function or imbecile asylums, 1,288; as outdoor paupers,23,774. Total, 34,333. In addition there paupers, 33, 14. 2021, 27,000 In audit were 1,930 orphan and deserted children.

Mr. J. W. O'Neill has addressed to us a letter on the death of Mr. Ronayne from which we take the the death of the believe that the word "honest" was following:-I believe that the word "honest" was nevir more properly applied to any politician or never more property appared to any positions or statesman since the days of Aristides "The Just." It will be remembered by you, the constant readers of the Irish newspaper Press, that when I was of the 11181 newspaper Trace, that when I was under lock and key in Trace Gaol for the open, houest part I took in the Kerry Home Rule election snameressij assauce, his pen, and the Press, when I was cut off from all knowledge of the movements for and against me in the external world. In the case of my Bandon false imprisonment Mr. Ronayne volunteered to take upon himself the cost of my defence, as also of my subsequent defence at the Kerry Assizes of March, 1872, but in both cases I spared him the cost by successfully defending myself. However, I accepted money which he had unsolicited sent me for my support in the Tralee Gaol, while there an untried prisoner. All of you "constant readers" have seen Mr. Ronayne's suggestions and his subscription to the fund for making me independent; but you have not seen the other sums with which he helped me along from time to time .- Cork Examiner.

Although the population has considerably decreased since 1871, the consumption of foreign and Colonial spirits has steadily increased. In 1871 the quantity retained for consumption was 488,151 gallons; in 1872, 528,533 gallons; next year, 587, 858 gallous; in 1874 the quantity fell to 541,793 gallons; but last year it rose with a spring to ganous, 510,226 gallons. The increase in England and Scotland was much greater in proportion. In England the quantity consumed rose from 7,770,181 gallons in 1871, to 9,933,601 in 1875. Scotland gamous in 1871, 80 3,305,301 in 1870. Scotland consumed but 668,287 in 1871, but retained for home use 1,300,537 gallons last year. The quantity of British spirits, under which name Irish Whiskey is included, consumed in Ireland in 1871 was 5,617,435 gallons, which had increased to 6,490,-869 gallons last year. In England the number of gallons consumed was 12,874,732 in 1871, but became 16,742,768 gallons in 1875. Scotland consumed in 1871, 5,671,477 gallons, but 1875 her consumption amounted to 6,872,470 gallons. These figures prove, beyond all doubt, that the indulgence in the most potent of inebriating drinks has steadily increased during the last five years, more especially in England. The consumption of wine in Ireland was less than in 1871, the quantities being for the former year 1,588,633 gallons; for the latter 1,521,-049. A very slight increase in the use of wine has taken place during the half decade in Ergland and Scotland.

A strange change seems to have come over the spirits of the Waterford Protestants. In the glorious good old days when the Irish Church was still by law in the ascendant the Waterfordian followers of Luther were quite as exuberantly loyal as the other members of the creed in Ireland. The mere mention of the queen's name sent them into quite a touching state of enthusiasm; and they wept with emotion at the sight of the Prince of Wales. Well, in a debate which recently took place in the Waterford vestry on the vexed question of Prayer-book revision, a gentleman, who is a lawyer, and also, of course, a Protestant, declared that "the only piece of Popery in the Prayer-book was to be found in the prayers for the royal family." "The kings there to be prayed for were," added the learned gentleman, "all heathens." Nay, further, "it was sorrowful to think that the royal family were not all Christians-in fact, none of them were Christians." This may or may not be true; we are candidly not very much disposed to question its accuracy. But, the real interest of the discussion to us is, that Irish protestants are beginning to abate something of the disgusting slavishness towards the English monarchy, for which they were formerly remarkable. We trust this is some sign of their advance in the principles of national independence to which Irish Protestants ough attached just as firmly as Irish Catholics .- London

