

THE VALUE OF SUNSHINE.

Whatever may be true with regard to the relation of food, it is perfectly certain that the combined heat, light, electricity, and magnetism which we derive from the sun, constitutes an important hygienic agency, and I am inclined to think that few persons sufficiently appreciate the value of sunshine as a productive, conservative or curative agent. Were the central orb in our solar system to be suddenly annihilated, every planet within the orbit of Neptune would be chilled to ice almost instantaneously, and every living creature on the surface of this earth would be lifeless in a few minutes. Whether the vivifying principle we receive from the great luminary is veritable entities or not, immaterial practically, however interesting theoretically. It is enough for us who are obliged to circle round the source of light and heat once a year, and to be under its direct influence one-half of each day, to know that, without a due degree of exposure to its enervating power, we can neither develop normally nor live healthily.

Nothing which is nutritive will grow well in the shade. Root crops, which grow partly or wholly under ground, such as turnips and potatoes, must have their top branches well sunned or they will develop imperfectly. Potatoes and corn, when planted in the shade of apple trees, yield but a small quantity of food, and that of an inferior quality. And it is a curious and interesting fact, that the plants or bulbs of the potato vine, from which the plant must be occasionally renewed to save the crop from annihilation, can only grow in the sunshine. It is true that many fruits, as berries, will do well when shaded by the leaves of a plant or vine on which they grow, but in these cases the leaves themselves are exposed to the sun. It is not the fruit itself that needs the sunlight so much as the plant that produces it.

Some fruits and pods, as watermelons, corn, and wheat, can bear, and require a large amount of direct sunshine; squashes and pumpkins need less, but are protected by large succulent and waving leaves against excess. The potato seems to be almost an anomaly in this respect, requiring the entire absence of sunlight from its root, and its abundant presence in the plant or bud. The potato grows in darkness, and its berries, which grow in sunshine; but it is an interesting and instructive fact, that its fertilizing principle is constantly maintained only in that fruit which is exposed to the sun, which necessitates its renewal by planting the bulb.

In cities the sunny side of the street is the most salubrious. When malignant diseases prevail, as typhus, small-pox, plague, cholera, etc., the worst cases are always in those apartments which are never pervaded by sunshine. In such places, too, miasma, or the poison of the air, is most abundant. There are streets so narrow that a horse and carriage can never pass through them; and in all large cities there are lanes and alleys so narrow that unless the tenements are constructed with the utmost regard to light and ventilation, they must inevitably be constant sources of disease.

The ravages of the plague during the Middle Ages, in the Old World, destroying one hundred millions of the earth's inhabitants, were greater in those cities whose streets were narrow and darkest. We hear but little of the plague now, but the fact is, that the streets are laid out and houses constructed more in reference to sanitary conditions. There is, however, room for improvement in this direction, more especially with regard to tenement houses, which are still, to a great extent, pest-breeding rookeries.

But many persons who have room enough, with ample wealth, do not get all the benefit that sunshine is capable of bestowing. Windows are too much shaded, as though the bright colors of the carpets were more important than pure blood and fresh faces. Flies, too, may use the polished walls and sell the golden furniture, unless the rooms are converted into cellars. It ought to be understood that bright light is essential to health, and that the sun is the source of all life and vigor.

If all persons would keep their tenements thoroughly clean, the insects, scavengers—flies, spiders, cockroaches, hoppers, and fleas—would never trouble them. These creatures subsist on offal and organic matters in the state of decay. Whoever knew one of them to meddle with a healthy person, a sound apple, potato, melon, or pumpkin, a fresh berry, or a green cucumber?

Many country mansions, otherwise well ordered, have too much shrubbery near the windows, obstructing light and air. Too many trees sometimes surround the house. The result is, the sleeping-rooms and door-yards are seldom free of noxious gases. But the greatest error, in all, both city and country, is in keeping the children out of the sunshine. Without sunshine they will grow stumpy and scrofulous, like a potato vine in a cellar. They can hardly be made to understand that the sun is the source of all life and vigor, and that the more they are habitually exposed to the sun, the more power of self-protection the skin will acquire. Let them brown and tan and freckle their little faces at liberty. They will be all the handsomer when they become men and women, and much more vigorous and healthy.

