinence? 2. An

argument for Prohibition?

This inspired description of drunkenness, and of the effects of wine-drink ing, is as true a picture of the evil as it exists to-day, as if it had been penned in our time. When intoxicants were first discovered and used by man, we cannot tell. The earliest cases of intemperance with which we are acquaint ed, are those of Noah and Lot; but, undoubtedly, the evil antedates the Flood. The Bible denounces intemperance, and favors prohibition. There are seventy one texts in the Hebrew Scriptures containing warnings and re proofs against wine drinking. Twelve of them speak of wine as poisonous and venomous. Nine prohibit its use in certain cases, and five prohibit it without reference to circumstances. on I was curious. This Fort exists for Wine that has in it the intoxicating principle finds no favor in the Word of

Notes .- Vs. 29, 30 .- Who hath woe Who hath sorrow? Literally, to whom is ah? to whom alas? "The sharp touch of the satirist reproduces the actual inarticulate utterance of drunkenness." The effects of drink are the same in every age. It brings woe poverty, misery, sin, sorrow, in its train -a moment's exhilaration followed by every form of wretchedness. The relation of cause and effect is just as certain and inexorable to the drinking man, as only an Indian, but be considered a tion by leaping from a precipice. Millions have perished in the endeavor to pluck the pleasure without the conpart of last summer a lecture was sequent penalty. Contentions. Nothing

at the same time benumbing the moral sentiments, than drink. Police records | their right names. . . . Glass of attest the faithfulness of this line in the picture. Babbling. Silly talk. "When but not the appropriate name. Ask the wine is in, the wit is out." Wounds | for a glass of liquid fire and distilled without cause. Wounds received in the defence of truth and right are with cause, and are honorable; but wounds forces Total Abstinence: Nothing can received in a drunken brawl, are marks of infamy. We are struck with the not thou upon the wine." Herein is vivid portrait here given of the drunk. perfect safety. ards of to-day. Redness of eyes. Eyes bloodshot and bleared, an unfailing accompaniment of drunkenness. Nature hangs out the sign upon the countenance of the sensualist, that all may read of his degradation and take warning. Tarry long at the wine. These are the confirmed, hard drinkers who, according to Isa. v. 11, "rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them." But would we not tarry long at the wine, let us not tarry at all. Go to seek. As earnestly as wise men seek wisdom, they seek what destroys them. Mixed wine. Drugged wine; wine mixed with pungent spices that increased its intoxicating absorbs, the water, and hardens the power, and became necessary to satisfy brain, just as the white of egg turns the craving for strong drink. There is much mixed wine in the commerce of to-day. Some of its ingredients are and sometimes copper, arsenic, and a rapidly wears it out. preparation of lead. Indeed, there is comparatively little pure wine sold.

treme total abstinence doctrine. guards against the lust of the eye, as well as the temptation that lurks in the taste. Red. The heightened color denoted greater strength, and also looked the more tempting. Its color. Literally, its eye. Referring to the brightness or sparkle of the eye. Look not on the wine when it sparkles and seems so fascinating. Moveth itself aright. Or, glideth smoothly. The reference is to the mellowness and richness of a wine that flows smoothly from the wineskin into the goblet, or down the throat. At the last. Yes, at the last, not at first. If the first glass brought immedicharmed bird. The distance between bim and certain destruction is continually lessening. Adder. One of the most venemous serpents, whose bite is death.

