COULD WE KNOW.

(For THE TRUE WITNESS.) Could we know the loss and sorrow That the days to come may bring, Would we toil on brave as ever, Would we ever care to sing;
Ab, I think our steps would falter,
And our eyes with tears grow dim,
And our music carch the cadence Of a sad, despairing hymn.

Could we know the pain and sorrow That an angry word may bring,
Twas because I loved so truly,
That was why I tried to sing; Could we see the thorns and briars Growing tall about our road, Hearts would lose their hope and courage, And sink down beneath their load.

Oh, thank God, the clouds are hidden. That the coming days may bring,
In the sunshine of the present Let us journey on and sing; Les us hope and pluck the flowers In the grass about our feet, And forget about the briare Till their thorns we chance to meet

Other lives with you may mingle, Other lips may press your own; But through every joy and trouble Keep for me your heart's dear throne.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PROTESTANT POINTS.

Discussing the Future of Catholicism in America.

The Great Gain of the Church-A Protest ant Minister Says It Will Broome a Great Power-Catholics Making Rapid Strides in Canada.

There has been a good deal of controversy of late, writes the editor of the "Review of Reviews," as to the destiny of the Catholic Church in America. The fellowing extract from an article by Dr. Ellenwood in the "Missionary Review" will be read with interest. It cannot possibly be slieged that Dr. Ellanwood is biased in favor of "Romanism." He reckons the number of Cathelies in Amerloa at 9,000,000, which is a "strong stranded, hard, twisted agency which no one can ignore. He says:

"In the first place, the great Catholic gain in America has been due mainly to the constant tide of immigration. This is not likely to cease so long as the pepulations of Europe throw off a surplus, and this alone will con-stantly affect the comparative ratios of Romanism in this country. In the second place there is a greater increase of Cathelic population by natural generation. The influence of wealth upon our native born oit. zens of the Angle-American stock, and the increased extravagance which widely prevails, Operate unfavorably upon the number of marriages and the natural increase of population. Thus, from 1800 to 1850, the population of the country increased nine told; the membership of all evangelistic churches twenty-sevenfeld : the Roman Catholic sixty-three-fold. From 1850 to 1880 the population increased 116 per cent, for communicants of Protestent churches 185 per cent., and the Reman Catholics 294 per cent. Or, to take another line of comparison, in 1850 the Catholics equalled 45 per cent, of the total Protestant church membership, and in 1880, 63

per cent.
"When we consider the boldness and assurance of intidelity, I think that every true friend of the cause of Christ must rejoice in the alliance of the Roman Catholic Church in America. That it is a Christian Church in its great body of believers, and aside frem its hierarchical assumptions, I, for one, have no doubt. That there are tens and hundreds of thousands of real Obristians in its communion I am confident. That its strong faith and its unflinching maintenance of its principles will held to interpose an important barrier against the flippant infidel ty of the day, there is good reason to believe. Cardinal Gibbone's able book, recently published, is a strong defence of the common Christian

"That the Roman Cathelic Church in this country will become a great power we have no doubt. That it will exert a dispropertienate influence in our politics seems probable. That it will ever gain such power as to overthrow our libertles I do not be-

Heve, Quite another note, he centinues, is sounded by W. H. Hunter in the North American Review " for March, in which he declares that the "Papisical" power it getting everything in Canada. The Legi lature is organized as methodically as if it were a Congregation of Rome. He

"New Jesuit and Ultramontane have sunplanted the Galican as keeper of the con-science of the peeple. There are habitants no lenger, only nationalists. Faith and patriotism go hand in hand under the new

regime.

Religious fervor being quickened by race motives and by the relief that under the shadow of the cross the French-Cauadian is appointed to rule this content, an entire people have enrelled in the active militia of the Church of Rome. And brave handsel have they already got of the future promised their ebedience to the statecraft of priests. From Quebec, that 'consecrated abode tof the Cathelle faith,' the invader has been hour by hour thrust back, and of the English settle ments, se long the stronghold of Protestantlam, nearly all at this moment of writing have been erected into Catholic parishes. Lands that for upwards of a century were held in free English tenure are now titled by French-Canadian farmers, who, for the glory of their race, submit gladly to 'La Fabrique' and the vists of the tithe-gatherer. In perthern and eastern Ontarie a veritable army of eccupation is busy founding a new Quebec. Everywhere St. Jean Baptiate so-eleties keep the French-Canadian colonist in touch with the controlling principle that New France's mission of civilization should advance as of old by the alliance for mutual

protection between religion and the state.