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE ON THE DEATH OF J. P. RONAYNE, M P .- A meeting of the Council of the League was held on the 8th ult., at half past three p.m., Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., in the chair. Among those present were:—Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, Messrs. P. Callan, M.P., T. D. Sullivan, Hon. Judge Little, Robert Griffin, John Blunden, George Delancy, George Plunkett, Professor Casey, F.R.S., Dr. Kenny, J. B. Murtagh, &c.— In consequence of Mr. Ronayne's death no business was transacted. It was moved by the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, seconded by the Hon. Judge Little, and resolved—" That the Council of the Irish Home Rule League desire to record their deep sorrow at the untimely death of their fellow member, Joseph P. Ronayne, late member of Parliament for the city of Cork, and to express their sense of the great and irreparable loss which the Irish nation has sustained by thus losing one whose unswerving adherence to the cause of Ireland is known to all his countrymen, and whose unselfish and faithful attachment to his native land must ever be beyond dispute or question." Moved by Mr. O. Blunden, seconded by Mr. Murtagh, and resolved-"That the Council further desire to convey to Mrs. Ronayne and the relatives of their deceased follow member, their sympathy with them in their great sorrow and bereavement." Moved by Mr. Delaney, seconded by Mr. Griffin, and resolved—"That as a testimony of the regret felt by the Home Rule League at the death of their lamented fellow member, a deputation of the Council and members of the League attend his funeral."

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS .- Lord Inchiquin might have saved himself the trouble of framing a bill and introducing it into the House of Lords respecting the representation of Ireland in the Upper Chamber. By the disestablishment of Protestantism in Ireland, no doubt four seats were lost to Ireland. but it is much better for a Catholic nation, such as Ireland is beyond all possibility of doubt, that she should have no representation at all, than that she should have among her nominal representatives in Parliament tour Protestant bishops. If ever there was a sham in the shape of representation, it is the representation which Ireland is permitted to have in the House of Peers. And serve the Irish peers right, for they are, most of them. the descendants of those unworthy Irishmen who openly and unblushingly sold to the English minister of the day the legislative independence of their country. Even the representation such as it is, is so arranged by law that it stands a good chance of dying out. The sooner the better; and should an Irish representative peer be made a British peer-and this happens now and then-and takes his seat by personal right, Ireland does not reap any advantage. The Irish peers cannot elect another peer to the vacancy. For instance, the Earl of Erne was made a peer of Great Britain some time ago, and though he no longer required his seat as an Irish peer, he has to keep it. So that, having become a pear of the United Kingdom, he differences almost threatened to vanish in it." reduces the number of Irish representative peers by one. But the Catholics may well be indifferent to such representation.—Landon Hairers. such representation. — London Universe.

paupers, 25,352. Total, 50,310. workhouses, 8,296 in testimony to one remarkable feature of the social the first of July last was, in workhouses, 8,296 in testimony to one remarkable feature of the social the first of July last was, in workhouses, 8,296 in testimony to one remarkable feature of the social their lives. Parliamentary returns issued during the last few days once more enable me to confirm what I have previously written on this subject, Just before I commenced writing this paragraph, Messrs. Hansard's messenger handed me the annual report of the Registrar-General on the births, deaths and marriages registered in Scotland, and had previously brought me that of the Registrar-General in Ireland. I will not give you many facts, but, as you know, the returns of illegitimacy are univerfally regarded as the best criterion of the virtue of people. I will give you one or two comparinonest part 1872, and my character and liberty both The rate of illegitimacy in all Scotland in 1873 was shamelessly assailed, Mr. Ronayne rushed to my 8.0 per cent: in all full and in 1873 was Unfortunately the return for Ireland only comes down to 1873 and I have 10t the figures for that year for Scotland, but, as both countries have been gradually of late years improving in this respect, if I compare Ireland in 1873 with Scotland in 1875, the latter will have the advantage of its improvement, which I do not give to the former. In other words, it may be taken for granted, that if I could give you the figures for Ireland in 1875, Ireland would show much more favourably. The highest per centage of illegitimacy in a district of Scotland was that of the North-Eastern 14.6 per cent; the lowest was that of the West Midland, 6.5 per cent. In Ireland the highest district per centage was that of the North-Eastern, 4.9; the lowest that of the Western (the most Catholic part of Ireland), where it reached the infinitesimal figure of 0.8! As it has been gradually decreasing, illegitimacy at this time is probably extinguished altogether. In the county of Wigtown the percentage of illegitimacy reached the high figure of 16.9 per cent, In many of the districts of Ireland, with populations varying from 2,000 to 10,000, not a single case of illegitimacy is recorded. While Ireland can boast of this tribute to her virtue. Irishmen may well feel proud of their country and its daughters.