Vs. 33, 34.-Strange women. Drink excites impure desires, and stimulates to impure deeds. It is almost the inseparable accompaniment of licentiousness. Some manuscripts give strange things, instead of strange women. With this rendering, the writer may have referred to delirium tremens, in which the hard drinker sees strange things indeed, and seems to have a foretaste of the terrors of hell. Perverse things. Drink makes a loose and unruly tongue, which speaks out the corrupt things of the heart. The drunkard is noted for his | When we drink water, milk, tea, or incoherent ravings and his silly talk. As he that lieth down in the midst of the sea. Drink makes the head giddy and confused, like one asleep in the trough all these drinks, even ale, beer, and of the sea and tossed by the waves. Upon the top of a mast. The one overcome by drink is regardless of life. He would go to sleep in the most insecure places, such as the top of a mast, where here "a lively image of the condition main question isof the drunken man, reeling, staggering WHAT CAN A LITTLE CHILD DO? hither and thither, rising and falling and so exposed to imminent perils "

Vs. 35.-In this verse the drunkard soliloquizes. Drink has so stupefied him that he is unconscious of the kicks and cuffs of others. Neither body nor mind is sensitive to his degradation. They have stricken me . . . I was not sick. This is his answer when he is recovering from his carousal and learns of the wounds which he received. He heeds no warning, for he is the fool that will not learn even by experience. Remonstrances are vain; the dangers drunkard's course. Tell them to talk which he has encountered when drunk to mother about it, and show her that are equally powerless to keep him from gratifying his debased appetite. When shall I awake? Better, when I shall awake. As soon as he has slept off the effects of his debauch he will seek it yet again. This is a strong presentation of the terrible bondage of an appetite for drink. Not the consciousness of his misery, and that each dram but sinks him lower in the awful abyss of shame and ruin, can induce him to break away from the fearful and imperious habit.

SUGGESTED LESSONS.

Shakspeare is in accord with the Bible in his verdict as to wine: Oh, thou invisible spirit of wine, If thou hast no name to be known by, Let us call thee devil!

Also, he says: Wine has drowned more than the sea.

Robert Hall said: "Call things by brandy and water! That is the current, damnation."

This lesson not only permits, but enbe stronger than its declaration : "Look

The remedy .- Total Abstinence. "Look not!" Notice it is wine that we are warned against, not simply the stronger drinks. Resist beginnings. Do not tamper with ale, or beer, or any such drinks as lead on to the stronger intoxicants. Avoid companions who tipple. Keep away from drinking places. Pray against the evil and work against it. Give the heart to Christ to keep for you, and he will preserve you from

The effect of alcohol on the BRAIN. The brain is largely made of albumen, like the white of egg, mingled with water, and some other things. Alcohol when it is cooked.

The heart. - Alcohol makes the blood flow so fast through the heart that it alum, Brazil wood, gypsum, logwood, keeps it going like a race horse, and

The blood .- Alcohol poisons the blood; it kills the life globules, and fills the Vs. 31, 32 .- Look not thou. This is blood with dead matter. Sometimes even more radical than the most ex- this dead matter lodges in places and becomes fat, which puffs out the skin but there is no health or strength in it.

The liver should cleanse the blood. When the blood gats filled up with so much dead matter, it becomes very difficult for the liver to cleanse it properly, and so the liver becomes over worked and diseased.

The stomach.-If alcohol were held in the mouth, it would take the skin off. It will do the same with the delicate coating of the stomach; it also creates sores. It destroys the gastric juice, without which we cannot digest our food.

The nerves are a fine net-work, runate misery and ruin, who would taste ning from the head to all parts of the it? Biteth like a serpent. It has the body, filled with the same kind of matsubtle movements of the serpent that ter that is in the brain. This must be is creeping towards its prey, and will in | kept soft, in order to keep the apparatus time devour it. The picture is a strik- in working order; but the alcohol sucks ing one. The wine-drinker is like the the moisture from these delicate nerves, and then they do not work properly.

The Lesson for the younger Ones

Hold up a wine glass show them the names of six things that are in every glass of wine. Take from out the glass, one by one, slips of paper on which are

WOE BABBLING. SORROW. WOUNDS. CONTENTIONS. REDNESS OF EYES.

What Solomon says is not "You must not drink ever so many large glasses"; but "you must not drink any, must not even sip; no, nor look to wish to taste." coffee, do such sorrowful things happen? Why, then, do these other drinks make people act so? Teach that it is because cider, have something in them called Alcohol. Alcohol is made from the decayed juice of fruit. Alcohol burns and destroys the inside of our bodies.

