

A serious accident occurred last Thursday morning on the Northern Division of the Intercolonial Railway, between Assemetquaghan and Millstream, by the collision of two special trains. Engine-driver Walker and fireman Riaux, of the eastern bound train were instantly killed.

At Napance, on February 26, a frame tenement house near the railway bridge, occupied by three families, and owned by Sir Richard Cartwright, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$1,000; insured for \$800.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that Chinese children must be admitted to the public schools.

A bill to suppress the teaching of polygamous doctrines in Tennessee has been passed by the State Senate.

At Grayson, Ky., on Feb. 27th, Wesley Newman was killed and Chas. Baker mortally wounded by three Kiser brothers in a quarrel over an old grudge. A posse of police is in pursuit of the Kisers.

The bill restoring the death penalty for the crime of murder has passed the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature by a vote of 59 to 29. The present law of the State makes the penalty imprisonment for life.

At New Haven, on Feb. 29th, Patrick Kelly, aged 10 years, was caught in the machinery at the wire mills and killed. When the boy was extricated, it was found that half a mile of wire encircled him.

George Hahn and Augustus Stragle left New Caledonia, Pa., on the 26th ult., in a sleigh to buy produce through the country. They had previously been drinking freely. Both were found dead eight miles from the town next morning. The horses ran away, throwing them out. Their feet became entangled in the lines, and they were dragged to death by the horses. Hahn's neck and arm were broken, and Stragle's head torn from his body.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Protestant church in Glenfinen, Ireland, was destroyed by dynamite.

The Gladstone Government was sustained by a majority of 14, on Sir Stafford Northcote's vote of censure. The Ministry will not resign. The existence of discord in the Cabinet is denied by Sir Wm. Harcourt.

A fire damp explosion occurred in Usworth colliery, at Sunderland, while 150 men were in the mine. Thirty-six dead bodies have been recovered.

A terrible explosion occurred on February 26, at the Royal School of Gunnery, at Shoeburyness, while a number of artillery officers and scientists were testing a new patent fuse. Three men were killed and several fatally wounded. Among the latter were some of the most prominent officials of the Government laboratory, at Woolwich.

While ex-Empress Eugenie was riding with the Duc de Bassano, near Farnborough, their horses ran away. Both were thrown violently to the ground, and severely bruised and cut. The Duc is aged 82, and is probably fatally injured. The Empress is less seriously hurt. One of the horses was killed.

It is reported that the embroglio between England and Russia with regard to the Afghanistan frontier question, is more serious than at first expected. Relations are strained. Russian troops are marching on the disputed territory. General Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner, has advised the Afghan to hold firm.

The Swedish steamer Norden has been run into and sunk by the English steamer Cumberland. Four persons lost, the remaining seventeen having been picked up.

Twenty people were killed in Cosenza, Italy, recently, by the floor of a large building collapsing.

Severe shocks of earthquake have again been felt at Granada, Loja, and Alhama, in Spain. A number of houses were destroyed.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that the French fleet has bombarded Ching-hae, near Swatow, inflicting great damage to property and silencing the Chinese batteries.

There is every indication that the colonial offers of help to send soldiers to the Soudan will be accepted. Lord Derby has invited representatives of the colonies in London to a conference; and as the campaign is virtually postponed till the autumn, there is now a substantial reason for the home Government accepting the proffered help.—The New South Wales contingent, comprising 800 men, started on Tuesday last. The event was made the occasion of a public holiday.—Gen. Brackenbury's forces are expected to arrive soon at Korti.—Troops now leaving England for the Soudan, are to go direct to Trinkitat, which place will be made the base of operations for the advance across the desert *via* Berber.—The losses suffered by the British in their desert campaign since leaving Korti, in killed and wounded, have been 30 officers and 350 men.

