

In Union county, South Carolina, Proctor Vaughan and Hayes Robbins bought a jug of whiskey and got into a batteau to cross over Broad river. When they reached the middle of the stream the jug was accidentally broken. A quarrel arose and Vaughan plunged his knife into Robbins. Both fell overboard, but they managed to reach the shore, where Robbins drew a pistol and sent a ball through Vaughan's heart.

At Lynchburg, Campbell county Va., when leaving a church fair which had been in progress all night, William Atkinson and Peter Gilliam quarreled as to which should accompany home a girl to whom both were paying attention. Gilliam called his rival a dog, and Atkinson without reply pulled out a large butcher knife and killed Gilliam by cutting his throat, nearly severing his head from his body. The murderer was arrested. All the parties are colored.

At Elkhart, Texas, Ex-Constable Randolph Hazell on returning home Friday night found his young wife missing from her bed. Search was instituted and her nude body was found in a field near the house with her throat cut. She had been carried to the field, brutally used and then murdered. About a dozen negroes are under arrest.

About 2 o'clock, Sunday morning, a mob of several hundred persons at Elkhart, Texas, on hearing the verdict of the coroner's jury investigating the death of Mrs. Randolph Hazell, proceeded to a storeroom where the negroes charged with the murder were imprisoned, took the negroes, Andy Jackson and his wife Lizzie, also Frank Hayes, Joe Norman and Wm. Rogers, and hanged them to a tree near the scene of the previous night's murder.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Sir Robert Hart has been appointed British Minister to China and Corea.

By an explosion in the Burley pit, at Apedale, North Staffordshire, ten persons were killed.

The French Government has decided to give the remains of Admiral Courbet a state funeral.

More than half of the town of Babrova, in Galicia, has been destroyed by fire. Hundreds of families are homeless.

A serious labor riot took place on Tuesday night at Brunn, Austria, to suppress which the military had to be called out.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 256 to 120, has refused to exempt priests from serving in the army reserves.

The Pope will create six new cardinals at the Consistory to be held shortly. His Holiness will also announce the name of the new Archbishop of Dublin.

A partial potato famine and a sharp rise in prices is threatened in England, as it is estimated that one-half the English potato crop has been ruined by frost.

It is now known that 140 persons were killed by the explosion in the Penderburg Colliery, near Manchester, on the 18th. The chamber in which the explosion occurred is so filled with debris that thus far only 45 bodies have been recovered.

The English cotton mill owners have decided to enforce the reduction of ten per cent. in wages which they recently announced. The operators are willing to agree to short time, but are determined to resist the lowering of wages, and a great strike is probable.

The report of a rebellion against the Ameer of Afghanistan in Badakshan is confirmed. The people have murdered the Governor of the Province, who was reported to be recently negotiating with Russian agents for the surrender of the Capitol.

It is reported that the Mahdi has Gordon in secret keeping, having discovered him severely wounded, but not dead, and that Gordon recovered. The story is credited at Massowah, and forms the subject of an official despatch. The report is confirmed that Kassala is still holding out.

King Alfonso having determined to visit the cholera infected districts, although the Ministers threatened to resign, immense crowds gathered on the streets on Saturday last, and made a demonstration in favor of the King and Queen as against the Ministry, and the municipal authorities. The crowd becoming riotous, the Civil Guard was ordered out and fired upon the mob, whereupon the latter stoned the soldiers. Two workmen were shot dead and several were wounded. Many of the rioters were arrested. Fourteen soldiers were wounded by stones, and two by shots. The King, after consulting with the Ministers, finally decided to abandon the projected tour, and the Ministry was reinstated to-day. Cholera is making great ravages in the infected districts, and is still making headway. Large numbers are dying daily. Thirty thousand people have fled from the city of Murcia.

The political deadlock in England over the formation of a new Ministry is at an end. Lord Salisbury has formed the following Cabinet. — Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, The Marquis of Salisbury; First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Stafford Northcote; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Hardinge Gifford; Lord Privy Seal, The Earl of Harrowby; Secretary for the Home Department, Sir Richard Assheton Cross; Secretary for the Colonial Department, Col. Frederick Stanley; Secretary for War, Right Hon. William Henry Smith; Secretary of State for India, Lord Randolph Churchill; Secretary for Ireland, Sir William H. Dyke; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton; President of the Local Government Board, Arthur J. Balfour; President of the Board of Trade, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Vice-President of the Council, Hon. Edward Stanhope; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, The Earl of Carnarvon; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Edward Gibson; Postmaster General, Lord John Manners; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Henry Chaplin; Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Holmes; Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Monroe. The minor appointments are not yet made.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

ITS HISTORY AND ITS OPERATIONS.

