

SMOKERS.

It is long since James First denounced smoking as a vice "disagreeing to the nose, harmful to the brain, and most nearly resembling that of the sick in the bottomless." Still the "need" is in favor, and an ever-increasing multitude worship while they burn their idol with might and main, in spite of all arguments and remonstrances to the contrary. The votaries of this narcotic seem to think that they must use it at all times in all places, and in all companies. Who but a perfect selfish beast, would ever go into a second class railway car and puff that foul smoke of theirs in the faces of poor sick and delicate children, or even men, who must submit to constant relays of such fumigation simply because they are poor, and that for days? Yet this is every day done by smokers that call themselves gentlemen! The same thing at railway stations. Non-smokers for the next five months will have only the poor alternative of staying in the stations of any railway in Canada, or being choked or going out and being frozen.

Light! The very memory of what one has suffered from vile tobacco and cheap cigars at these stations is enough to make a man shudder. But is it of no use "No smoking" ordinances on the cars, while smoking courtesies everywhere over all the premises.

The Dublin University Magazine for September takes up the subject on its bearing on disease, but it might spare its pains. It shows from statistical tables that in Germany, Holland, United States and England, disease and more than bread. The same paper in England alone in 1868 on tobacco and snuff were assured was £11,438,290. It is shown that it is poisonous, and produces morbid affections of a very formidable character. "Loomotory" is one of the disease species, and same alone is sufficient to frighten any one, and when it is explained to mean a general paralysis of the nerves, the fear ought to be increased.

A goodly list of other afflictions resulting from the use of the weed is given, such as:—Giddiness, sickness of the stomach, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, agonia pectoris, liver complaint, heart complaint, pueraria complicit, nervousness, aneurism, paralysis, apoplexy, atrophy, deafness, nausea, ulceration of the gums, checks, and mucous membranes of the throat, hysteria, hypochondria! All right! says the confirmed smoker, but must "blow my cloud." There is not a doubt that this tobacco mania is doing more than almost anything else to intensify the nervous dyspeptic character of the generations.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

From letters which have appeared in these columns and from other sources, we learn that the English-speaking population of Manitoba are highly incensed at Governor Archibald's recent withdrawal of his resignation as the greatest boon that could be conferred upon the Province by the authorities at Ottawa. The grievances of the English settlers principally arise from the fact that they have been shut out of Government offices, and that the half-breeds have been appointed to the highest positions. The English settlers have received more than a fair share at the public treasury. An instance has lately come to hand from reliable authority. During the late season, an English settler who had been an unsuccessful candidate for the Manitoba Legislature and who had been elected, would have bitterly opposed Governor Archibald's policy, raised in his parish nearly sixty English volunteers, and with them he marched to Winnipeg and offered their services to His Excellency. The Governor informed them that the war was over, and that they could go home. A day or two afterward, when the invasion had been short of most of its resources, a member of the Legislature, friendly to the Governor, came down with only eleven men and proffered their services, which were accepted. The dozen English men who had been elected, were despatched by His Excellency to an outlying position, where they remained for a week or two, each drawing fifteen shillings per diem, "nominally for services rendered to the Dominion of Canada in repelling the Russian onslaught," in reality for doing their narrow boot at a camp fire. It is this expensive favoritism toward undeserving parties which, among other things, has roused the wrath of the English settlers. They have a just cause for complaint, also, in the manner in which the half-breeds have been appointed. The Dominion Parliament set aside 1,400,000 acres of Manitoba lands for the children of half-breeds, not for the adults who had a life time wherein to cut and pick farms for themselves. Neither the spirit nor the letter of this provision has been observed. One million acres would have amply sufficed for the half-breed children, had their hungry fathers not taken a share of the 1,400,000 acres for themselves; in short the half-breeds have been allowed to proceed as though the grant had been made on their special behoof, and not for their children's sake. We trust that the Dominion Government will see the necessity of withdrawing Governor Archibald before his weak and vacillating conduct precipitates a disturbance in which he will find himself opposed by the loyal men of the Province, and upheld only by those who deserve nothing at the hands of the Queen or her representative.—Telegraph.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, NOV. 22, '71.

Our advertising friends will please bear in mind that our rates are made as low as possible in consideration of advance payment.

From all parts of the country the same complaint comes, that the census recently taken is extremely incorrect, that there are so many obvious errors that returns cannot be relied on. There is no doubt that from the complicated system adopted, it would be impossible for all the enumerators to make their returns in the same way, and when the most intelligent of the people could not make head or tail of the schedules left at their houses to be filled up, what could be expected in the case of the ignorant. Even in the matter of the total number of inhabitants, which of all things should be correct, there are obvious blunders. To say that Ontario has only increased 224,000 during the last decade is simply absurd. In our own County the increase is only 1,381, which we are satisfied is below the mark. Why, Almonte and Carleton Place have increased that much themselves, to say nothing of the rest of the county. The total population of Carleton Place is put down at 1,205, which is much less than was expected. However this must be borne in mind, that the enumeration was made at a season when a large portion of our inhabitants are temporarily engaged in lumbering operations in the woods. Had it been some months later we would have shown three or four hundred more.