> MR. BOUCICAULT AND THE FENIAN PRISONERS. -We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter which the Dublin Nation has received from our patriotic fellow-countryman, Mr. Dion Boucicault :-

Paris, May 7.

DEAR SIR,-The fund so far raised by the representations of "The Shaughraun" during the last six weeks, for the relief of the Irish political prisoners, amounts to £255 15s 7d—being subscribed by Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, South Shielde, Rochdale, York, Preston, Huddersfield, Blackburn, Sheffield, and Bristol.

We have been informed that three of the prisoners enumerated on the published list have been set free; two of them by the grace of the English government; one by the grace of God-he died in

Of the two living and at large one seems to have no need of assistance; the other has been in want. He is no longer so, as we have drawn on the fund, and have placed at the dispotal of his friends the means to aid him in obtaining work. Fortunately he is an artizan.

The list of prisoners you were good enough to publish has been circulated in all the cities of the North, and thorougly distributed in London. The leading journals have referred to it, and without the acerbity they have hitherto used in dealing with

our proceedings. I sincerely hope an erd will be put to them by a proclamation that will arouse no difference of opinion amongst the English people, and will allow me to retire from a position in which I feel out of place.

My proper sphere is the theatre-the only place where the love and praise of Irieland is listened to with sympathy and patience; where devotion to Ireland does not imply hate of England, and a man may acknowledge hims If a patirot without being stigmatised as an assassin.—Yours truly,

DION BOUGICAULT.

A PEOPLE GREAT IN ADVERSITY. - The Hon. Richard O'Gorman recently delivered an address in New York on the sufferings and the glories of the Irish people. We take the following extract from his eloquent remarks:—But after all, it is only her hundredth birthday that this American nation is about to keep; the day we annually celebrate, brother Knights of St. Patrick, is the fourteen-hundredth birthday of the Irish nation. Yes, about fourteen hundred years ago-a year or two one way or the other signifies little-about fourteen hundred years ago, Patrick, a Roman citizen, son of a Roman magistrate, bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, sat in the great hall at Tara, with the chieftuins and the " brehons" of the land standing around. His great mission had been accomplished . The Druid rites were forsaken, and the worship of Christ had taken their place; and there, as if to set the seal on his great achievement, they brought him the volumes of the Irish laws, the cherished customs of the people, that he might weed out weatever of pagan taint remained, so that through all their thoughts and practices should flow the benign influence of the bright evangel he had taught. That's fourteen hundred years ago. The leading spirit of the age then-the man who people talked about-was Attila, the magnificent barbarian, the apostle of the creed of blood and iron," before the rush of whose wild horsemen the Roman legions shivered and broke, and were scattered to the winds. He was the Bismarck of his day, Fourteen hundred years ago! Think what vicissitudes have lassed over Ireland since then! Her fate has been as full of change as her own change ful sky, sunshine and cloud alternating. But every gleam of light, every hour of happiness, the Irish people, with that boundless capacity for enjoyment with which God has blessed them, gloriously enjoyed. Through all these years of gloomthrough all the clouds of battle, breasting wave after wave of invasion—Danes, Northmen, Cavaliers, and Puritans-making headway always against heavy odds-beaten but not conquered-like a hardy wrestler, overpowered and overthrown, but still springing to his feet, panting but defiant, and challenging new attack—an! sir, the history of Ireland is well worth the study of every statesman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Forty-three deaths from violence were registered

in London in one week last month.

