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LE N PRATTE 1676 NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

SIR JOHN DYING.

(Continued from first page.) Monday passed wearily, anxiety being as intense as ever. The first bulletin issued was as follows:—

EARNSCLIFFE, June 1, 6.45 a.m. Sir John slept more than usual during the night. His symptoms this morning, as I write, show no change from yesterday. At intervals his heart's action becomes very weak, but falls after nourishment and a change of position. Another bulletin will be issued about 11 o'clock. [Signed] R. W. POWELL, M.D.

And at noon the sad news was announced by the doctors that the vital power of the sufferer was rapidly decreasing. The scene at the opening of the House was solemn in the extreme. A pall of great sorrow covered the Chamber. There was none of that bustle and cheeriness which generally marks the preliminary proceedings of Parliament.

The members sat over their desks in silence unbroken except by a few stray whispers regarding the situation and the reading of the petitions, which still continue to flow in regardless of the fact that the machinery of Government has almost entirely ceased to function. The doctors' message to Parliament first found utterance in the Senate, where, after the transaction of routine business, Hon. Mr. Abbott, in reply to a question, read this message:—

EARNSCLIFFE, 2.30 p.m. Sir John is sinking perceptibly, and in my opinion the end is very near. [Signed] R. W. POWELL, M.D.

THIS INTELLIGENCE

was soon in possession of every one around the Chambers, and deprived the proceedings of the Commons of the interest which would otherwise have attached to the passage-at-arms between Messrs. Davin and Dewdney. A few minutes before 6 o'clock Sir Hector rose in his place, and, informing the House that the news from Earncliffe was still of the gravest character, moved the adjournment of the debate and of the House.

Hon. Mr. Laurier asked: "Is it on account of the condition of Sir John Macdonald?" Sir Hector—"Yes."

Mr. Laurier—"Then I agree with you." The House then adjourned, a fresh bulletin announcing that there was no change in the condition of the patient. Almost all the day the Premier lay with his eyes closed, conscious, it is true, but hardly able to recognize what has been going on around him. Stimulants were administered to him in the smallest of quantities, barely a teaspoonful at a time. Looking at him lying there

IT HARDLY SEEMED

to the watchers that he was alive, so imperceptible was the breathing. All the windows at Earncliffe were thrown open, yet even then the air seemed stifling. Some relief was afforded by fanning, which was constantly resorted to. So the day wore on and with the waning day the old chief grew weaker and weaker. Strict orders were issued that no visitors except Cabinet ministers should be allowed into the grounds. Sir James Grant was consulted as to his opinion of the case and said: "His illness is an extraordinary one as his life," remarked Sir James. "No other man would have survived so long under the circumstances. He is very weak, however, although his pulse is normal. His breathing is scarcely perceptible. I think Sir John will live through the night."

"Sir John has had two or three depressions," Dr. Wright said, "and he is very weak, but I think he will live during the night. He takes the very smallest quantities of refreshment. He is conscious, although he is not able to speak. The temperature is normal." "Do you think it possible, that Sir

John might succumb to one of those periods of heart depression." "It is quite possible," Dr. Wright gravely returned, "in the very weak condition of Sir John, that he might pass off."

During the day Sir John made motions with his hand which those in the sick room were at first unable to interpret. Then the Premier feebly clapped his hands against his leg. He was then asked if he wanted his leg rubbed. In answer he gave the usual token of assent, a pressure of the hand.

The last speech delivered by Sir John Macdonald in the House of Commons was upon the subject of the estimates for the maintenance of the office of High Commissioner in London. Mr. Patterson, of Brant, had just said: "Might I ask the First Minister did the High Commissioner tell the truth to the people of Kingeton? Did he say truly when he said that Sir John Macdonald had sent him to that meeting, and had sent a message with this gentleman, who is a leading civil servant of this country? That is a question that can be very easily answered, and if the First Minister will favor us with a reply, then perhaps we might be able to follow it up with enquiries in other directions."

Then Sir John came down from among the back benches to the Prime Minister's seat and spoke. He said: "Well, Mr. Chairman, I cannot resist the seductive tones of my hon. friend, and I may answer him: Sir Charles Tupper did go there at my request, and he made the speech at my instance, and I fancy that his speech must have had a considerable influence, because in the previous election I was elected by a majority of 17, and after Sir Charles Tupper made this speech I was elected by a majority that only wanted 17 of 500. You see I was pretty wise in my generation in asking Sir Charles to go there and make a speech for me."