"For eminent service in thus presenting America with at il another problem of race and oved, the Society of Jesus in Quebec has just been endowed out of the public moneys of that prevince,"

It is a pleasure to see our Protestant friends meting the progress of the Church in the New

The Decline of Drinking.

If the minuteenth century dees not boast " two-bettle men " it must be attributed to the inaviable action of the laws of heredity. The fact is that our werthy but bibulous ancestors, by their unlimited indulgence is fer-

example. All their fine feastings and revellings, all those steady drinking bouts, when the cloth was removed and the ladies had gone apetairs, and many of the gentlemen were quite content to finish the evening under the table, have left an unwelcome heritage in those contemporary disorders which run so glibly off the tongues of our dectors. Sup-pressed geut and tendencies to acidity and eruptions of eszems, we owe them all, together with less disguised blessings, to the free and generous life of our forefathers. How many people newadays could drink strong beer with their dinner, old port afterward, and then finish up afterward with some more strong beer ? Yet this was the normal habit of old university done and country clargyman at the time when the "sanded floor which grits beneath the thread" was usually found in bar pariors and common rooms, pelore an ers of enforced valetudinarianism and thin wash down our toasts in whiskey and serated water instead of "Trinity audit ale" and "Old Archdeacon" and wine of the comet year. The only people who drink port new are fox-hunting squires and undergraduate. are fox hunting squires and undergraduates to buy these things. So it was always helping who have just left school. Many ef seme one, always being kind, our smart young men, besides cultivating other interesting fade, I ke vegetarianism and a belief in lbsen a dramas, pre-claim the virtues of blue ribbenism. Lendon Telegraph.

SAD STATISTICS.

Effects of Lay Education in France and Italy.

The effects of lay education in France are already rendered visible in that most lament. able phenomenen of the presen age, the successes of juvenile suicides. Comparing the triennial perieds, 1875 77, and 1885 87, while her male attendant is self conscious respectively, we have for the first, 33 suicides and fluried. Observe the placifity which characterizes a handsomely dressed woman characterizes a church or concert between 14 and 15, and 57 between 15 and 16; while for the second period the corresponding figures are 34, 12, 52 and 81. The total 141 for the first triennium has grown to 199 for of man. It has often been remarked that the second, while the increase of snicides between 16 and 21 years, from 566 to 1,018, shows a still more charming ratio. These are but the first fruits of a system deliberately invented to rear a generation of atheists. In Italy the insubordination of youth trained in infidelity was recently illustrated by what amounted to an insurrection of the universities. Started in Naples, where the prevalence of influenza was made a pretext for demanding an extension of the Christmas vacation, it lead to such serious riots that some of the ringleaders were arrested and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Their cause being taken up by the student; of Turin, Pisa and Rome, who showed their "solidarity" with the movement by degeneration can show—Napoleons of finance, manding the release of the condemned, it led Alexanders of adventure, Shakespeares of to scenee of turmoil in all these universities. necessitating the closing of some for the enseing term. The abolition of religion as a restraining influence bears fruit, as might be expented, in the revolt of emancipated youth against all other authority.

EXCELLENCE OF SALT.

Many Ways in Which It Can Be Ultilized te Advantage.

If the feet are tired or painful after long standing, great relief can be had by bathing them in selt water. A handfull of Salt to a gallon of water is the right preportion. Have the water as but as can be comfortably berne. Immerse the feet and throw the water ever the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too coel, rub briskly with a flesh-tewel. This method, if used ly with a flesh-tewel. This method, if used of history, of authors, of liverary periods, night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the for reading, and discussing what they read!

water. Use a cupful of coarse salt to a large basin of water.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost any thing that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white and the gums hard and rosy.

is filed w the salt and water, it will allay the girls who meet once a week for some intellec-If, atter having a tooth pulled, the mouth danger of having a hemorrhage.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply with a nail brush, scrub well and dry theroughly.

