

THE OTTAWA AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

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drank 500,000 quarts of beer equal to 125,000 gallons. Enough to fill a village reservoir or extinguish a moderately sized fire.

Here is a man of so tremendously hard and tough a character that not even the two Lords Chief Justices, the Lord Chief Baron and thirteen judges of the English Courts were able, at a recent trial, by their united efforts to crack it. The puzzling legal conundrum was this. If a man after the death of a first wife remarries and then his second wife being still alive—marries the niece of his first wife, is that bigamy? The sixteen judges assembled in the Exchequer Chamber have taken until next term to consider their judgment. A man named Henry Allen—otherwise unknown to the fame—had a predilection for matrimony. Of his first consort we know nothing beyond the fact that she was the aunt of the third. His second wife being dead, Henry Allen espoused Number 2. Up to this point his conduct is irreproachable, and if he had never done anything more remarkable than that he would scarcely have immortalized himself. But unhappily, in a moment of weakness, he allied himself to Number 3, Number 2 being yet alive. Again, if Number 3 being anybody but what she was, Henry Allen would have failed to distinguish himself—he would merely have committed vulgar bigamy. But Number 3 was the niece of Number 1. Consequently, as she was within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, Henry Allen could not have legally married her, and therefore it is argued that he has not committed bigamy.

A FOURPENNY BIT STUCK IN A LADY'S WINDPIPE. A lady named Leishman on a visit to Dunfermline, while on her way to church last Sabbath afternoon, her riding habit and bonnet were blown off by the wind, and she fell into the river. She was taken into the church session-house, and simple remedies restored to, which proved unavailing, and before medical aid was procured the accident had nearly proved fatal. On Sabbath night two medical gentlemen performed an operation, and inserted two pipes into the throat, which gave freedom in breathing. Again, on Monday, Professor Bell from Edinburgh, assisted by Doctors Dow, Mungh, attempted to extract the coin. They failed, and the lady was taken to the hospital, where further attempts are delayed until the end of the week.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, JUNE 12.

IMMIGRATION.

Our English files contain reports from various quarters of Great Britain, showing that the advantages presented by Canada as a home for working men are being kept prominently before the people of the Mother Country. The Star of Gwent devotes considerable space to a lecture delivered in the Town Hall, Newport, by Mr. Thomas Connolly, of London, stone-mason, on Work and Wages in Canada, and the remarks of the lecturer appear to have been very favourably received. Mr. Connolly, commenting on the vast extent of the British possessions in North America, informed his hearers that there was as much good land open to them as would maintain a population of 150,000,000 in comfort and happiness, and give them plenty of room. In going to Canada they were not abandoning the cherished institutions of old England, for Ontario in particular, had been mainly peopled by emigrants from the British Isles, who with their native energy had wrought out the rapid progress of the country. And the further these people were removed from the mother country the more intense did their love for it become. The very best men of Ontario, he said, were once Paisley weavers who had been sent out to Canada by subscription and Government assistance, to save transporting them because they had ventured to speak of reform in England. In Lanark, where they were mainly located, there were the most beautiful homesteads and the best cultivated farms in British America. There was plenty of evidence that men who had the pluck to come out to the Dominion to seek homes for themselves were not likely to be disappointed. Everywhere, farms wholly or partially cleared might be acquired by men with small capital on fair terms; and as to agricultural labourers, a hundred thousand could be absorbed annually without deranging the labour market. Mr. Connolly described in considerable detail his own experiences in Canada, and his determination to gain accurate information; and he had no hesitation in giving as the result of his observations that any man who was not doing well at home, and desired to do better, ought to strike out into the new country. The facility with which labourers and mechanics might acquire a plot of ground of their own, even in towns, was pointed out. The speaker also called attention to the excellent system of education, life and economical government, security for life and property, and the attachment of the people to the institutions of the mother country.

Another lecturer in the field is Mr. Thomas Potts, special commissioner from Canada, whose lecture upon "Canada, the Best Home for Intending Emigrants," we find reported in the Rochester Times. It was the aim of Mr. Potts to show his hearers why they should turn their thoughts to Canada rather than to the United States. In the former they would find the taxation much lighter, the climate more healthful, and living much cheaper; there were cities to be erected, villages to be built; and there were wanted to do this men who would be the leaders in the enterprise. Those who joined in it might do so with great benefit to themselves, for no country could equal Canada in producing men who had risen from the lowest to the highest ranks. There was country for all, and with this very great advantage to Englishmen—that they might remain under the old flag, and retain their nationality. This was not so with the United States, said Mr. Potts.

THE TRANSFER SYSTEM. Many of our young Canadians go over to you, and never come back to us again; it will be a gain to them to have a letter of transfer, so that they can fall into the ranks, trained and disciplined on the same principles as your men. It will be better for you to receive into your country total abstinence men, who will be valuable to you in every sense, they will live longer, do more, and be better citizens and better soldiers. "America," then, is the correct name for the snare of moderate drinking.

"Total Abstinence," also is correct. We don't want moderation, or what some call Temperance. True Temperance, as I understand it, is the moderate use of what is necessary or good, and abstention from what is bad or dangerous. Alcoholic beverages, taken even moderately are not good. We cannot get moderation; but suppose we could get it, is it desirable? What good is it, if it is from 12 to 14 millions yearly, and what would it do us—to mind or body health or happiness? The most and best you can say in its favor, is that it would not do much harm. That is not enough—we want something more, as a motive to act, than the mere absence of harm—we want some good, something in return for our millions of outlay—moderate use would give no return in health, strength, life, comfort, pleasure, wit, fun, or anything else. Moderate use at best is useless. But moderate use leads to drunkenness. Every drunkard is a moderate drinker of yesterday. 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