On Sunday 30th, his Lordship Bishop Strain, administered the sacrament of Confirmation to about fifty persons, principally children, in Perth.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE. —A leading article has appeared in the National Zeitung on the Royal Titles Act, in the course of which it is said:—"This is so far as we remember, the first time that Queen Victoria has in so strange a manner opposed the wishes of a great portion of her people, particularly with regard to an insig-nificant question, for the political momentousness of this Indian empress title certainly appears too infinitesimal to deserve that it should elicit so bitter a combat of opinions that political party

"SCOTLAND DRINKING ITSELF TO DEATH."-W. GOT-The London correspondent of the Liverpool don Davidson, J.P., Inspector-General of Hospitals, The various claims to the ancient Scotch titles to Catholic Times writes to that paper on the social and moral condition of the Irish people, as follows:— House, Fifeshire, in the Times says:—"Scotland is and dignities of Marquis of Annandale, Earl of

paupers, 26,832. Total, 38,619. The number on More than once in your columns I have had to bear drinking itself to death and the government can- Annandale and Hartfell, Earl of Hartfell, Viscount Lievre has passed into the hands of a Toronto puris merely an unnatural stimulant, destroying the drunkard's reason and his brain, and other organs, as is found after death by physicians. It is composed merely of water and ether, and ether makes people comatose and unconscious. The highest medical authorities-Carpenter, Tanner, Gregory, Liebeg-prove this. The matter is perfectly obvious."

> The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of the Companionship of the Civil Division of the order of the Bath on Mr. John Simon, F. R. S, medical officer of the Privy Council and of the Local Government Board; Hon. Bouverie F. Primrose, secretary to the Board of Fisheries and to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, Scotland; Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, Director of Naval Construction; Mr. William Pitt Dundas, Registrar of Births, Deputy Keeper of the Signet, and Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland; and Mr. William Stewart Walker, chairman of the Board of the Supervision of the Poor and of Public Health, Scotland.

WHY IS HE THERE AT ALL ?-Archdeacon Denison is one of the most steadfast, as he is one of the most outspoken, of the Ritualistic party. He refuses to be bound by an Act of Parliament, and there are many who sympathise with him in that, though they may otherwise difter from him. A logical mind may well scout an ordinance imposed on a teacher of religion by a House of Commons made up of the most diverse elements of faith, and professing withal to be the infallible judge of what ought or ought not to be taught in the churches. To be sure the Public Worship Act was ostensibly aimed at the ritual, but the Archdeacon sees through the flimsy veil, and declines to forego a form of service which enshrines the doc trine of the Real Presence, because any abandonment of the one means a surrender of the other-Archdeacon Denison seems to be in a healthy frame of mind, and we feel assured he will soon discern the only path along which he can tread in safety. He is utterly out of place in a Protestant Church, and the only wonder is that he has not discovered it ere now .- Catholic Times.

A PLAGUE OF MICE ON THE SCOTTISH BORDER-The Scotsman gives an account of a plague of mice which has appeared on several farms of Teviotdale. The Farmers' Club of the district lately appointed a committee to investigate the matter. On some farms the mice have eaten 30 per cent, of the grass which should be ready for the ewes, and in consequence of the want of keep the ewes are in a poor condition, and the lambs are perishing. The mice, which are in millions, do not in all respects resemble the house or the ordinary field mouse; they are from three to four inches long, with a short, stumpy tail, have bright piercing eyes, and long ears almost level with the fur; are brown-coloured on the tack and ash-coloured on the belly; and the stomachs of the few that were captured contained vegetable matter only. The importation of weasels and birds of prey is suggested by the Scotsman as the best remedy for the plague—which has been coming on for the last five years-even though the game should to some extent suffer. The farms inspected by the committee of the Farmers' Club are the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