Mr. Paterson (Brant)—You would be wise if you stopped him at that point. Sir John Macdonald—I will go a little further and I will say that Sir Charles Tupper came out from England to give us the advantage of his skill and influence and eloquence at my special request.

Tuesday evening arrived with no important bulletins being issued, but the telegrams announced that there was no change for the better in the condition of the veteran Premier.

2.30 a.m. Wednesday.—Sir John very low. Heart beating very feebly; breathing very heavy. The fear is that he will go off suddenly.

The NeClanaghan Mystery.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of NeClanaghan, the hotel-keeper, was solved last Wednesday by the finding of the unfortunate man's body in the Lachine Canal. The body had been so long in the water and was so decomposed that it was with difficulty it was recognized. Sergt. Fenell of the Street Police Station, who took charge of the body, says that it was first noticed by four little girls. It was floating face downward with an ugly gash at the base of the skull. Drs. J. J. Guerin, Wyatt Johnson and Bouchard performed an autopsy on the body. Dr. Bouchard was there in the interests of the Police department. The operation lasted about two hours. One of the doctors was asked if there was foul play, to which he answered, "I am not prepared to say that there was no foul play, as he found something that looks extremely suspicious." It was learned that the blow on the back of the head was not sufficient to cause death. The doctors also discovered that there were marks on both sides of the windpipe. A number of theories advanced as to the manner in which NeClanaghan's death was accomplished, if he was murdered. That he was struck on the head before he entered the water is almost beyond doubt, as blood was said to be found soaked through his shirt collar and neckband. If he had been wounded in the water the blood would have been apt to float away and not soak into his clothing. The police say a murder could easily be accomplished in the neighborhood after dark, as it is one of the most lonesome places in the city. There is no proof that he either fell or was thrown into the canal anywhere near where the body was found. The hat he wore at the time of his disappearance was not yet been found.

St. Peter's Bazaar.

A private meeting of the ladies of the parish of Notre Dame was held Monday afternoon in the Archbishop's palace. The business for which they had assembled was to consider the appointment of the different committees having charge of the bazaar in aid of St. Peter's cathedral fund, but no definite result was arrived at. Reports from the various parishes were received, and they all showed that solid progress was being made in the work of organization, particularly in St. James' parish. So far as can at present be judged, the outlook indicates that the bazaar will be a great success.

Our Fisheries.

The Department of Fisheries has issued its annual appendix concerning the fisheries of the country. It is gratifying to be again able to report that the Canadian fisheries, as a whole, are in a thriving condition and steadily improving in yield and value. With the exception of the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, where a decrease of \$629,058 is wick, where a decrease due to the partial failure of the cod fishery, an examination of the statistics will show an increase in all the other provinces. The following figures represent the total value of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1890:

Table with 2 columns: Province/Territory and Value. Nova Scotia: \$6,630,444 64; British Columbia: 3,481,432 29; New Brunswick: 2,699,056 02; Ontario: 2,009,637 37; Quebec: 1,615,119 76; Prince Edward Island: 1,041,109 20; Manitoba and the Northwest territories: 232,104 05; Total: \$17,714,902 33

This is exclusive of the quantity consumed by the Indian population of British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest territories, of which no accurate data are at hand, but which it is believed would increase this total value to fully \$21,000,000.

A GREAT WRONG.

Imprisoned for Thirty-five Years for the Crime Committed by Another.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Two gray-haired men arrived here from New York Tuesday night. They were very feeble and a glance told that they were foreigners. They were George and Lloyd Beatty, twin brothers, 71 years of age, from Birmingham, England. Both men have spent the last 35 years of their lives in Millbank prison. They are now on their way to a son and nephew who lives in Pueblo, Col. The story which they told shows the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence. According to their story they were arrested 35 years ago last November, charged with the murder of a neighbor with whom they were known to have had trouble. Both men protested their innocence, but as they were alone and could produce no witnesses to prove an alibi, their story was not believed. They were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Lloyd was unmarried, but George had a wife and a son 13 years of age. The wife died of a broken heart within three years after her husband's imprisonment. Albert, the son, came to America soon after his mother's death to free himself of the odium of being the son of a murderer, which clung to him as long as he remained in the neighborhood where he was known. The two brothers served in prison at hard labor, suffering not only from the loss of their freedom, but also from the knowledge of their innocence. On April 28 last a convict named Churchill, who was serving a 10 year term in the same prison with them, died from consumption. On his death bed he confessed having committed the murder for which the Beatty brothers were suffering a living death. The officials made the necessary investigation. The dying convict's story was found to be true. They were released and came to America to spend the rest of their ruined lives with the son and nephew.