When broilling steak throw a little salt on

the coals and the blaze from the dripping fat will not appoy. Damp sait will remove the discoloration of

ups and and saucers caused by tea and care ess washing. Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occassionally rubling with salt and

vinegar. Wash the mics of the stove doo:s with salt Sit with whitewash will make it stick

The Story of a Dream.

A little poel of water ence lived on the side of a mountain, whose top was covered with snew. It had not always lived there; it used to be under the ground, but it was so dark down there that it grew tired and sought a new home. It pushed and worked a way, and at last reached the top, where it for last year, and they tell the old, sad filled a little hellow place about the size of a story. No less than 70,800 emigrants, of mush bowl.

There was quite a family of them-father, mether, brother and sisters. They were all clear, pure and bright. They were very kind to each other, and used to laugh and play all day long. One of their games, which they enjoyed very much, was for the father and mether to jump up quickly, then they would make circles around them.

One day the children were playing a little too roughly, and one of them got pushed out far from the others He stood very still for a moment, he was so fright ned; but, as he leeked about him, the new world seemed so beautiful that he grew less timid, and started te run down the side of the mountain. He had gone only a little way when he looked back and saw that some of his sisters and brothers were following him; so he stopped and waited for them. They took held ef hands, and went down running, singing and

jumplag. As they went along, they met some consins who joined them. Then they did have fun. When they came to a rock they all jumped right ever it. If it was so large that they were airaid part of them would go on one

They were se happy that they made every. thing about them happy. The birds built 1884,70 05; in 1883,67 9; in 1882 73 8; in 1881, their nears near by, and took a bath in their 76 0, and in 1880, 75 7. These figures shew waters every day. The flowers bloomed mere with unerring force how the canker worm waters every day. The flowers bloomed mere with unerring force how the canker worm aweelly, because they were so close to them; has eaten into the very vitals of the and how the grass and ferns leved them! country. The very flower of the nation is And as for the dear little bunnies and timid deer, they were not a bit nearly covers the whole range of the ambitten afraid. Even the cross bears used to come to and vigor of the country. It is our youth and drink, and ferget to be cross when they went our young, strong, energetic, and enterpris-

contors, by their unlimited indulgence is fermented liquors, have made it impossible for they were when they started, and they were of in tional decay, and of the urgest want of now called a stream but they laughed and some new system which will afford oppor-

jumped almost as much as ever. One day the stream heard one tall pine tree tell another that he was going to the ocean to live on a ship. The little stream wondered what the ecean was, and thought it would like to go too.

So it hurried along as fast as it could, and, as it got farther and farther from home, more streams joined it and it grew larger and larger. It did not laugh and jump so much as it did when it was little, but it went softer, stiller, swifter, deeper. One day it heard a man say he wished he could turn his mill-wheels. The the stream stopped and turned the whoels. So the man made boards mill-wheels. The the stream stopped and Chicago News, who is at present in London, turned the whoele. So the man made boards writes very severely of the English womer. at his mill, and the stream carried them to He says—" Another abeminable practice the carpenter, who was waiting to make houses of them.

flat, was and where men were planting corn,

seme one, always being kind, One day it came in sight of the big seean, and sure enough, there was the tall pine tree on the ship. It was so glad to see an old friend, and the scean looked so beautiful, that the stream ran right into it, and always lived there after that .- Kindergarten.

Seli Possession of Women.

Women are more self-pessessing than men. On eccasions of ceremony and display they appear happier and "at home." A well dressed woman is "in herelement" at public as she takes her seat in a church or concert room, and the contrast presented by the nervousness and lack of repose in the mittons brides are generally collected and sedate during the marriege ceremeny, while bride grooms are bashiul and awkward.— Bow

Questions on the Future of Man.