A sale of rare and curious autograph letters took place in London recently. Among them was a letter from Oliver Cromwell, written just after the buttle of Marston Moor. A letter from Queen Elizabeth to Henry IV. of France brought \$150, and one letter of Mary Queen of Scots sold for \$200. There were letters from all the great leaders in the Reformation in the collection, including five from Melanethon, and one each from Erasmus, Calvin and Luther. Cardinal Richelieu, Marie de Medici, and Marie Autoinette were among the historical personages represented by epistles. A large part of the collection was made up of the correspondence of authors and poets. Included were letters from Daniel Defoe, Edmund Burke, Robert Burns, Lord Byron, Voltaire, Oliver Goldsmith, time, they have done everything to keep people Charles Lamb, and others. Several letters of from their city. The advance in hotel rates, which George Washington written during the interval between the close of the Revolution and the adoption blunder. Vienna showed this in the long range of

BLOODHOUNDS FOR ENGLAND -The idea of a large importation of bloodhounds into England, and a careful cultivation of the breed, for police purposes, appears to be finding favour in that country. Several letters on this subject have appeared in the press. Mr. John Abel, writing to the Western Daily Press, suggests the keeping of such dogs "at every police station in England." "A Quiet Englishman," in the Ross Gazette, states that such aids to justice are not wanted in his part of the country, " but, unfortunately, in the manufacturing and metropolitan districts the same observation cannot so well apply." While on this subject we may mention that the dog which discovered the skull of the murdered girl in the chimney of the alleged murderer's house in Blackburn, is being exhibited in various parts of England, and "drawing crowds." The Spectator writes :- "This public craving to come into something like second-hand contact with so horrible a crime by means of any cleature associated with itand it is this which gives the adventitious value to the dog—is morbid, and even revolting.

Evidently the people who flock to such exhibitions envy the bloodhound. The scent of the blood

would be fragrant to them, if only they had the faculty to perceive it. The instinct of the bloodhound is a mysterious thing, but we must say we think the human race would do better to leave it entirely to the dogs, and not foster a very poor equivalent for it in our nature." Strong words, but we dare say, not too strong for the facts of the case.

St. John's, Glasgow .- The flourishing Total Abstinence Society in this parish celebrated a very important and pleasing event on Friday, the 28th April, viz., the opening of a commodious and spa-cious hall, where, in future, they will hold their meetings, having, until now, had the use of the infant schoolroom for that purpose. The occasion was celebrated by a soirce and concert, and the hall, which holds about 250, was completely filled. In the chair was the Very Rev. Dean Chisholm, and he was supported on the platform by Fathers Dwyer and Donnelly, St. Patrick's; Tracy, Pollokshaws; Paul Pies, (chaplain to the society), and Currrn, St. John's. After ten, the Chairman in very appropriate terms congratulated the Crusaders on their last achievement, and acknowledged their remarkable success in the suppresion of drunken ness in the parish. Father Tracy then gave an excellent address, dwelling particularly on the great advantages which were sure to come out of the society having a place of their own,-and such an admirably adapted one .- The Chaplain, Father P. Pies, then stated that, though he did not attribute any merit of the success they witnessed that night, to himself, still he fest proud of this event occurring during his chaplaincy. Referring then to a movement being on foot of linking the different Temperance Societies in Glasgow together into one great Association, he said he went in heart and soul for it, because they would gain in strength what they would lose in independence, and he for one would be most happy to act, as lieutenant, under a champion like Father Dwyer as colonel of all the Temperance votaries of Glasgow.—Father Curran bestowed praise upon the Juvenile Temnerance Branch, recently introduced by the chap-