To this region, then, the thickness of the ice cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; and when the mountains are more than six thousand feet, the ice cannot have been less than six thousand feet, and the few peaks rising to that height are left untouched. The

glacier, he argues, was God's great plough, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the beneficent sun. The hard surface of the rocks were ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into lime regions, and lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive granite districts, and a mass of fertile soil was the result. There are evidences all over the popular regions to show that at one period the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to be long subsequent to this, and next to the last before the advent of man.

The Indians of the North West have been severely pressed during the winter to obtain necessary food to support life. One of the tribes, a remnant of the Algonquin, have been on the verge of starvation, and several of the children have come to light. After an unsuccessful hunt of two days in January an Indian returned to his wigwam and found that his children had been killed by the snow, and the family were then satisfying their hunger with part of the flesh, which had been half-cooked in a kettle. The old Indian, without asking any questions, joined with the rest in the horrid repast, and satisfied his appetite. The family lived for three days on the food, and then the Indian again started out to hunt, but was unsuccessful. On returning to the camp he found his family dead, and without ceremony the snow proceeded to bury a sufficient quantity of the flesh for a meal.

An export duty of fifty dollars each on the bodies of dead Chinamen sent home from British Columbia, is one of the bills proposed in the Local Legislature of that Province, and is a measure of justice to the Chinese.

Professor Hibbard, a Connecticut educationist, while delivering a lecture at Montreal, was suddenly deprived of memory. He could not tell his own name or recognize his family.

The Utica Herald, referring to the election of Ezekiel A. Strass as governor of New Hampshire, says that "Strass show which way the wind blows."

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, APR. 3, '72
NORTH RIDING OF LANARK.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence for information of the Electors of North Lanark. It was intended for insertion last week, but did not come to hand in time.

Almonro, March 14, 1872.

Hon. Wm. McDougall, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 14th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to your nomination as the candidate whom certain Electors assembled at Lanark Village to make arrangements to secure unity of action among the Electors of North Lanark at the coming Election for the Commons. There is evidently a strong desire entertained by a great number of the people here to be represented by a local man, and the members of the meeting named me as the candidate they would be prepared to support. I thought it my duty to apprise you of what had been done.

I remain, yours,

DANIEL GALTBRATH.

Toronto, March 23, 1872.

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 14th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to your nomination as the candidate whom certain Electors assembled at Lanark Village to make arrangements to secure unity of action among the Electors of North Lanark at the coming Election for the Commons. There is evidently a strong desire entertained by a great number of the people here to be represented by a local man, and the members of the meeting named me as the candidate they would be prepared to support. I thought it my duty to apprise you of what had been done.

As Mr. Rosmond of Almonro had previously published an address announcing himself a local candidate, no particular notice was taken of your nomination. But I observe from a report of your remarks in the Perth "Courier," that you then and there gave your formal consent to become the candidate of the party (not the elected Electors)—"for the Dominion House."

As Mr. Rosmond of Almonro had previously published an address announcing himself a local candidate, no particular notice was taken of your nomination. But I observe from a report of your remarks in the Perth "Courier," that you then and there gave your formal consent to become the candidate of the party (not the elected Electors)—"for the Dominion House."

I had intended to ask the Electors to meet and discuss with me, as their representative, some of the grave questions of State, which must engage the attention of Parliament in the coming Session, and had requested the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald to announce meetings for that purpose; but on discovering that you were already in the field as a candidate, I countermanded the meetings. As I have no intention to make any claim to the renewal of the confidence so freely and so generously extended to me for nearly eight years, by the good people of North Lanark, in opposition to the desire for a local candidate, which appears to be general, I thought my appearance in the Riding at the present moment would be misinterpreted. I have the misfortune to live in Toronto. I cannot, therefore, enter the lists with you, as a local candidate, if even so inclined.

I am glad to observe that neither Mr. Rosmond nor the speakers at the meeting that nominated you, made any charge against me, except that of non-residence. I shall be glad to meet you and any of the Electors who may do me the honor to attend a meeting of the kind, on Wednesday evening, the 10th of April, to discuss questions in which, as your representative, I am still bound to consult the wishes of my constituents.

I remain, Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

Wm. McDougall.