#### THE SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ON  
MONDAY 22ND DECEMBER 1884.  
BY REV. R. WALLACE,

Principal Douglas, of Glasgow, the author of the article "Wine" in the Imperial Bible Dictionary, edited by Principal Fairbairn, says, that tirosh which generally denotes grapes, (as in Is. 6, 58), and is often associated with corn and vineyard fruit, is universally spoken of as a blessing, without any reference to the abuse of it, of which abuse much is said in connection with yayin, the generic term for wine, the only exception being Hosea 4, 11: "whoredom and wine (yayin) and new wine (tirosh) take away the heart." But in this case whoredom seems to be connected with the abuse of yayin, and yayin with the abuse of tirosh." (See B. F. Evans' Evangelical Review, Jan. '77.) And instead of this boiled down syrup not being wine in the Scriptural sense—Dr. F. R. Lees—the greatest authority on wine, shows in Kitto's Cyclopædia that the term syrup is derived from an Oriental term for wine. He says that yayin in Prov. 9, 25, refers to a boiled wine, or syrup, the thickness of which rendered it necessary to mingle water with it previously to drinking. He adds that boiling improves it, and that wisdom in that passage is aptly represented as mingling her wine because such was the richest and best wine.—Jehovah of hosts shall make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of boiled wine, of boiled wine well refined." Dr. Lees shows the term that Sobhe applies only to boiled wine.—Is. 1, 2, 4; Hos. 4, 18, Nahum 1, 8; and that the increase of the strength of wine by stimulating or stupefying ingredients is strongly condemned in Scripture. (Prov. 23, 30; Is. 1, 22; 5, 11, 12.) He states that the choice wine of Helbon was thus boiled to a syrup, until it appeared like honey, and is thus extensively used among modern Turks about Aleppo, even as it was at the marts of Tyre, as described in Ezek. 27, 18. Olearius, 1, 637, says, that the Persians make a syrup of sweet wine, which they boil down to one-sixth, or even reduce to a paste, for the convenience of travellers, who cut it with a knife and dissolve it in water. Anthon, in his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," Potter, in his "Grecian Antiquities," Smith, in his "Dictionary of the Bible," affirm that wine in ancient times was thus boiled down to prevent fermentation; this view is held by some of the ablest scholars of the age, such as Sir Wm. Dawson, president of McGill College, Montreal, Dr. Nott, late president of Union, N.Y.; Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston. The very able and learned writer, Dr. Kerr, F.L.S., says, "It is now universally conceded that unfermented unintoxicating wines are known articles of modern commerce, and that it is a mistake to hold, as some do, that when a bottle is opened it must be drunk at once; it will not begin to ferment in ordinary weather, for from three to four days, under 41 Fah't. it will not ferment at all. He says that in ordinary circumstances unfermented wines keep as well as claret. He says the last bottle of unfermented wine which was imported in casks from the East five and a half years before undergoing the summer heat of a long Mediterranean voyage, contained not a drop of alcohol. He says he had with him when he wrote two bottles of unfermented wine, which had been opened for more than two months, and yet CONTAINED NO ALCOHOL. Dr. Kerr states that writing from Nazareth on 9th August, '79, an Episcopal clergyman, says, "That notwithstanding the corruption of the temperate habit of the Syrian people by CHRISTIAN LIQUOR SHOPS, 'intoxicating wine is not commonly offered for the entertainment of visitors.' He was treated to an unintoxicating drink made from fresh grapes; and speaks of a good unfermented wine being stated to have been made by the Jews. Dr. Norman Kerr further says that recipes are to be found in the writings of ancient authors for the preparation of unfermented wines, and that he made unfermented wines from these recipes, and found on examination absolutely free from alcohol. In the works of Eastern travellers in the 17th century, he met with directions for making unfermented grape wines, which wines were spoken of as in common use. Dr. Kerr made wines according to those directions, and had no difficulty in keeping them unfermented and unintoxicating. He says that many distinguished Orientalists are of opinion that unfermented grape-juice was in great request in ancient times as in the days of Joseph. He says that his eminent Latin teacher, Prof. Ramsey, when describing one of the ancient modes of making unfermented wine,