ben, Moffatdale, and Evandale, will shortly come before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords. James Johnstone of that ilk was created Baron Johnstone of Lockwood, to hold to him and his heirs male for ever, by Charles I., in 1633, and in 1643 he was created by the same King Earl of Hartfell and Baron of Moffatdale and Evandale, to hold to him and his heirs male. His son was created, in 1661, Earl of Annandale and Hartfell and Viscount of Annad. The son of the latter was created, in 1701, Marquis of Annandale, to hold to him and his heirs male. The direct male line of James, the first Lord Johnstone, became extinct at the death of the third Marquis in 1792, when the succession under the patents opened to his next collaterial heir male. The peerages were claimed in 1844 by several petitioners, when the Committee for Privileges resolved that John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, Esq., John Henry Goodinge Johnstone, Esq., and Dougall Campbell, Esq., M.D., had not made out their claims. Petitions were presented by John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, in 1844; by John Henry Goodinge Johnstone in 1851; by Sir Frederick John William Johnstone in 1875; and by James F. Gyles, a citizen of the United States of America, praying that they might be declared entitled to the peerages in question, and these claims have been referred by the House to the Committee for Privileges. Two fresh claimants for the peerages have recently come forward, one being Edward Johnstone, of Fulford-hall, in the county of Warwick, and Dunsley Manor, in the county of Stafford, barrister-at-law, whose petition was presented to the Home Office on Monday by Mr Edward Walmisley, Parliamentary agent; and the other being Mr. Hope Johnstone, who is represented by Messrs, Grahame and Wardlaw.

UNITED STATES.

It has been left to the Nevada Chinaman to find a way to utilize worn-out oil cans. He fills them with earth, and, piling one on top of another, soon has a wall capable of carrying the roof of his low-

This was the bill which was made out to a gentleman who dined inside of the grounds at Philadelphia: -One-half pint St. Julien, 80 cents; corkage, 16 cents; roast beef, 80 cents, asparagus, \$1; mashed potatoes, 50 cents; salad, 25 cents; glace, 30 cents; service, 20 cents; total, \$4 01.

The New Orleans people are jubilant over the passing through Ead's jetties of a large ocean steamer, the Hudson, 1872 tons burden, capable of storing 4,000 bales of cotton. She passed through the jetties (two and an eighth miles) in twelve minutes. The Hudson draws over fifteen feet of water, and her rapid and successful passage through the jetties marks a new era in the commercial history of New Orleans.

HARD TIMES.—The port of New York is beginning seriously to feel the consequences of stagnation of trade both in this side and the old countries. Her imports for the first four months of this year are less by nearly seventeen millions of dollars than those of last year, and by nearly thirty-six millions than those in 1874. Her exports have fallen off by five and six millions as compared with the same period as in 1875 and 1874.

Says the New York Herald, May 20: -Our Philadelphia friends are awakening from their Centennial illusions. One was that all the people of Europe would hurry over to their placid town and there abide for six months. But there have been a half-dozen exhibitions in Europe within twenty-five years, and foreigners, we are afraid, do not care enough about quartz mountains and machinery to run the risk of a stormy midocean trip. Nor have our Philadelphia friends utilized their advantages. Instead of accepting the Exposition as a material benefit, the results of which would be felt for a long and it will be June before its people are wiser:

CENTENNIAL NOTES -- Machinery Hall cost \$792,-000. The regular hotels in Philadelphia reckon they can lodge 34,385 persons. Boston has a daily through train to the Centennial, which reaches it in 12 hours. The police force on the exhibition grounds number 1,000, not including a large corps of " fly cops." Among the "big things" exhibited by Mexico is one lump of quartz and bromide of silver weighing 1,300 pounds. Canadian ladies have many specimens of lace on exhibition at the Woman's Pavilion, near the Agricultural Hall. The ladies central committee publish a paper at the woman's pavilion, of which the mechanical and literary work is executed by the fair sex. And as usual the big papers are making fun of it. The N. Y. Herald and Tribune, are printed every morning at the Machinery Hall, and gratutiously distributed. The stereotype plates are sent from the New York office and are ready for impression before the grounds are open every morning. The Globe Hotel outside of the grounds cost \$250,000 without furnishing, and must be removed within 90 days after the exhibition is over. If roomed 1500 guests and dined 2200 on the opening day. The bar rents for \$50,000, and the cigar stand for \$15,000.