D. GALTBRATH, Esq., M.P.P.,

Almonro.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the correspondence in our paper to-day, between Mr. Galtbrath and Mr. McDougall, and to the public meeting called by Mr. McDougall to take place at Bell's Hall, in the village of Almonro, on the evening of the 10th of April at 7 o'clock. In the meantime we would advise the electors to listen to the representations and misrepresentations of our candidates without giving them any promise of support. We have seen a large number of the people from different Townships in the riding, and are firmly convinced that the present number stands as firmly in the confidence of his constituents as ever he did. And we are also assured that it will take something more than underhand insinuations and private accusations to shake that, well deserved, confidence.

NORTH LANARK.—We publish, to-day, a correspondence which has passed between the two parliamentary representatives of the North Riding of the County of Lanark. Mr. Galtbrath, member of the Ontario Legislature, and Mr. McDougall, member of the Dominion parliament, and Mr. McDougall's reply thereto. Our readers know that, during the last few weeks, strenuous exertions have been made by aspiring candidates in the riding to get up political excitement, and to blind the people's eyes, by local and other cries, to the real questions at issue before the minds of the honest electors. These spasmodic efforts have, in a measure, failed. The people have taken our timely advice and have kept as cool as possible under the circumstances. With very few exceptions, the electors are still "free and independent," and have their minds open to reason and common sense in the exercise of their elective franchise.

In thus publishing this correspondence, and bringing the question prominently before the electors, most of whom are readers of our Herald, it will be expected that we should give our own opinion on the matter, and we shall do so in our usual plain and honest manner.

It is our candid opinion, and we believe it is the opinion of a large majority of the electors, that North Lanark has been very ably, truly and honestly represented in both the Local and Dominion parliaments by the present members; and some of the most intelligent and thinking men in the riding express themselves to the effect that they can see no particular reason for a change. It is quite natural, in rising villages, aspiring, with commendable zeal, to greatness and prominence, to hold little meetings of friends and of other congenial feelings, and to try to dictate to larger communities; and such meetings are frequently mistaken for more than was ever intended, or even thought of by their most sanguine members.

It was, probably, on a call of this kind, that Mr. Rosmond felt it his duty to thrust himself before the electors as a candidate; and in Mr. Galtbrath's letter to a meeting in Lanark Village, the object of which, he says, was "to make such arrangements as might be deemed necessary to secure unity of action among the electors of the riding." So far as we can see, there was no necessity for, or even propriety in, a few individuals making such an attempt, in a community where there is such a diversity of opinion and such freedom of action.

As far back in the Christian era as the meeting of the Tooley Street Tailors who headed their manifesto—"We, the people of England," such meetings have occasionally been held, but they only tend to create division and confusion.

If it were seriously intended to secure "unity of action," and not to steal a march upon others, would not public notice have been given? Another session of parliament will probably elapse before this happy state of political existence can possibly take place; and there was ample time to apprise all the parties interested, of the means by which it was proposed to be secured. Were the electors of Dalhousie, Lanark Town, Lavant, Darling, Ramsay, Pakenham and other places notified that such a meeting was called, and for such a purpose? Why was no notice sent to those places? Why was notice of that meeting withheld from the public press? Why was no intimation sent to us, until it goes round by Toronto?

It is well known that we issue a larger edition of newspapers than that of any two County offices put together. We could have given such notice as would have secured for the meeting a general expression of opinion, and as a result, the "unity of action" professedly desired. But the whole thing seems to have been "done in a corner." We can scarcely believe, what is currently reported here, that the principal object in calling this hole in the corner meeting, in that particular place, was, if possible, to create a vacancy in the Ontario House for another aspiring candidate! If this be the position, the people should know it.

We have since seen several prominent men from the municipalities we have named who knew nothing of this private meeting, and who, instead of feeling themselves bound by the action therein taken, repudiate, entirely, all such underhand means of attaining ends desired; and express themselves well pleased with the representation of the riding, both in Ottawa and Toronto.

The next point in the letter we are noticing is that of being represented by a local man. The idea has been harped upon a good deal of late, and appears to be the only fault, if it can be called a fault, against the present member of the Dominion Parliament. We take it that he must have fulfilled his onerous trust most faithfully, when nothing of more serious import can be thrown into the scale against him, even by those who have watched his every word and action with a view of picking a flaw. It is true that Mr. McDougall resides in Toronto; but, is he not in a better position as an old, experienced practical politician, and as a resident of the chief commercial city of Ontario, to legislate for the Dominion, with all its varied and diversified interests, than any resident in either Lanark or Almonro?

