

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

For the Christian Messenger. To the Rockies and back.

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.

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 bareness of the infinite sea, the near and distant "shacks" answering to near and distant ships.

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.

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.

large quantities of melons were raised solely for seeds to be sent to market. The boys and girls would come together and take seeds from as many melons as they could eat.

There is not much the men as yet can do in the winter but keep themselves warm, (not so hard a matter as is sometimes reported), and attend to what stock they may have.

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.

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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.

Water is obtained with great difficulty. There is a good deal of uncertainty in well-digging, and the number of wells in the vicinity is small.

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 learned was not far off.

Notes.—Vs. 29, 30.—Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Literally, to whom is aught to whom at all? The sharp touch of the satirist reproduces the actual inarticulate utterance of drunkenness.

from the Pacific coast, who is at the head of a ladies' school there, having for its title, "Two Years in a Wigwag." He then stated that it was no use to attempt to Christianize the red-man because he always slipped quickly into his old ways when left alone for a little.

Mareton, Sully Co., Dakota, Nov. 8th, 1884.

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 wine-bibblers."—Prov. xxiii. 20.

DAILY HOME READINGS.

M. The Lesson. W. The First Case of Intemperance. Gen. ix. 20-27.

W. The Drunkards of Ephraim. Isa. xxviii. 1-7.

F. Wine as a Mocker. Prov. xx. 1.

F. The Abstaining Rechabites. Jer. xxxv. 2-10.

S. The Tetrachords of Babylon. Dan. i. 8-24.

S. Abstinence for the Sake of Others. 1 Cor. vii. 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. 33-35.

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 contentions? By babbling? By wounds without 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 drinking are mentioned in verse 33? How does drink affect the tongue? What illustration shows the sad state of intemperance with which we are acquainted, are those of Noah and Lot? But, undoubtedly, the evil antedates the Flood.

Lesson Proving.—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-drinking, 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 acquainted, are those of Noah and Lot; but, undoubtedly, the evil antedates the Flood.

Notes.—Vs. 29, 30.—Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Literally, to whom is aught to whom at all? The sharp touch of the satirist reproduces the actual inarticulate utterance of drunkenness.

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."

at the same time benumbing the moral sentiments, than drink. Police records attest the faithfulness of this line in the picture. Babbling. Silly talk. "When the wine is in, the wit is out." Wounds without cause. Wounds received in the defence of truth and right are with cause, and are honorable; but wounds received in a drunken brawl, are marks of infamy. We are struck with the vivid portrait here given of the drunkards of to-day. Redness of eyes. Eyes bloodshot and bleared, an unflinching accompaniment of drunkenness.

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 absorbs the water, and hardens the brain, just as the white of egg turns when it is cooked.

The heart.—Alcohol makes the blood flow so fast through the heart that it keeps it going like a race horse, and rapidly wears it out. The liver.—Alcohol poisons the blood; it kills the life globules, and fills the blood with dead matter.

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.

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 written WOE, BABBLING, SORROW, WOUNDS.

WHAT CAN A LITTLE CHILD DO? Stop, 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 drink is made tempting to them.

Shakespeare 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."

Booths' 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." "8, 2, 4, 7, is a hard part of the body." "4, 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.

Form a frame of words: No. 338.

1. G O O O O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2. 0 0 0 0 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 consort.

My number two repeats my first, When duty 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.— Watchman.

No. 339. A Charade.

Within my first the gallant ship will stay, Safe from the angry storms that sweep the sea; My second in the summer wind will play, And stand on one foot on a lofty tree; My whole will form a bright poetic crown, And bring the bard who wears it well, renown.

Find answers to the above—write them down and see how they agree with the answers to be given next week.

Answer to Bible Enigma.

No. 304. Barthelemy. No. 305. David.

ANSWERS TO CURIOUS QUESTIONS. No. 334.

D H G A D B O W D A V I D H O B A B D I N W A X D

No. 333. A D A M D A R E A R E A M E A T

No. 335. The Catacombs under Rome. The city of Rome.

No. 336. The statue of Memnon in ancient Thebes (Africa). 'Tis said to have the property of emitting a sound like that of a harp, when the first beams of the rising sun fell upon 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 don'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 money. It don't pay to have ten smart, active intelligent boys transformed into thieves to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling the 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 turkey 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.