A Philadelphia despatch says :- It is almost incredible that there should be found in a civilized community persous malicious enough to wantonly injure and destroy the beautiful objects of the Exhibition. It is, nevertheless, true, that costly and rare articles have already been irreparably injured, and that not by the stupid gawks and thick-witted boors who poke at everything with their umbrellas or paw them with dirty fingers, but by Vandals sav-age enough to designedly injure the loveliest works in the fair. The art galleries offer an inviting field for these wretches, and many choice pictures and marbles have suffered at their hands. The foreign Commissioners complain that their canvasses have been scratched and broken and their statuary chipped and daubed to an alarming extent. Visitors to the Memorial Hall to-day were surprised to find the doors of the Austrian section closed and guarded. Inquiry at official sources elicited the information that the Austrian Commission had found several pictures cut and scratched, and they had promptly resolved to erect barriers against the mob more formidable than the slight rail which now encircles the wall. Until this is done the doors will be closed to all—the good and the bad alike, the art worship-pers and the Vandals who would deface it.

CANADA.

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Potatoes are selling at Harriston at 25. cts per bushel.

A vessel has been wrecked and all hands drowned on Grand Manan Island.

Several persons have been heavily fined for spearing fish in Lake Couchiching. A new census of Cornwall shows a population of

3,318; or at the rate of 63 per cent. in five years. Tue coal owners of Picton and Albion Mines contemplate building a railroad to the Atlantic coast.

The valuable mineral spring at Clay Creek on the soon as I've sawed off Mrs. Murphy's leg."

There is a reasonable prospect of the Victoria Railway being opened to Fenelon during the present senson.

Gult assessment returns show a total increase of \$8,927, the increase in real estate being double that tigure.

The cultivation of cranberries on an extensive scale has been carried on at White Fish Point, Lake Superior. Liquor licenses to the number of 108 have been

of last year. A large number of unlicensed publicans in Haldimand County have already been proceeded

issued in St. John's, N.B., being very few below that

against for selling liquor. As high as \$20 per ton for hay is paid at Ottawa-The price is due to the damage done by the recent

Six houses and stores have been burnt at Acton. The Town Hall was several times on fire, and was with difficulty saved.

Work on the new cut at the foot of the Cornwall Canal will be commenced early in July, tenders having been invited.

A large number of sparrows have been brought direct from England to Kincardine, and have been set at liberty in that town.

The sittings of the Supreme Court of Canada will commence on Monday, the 5th June. The docket, so far as at present, is not a very extensive one.

That erratic and unscrupulous young man, so well known in this town and to fame as "F. G. Widdows," has made his appearance up West, since his release from the Toronto jail, in a new character, and now advertises himself as a converted Franciscan monk; competent to tell, in his promised lectures, some startling things in connection with the lives of monks and nuns, through several years' experience in monastic institutions both in France and Italy. His programme of proceedings, which has been handed us, is characteristic of the individual, and is sufficiently sensational and egotistical. It winds up as follows: " He is described as a young man of more than ordinary talent and ability, with great musical powers, and a very forcible speaker." Western cotems pass the fraud around.—Brockville Recorder.