Report of an Address delivered in Carlton St. Methodist Church, Toronto, by Hon. E. R. Hutchins, Iowa.

(Continued from last week.)

Do not think that the struggle was won when this law took effect. From the moment it was enacted to this moment the enemy have fought us step by step, inch by inch. They again carried the case to the Supreme Court, and the decision of that Court was, that from the first move to the last of that law it was constitutional, and this opinion was entertained by the entire bench. The same weapons that have been used against prohibition in other States, are being used in ours now, with a view to bring about a repeal of the law next winter, when the Legislature meets again. I presume these weapons have been flaunted in the faces of my brothers here in this country. Let us briefly notice some of them. First, they circulate the report everywhere that prohibition don't prohibit. You have heard it here, I am sure. Now, I have just to state that this assertion is grossly false. True, men violate the law, but I assert here that in a very large majority of the towns of Iowa this prohibitory law is absolutely enforced, and in towns where prior to July 4th last, two, three, five or more saloons existed *not a single one now curses the place.* In the large cities like my own,—Des Moines—not one-fifth the number exists, and in these liquors can only be obtained by the grossest deception, and day after day the law is grasping in its clutches these violators, and even these great cities shall soon be cleansed from the curse. Besides this, I say that this assertion that prohibition does not prohibit, is not that of an honest man, but only that of a political demagogue. I look at the criminal laws of my State like those of your own country, and find that there is not a single criminal law, but that it is a prohibitory law, and that every one of these laws are violated constantly. Because this is true, are we to go to our law libraries and destroy these laws, and say, "away with them—prohibition does not prohibit." Why even since God thundered the Ten Commandments down from Mount Sinai those Ten Commandments have been broken, and because of it are we going to these sacred desks and our family bibles, and tear from these holy pages these commandments, and say we do not want them—prohibition does not prohibit. Nay, verily, the law is just, and all things else may die, but justice is eternal. Another weapon is that of license. Our enemy now promises an acquiescence in high license, if this law shall be repealed. Now, Iowa is just like other communities. We have tried license, high, low and medium, and I have yet to see in my own State or anywhere else, where license has prevented drunkenness one iota. I remember, with a good deal of pleasure, an incident related by Bro. Finch, in one of his speeches in Iowa, and as nearly the same thing happened to myself, I venture telling it here. After speaking in his usual eloquent way, a woman came to him and said, "I don't think much of you." Finch is said to have said, "I am very glad of that, especially if my wife learns of it." "It is your business," said she, "to save the drunkard, and not pitch into the saloon-keeper so." Finch replied, "If you will give half the money your husband makes in making drunkard, to save them, I will agree to give my life to saving men from the gutter." Said she, "Well, you think I'm smart don't you." Again it is said, Finch replied, "No, not very," and continued something in this way, when I see a man who but a little while ago was away down in the ditch a drunken sot, now trying with God's help to raise himself into manhood again, and when I see his wife, who but a little while ago was pale and sad with heart breaking, and tearful eyes, now with a happy face and a happier heart going arm in arm to the church of God with that husband, and when I see those little children who but a little while ago were sad and ill clad—and do you know the saddest sight on earth is the face of a sad child—now with the sweet joy of happy childhood, with faces akin to the light of angels, now going to the Sabbath School with that father and mother, I am going with all the power God will give me for the man that will enter that home and tear into ruin again, and so I will, so help me Heaven. And any system, call it license or what you please, that says to a man you, have paid so much money, and hence you have the right to destroy homes and happiness, and hearts, is a long way from civilization, and further still from God and Heaven.

Again, they say that the liquor traffic is a legitimate industry, and we have no right to interfere with it. I deny this, and not only deny it but pronounce it a public nuisance. Now, it is a well known fact in political economy, as well as in good common sense, that no business is legitimate, that is not based upon the law of an equivalent; and that every business not so based is necessarily illegitimate. Now I want the man in all Canada, who buys his beer, or ale, or liquor, to tell me what equivalent he gets for his money. Not one thing! The man who sells it to him not only gives