

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.

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.

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 waxy leaves against excess.

placior, 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 husbandman.

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, lime was mingled with the moss and reproductive granular districts, and a mass of vegetable life was created.

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 this Province.

Professor Hibbard, a Connecticut educationist, while delivering a lecture at Montreal, was suddenly deprived of memory.

The Utica Herald, referring to the election of Ezekiel A. Straw as governor of New Hampshire, says that "Straw 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 the information of the Electors of North Lanark. It was intended for insertion last week, but did not come to hand in time.

Almonte, March 14, 1872. Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B. DEAR SIR,—I was invited to attend a meeting which was held in Lanark Village, on Tuesday last; the object of the meeting was to discuss the arrangements to be made for the election of the Electors of the Riding, at the coming Election for the Commons.

I remain, yours, DANIEL GALTREY, Toronto, March 23, 1872. DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 14th inst., apprising me of 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 would be willing to support.

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. Galbraith, 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.

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 others of 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. Galbraith's letter to Mr. McDougall, reference is made 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 in a community making such an attempt, in a district where there is such a diversity of opinion and such freedom of action.

We briefly mentioned in our last issue that the preliminary survey of the Ontario and Quebec Railway through Carleton Place had commenced Westward 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.

At the meeting of the Lanark County Council, a deputation was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gould, Byrne, Leck, Dolbe, 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 of 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 then left for home.

Mr. Fraser has been elected for St. Georgeville, by a majority of nine over Mr. Ellis. The Odele 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, has 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. W. McDUGALL 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 to the United States." There will no doubt be a large audience.

From the full report of the debate on the English School Bill, which was by the last mail we learn that the Government has determined to propose a measure in the course of the next legislative session for forming compulsory attendance upon school, universal and free. School Boards elected all over the country are to make it their duty to enforce this intended enactment.

other position in which they may be 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 abode 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 general subjects to the young men of this purely rural constituency than 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. Galbraith 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 statesman like 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 Almonte, 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.

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, Almonte.

Primary Examination.—R. W. Bell, Carleton Place; David O'Brien, Almonte; James McDiarmid, Prospect. Doctor McLaren read the Valedictory address at the Convocation, which was held on Thursday last. His address was not 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 staid 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 session 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 Mehmet Pasha, late Grand Viceroy and Sultan's Envoy, at the Court of St. James, is now in London, and has instituted measures for 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 wife 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 nunch 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.

PERSONS who are in the habit of fishing in the spring when they are going to their spawning grounds should remember that it is contrary to law, and they may find themselves indicted in costs and penalties besides the confiscation of their nets, if they do not abstain from the shameful practice of netting fish in the marshes where they are wont to spawn. The 31st Vic. cap. 60. Sec. 10, enacts as follows:—"Close seasons for bass, pike, pickerel, mackinon and other fish may be fixed by the Governor in Council to suit different localities."

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 would 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 shucks and leading timber to Victoria, but that a ship—the Onetaba—lying in the road, bound for England, cannot proceed for want of hands. Also that another boat and sho factory has started; that on the Skeena River silver ore gives \$75 per ton; gold, \$10, and copper \$7 per cent. At Cariboo the Minnesota Agency 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 colored, while "John" has been the name of his own way. 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 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 from 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 DEGREE.—Three Ohio Agri-culturists 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 to do so, and to say the least of the kind, holding that the very circumstances which urged 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 in this manner had done, is more dangerous than any ordinary thief. He could not understand why the Altermo, 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 such an offense, is pre-eminently a suitable object for punishment. The carrying out of a resolution such as this may be expected to effect some good.

FLIGHT OF RIEL AND LEPINE. A letter, from a gentleman in St. Paul, who published yesterday gave the particulars of the departure of Riel and Lepine from Manitoba. His statements corroborate, and establish, 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 bribe them to leave with Government money.

The fact of the Hon. James M. Kay, President of Governor Ashbald's 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 falling into the hands of Riel and Lepine, 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 wine 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. Provencher, 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 Lepine as a recompense for leaving British territory where they had made a British subject, and impudently braved the law.

It is a humiliating and painful position that the people of Ontario are placed in. Those who pay the barest 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 no other line of conduct than to remain in the country, and to be despised by the French party.