And is not North Lanark ably and honestly represented, at the present time by a local man in the Local parliament? We have the warmest friendship for Mr. Galtbrath, and the fullest appreciation of his services in the position which he at present occupies and which he has filled so creditably to himself and to his constituents. He seems admirably fitted to represent the local interests of the people of the riding; and we trust that his friends will allow him to remain in the parliament of Ontario, where he can be of more real service to them than in any other position in which they may feel disposed to place him. Would it not be well, then, as we advised some weeks ago, for his friends to consider the position carefully, and to weigh the different points of the case in all their bearings, before dragging him from his present seat which he has so satisfactorily filled, for the chance of obtaining one in the House of Commons? Many of our readers in North Lanark will agree with the views of a writer in one of our county papers who says "The Ontario Parliament—where laws were immediately affecting our interests are framed—is a more important one to us than that of the Dominion. Enactments in reference to Education, Agriculture & Immigration, Railways, Judiciary, Taverns and Shop Licenses, &c., &c., are surely more concerned to the people of this riding than the purely rural constituency that such dry matters as the regulation of trade and commerce, the postal service, military and naval service, navigation and shipping, weights and measures, and all the other questions which are exclusively under the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Galtbrath is well versed in all matters which appertain to the local legislature; and from his past record in the House we have every reason to feel proud that he is our representative. We have faith in his honesty and a steadfast confidence in his judgment and political rectitude. He now occupies for the farmers and mechanics of North Lanark a higher sphere of usefulness than he could ever hope to attain if elevated to the House of Commons."

With regard to Mr. McDougall's letter and his position in the riding of North Lanark, we think he is dealing with the question in a gentlemanly and statesmanlike way. He calls a public meeting, inviting friends and opponents to discuss public measures upon their merits. This is the proper course to pursue, and we have no doubt that his meeting will be well attended. Judging by the unanimity with which he was elected, and the faithfulness, honesty and ability with which he has carried out the trust reposed in him, we are much surprised if the electors of North Lanark do not turn out numerously to Almonro, on the 10th day of April, as appointed for his public meeting, to discuss questions in which he feels bound to consult their wishes, and give him a hearty and cordial welcome.

We briefly mentioned in our last issue that the preliminary survey of the Ontario and Quebec Railway through Carleton Place had commenced. We heard from this place, Mr. H. J. Hubert, and Mr. George Keefe, chief engineer of the line, have traced out the track in a straight line to Lanark without encountering any engineering difficulties. We understand that the line they are exploring Westward, crosses the Mississippi at Playfair's mills, on the line between the Townships of Bathurst and Dalhousie, passing through Old, McKee, Kenebec, Kalar, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Asphodel, and Ottonabee to Peterboro. It will be observed that this line will touch a large number of splendid water powers for manufacturing purposes, and also the Playfair, Marmora and other Iron Works. It is of course expected that every municipality along the line will do something towards assisting this great project, and we know of no undertaking that can possibly produce such profitable results.

At the meeting of the Lanark County Council, a deputation was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gould, Byrne, Lees, Dobbs, Caldwell, and Haggart, to confer with the board of directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. The meeting took place on Wednesday last, and they estimated the distance at 137 miles, a considerable portion of it through an easier country than that to the west, and the traffic from the Townships of Darling, Lanark, Drummond, Bathurst, Burgess, Crosby, and the Town of Perth, at about \$190,000 per annum exclusive of passengers. They also stated that their municipalities would give houses if the Road went in that direction. In the discussion which ensued the deputation were informed that the position in which the Company was placed as to route by the conditions of the Bonus By-law prevented the Board from making any pledges. The deputation left for home.

Mr. Fraser has been elected for St. Georgeville, by a majority of nine over Mr. Ellis. The Oshawa says:—"We rejoice all the more at this result, inasmuch as Mr. Fraser is not only an able man, but one of those Roman Catholics who, through many political changes, have never proved himself faithful in the cause of Reform and those liberal principles upon which he has now been elected. The united action and energy displayed by the Reformers of South Grenville in the contest just concluded give a strong assurance of their success in the Dominion election now at hand."

