



Bible Wines.

(Dr. R. H. Macdonald, of San Francisco.)

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

7. Q.—What did Cardinal McCloskey, of New York city, declare in regard to the use of intoxicants?

A.—That abstinence from intoxicants was the only true temperance, and he cited Christ's abstinence in the agonies of death as teaching the doctrine. (Mark xv., 23.)

8. Q.—What did Archbishop Manning, the representative of Roman Catholicism in Great Britain, urge?

A.—He urged that entire abstinence from all intoxicants was the only hope of saving the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races from physical and spiritual degeneracy.

9. Q.—What does Canon Farrar, of the English Church, say of ancient wines?

A.—The simple Bible and ancient wines were less deadly than the stupefying and alcoholic drinks of the present time. The Bible and ancient wines were more like syrup, and all of them when taken were diluted with water.

10. Q.—How much alcohol did they contain?

A.—Usually about four or five parts out of one hundred, while the wines of to-day contain four times more alcohol.

11. Q.—What does the Rev. Dr. Patton say about alcohol in wine?

A.—He says:—"That alcohol is the one evil genius, whether in wine or ale, or whiskey, and is killing the race of men."

"Stay the ravages of this one poison, alcohol, and king of poisons, the mightiest weapon of the devil, and the millennium will soon dawn."

12. Q.—What does Dr. Henry Monroe, of England, lecturer of medical jurisprudence, say about alcohol?

A.—That alcohol is nowhere to be found in any product of nature, was never created by God, but is essentially an artificial thing prepared by man through the distinctive process of fermentation.

13. Q.—What does the great philosophic thinker Philo, who wrote about forty years after the birth of Christ, state in regard to the prohibition of wine to priests?

A.—He says: "The prohibition of wine to priests was given for most important reasons, that the use produces hesitation, forgetfulness, drowsiness, and folly."

(To be Continued.)

The Harmless Glass of Beer.

If any of our readers have been hearing that beer and ale are innocent and wholesome beverages, we commend to their consideration the following testimony from scientific sources, regarding the effects of the habitual use of fermented liquor. The first is from Sir Henry Thompson, one of the foremost physicians of Europe. On one occasion he made this observation:

"I have long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country, than the use of alcoholic beverages. I do not mean by this that extreme indulgence which produces drunkenness. The habitual use of fermented liquors to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce that condition, and such as is common in all ranks of society, injures the body and diminishes the mental power to an extent which few people are aware of. I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate."

From the 'Pacific Medical Journal' we quote the following:

"A whiskey-drinker will commit murder

only under the direct excitement of liquor; a beer-drinker is capable of doing it in cold blood. Observation has assured us that a large proportion of murders, deliberately planned and executed without passion, or malice, with no other motive than the acquisition of property or money, often of trifling value, are perpetrated by beer-drinkers. We believe, further, that the hereditary evils of beer-drinking exceed those proceeding from ardent spirits, — first, because the habit is constant, and without paroxysmal interruptions which admit of some recuperation; secondly, beer-drinking is practiced by both sexes more generally than the spirit-drinking; and, thirdly, because the animalizing tendency is more uniform and the vicious results are more generally transmitted."—Presbyterian Banner.

How Drink Blocks Business.

A writer in the Glasgow 'Herald' says, under this caption: "There is perhaps no class, unfortunately, more addicted to liquor drinking than the cast-iron pipe molders. At present this particular branch is very busy; but I greatly fear that the men, with a few worthy exceptions, do not realize the benefit which they might have of good and constant wages, and thus be able to put by money against a rainy day. This view of it was the other day put before me in a very strong and painful light. I had occasion to be round among several pipe foundries looking after placed orders, and also with a view to place some more, but by one and all I was told the same dreary story of habitual drinking with its attendant irregularities on the part of the workmen and the utter impossibility to be able to promise deliveries. One foundry manager said to me: "Well, in the present run of things I can only say that it will take about four to six weeks to deliver your order, but if you can stop the whiskey I will promise the whole within ten days, certain." At another works the manager said: "Look here, there should have been six sets of men working on that place, making 100 to 120 pipes per day; as it is to-day, only two sets are there, making thirty to forty pipes." "And where are the absent men?" I inquired. "On the booze," he replied, "and they will come back only when their money is all done."

Alcohol.

