

or about 25 per cent. This is in no respect agreeable to the great whisky King, L. O. Smith. He therefore made the Workers' Ring—I hope you will understand why!—*Rescue*.

SCOTLAND.—A great National Temperance Convention, attended by 1,500 delegates from 200 towns and villages, and representing nearly every lodge, temperance society, and organization in Scotland, was held at Edinburg on March 4th. The utmost enthusiasm and unity prevailed. Resolutions were adopted declaring the traffic in intoxicating liquors was utterly opposed to the general prosperity and well-being of the community, and calling upon the Government to pass a measure conferring upon the ratepayers in parishes, burghs and other districts, the full legal power of controlling the drink traffic, and also prohibiting it, where a majority decides that the traffic should not exist. Amongst the speakers who supported the resolutions were Sir William Collins, Principal Cairns, Professor Blakie, Sheriff Guthrie Smith, Rev. Dr. Adamson, Dr. A. G. Miller, ex-Bailie Lewis, Mrs. Kirk, and others. A large public meeting was held in the evening. This convention was one of the largest attended and important ever held in Scotland.—*Canada Casket*.

AN IRISH TEETOTAL BISHOP.—The newly-appointed Bishop of Killaloe, Dr. Chester, is an earnest temperance worker and abstainer of many years standing. When presiding quite recently at a temperance meeting in the Methodist Church, Parsonstown, he said that he felt bound to do all that he could to put an end to intemperance, and came to the meeting to show what side he was on. We heartily congratulate Dr. Chester on his appointment. He is the first total abstaining bishop in the Irish Church.—*Irish Temperance League Journal*.

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOL.—Mrs. M. H. Hunt, of Boston, delivered a lecture before a select audience in the theatre of the Toronto Normal School on the temperance question. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hughes, inspector of public schools, who introduced the lecturer in a few well-chosen words, bearing testimony to the eminent services she had performed in the cause of temperance in the New England States.

MRS. HUNT opened her address by stating that the present age would be called in future history the age of human ideas, or in other words, the humanitarian age. How to cure was the question to be decided in medicine in olden times, while how to prevent disease was the question modern science was grappling with. The same change was noticeable in regard to the modern treatment of the question of intemperance. In these modern days people were constantly striving to find a cause for an evil in order to apply an effective remedy. Recent investigations had shown that more than one-half of the inmates of our lunatic asylums were there because of the liquor saloons; that nine-tenths of the poverty relieved by public charity would be self-supporting but for the same cause; that nine-tenths of the criminals appearing at our police courts went there from the same cause. The saloons, therefore, must be the point of attack in order to reduce insanity, crime and pauperism. The saloons had to go. But how? They would not go, although doomed by the spirit of the age, without the intervention of human instrumentality. In the United States the opinion of the fifty-four millions of people was decidedly against drunkenness, and yet the majority, according to the focalised opinion recorded by the ballot believed that a little alcohol in wine, beer, etc., was harmless. This was the great mistake which filled the asylums, poor-houses and gaols. The lecturer then exposed the fallacy that beer is liquid bread. She quoted from the writings of Dr. Parker and other eminent medical men to show that alcohol was in no sense a food, and that it had a most deleterious effect upon the brain, blood and tissues. She pointed out that the most terrible result even from moderate drinking was that the desire for strong drink was inherited and intensified in the offspring, who were born with what might be called a predisposition for the disease of drunkenness. The alarming increase of late years in nervous diseases among the people was traced to the use of alcohol and tobacco. The remedy was a matter of intelligence. So long as the people believed that a little alcohol was harmless, so long would they drink it because they liked it. The people had to be reached through the teacher. One weakness of representative government was that the vices as well as the virtues of the majority of the people were represented in their legislation. It was, therefore, hopeless to expect that our legislation would condemn the use of alcohol until the majority of the people became total abstainers, and had good reasons for being so. Some universal instrumentality must be found which would reach the masses of the people and

educate them as to these facts. The churches would not do, because but a small proportion of the people attended them. Neither would the home till that was reconstructed. There was one hope left, and that was the public school, which reached the children of all classes, creeds, and colour. Four States in the Union, viz., Vermont, Michigan, New Hampshire, and New York had made a provision that physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcohol and narcotics, must be taught in the public schools, and that no certificate could be granted to any person as a teacher who did not pass an examination in these subjects. This was a vast improvement on the old plan of doing temperance work, as every child in these states had to go to school, and the rising generation would be educated to a sentiment strongly and logically opposed to the use of alcohol. When such a sentiment was created the saloons would be abolished.

A discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Howells, Rev. Septimus Jones, and Mr. Lewis strongly advocated the plan for fighting intemperance indicated by the lecturer.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that it is desirable that the evil effects of the use of alcohol should be explained in the Public Schools of Ontario, and requesting the Provincial Board of Health to devote a portion of the book now being purchased for the use of the public schools in hygiene to that branch of the subject.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer concluded the proceedings.—*Mail*.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The appointment of Mr. William Macdonald as Senator is gazetted.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of murder against Osborne, of Templeton, who killed his son-in-law.

The work of building the C. V. R. extension to Detroit will commence very soon from Ingersoll. Eleven engineers are there now.

At Clifford, Ont., the waggon and carriage shops of F. Yeo, the blacksmith shop of E. J. Williams, and a private residence, the property of E. McCartney, were totally consumed by fire last week. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss about \$4,000.

A sad case of drowning occurred about a mile from Durham on Monday. A young lad about fourteen years of age, named McQuarrie, while assisting in washing sheep, was suddenly dragged into the stream and carried away before any assistance whatever could be given. The body has not yet been found.

At Belleville, on Monday, a boy about eight years of age, son of Mr. Wm. Gordon Baker, fell into the river from a wall adjoining the upper bridge and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

At Hamilton, on the 28th inst., Wm. Sharp, 62 years of age, killed himself in his own house on Cathcart-street. Only two other persons, his daughter and his niece, were in the house at the time. They heard two pistol shots, and on investigating Sharp was found lying dead on a lounge. His mind has been unbalanced for some time.

An extensive and expensive smash-up occurred on Tuesday, on the main line of the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk. An east-bound freight train coming down the mountain left the track near Dundas. Ten cars were thrown off the track, and these and half a dozen others were badly broken up, some being wrecked entirely. Fortunately no person was hurt, though one of the brakemen had a narrow escape.

W. S. Brown's residence at Newcastle, N. B., was burned on Tuesday. The house was insured for \$900 in the Liverpool & London & Globe. The furniture, etc., was insured in the same and in the Western for \$550.

Two lamentable accidents occurred on the Grand River, at Galt, on Monday, resulting in the drowning of three persons. The first accident occurred some time this morning, and seems to have been caused by two young girls, aged about twelve and nine respectively getting into a rowboat that was lying partly on shore and partly in the water. Their movements while playing in the boat caused it to float out into the river, and the elder child, named Mary Morton, becoming frightened jumped and sank immediately, never rising again. The other child remained in the boat floating around until rescued. The second accident occurred in the evening. Abner Davidson, aged 20, and Minnie Paltridge, about 17, were out to-