It must be cenfessed that man has had a long inning. Perhaps it is true that he owed this to his physical strength, and that he will only keep it hereart r by intellectual superiority, by the dominance of mind. And how in this generation is he equipping himself for the future! He is a money-making animal. Thet is beyond dispute. Never be fore were there such business men as this Alexanders of adventure, Shakespeares of speculation, Porsons of accumulation. He is great in his field, but is he leaving the intellectual province to woman? Does he read as much as she does ! Is he becoming anything but a newspaper made person? Is his mind getting to be like the newspaper? Speaking generally of the mass of business men-and the mass are business men in this countryhave they any habit of reading books? They have clube, to be sure, but of what sort? With the exception of a conversation clair here and there, and a literary club, more or less perfunctory, are they not mostly social clubs for comfort and idle lounging, many of them known, as other workmen are, by their "chips"? Wast sert of a book would a member make out of "Chips from my Workshop?" Do the young men, to any extent, join in Browning clubs and Shakespeare clubs and Dante clubs? Do they meet for the study Carpets may be greatly brightened by first sweeping thoroughly and then going ever them with a clean cloth and clear salt and Three Kings 1 To the control of the control o would the Ihree Kings suggest to them ! Is the large cities the wemen's clubs, pursuing literature, art, languages, botany, history, geography, geology, mythiclogy, are innumerable. And there is hardly a village in the land that has not one to six clubs of young tual purpose. What are the young men of the villages and the cities doing mear time ? Hew are they preparing to meet socially these young ladies who are cultivating their minds? Are they adapting themselves to the new conditions? or are they counting, as they always have done, on the adaptibility of women, on the facility with which the members of the bright sex can interest themselves in base ball and the speed of horses and the chances of the "street?" Is it comfortable for the young man, when the talk is about the last netable book, or the philisophy of the popular poet or novelist, to feel that laughing eyes are sounding his ignorance ?- Charles Dadley Warner in Harper's for May.

Trish Statistics.

No more melanchely proof of the necessity for some drastic change in the government of Ireland is supplied than that which is contained in the emigration statis. tics published every year by the Registrar-General. We have before us the it itlitics whom 70,477 were natives of Ireland, left Irish ports during the year. There is per-haps a crumb of comfort in the fact that this number is 1 as by 8 411 than in 1888, and less by 12,500 than in 1877. But it is some 8,000 above the numbers for 1886 and 1885. The heaviest proportion, 20.6 per 1,000 of the population, went from Munster; the next heaviest from Connaught, while from Leinster and Ulster the proportion was simost identical that is to say, 99 and 98 respectively. Comparing the number of emigrants from the provinces last year with the preleus year, Leinster exhibts a decresse of 1,209, Munster of 315, Ulater of 4,559, and Connaught of 2 124. If anything could be worse for the corrty than this it ady entflow of the population, it would be found in the unfortunate fact that the derlation affects most largely the vigor and energy of the nation. We find, for example, that of the persons who left Ireland during last year, no less than 79 7 per cent. were between the ages of fifteen and thirtyene years. The percentage over the age of thirty-five years was only 9 2, and of children under fifteen 10 9. Nor is this excepwere afraid part of them would go who were afraid part of them would tional. In 1888 the proportion of side and part on the other; then they would tronal. In 1888 the proportion of side and part on the other; then they would be grants whose ages were from fifteen to come tegether again and such laughing and thirty years was 80 l per cent.; in 1887 it thirty years was 80 l per cent.; in 1887 it was 78 l; in 1885, 75 2; in was 79 8; in 1886 it was 78 1; in 1885,75 2; in 1884,70 05; in 1883,67 9; in 1882,73 8; in 1881, Away.

After awhile so many cousine had joined fields the brains and skill for which no use is

ber of emigrants, natives, of Ireland, who left Irelah ports, reaching the appalling to t l of 3,346,580. Ne mere words could add to the significance of these figures.

INTEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND. Degraded Habits of Englishwomen

Eugene Field, the correspondent of the that obtains Among English wemen is that of indulging in spirituous liquors. Gir, As the stream went along, it left the moun- rum, and Scotch whiskey are freely taken by tains far behind, and ran where the ground was women of every class here. I suspect that if women of every class here. I suspect that if the English houses were better heated there weuld be a much smaller demand for liquor. As it is, everybody drinks more or less (and generally more) in order to keep warm. The freedom with which women frequent the taprooms is simply shocking. It is a common sight of an evening to see a women with a babe in her arms reeling in or out of a pull o bar-room. These wretched creatures belong, of course, to the lower class, but in the socalled better classes of society guzzling obtains to quite as considerable an extent. It is the alcohol they have consumed that gives to to very many of the swell ladies to be seen in London the rubescent noses, the coarse flabby cheeks, the purple lips and the swollen eyelide that have come to be regarded as essentials to a typical English face." There is more truth than poetry in this pen ploture. We say so, in all sadness, for the spectacle of female debasement is never a pleasant one But perhaps this truthful American writer has had metters providentially prepared for him, so tast the whirlgig of revenge would come upon England because of the Trollopes and Dickenses she sent here to me lign us some forty or fifty years ago. "The mile of the gede grind slewly, though they grind exceedingly tine."