Hon. Wm. McDougall in HAMILTON.—We observe that the Member for North Lanark has been invited by the Burlington Literary Society of Hamilton, Ontario, to deliver a public lecture in that city, on the 5th inst. The subject on which they have asked Mr. McDougall to speak is—"The position of Canada as affected by the relations of Great Britain and the United States." There will no doubt be a large audience.

From the full report of the debate on the English School Bill, which came by the last mail we learn that the Government has determined to propose a measure in the course of the next parliamentary session for forming common elementary schools, and that the Government will allow them to remain in the parliament of Ontario, where he can be of more real service to them than in any other position in which they may feel disposed to place him. Would it not be well, then, as we advised some weeks ago, for his friends to consider the position carefully, and to weigh the different points of the case in all their bearings, before dragging him from his present seat which he has so satisfactorily filled, for the chance of obtaining one in the House of Commons? Many of our readers in North Lanark will agree with the views of a writer in one of our county papers who says "The Ontario Parliament—where laws were immediately affecting our interests are framed—is a more important one to us than that of the Dominion. Enactments in reference to Education, Agriculture & Immigration, Railways, Judiciary, Taverns and Shop Licenses, &c., &c., are surely more concerned to the people of this riding than the purely rural constituency that such dry matters as the regulation of trade and commerce, the postal service, military and naval service, navigation and shipping, weights and measures, and all the other questions which are exclusively under the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Galtbrath is well versed in all matters which appertain to the local legislature; and from his past record in the House we have every reason to feel proud that he is our representative. We have faith in his honesty and a steadfast confidence in his judgment and political rectitude. He now occupies for the farmers and mechanics of North Lanark a higher sphere of usefulness than he could ever hope to attain if elevated to the House of Commons."

At the examinations in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of McGill College held during the past week, the following gentlemen passed successfully: For the degree of M.D.C.M.—Peter McLaren, B.A., Lanark; Daniel C. Gram, Almonro. Primary Examination.—R. W. Bell, Carleton Place; David O'Brien, Almonro; James McDougall, Brockton. Doctor McLaren read the Valedictory address at the Convocation, which was held on Thursday last. His address was most excellent, and we are assured it did not disappoint the expectations of his fellow graduates who had elected him to that honorable position.

The enterprising gentleman who edits the "Expositor" proposes that the B. & O. Railway Company should abolish their line of railway between Carleton Place and Smith's Falls, and lay a track from Carleton Place to Perth, making that circuitous route with all its passengers, freight, lumber, minerals, &c., &c., to the front, in order to accommodate the stand still, sleepy old town of Perth.

The new brick Church erected in this village by the Wesleyan Methodists, was dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday last, by the Rev. James Elliott, assisted by the Rev. D. C. McDowell. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the large building was filled to its utmost capacity, during the morning, afternoon and evening services.

We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the Ottawa business College advertisement, which appears in our columns to-day. We understand that the course of instruction adopted in this institution is peculiarly adapted to impart a knowledge which will prove of lasting benefit and untold value to the recipient.

The Pall Mall Gazette announces that Col. Earl, for many years Military Secretary in Canada, has been appointed to the same office on the Staff of Lord Northbrook, the newly appointed Governor General of India.

A sad accident occurred on the fourth concession of Fitzroy last week. A son of Mr. Thomas Downey's upset a pot of boiling water and died from its effects. He was about three years old.