- A.—AVOID ALCOHOL.
- B.—Battle with it.
- C.—Call it anything but a blessing.
- D.—Dread it.
- E.—End its existence.
- F.—Fight it.
- G.—Get away from it.
- H.—Hate it.
- I.—Intensely fear it.
- J.—Join the pledge never to swallow it.
- K.—Knock it over.
- L.—Look not upon it.
- M.—Meddle not with it.
- N.—Never taste it.
- O.—Out and out against it.
- P.—Prove it to be a sham.
- Q.—Quaff it not.
- R.—Raise money to oppose it.
- S.—Sow teetotal seed continually.
- T.—Touch not the cup.
- U.—Use no wine, not even home-made.
- V.—Vie with others to undermine its power.
- W.—Woe follows the using of it.
- X.—Xpect no blessing in it.
- Y.—YOU are wanted to seal its doom.
- Z.—Zanys keep on drinking it.

'League Journal'

Gin and Handcuffs Go Together.

When Sir William Brandforth Griffith was governor of the Gold Coast, says an exchange, he paid a visit to King Quamin Fori, and that monarch preferred one request, namely, that Her Majesty's Government would instruct the merchants of Ad-dah to pay for palm oil in cash instead of in gin, to which the governor replied that he could not interfere with the course of trade, king after king preferred the same request, but each in turn received the same answer, and one of the native chiefs, with sore heart overflowing with the bitter irony with which baffled purpose speaks, replied; 'Send us, with your gin, a plentiful supply of handcuffs; they go together.'

Correspondence

The letters this week are some that were mislaid a few months ago, but perhaps they will be just as interesting now. (Correspondence Editor.)

Brome.

Dear Editor,—I am going to school, and am learning very fast. I have a number of lessons to learn every night. I have just taken the third reader, and like to read in it very much. Our school is large and the interior attractive; among the pictures we have a very large one of Miss Frances Willard.

NANCY, aged eleven.

Brome.

Dear Editor,—I go to day school and Sunday-school. Miss Hawley is my teacher in both places. I love to study sacred history, we have it every morning. This morning I repeated the Apostles' creed and several passages from the Bible.

EMILY, aged 9.

Pleasant Vale.

Dear Editor,—We have a library in our school. My brother takes the 'Messenger,' I like to read the 'Correspondence,' I go to Sunday-school. I have four brothers and one sister.

ANNIE, aged 7.

St. Elmo, Ont.

Dear Editor,—I take the 'Messenger,' and like it very much. I go to school. I have two sisters and one brother. We have one dog called Collie. My birthday is in April. I have a mile and a half to go to school. We have three miles and a half to go to church.

GRETTA J., Aged 8.

Brome.

Dear Editor,—I live in the county of Brome, and am 12 years old. We have a good school and teacher. I live about one mile from the school-house, and there is no snow-plough here. It is very hard walking. I am very much interested in the war, and hope our people will win.

EARL RUSSELL F.

Brome.

Dear Editor,—I am a little girl nine years old. I live in a nice village, and there is a hotel, and two stores and many dwelling houses. I have a cat, and his name is Trotter. One night he got shut out in the cold and he came to the window and said Maria-e-e-e, and that is my second name, so we let him in. I have three dolls and their names are Dora, Ruby, and Dolly-Dimple, and they have many dresses.

HELEN M. F.

Brome, Que.

Dear Editor,—I am a little girl eleven years old. I take the 'Northern Messenger,' and I like it very much, especially the Correspondence part. I go to school every day. I live about two minutes' walk from the school. I live on a farm and I have a colt named Dixie. Do your little writers usually write more than once? I shall close now with best wishes for the 'Messenger.'

MILDRED.

Glen Sutton.

Dear Editor,—I am a little girl six years old. I go to school. I study geography and arithmetic. Mamma took the 'Messenger' for me last Christmas. I like it I had a great-great grandpa and great-great-grandma, but they are both dead. My great-great-grandpa died on Dec. 16, aged 90, and my great-great-grandma, on April 11, aged 82, I have now two grandpas and two grandmas two great-grandpas and two great-grandmas living, I have no brothers or sisters. Love to the 'Messenger.'

FRANKIE N.

Brome.

Dear Editor,—I am ten years old. We have a nice school house and a good teacher, her name is Miss Hawley. I had a little dog that would jump over a stick. I have a cat that will sit up on her hind legs for a bit of bread.

CORTIS LINDSAY J.