Then, as a grand climax to the whole matter, let the people of Canada put to themselves Riel, Lepine, the murderers of O'Neil, Curley, and other Fenian leaders, men who have invaded our country, repeatedly, the murderers of McEwen, Alderson, Tompset, McLean, and others, and others of our loyal youth—let them picture these ruffians sitting in their comfortable rooms in St. Paul, hired with Canadian money, rating dinners 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 cock-fight was organized and carried out, at Montreal, in the past week, in a building in the city of Montreal, and that nearly terminated in a pugilistic encounter between a somewhat higher class of male, under the name of "The Fenian Club," and a very fitly termed "pigeon." What were our constables doing, who are paid for preserving law and order, when such a heathen, degrading practice was being carried out in our city? It is certainly one of the vilest acts of a part of the city to follow up these heathen and bring them to justice, and let others who carry their birds from other parts of the city to Carleton Place, should be obliged to take at least a fine of ten dollars each, and to contribute 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, both in St. Paul and in Carleton Place, is a disgrace to our church-going community in which he resides, that his press should give a moral tone, unless he is preparing to introduce into the House of Commons a bill to regulate and regulate the gaming table, the ring and the cock-pit.

Carleton Place, March 20th, 1872. THE USE OF OPIUM.—The returns as to the use of opium in various places show that its consumption is steadily increasing. In New York alone the drugists sell each year about 10,000 confirmed opium eaters constantly supplied, the consumption being chiefly among Americans. In Kentucky the effect of the use of the drug has become so alarming that a law has just been passed providing that, on the affidavit of two respectable citizens, the work of any person who has been convicted of opium eating, arsenic, hashish, or any drug, has become incompetent to manage himself or his estate with ordinary prudence and discretion, may be brought before a jury, and on proof of such a state of facts may be committed to the custody of a court, with power to confine such persons in any private asylum or in one of the lunatic asylums of the State.

Barrie, 28.—Last Monday morning a number of men were loading six logs near Shanty Bay, one of the logs overbalanced and fell on the driver of a team of a young man named Michael Heron, bursting his heart and killing him instantly.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27.—General Wm. Transalle, formerly governor of Tennessee, died at his residence in Gallatin.

San Francisco, March 27th.—Judge James Bashton has been convicted of the murder of John Hughes and sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of May.

Rome, March 27.—The Pope gave a long audience to the Prince and Princess of Wales. He desired them to convey to the Queen of England his thanks for her constant evidence of sympathy, and praised the people of Great Britain for their piety.

New York, March 28.—Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse is lying dangerously ill at his residence. His friends and physicians fear the worst. His disease is said to be paralysis of the brain.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland made an announcement recently which will be gratifying to Irishmen the world over. "Never during the past thirty years," he said, "had Ireland been so prosperous and happy as at the present time."

Lord Lisgar, with customary generosity, has presented fifty dollars towards the funds of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. Mr. Sheriff Powell returns thanks on behalf of the Society which has not only the good wishes but the good deeds of His Excellency.

SUBDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday morning last, a married woman named Cole, living near Newcomb's mill died very suddenly. She had been ailing for some time back, and on that morning she was washing snow for the purpose of washing the set down to rest, and in a few minutes she died while sitting there. She must have over exerted herself in her daily work.

Four American friends are so intensely republican as they pretend to be, will they tell us why they are so anxious just now to get hold of a lot of English sovereigns.

Last year about \$2,000,000 worth of opium was consumed in the United States the greater portion by women.

Prof. Agassiz comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was once covered with glaciers, and that the ice, thereby aggrading with Prof. Hitchcock and other eminent geological writers concerning the glacial period. In proof of this conclusion, he says that the slopes of the Allegheny range of mountains are glacier-worn to the very top, except a few points which rise above the level of the ice mass. Mount Washington, for instance, is over six thousand feet high, and the rough unpolished surface of its summit, covered with loose fragments, just below the level of which glaciers marks come to an end, tells that it lifted its head some above the desolate waste of ice in this region, then, the thickness of the ice cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; and when the mountains are much lower six thousand feet, the ice must have been much less than six thousand feet, while the few peaks rising to that height are left untouched. The

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