Teach, in addition to its effects on a sudden lurch would cast him into the the body, how it wastes money, time, sea. Some have suggested that there is health, happiness, character; but the

> Stor, before you begin ! Never touch it. Hate it. Fight it.

Read, also, Solomon's words in Prov. xx. 1, and teach that children are sometimes deceived by the ways in which strong dring is made tempting to them. Ask them to tell a good many other people what they have learned about strong drink, and encourage them to get signers to the pledge. A child's gentle pleading has often changed a they understand, then ask her to let them make this solemn promise. -Abridged from the Baptist Teacher.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher once made the following brief but vigorous prayer: "Oh, Lord we pray Thee that we may not despise or disrespect our rulers; and we particularly pray that they may not continue to conduct themselves in such a way that we can't help it.

Scandal, when it has truth in it, is like a grease-spot on new cloth, but when there is no truth in it, it is like a splash of mud, which will come off easily when dry.

## Bouths' Department.

Original and Selected: Bible Enigma.

No. 306.

The name and place of the death and burial of a leader of Israel's host, containing nine letters:

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, is silent.

8, 7, 6, 5, is crooked. 2, 4, 7, is a bard part of the body.

, 3, 5, is a fruit. 8, 3, 4, is a soft cake.

8, 2, 9, 4, is a gift.

CURIOUS QUESTIONS.

No. 337. Form two word diamonds:

1. The noise of a goose. 2. The noise of anything.

3. The original name of one of the apostles. 4. A negation.

5. The tail of a female bird.

1. A double book.

2. To gain, 3. A fellowsufferer of one of the

apostles. 4. Another negative.

5. The fore part of a ship. No. 338.

Form a frame of words : 0 0 0 0 0

You will not find my number one Among the busy, toiling throng; Tis only found in kingly courts,-With royalty alone consorts.

My number two repeats my first. When duly it has been reversed; It names a beverage, -drink thou not !-Twill change a man into a sot!

Now read both ways-from east or west. Or up or down—this is no jest,— Each of those words then you will see Will surely twice repeated be.

No. 339. A Charade.

Within my first the gallant ship will Safe from the angry storms that sweep

My second in the summer wind will And stand on one foot on a lofty tree My whole will form a bright poetic

Find answers to the above-write them down and see how they agree with the

answers to be given next week.

And bring the bard who wears it well,

Answer to Bible Enigma.

No. 304. Bartimeus.

David. ANSWERS TO CURIOUS QUESTIONS.

No. 334. BOW DAVID HOBAB

No. 335. The Catacombs under Rome. The

The statue of Memnon in ancient Thebes (Africa). "Said to have the property of emitting a sound like that of a harp, when the first beams of the rising sun fell up it. It and its mate were sculptured in sitting posture with the hands resting on the knees."

## It Don't Pay.

It don't pay to hang one citizen because another citizen sells him liquor. It don't pay to have one citizen in the county jail because another citizen sells him liquor.

It dou't pay to have one citizen in the lunatic asylum because another citizen sold him liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty workmen ragged, to have one saloon keeper dressed in broadcloth, and flush with

It dod't pay to have ten smart, active intelligent boys transformed into thieves to enable one man to lead an easy life

by selling then liquor. It don't pay to have fifty working men and their families live on bone

soup and half rations, in order that one saloon keeper may flourish on roast tutkey and champagne. It don't pay to have one thousand

homes blasted, ruined, defiled and turned into a hell of discord and misery, in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amass a large fortune.

It don't pay to give one man, for \$15 a quarter, a license to sell liquor, and then spend \$5,000 on a trial on another man for buying that liquor and committing murder under its influences . - Christian Secretary.

amusement in the water melon parties which have been held. On one farm delivered one evening by a gentleman more excites the animal passions, while

0008. earth, the been had that