Now that the Tichborne case has run its course, a new suit, involving even more startling and romantic incidents, has come up to attract the attention of the Londoners and supply food for gossip and speculation. A young Turk, about 25 years of age, who claims to be the son and heir of Mohamed Pasha, late Grand Vizier and Sultan's Envoy, at the Court of St. James, is now in London, and has instituted measures for obtaining the recognition of his pretensions. He asserts that in 1840 his father married a European lady who bore him a son and daughter; that in 1848 his father visited England as Envoy; that during his absence the claimant, then a child, fell ill, and that his mother, for fear her husband might marry another woman if the illness of the heir should prove fatal, pretended to have another child, an infant having been borrowed for the purpose. Then came a wicked woman who made use of the secret to tyrannize over her; after which the murder of a nun who had something to do with the matter occurred, followed by one or two other startling events which threw the Pasha's household into confusion and led him to hurry back from London to ascertain what was the trouble. A lawsuit followed, and the Pasha gained a decree of divorce from his wife; after which that lady declared that both of the children had been borrowed. The Pasha died. The son when he grew up went wandering through the world, meeting with adventures as strange as those which had attended his childhood, during which at various times he lived as a domestic servant in Egypt, became a lay inmate in a convent in Venice, and served as a soldier with the Papal Zouaves. Finally he made his way to England, where he met his mother, who now declares that when she said he was a borrowed baby she spoke falsely, in order to revenge herself on the Pasha for his conduct in divorcing her and marrying again; and is willing to testify that the claimant is the legitimate son and the heir to his vast estate. The suit is to be tried in Constantinople; but as the claimant is in London, and has engaged English solicitors to prosecute his claim, the case is attracting great attention in the last named city. Strange as it may appear, the general impression is that the young Turk's pretensions may be sustained.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—The first battle on the Education Act has been fought in the House of Commons. The effort of the attacking party was made in the direction of establishing universal compulsion, and of doing away with the grant of rates to denominational schools in the case of pauper children. It was also complained on the side of the movement party, that a vested interest in denominational schools, which it would hereafter be hard to deal with, was being created, and that clergy of the established Church still exercised too great a power in denominational schools, and treated the schoolmasters with too little consideration. Mr. Forster, on behalf of the Government, resisted the proposed amendment contending that the Act of 1870 must have a fair trial before being tampered with, and that the denominational part of the scheme was not a mere accident which might be got rid of, but an essential part of the plan which had been deliberately adopted by Parliament. On the question of compulsion, however, he held out something like a promise that it would be taken up at an early period. The Government was supported on the final vote by 323 to 95.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.—As was expected Count Bismarck has gained the victory in the Parliamentary contest with the ecclesiastical and clerical elements that have been arrayed against him. The Prussian House of Lords has carried the bill for placing the schools under secular control, in the shape it came from the lower House, by a large majority than that which he obtained on the decisive divisions in the Chamber of Deputies. The result is believed to have wholly broken up, not only the combination of forces which have been created for the purpose of opposing the Chancellor's bill, but the Conservative party as it had previously existed in Prussia, and which had allied itself with the Catholic and Protestant clericals, with the Poles, and with the various interests which had been opposed to the consolidation of the new German Empire.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—From the Victoria, B.C. Standard we learn that spring has begun on the Pacific, and that the frogs have croaked this year a week earlier than last; that they are building shops and leading timber at Victoria, but that a ship—the Onetona—lying in the road, bound for England, cannot proceed for want of hands. Also that another boat and shop factory has started; that on the Skeena River silver ore gives \$85 per ton; gold, \$10, and copper \$75 per cent. At Cariboo the Minnahauna mine have taken out 300 oz. of gold in two weeks, and have been robbed of five ounces. The Two Sisters Company washed 40 oz. during the preceding week. Among the population of Victoria the Heathen Chinese is beginning to occupy a place. A member of Parliament has been found to court popularity by proposing to put a poll tax upon the Chinese, while "John" the happiness of intoxication is prohibited to Indians by laws which forbid the sale of liquor, which gives an opportunity for "John" to create elysium for them, by filling them with the fumes of opium. Among other measures now before the consideration of the Legislature is one for the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum.

The St. John Tribune says:—"The lumbermen of New Brunswick have been very successful; exporters are making good sales; shippers are receiving satisfactory returns from their ventures; manufacturers were never busier; farmers receive the highest prices for their produce; and the working men in every department find their time as fully occupied as in any previous winter."

By an explosion in a coal mine at Atherton, near Bolton (Eng.) twenty men were killed outright; eleven were rescued, but they are fearfully burned, and will probably all die.

A FOUR DECEMBER.—Three Ontario Aldermen were lately convicted of receiving bribes, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A strong influence was brought to bear on the Governor of Illinois to induce him to grant a pardon to one of them, but the Governor refused, and said that to grant the pardon of the kind, holding that the very circumstances they were in support of their petition, afforded the strongest argument for refusing to grant it. He held that a man, who, when elected to an important public office, acts as his own agent, is more dangerous than any ordinary thief. He could not understand why the Aldermen, who was a man of means, with an interesting family, should have improperly taken money; but he believed that an intelligent man, with the strong motive of a loving wife and innocent children to restrain him, in consideration of any offence, pre-eminently a suitable object for punishment. The carrying out of a resolution such as this may be expected to effect some good.