> ONTARIO SPRING OROP REPORT.

The Outleok on the Whole Quite Promising -- Fraits Good.

TCRONTO, May 17 .- The Ontario Bureau of Industries spring report on the state of the crops report that vegetations is back-Very few nelds on May 1 were fit for grezing. Peach trees were in blessom on that dit along Lake Erie and on the Niagara River. Apples promises well, sepecially in the Lake Huron and west Midland countines. Grapes and small fruits generelly are promising. Live stock, with few exceptions, is all that could be desired. Food is apperabundant. Hay is very cheap, rang-ing down to \$4 a too. Horses is a in good condition. Sheep and pige are thrifty. Sheep are scarce, but the lambing season was good. Autumn wheat presents a very uneven condition owing to the dry autumn which

KEPT THE GROUND BACK and subjected it, more or less, to winter The amount of wheat in the hands of farmers is small. The supply of cats is generally above the the requirements, but in the Lake Erle countries a great deal of this grain was fed during the winter, leaving small steres at the time of writing, In every district an abandant supply of hay is reported, and in some countries it is selling clowly at from \$6 to \$8 a ton. Only a fair harvest is anticipated. On high and sandy soils clover presents an encouraging appearance, whereas on low poorly drained lind the prospect is not so bright. Fruit trees, with the exception of plum and oherry, are in good condi-tion, the apple bude being fairly advanced and peach blossoms, numerous. Small fults look well. Spring pleughing and seeding is advanced as far as the wet season will

The Ponsonby Evictions. (From United Ireland, May 3)

The Pensonby evictions continue with horribly remerseless monotony. Day after day, the alloted number of human beings are turned cut of their humble homes, for no motive, as has been confessed by the author of all this misery, but vengoance ! To berrow his own words, they are being "made an example of," not because their claims were unjust, but because they had the hardihood combine to enforce them. It is a herrible commentary on the gress, brutal ignorance of our Coercion governors that, all the time their great land measure, which is so settle the "Irish Question," is running parallel to the Ponsonby evictions. The Coercion Land Bill carnot settle the eviction question. It is not meant to settle it. The Ponsonby swicted, the Clandowne swicted, the Landowne swicted, the Coelgreamy evicted, the Masserene evicted, the Olphert evicted, all the vast body of tenants who have been evicted in Ireland, under the direct instigation and with the direct assistance of the Coercion Government, and the still vaster bedy who have been brought to the dizzy verge of eviction by the eviction-made-easy process, which Lord Randolph Churchill denounced so vehemently in the House-are all but completely outside the pale of relief by the Government Bill which is proclaimed to be a complete a telement of the question." Oan blinder fatulty be conceived ? We are free to confess, to our mind, the Pensonby evictions are not at the present time kept as fully and preminently before the publie as they might be. They are in their way, as important as the Parliamentary discussion of the Land Bill; they are the reverse of the shield. They contlitute, in themselve: -in their naked, brutal details- more terrible

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exposure and demunolation of the Government

proposals than the most withering elsquence

oan supply.

An Alms to Holy Cross.

I have never before appealed to the charity of the faithful outside of my own parish, not would I do so now were I not so sorely pressed wou'd I do so now were I not so sorely pressed.
My little church, though still in debt, is entirely bare. A few temporary boards is the only alter on which I may offer the Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass. We have no bell, no organ, no Stations of the Cross; nor is the church even yet painted. The thirty families upon whom I have hitherto relied are now herely able to support themselves. With the barely able to support themselves. With the spprobation of my Superior, the Very Rev. Dr. Howley, I therefore make this appeal, and most confidently trust that all those it will, in their charity, send an alms to Holy