The Behring Sea Bill.

LONDON, May 30.—A measure of the importance of the Behring Sea Bill is rarely read the first time in the House of Commons without ministers affording the House fuller particulars than they vouchsafed to-day regarding its provisions. The members listened, with strained attention to Mr. Smith, expecting to learn the terms of agreement with the United States Government, and great was their disappointment when he stopped short after uttering the formal request for permission to bring a bill to enable the Queen by an order-in-council to make special provision to prohibit the catching of seals in Behring Sea by Her Majesty's subjects during a period named in the order. Questions put to ministers in the lobby elicited nothing beyond the statement that they are awaiting the full response from Washington. Mr. Smith has only vouchsafed the assurance that the arrangement already secured with the British Government harmonises with that of the American Government. Other ministerial members express themselves as certain the measure will meet with no adverse criticism in the House or in the country, and that it will lead to a permanent settlement of the dispute. Though the period of prohibition is understood to be one year, the elastic nature of an order-in-council will empower the Government to make a further extension. So many members were discussing the situation that the House could not proceed with business, and it was counted out early in the evening. Mr. Bryce asked if the Government, in view of the second reading of the bill being fixed for Monday, would distribute the latest papers with reference to the negotiations with the United States. Mr. Smith said the Government would do so if the United States Government assented. The Government had cabled to Washington asking the assent of the United States Government.

The Deadly Grippe.

HALIFAX, May 29.—The agent of the Dominion Marine and Fisheries department in this city to-day received a message from St. Paul's Island, which lies about half way between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, that every man, woman and child on the island, with the exception of two men, were prostrated with a disease resembling la grippe and praying that doctors and other aid be sent immediately. The department, acting on this urgent request, had a dispatches from Sydney, C.B., having on board a doctor and other necessary aid. There are some eight families on St. Paul's Island. The officials of the light house and fog alarms are among those down with the disease. This sickness is evidently the same as that affecting the people of Newfoundland, a recent despatch stating that hundreds of people were affected, that it was particularly fatal to attend the victims.

A Protest to the French Government

LONDON, June 1.—The political secretary of the Foreign office, Sir James Fergusson, in the House of Commons to-day, said a message had been received from the Government of Newfoundland stating that a French officer had warned the inhabitants near St. Pierre bay, Newfoundland, not to sell bait to United States fishermen under penalty of seizure of their nets and boats. This, said Sir James, does not appear to be a specific infraction of the treaty of 1818 with the United States, which secures only United States citizens the right to fish in parts of the coast, but it constitutes interference with the rights of the British subjects and is an assumption of jurisdiction inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the British crown. The Government has brought the matter to the attention of the French Government.

Saved From Extinction.

LONDON, May 29.—Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, in the House of Commons, this evening, gave notice that the Government would introduce a bill to-morrow which would enable the Queen to prohibit British subjects from catching seals in Behringsea for a period the extent of which will be stated when the bill is brought forward. A Washington despatch says:—"The President this afternoon received a cipher despatch

from Minister Lincoln at London saying that official notice had been given in the House of Commons that a bill would be introduced Monday to authorize the Queen to prohibit British subjects from taking seals in Behring sea. The question engaged the President's principal attention to-day and he had conferences on its various phases with Secretaries Foster, Tracy, Proctor and Acting-Secretary Wharton. One point considered was the advisability of sending war vessels to Behring sea to reinforce the revenue cutters in preventing the taking of seals in case a closed season is decided upon. This fleet would co-operate with the English warships now in those waters. It is understood that there are three naval vessels that could be prepared for the service without much delay.

A VALUABLE LESSON

On Treating the Apparently Drowned.

The bathing and swimming season is at hand and so is the season of many deaths from drowning. If every man of fair intelligence were familiar with the most approved method of reviving vital action in persons who had been a dangerous time under water, many lives might be thereby saved. With the liberal dissemination of instructions on the method many persons would learn and remember the process and would employ it in emergencies. A new method which has been by medical journals pronounced superior to the long practised Sylvester or Marshall Hall method, has been recently suggested by Dr. Bowles, of London, Eng.