An extraordinary item of news comes from the Cape. Sham diamonds, it is said, have been exported to the colony from Birmingham. This is worse than sending coals to Newcastle. The "black diamonds" can fetch a price anywhere, but what chance has "paste" in a country abounding with precious gems? The enterprising "traders" who have engaged in this venture are a trifling to be sure, but they will probably be mistaken. It might be comparatively easy to drive a few speculative transactions with more ignorant diggers, but the agents who purchase diamonds in the colony are not likely to be taken in by the shabby dealers. It is not immaterial to remark that they have now at the diamond fields what they have not yet in England—a public prosecutor; and this gentleman is probably anxious to gain the reputation which usually falls to new brooms.

On Tuesday a group of young men and women might have been seen on the platform at the railway station, Nanaimo, whose sorrowful faces betokened a recent bereavement. When the express came in from the west a large box was put off which the sorrowing ones surrounded, and which it was very evident contained the remains of a dear relative. One young woman threw herself upon the box and gave vent to her feelings in expressions of grief that touched the hearts of bystanders. We understood the box contained the body of a young man named Walsh, formerly of Tyndinaga, who had died in Michigan, where he had been at work. The express agent had been at work. The express agent had been at work. The express agent had been at work.

A few neighbors went to the house of a Mr. Arnold, in Frederick county, Maryland, on Sunday evening, and were surprised that no one came to the door to admit them as usual. Conscious that the family had not left the house, they entered and found the father and mother lying dead on the floor. They subsequently gained admittance by force, and they were horror-stricken on beholding the mother lying in the last agonies of death, and her five children speechless and insensible. It is supposed they had drunk some tea which had been poisoned, and the death of the mother shortly after the discovery would seem to indicate some such theory.

It is pleasant to note the heartiness with which the outrage on the boy O'Connor is repudiated in Ireland. The Amnesty Committee in Dublin was immediately convened, and passed a resolution repudiating O'Connor's self-chosen championship. The whole local press denounced the outrage, and the Irishman boasts that Ireland is free from the shame of personal violence or insult to the sovereign. The Irishman is naturally chivalrous, and they rarely lose that quality, save when they are brutalized by American Republicanism, which degenerates into the semi-human thing known as the Yankee Empire.

VACCINATION.—If fresh evidence of the benefits of vaccination were required, although now that is surely unnecessary, it may be found in the latest returns regarding the small pox in New York. Last week there were 115 cases, an increase of 51 over the previous week. In one case, as was ascertained after careful examination, had the persons attacked been successfully vaccinated since childhood. The evidence in possession of the Health Officer shows that nearly every instance of small pox reported has arisen from the want of vaccination. Yet the same still some who can be found to oppose the use of this precaution.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A fortnight ago a man named Loney, formerly a resident of Osceola, was killed by a limb from a tree broken off by another tree falling against it. The accident happened in the shanty of one of Mr. Skeen's jobbers, and as there were two brothers-in-law of the deceased in an adjoining shanty, belonging to the same gentleman, they were provided by the men in charge with a team and as good a coffin as could be made under the circumstances. They then set out for this city with the corpse, and heard on their arrival of the death of their mother.—Ottawa Times.

IRON IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Great Britain is confronted by the scientific announcement that her coal supply will last for a few years yet; but she is becoming troubled by the decrease in quality and in quantity of her iron. The only iron free from deleterious compounds are found in Lancashire and Cumberland, and no good production is either place. The extraction of the Bessemer process for converting iron into steel has extended the use of the process and has created a vast increased demand for the raw material. Companies have been formed to import ore from Spain and other parts of Europe.

VACATIONS.—For the information of teachers and teachers-in-training, the following regulations of the Council of Public Instruction:—"There shall be three vacations in each year; the first, or spring vacation, shall begin on the Wednesday next before Easter, and end on the Wednesday after it; the second, or summer vacation, shall begin on the 15th of July, and end on the 15th of August inclusive; and the third, or Christmas vacation, shall commence on the 22nd day of December, and end on the 6th of January."