The Ingersoll Chronicle says:-For some years there have been flooding the country the most exaggerated and alluring baits from the Western States tempting the young men to "go West." That has subsided, it has been tried and proved a humbug, a snare to entrap the unwary. We know of a small village in the Western country from which a large number trie i the bait, and nearly all have returned, others would be glad to come, but can't raise the wind, and the lever for the West is gone. But now we have the most barefaced piece of emigration humbug yet presented to the Canadian people-Go South, old man, go South ;"-where ignorance reigns supreme; where fevers carry off the thousands; where human life is no more prized than that of a dog; where seeds of rebellion lie ready to break out at any moment; where education cannot be secured and moral life is lost; where race is struggling against race in a bloody war for the mastery. No, no. "Old birds can't be caught by chaff" No Canadian paper should tolerate such humbugs and give space to such lying trash in its columns but hould regard them as a libel on common sense.

ALGOMA AS AN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT -The soil s generally very good, varying from a stiff clay to a light sand. There is comparatively little rock or swamp. There is a ridge of rock about six miles from the village, called the mountains, which runs almost parallel with the river Ste. Marie, and which is said to abound with minerals, and beyond which we are informed is a large tract of first-class land. We know, however, that on this there are thousands of acres of unimproved lands. We have seldom seen heavier or better crops of hay than are grown on properly cultivated soil. Peasure firstclass, oats good, although the early kinds ought to be more generally grown than they are, because of the shortness of the season. Wheat has not yet of the Constitution, were sold for \$500, and a letter of Benjamin Franklin brought \$70.

magnificent hotels which stood tenantless. Philadelphia passes through the same experience now, milt about two years, but from experiments we think it would at least prove an average crop. At the fall show last year strangers from below assured us that except for ripeness the roots would compare favourably with any shown at the Provincial Exhibition. The larger kinds of fruits have not been sufficiently tried for us to express an opinion. There is no doubt about the smaller ones, as the wild kinds grow luxuriantly and fetch a good price. Markets have hitherto been first-class, and there is every probability of them remaining so, as mines are being discovered and opened up in the neighbourhood. Some of the lots are well timbered, whilst others are only covered with bush or second growth, and are easily cleared. The climate is something similar to Muskoka, whilst the land is fifty per cent, better. Snow on the average is three feet deep, continuing from the end of November till the second week in May, consequently the seasons are somewhat short. The great drawback at present is the scarcity of winter work, since the canal on the American side has ceased to require as much wood as formerly - Pioneer.

> When the first steam saw-mill built in the county of Bruce was to be creeted at Southampton, about 24 years ago, it became a question how the large boiler could be brought to its destination, as there was no road through the county. The boiler was conveyed to Hanover, and there left by the side of the Sauge en to await the turning up of some genius who would invent some method of taking it further. It was at last decided to make an iron-clai of it and float it down the river; all the openings were tightly plugged, and with levers and hundspikes the luge boller was started rolling at a rapid rate down the steep bank into the deep river at the foot. The boiler being very heavy, and going down with great force, it at once disappeared with a tremendous splash. The experiment was voted a failure at the very commencement, and the costly concern was supposed to be lost, but while the disappointed navigators looked on with blank faces where their craft had disappeared, it came slowly to the surface, raising its black shape high above the water, showing that after all air was stronger than iron. The boiler which had started on its way north without waiting for any one to take command, was at once captured and a dry cedar log attached to each side, oars were rigged, and away went the strangest craft that ever navigated the Saugeen. The boiler was safely taken to Southampton, passing Paisley on the way down with a flag flying, and the heads of the great rivets showing like the scales of some huge sea monster. It was not unusual in those days for settlers to come down on rafts from far up the river, sometimes bringing their whole outfit on one crib. On one occasion, early in the morning, a commodious raft passed where Paisley now is; on one end was a cow with her calf; on the other along with considerable baggage, was a cooking stove, in which was a good fire, and while the enterprising settler was attending to the navigation of the vessel, the good wife was busy at the stove getting breakfast ready. The smoke which streamed from the elevated pipe gavelthe moving raft the appearance of a rustic steamer in motion. - Globe.

Scene, a butcher's stand-Batcher: "Come. John, be lively, now; break the bones in Mr. Williams' chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him." John (briskly): "All right, sir; justas