After the body has been removed from the water, place it for a moment with face downward, to allow the escape of water from the mouth and throat; turn it on the side and keep it on that side continuously, except when, about fifteen times a minute, the body is to be rolled, for a few seconds, on the face again. By keeping the same side always up, the lung on that side becomes clear. Turning first one and the other side up is dangerous, because thereby the partly cleared lung is suddenly flooded with fluid from the lung which was downward. It is better to clear one lung entirely than to have both half cleared. Each time the body is turned upon the face for the few seconds, a little more froth and water escapes from the mouth and nostrils. When the upper lung has been almost or partly cleared, it is useful to raise the upper arm above the head, thus drawing up and expanding the ribs and walls of the chest, that air may enter, as in the Sylvester method, then bring the arm down firmly to the side again, and repeating these arm movements fifteen or twenty times a minute; since the entrance of larger quantities of air into the lung is now safe. Pressure upon the back each time the face is turned down, assist the escape of water somewhat, and has a good influence on the heart, aiding the propulsion of the blood towards the lungs. The continued use of this pro-nalateral method is said to be an excellent mode of keeping the pharynx clear of obstruction.

The artificial respiration process is far away the most important thing to attend to first. Not an instant should be lost before it is commenced. If there be other assistants besides sufficient to keep up this process steadily and persistently for hours (for vitality has been restored after more than two hours of apparently fruitless effort) wet clothing may be removed, the body rolled into warm blankets and partly wrapped in them, and heat applied to the groins, feet and over the stomach, by means of hot water in bottles or woolen cloth. A very hot cloth applied suddenly and momentarily to the bare skin over the heart might restore its action, or an occasional sharp slap or two with the hand over this region might have a like effect.

When breathing is restored, but little usually remains to be done. A little hot drink or mild stimulant may be required, with dryness, warmth and quiet rest.—Health Journal.

The French Aggressive.

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 28.—The reports of a French commander stopping the sale of bait to Americans are confirmed Steam launches from the French warships drove the boats from the nets from the American schooners. They also took the nets of the Newfoundland fishermen, pulling them ashore. The outrage is a great loss to the inhabitants and to American fishermen.

Bad Management.

LONDON, May 30.—As an outcome of a discussion in the House of Commons yesterday the Government will probably introduce the Education bill next Thursday. The Liberals have shown strong objections to proceeding with the Budget bill until the education scheme has been explained. This, with the action on the Newfoundland question and the postponing of the Factories bill through the omission of the children's clauses, is the third capitulation of the Government to the Liberals during the week, all of which creates in the Conservative ranks "mutterings" of dissatisfaction over the "muddling" of business by the ministers. The Times calls attention to what it terms "bad management of the business of Parliament by the ministers, and especially to the delay in regard to the free education bill." The Times announces that if Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury, fails to make a satisfactory promise on Monday, a meeting will be convened to consider the expediency of sending a formal memorial to the Government.

Cardinal Mezzofanti.

In "Occasional Papers," by Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, there are some charming, interesting, and edifying passages. The Cardinal's reminiscences especially are full of interest. There is one in which Cardinal Mezzofanti figures, showing that the great linguist had not a mere parrot-like knowledge of the half-hundred languages, including English, with which he was said to be conversant. Cardinal Moran observes: "More than once, in familiar conversation, I myself have heard him speak in a most learned way about our national literature, and cite long passages from Moore and Milton, and other classical writers. On one

occasion, in 1847, I accompanied the late Archbishop of Tuam to some solemn ceremony at the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. While waiting in the vestibule, Cardinal Mezzofanti happened to be passing, and stopped to speak to the Archbishop. After a few sentences in Irish, the Cardinal continued the conversation in English, expressing his regret that he had not had leisure to devote more attention to the Celtic, a language that he prized so much. When His Grace addressed some complimentary words to him on his wonderful knowledge of so many languages, the Cardinal exclaimed: 'vox et preterea nihil'—'I am a voice and nothing more.' He was then old, and the words seemed most appropriate; for he was so remarkably thin, and slender, and weak, that one would fancy the first breeze would carry him away. Two years later he died, and his remains were deposited at San Onofrio, where Tasso rests in peace."

A Commercial Schemer Dead.

New York, May 30.—Edward H. Goff, the originator of the American Export and Trading Company and many other schemes of a mythical character, died here Thursday of the grip.

The Pope's Face.