The Montreal papers are loud in their complaints as to the returns for their city, which show only 107,225. We are satisfied that Montreal contains more inhabitants than that, for its increase has been most marked, and at the last census it had over 91,000. The city journals estimate the error at at least 25,000. It is true that people are apt to over estimate the population of the place where they reside, but the returns of the present census are in no many instances manifestly incorrect that we do not wonder at the complaints made with reference to them.

We have heard some stories of the way in which the work has performed, which, did they not come from indisputable authority, we should be inclined to doubt. The enumerator in this village refused to put anyone down as a Canadian, and in consequence some were very much puzzled to discover what nationality they belonged to. For instance one young lady was obliged to return herself as a German, because her great-grandfather came from Germany over 200 years ago, though she, her father and her grandfather were all natives of this country. Others were obliged to trace their ancestry back on the father's side for several generations, to discover whether they were English, Scotch, or Irish, the poor deluded creatures having always been of the opinion that they were Canadians.

Judging from the results already made known we look upon the census of 1871 as a great piece of bungling, and wholly unreliable.

The next session of the Parliament of Canada is likely to have as many applications for the construction of railways as any previous session; and this time, these applications are not confined to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for the railway fever has reached as far westward as Manitoba. The Canada "Gazette" contains the following notices from that Province:—"That application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for a charter for the Northern Railway Company of Manitoba, to be constructed from a point at or near Lake Winnipeg to a point within the Province in proximity to Pembina, in the Territory of Dakota, to connect with a railroad or railroads running through the Territory of Dakota, and State of Minnesota, in the United States of America;" and that "application will be made at the next session for an Act granting a charter for the construction of a Railway from Winnipeg or Fort Garry, in the Province of Manitoba to the boundary line between Manitoba and the United States at some point near to Pembina, and asking for a grant of lands to assist in such construction."

It appears from this that the people of that Province are bound to have railway communication with the outer world; and it speaks well for their enterprise in this direction. There is no doubt that the successful development of the vast resources of their country depends in a great measure upon the opening up of a communication with the other provinces and with the neighboring republic. They have now got their telegraph in full operation, and the next step of progress will naturally be the projection of railways.

The directors of the Pacific Railway are reported to be using influence at Washington to dissuade the government from proceeding against the Mormons, because the Mormons have threatened to destroy the railroad track of Brigham Young and their Mormon leaders are arrested. The government however, is very properly acting with a determination to support the courts and maintain the law no matter what the deluded followers of Mormonism may threaten.

General Grant would imagine is the last man to be influenced by the fear of any such threats, trained as he has been in the school of the great civil war. The idea of the Mormons making successful war against the United States is too preposterous to deter President Grant from taking the course which his government has deliberately determined on, and the prospect is that Brigham Young and all his Mormon tribe of offenders will soon be made amenable to the laws of the land, and be punished as they deserve for their glaring sins committed in the name of religion.

A SAD LESSON.—A few days ago a young man committed suicide in Chicago, whose rapid fall may afford a lesson to many thoughtless young men. The young man, Morton, was of very considerable abilities, fond of company, and somewhat reckless. He had served in the army, and afterwards obtained a good position on the Burlington and Missouri Railway. He visited Chicago frequently, his arrival being the signal for a spree of the most appalling dissipation. With a strong constitution he was able to resist the effects, and only kept the company of those in a respectable position. But his constitution became exhausted of him, and he went down in the scale with a suddenness that is not infrequent in such cases. Finally he borrowed five dollars to pay his hotel bill and buy morphine sufficient to kill himself, which he did. He is said to have had fine literary attainments.

The relations of Russia and the United States just now are curiously involved seeing that, while the New Yorkers have been going before themselves over the arrival and reception of the Grand Duke Alexis, exhibiting on this occasion another outbreak of that fanatical worship of royal personages which runs to excess in America in spite of all their democratic principles, the State Department has been for some time engaged in an effort to have the Russian Minister M. Catcaev withdrawn, because Madame Catcaev's first wife being still living, Secretary Fish rightly thinks that a diplomatist so loose in his notions of marriage and what is due to society, would not be sent to any court in Europe, and ought not out of respect to the United States, to have been sent to Washington.

IMMIGRATION.

A communication has been received by us from one who subscribes himself "Dollinger," relating to the very important question of Immigration; but, as it is written in a very censorious tone we deem it advisable to withhold it. There are, however, some parts of the communication deserving consideration, as they touch upon the practical part of the question, namely, how best to promote immigration. Our correspondent has received letters during the year from one of our Canadian Immigration agents, who is, or has been, stationed in Ireland, and he gives extracts from the same. The agent writes as follows, on the 2nd of August last:

"Let the Government charter a steamer or two, or three, and take emigrants at £4, or even £3, a head. The emigration agents would act as agent for the steamer, the Government would suffer no loss and thousands would go who are unable to raise £5 6s."