QUEENSLAND, March 27.—The war steamship Basilisk, picked up a waterlogged schooner, named Defiance, and found several dead in the hold. The vessel is supposed to be the Port, which disappeared from the Fiji coast a couple of days ago with a party of Washington's soldiers.

FLIGHT OF RIEL AND LEPIRE.—A letter, from a gentleman in St. Paul, we published yesterday gave the particulars of the departure of Riel and Leprie from Manitoba. His statements corroborate, in substance, the truth of information we lately received, that the Dominion Government have taken active measures to get these men out of the country for their own political purposes, and have actually gone so far as to hire a boat to leave with Government money.

The fact of the Hon. James M. Kay, President of Dominion Ashblades Cabinet, saying for the whole stage for the journey through and sending his brother, Angus McKay, to take them to St. Paul, seems to leave no doubt that the whole matter has been a Government scheme, partly to relieve the Administration of the political consequences of their further stay, but more particularly to prevent the reward offered by the Ontario Government from taking effect. The fact of Riel and Leprie, both up to a few days ago poor men, now having plenty of funds, being well-dressed, living at a good hotel, and having champagne, and wines of other kinds, at their daily dinners, is a convincing proof that they have lately received more money than they ever had before, and that they could not have made it legitimately. This, coupled with the fact that Mr. Provancher, the special agent of the Dominion Government, joined the party at Pembina, and went down in the stage chartered by the President of the Council with the rebels and murderers, gives color to the allegation that a sum of money has been given Riel and Leprie as a recompense for leaving British territory, where they had made a British subject, and imperiously invaded the law.

It is a humiliating and painful position that the people of Ontario are placed in. Those who pay the largest share of the taxes of the Dominion are unfortunately through the treachery of a few of our own citizens made the laughing stock of the whole Dominion, and have been obliged to send their dearest interests into exile, ruled by the French party.

Then, as a grand climax to the whole matter, let the people of Canada pay tribute to themselves Riel, Leprie, the murderers of a loyal young Canadian, with General O'Neill, Curley, and other Fenian leaders, men who have invaded our country, repeatedly, the murderers of McEachern, Alderson, Tompset, McKinnon, and others, and editors of our loyal youths—let them picture these ruffians sitting in their comfortable rooms in St. Paul, hired with Canadian money, rating diners and drinking champagne provided from the same source, while they talk over past villainy and plan fresh outrages.—Globe.

To the Editor of the C.P. Herald.—Mr. Editor,—I am credibly informed that a regular clock was organized and carried out, at McEachern's hotel, in our law-shedding village on Friday last, and that a very fine time indeed was had. What were our constables doing, who are paid for preserving law and order, when such a heinous, degrading practice was allowed? They certainly owe it to the village as a part of their duty to follow up these blunders and bring them to justice, and let others who carry their blunders into the future, in Carleton Place, should be obliged to take, at least, a fine of ten dollars each, and to the improvement of the plank walk of our village.

I am sorry to observe such practices openly advocated in a public newspaper, seeking admission into the homes of our people. Mr. Rosmond's assembly, forthrightly repudiated; but, as a man, he owes it to the village as a part of their duty to follow up these blunders and bring them to justice, and let others who carry their blunders into the future, in Carleton Place, should be obliged to take, at least, a fine of ten dollars each, and to the improvement of the plank walk of our village.

It is pleasant to note the heartiness with which the outrage on the boy O'Connor is repudiated in Ireland. The Amnesty Committee in Dublin was immediately convened, and passed a resolution repudiating O'Connor's self-chosen championship. The whole local press denounced the outrage, and the Irishman boasts that Ireland is free from the shame of personal violence or insult to the sovereign. The Irishman is naturally chivalrous, and they rarely lose that quality, save when they are brutalized by American Republicanism, which degenerates into the semi-human thing known as the Yankee Empire.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.—As was expected Count Bismarck has gained the victory in the Parliamentary contest with the ecclesiastical and clerical elements that have been arrayed against him. The Prussian House of Lords has carried the bill for placing the schools under secular control, in the shape it came from the lower House, by a large majority than that which he obtained on the decisive divisions in the Chamber of Deputies. The result is believed to have wholly broken up, not only the combination of forces which have been created for the purpose of opposing the Chancellor's bill, but the Conservative party as it had previously existed in Prussia, and which had allied