Christian Reid thus writes of the Sovereign Pontiff: "If ever a human countenance was expressive of intellectual and moral force that of Leo XIII. is; and in his shadowy thinness—in the look, which he has of being more spirit than matter—with the courage of a lion in his calm glance, and the sweetness of a saint on his lips, his is just the type a great painter would select if his epoch were thrown back a thousand years, and he wanted to embody a helmsman fit to steer the barque of Peter through raging seas. It is impossible to imagine anything more majestic than the voice and utterances of Leo XIII. In listening to him one feels elevated into a region as far above the mad cries of revolutionists, and the vague dream of theorists, as the eternal heaven is above the earth; and in the ability of a great ruler, in diplomatic sagacity and profound wisdom, no one, in all the long line of illustrious Pontiffs, has surpassed him."

A Behring Sea Blue Book.

LONDON, June 2.—A blue book has been issued, giving the most recent correspondence between Great Britain and the United States touching the Behring sea seal fisheries. The blue book opens with a telegram from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister at Washington, dated April 17, expressing approval of Secretary Blaine's suggestion that there be a complete cessation of seal catching pending the award of the proposed board of arbitration. Then follow cable despatches from Sir Julian to Lord Salisbury dated April 22, 23 and 27, and May 4, 5, and 10, referring to the *modus vivendi*, and informing Lord Salisbury that Secretary Blaine preferred that the proposal for a closed season should come from Great Britain.

The blue book also gives Secretary Blaine's despatch of May 4, detailing the proposals and the note of Minister Pauncefote to Secretary Blaine of May 5. In a despatch to Lord Salisbury of May 20, Minister Pauncefote says that President Harrison is anxious for a reply to Secretary Blaine's last note, and in a despatch of May 25 says that the President is much concerned, but cannot detain the cruisers. The blue book ends with a cable despatch from Lord Salisbury to Minister Pauncefote dated May 28, saying that a bill had been introduced to Parliament to give the Queen authority to forbid the killing of seals in Behring sea by British subjects and declaring that the British Government could take no further action in the matter until this bill had been passed by Parliament.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well. Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Cure,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system. I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

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The City of Drogheda.

Drogheda, near the mouth of the Boyne, is the capital of Louth. It is a very ancient and picturesque city, built on many hills, and is full of holy memories and historic associations. Twice in the seventeenth century it was the scene of some of "the bloodiest pictures in the book of time." Cromwell paid it a terrible visit. He massacred young and old men, women, and children. Many defenceless people hurried with their children to the square or market-place, near St. Peter's Church, and were there murdered in cold blood by the terrible ruffian, who "liked the sport" of sparring the babes of Irish mothers whose husbands were fighting for their king. The "sport" was kept up by his soldiers until a bill, still shown, was covered with blood rushing down like a torrent. An attempt was made to call this "Cromwell's Hill," but the name is so execrated in Ireland that it could not be done. "The Curse of Cromwell" is the most terrible of Irish imprecations.

An Antiquarian Discovery.

During the progress of the Lough Erne drainage works some rare and interesting relics of by-gone ages were discovered, but these sink into insignificance when compared with a recent find which was lately dredged by fishermen accidentally from the bottom of Lower Erne, from a depth of between twenty and thirty feet from the surface of the lake. This most interesting relic has been secured by Mr. Plunkett, M. R. I. A., who intends reading a paper descriptive of it before the Royal Society of Antiquaries, at their meeting next summer. This rare find is a very ancient casket, forshrine seven inches long and about six and a half inches high, and four inches broad at the base. The interior was carved out of yew wood, and the exterior is composed of bronze and beautifully decorated. There was a small bronze box inside the shrine, which appeared to be hermetically sealed when perfect. In this the sacred object was deposited, which, unfortunately, was either lost or decomposed by the action of carbonic acid in the water. In shape the shrine resembles the little stone-roofed churches or oratories which were erected between the seventh and tenth centuries, and were contemporaneous with the building of the round towers. The ridge of the roof of the shrine is surmounted longitudinally by a fillet of bronze, the front side of which is very artistically adorned with various types of interlaced patterns, which are displayed in sections. There are three raised bosses on the front of this house-shaped shrine—a large one, situated on the roof, is composed of bronze and circular in form, with an amber bead in the centre, which is surrounded with exquisitely designed, and delicately formed interlacing. There were several smaller amber and glass beads inlaid or inserted here and there in the bronze ornaments in order to embellish the interlacing. In the two bronze interlaced ornaments on the ends of the shrine, were inserted two beads of translucent glass. From the style of the interlacing and the ornamentation of this very interesting reliquary, it cannot be older than the ninth, and certainly not later than the eleventh century.—Fermanagh Times.

You can't tell how valuable a girl's affections are until you are used for blighting a set of them.

Why are you like rich men's sons? Because they won't work until they are broke.