"Thousands of good servant girls, ploughmen, &c., who wish to go to Canada, have, from the want of funds, to remain where they are, working for half the wages they could earn in Canada. I have been thousands of servant girls and dairy women, if the poor creatures could raise the passage money." And, writing on the 30th of the same month, the agent further says:—"I am expecting a good number of the small farmer class as emigrants next spring. The cost of emigrating is almost too high; and as it is the staple crop of the north, the small farmers will not be able to meet their liabilities, and owing to the Land Act they can sell their tenants' right without asking the consent of the landlord. The accounts from the Ottawa have been good, that you may depend your district will have its share of emigrants."

These extracts from the agent's letters are important as showing two facts, viz., that there are thousands of people in the North of Ireland who are desirous of emigrating to Canada; and second, that the people were too poor to find the means to emigrate. Now, it appears to us that the North of Ireland is just the very field where an agent of the Ottawa Valley Emigration Society could operate to advantage. By offering to advance the passage money of the emigrants to be repaid by instalments in Canada, our local agent would have comparatively little trouble in selecting several hundreds of emigrants. And it is important to hear that there is an abundance of the class of servants and dairy maids who wish to go to Canada. This is the class most in demand in the Ottawa Valley, and our friend Mr. Willis could place five hundred of them on very short notice. Of course the suggestion about the government chartering steamers and reducing the passage may be worthy of consideration in a general scheme of emigration, but we imagine that the method proposed of advancing the passage money, and which will be carried into effect by the Ottawa Valley Emigration Society, will be more directly productive of good results.—Citizen.

CRIMINAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

The Almonte Gazette tells this story:—The train from Ottawa on the Canada Central on Wednesday evening last, was crowded with passengers, and among the number was that ubiquitous individual, Andy Barrows, alias James Parker. While approaching Stittville, the coupling pin between the baggage and passenger cars was pulled out and thrown away, and the passengers had the taken there and then. The train rapidly leaving them. One or two of the passengers and an employee saw "Handy Andy" perform the trick, and the excitement of the passengers, at this intelligence, rose to such a pitch that summary vengeance was about being taken there and then. The train proceeded several miles, when the passenger car was found missing; and in consequence of delay occasioned in returning for it, the train was an hour late in arriving at Carleton Place. We have not heard what action—if any—had been taken against the culprit, but it is hardly probable they will allow it to go unpunished. A very serious accident, and much loss of life, might have resulted, and in justice to the travelling public, it is but right that such insane and criminal tricks should be promptly and severely punished.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPLETED TO FORT GARRY.

On Monday, 20th instant, the telegraph line was completed to Fort Garry, and that hitherto remote region placed in instant communication with the outside world. This auspicious event will be a great boon to the authorities at Ottawa and Winnipeg, as it will enable them to communicate with each other on matters of importance, in as many hours as it formerly took weeks. The following congratulatory messages were exchanged on the opening of the line.

Fort Garry, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LISGAR,

Governor General of Canada,

Ottawa.

The first telegraphic message from the heart of the continent may appropriately convey on the part of the people an expression of devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the close of our isolation from the rest of the world. This message announces that close as its receipt by Your Excellency will attest, the voice of Manitoba uttered on the banks of the Assiniboine will be heard in a few hours on the bank of the Ottawa, and we may hope before the day closes the words of Your Excellency's reply spoken at the capital of the Dominion will be listened to at Fort Garry. We may now count the hours that we occupy weeks. I congratulate Your Excellency on the facility so offered to the discharge of your high duties so far as they concern this Province. I know I can better discharge my own when at any moment I may appeal to your Lordship in the assurance.

(Signature),

LORD LISGAR'S REPLY.

Ottawa, Nov. 20, 1871.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD,

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

I received your message with great satisfaction. The completion of the telegraphic line to Fort Garry is an auspicious event. It forms a fresh and most important link between the Eastern Provinces and the North-West, and as it gives proof of the energy with which the Union, wisely effected, of Her Majesty's North American Possessions enables progress and civilization to be advanced in different and far distant portions of the Dominion.

I congratulate the inhabitants of Manitoba on the event and join heartily in the thanksgiving.

(Signature),

LISGAR.

Society in Arizona seems to be in rather a bad condition. The Tucson Citizen of the 28th ult., tells its readers that the United States Grand Jury for the Territory, which adjourned the day before, had found 111 indictments, of which 108 were for murder. The present session of the Grand Jury contains the following paragraphs, which form a by no means creditable commentary on the administration of the Territory:

"We find that the habit of beastly drunkenness has generally prevailed with a few marked exceptions among the officers commanding at Camp Grant, Camp Goodwin and Camp Apache, where the Apache Indians have been fed; that the rations issued at camps to the Indians have frequently been insufficient for their support and unjustly distributed, sometimes being issued instead of meat; that one Quartermaster of the United States said he made a surplus of 12,000 pounds of corn in issuing rations to the Indians of Camp Goodwin."

"We find that a commanding officer, while commanding at Camp Apache, gave liquor to the Apache Indians, and gave beastly drunk with them from which key belonging to the Hospital Department of the United States Government; also, that another officer of the United States Army gave liquor to the said Indians at said camp; that officers of the United States Army, and among them, sometimes being issued instead of meat; that one Quartermaster of the United States said he made a surplus of 12,000 pounds of corn in issuing rations to the Indians of Camp Goodwin."

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