M. O'ROUBKE, P. P., Holy Cross Church, West Newfoundland.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be appendity relieved by a single dese of McGALE's

Butternut Pille.

tunities for the industry and abilities of the people. These statistic returns were first or cliested in the year 1851, and since the number of smignants, natives of Ireland, who CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the OITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain than the Cyclorama property day from morning till 10:30 n.m., and on Sundaya from 1 to 10:20 streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

STRENGTHI



ONE POUND of Johnston's Fluid Beef contains as much actual and real nutrition as Fourteen and a quarter bounds of Prime Beef Steak. Therefore, ONE TEASPOONFUL, or half an ounce, IS EQUAL TO half a pound of prime beef steak.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The Burning Question of France in Newfoundinad.

"Had we known," said Mr. P. R. Bowers, member of the Newfoundland delegation, that there were two Boards of Trade, one English and one French we would have been equally pleased to meet the let er as we were to meet the fermer and discuss the matter with them, but when the arrangements for our visit were made we did not know if there was a second Trade Association in Montreal. He is of epinion that Mr. Perrault and the Chambre de Commerce are ill- nformed respecting the matter in dispute between Newtoundand France. They seem to be under the impression he said, that France has sovereign right along the coast, wheree the only rights reserved to her are those of leading and curing their fish. This coast line in disputs reaches frem Cape St. John to Cupe Ray, and in 1873 they had to abandon a similar claim to the ceast from Cape Bonavista to Uape St. Jehn, a distance of sixty miles. Newfoundland settlers are taking upland ill slong this coast but their deeds are subject to the condition of French laterference. Of course these people would feel safer and more secure if these outside proteusions were not set up.

When asked about the solution proposed Mr. Bowers said : "We have nothing definite to offer. Britain created the difficulty. LET HER SOLVE IT.

However, purchase has been suggested. The facts of the troubles of 1857 warrant the steps new being taken. The pretensions put forth by Napoleon III. were resulted by the island, and his proclamation was of no avail. At the time of the treaty the French fisheries along our coast were considerable, employlog hundreds of boats and thousands of men; now they are reduced to a mere bagatelle. Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars. Notwith tinding these difficulties, we feel no hostlity towards the French, and their officers at St. John's are treated with the greatest hospitality. In discussing this matter we take the broad ground that British aut jecte, living under respensible government and taking land from their government to possess for homes, should be protected by Britain so long as she remains a first class power. British subjects everywhere should be interested in tale question, as some day similar pretensions may cause similar deffi-culties elsewhere." The delegates will leave by to-night's train for St. John. N.B., where the delegation will practically terminate. Mr. Green will proceed on private business to England and Mr. Bowers and Mr. Morrison will return nome. Mr. Bawers is editor of the Daily Colonist of St John's

A CHILD'S FATAL PRANKS

Newfoundland,

Ujsel a Boat and Down Eight of the Twelve

Occupants. FALL RIVER, Mass., May 25.-One of the saddest accidents which have occurred here for years took place on Watupa Lake this after years took piace on waters have this afternoon. Twelve persons, viz., Samuel Wittles and wife, Henry Wittles, Willie Wittles, Samuel Wittles, ir., Levena Buckley, Willie Buckley, Frederick Buckley, Willie Turner, John Buckley, Edwin Wittles and George Hammer, hired a boat and went out rowing. There was a strong wind and the water was ruffied. The boat was a common thirteen fout one and flat bostomed. The seating capacity was eight, which was too small to accommodate so many people. The party tried to work their way toward shore just north of the pumping

When the boat was within twenty feet of shore one of the children rocked the boas. The man cautioned the child to remain quiet but the child was unmindful of this advice. Suddenly the boat captized. Heartrending cries rent the air, which were heard by em ployees of the pumping station, but they were unable to render assistance. Ms. Torner was the only one in the party who could swim. The women strugglrd in the water. Three or four persons on shore cried to them to cling to the boat, but their failing strength was inade quate to the task, and women and children sank out of sight. Four of the party had struck out for shore on their own hook and reached it in an exhausted condition.

In an exhausted condition.

The following were drowned:—Samuel Wittles, aged 30; Mrs. Wittles, aged 45; Henry Wittles, aged 10; Samuel Wittles, ir., aged 12; Levina Buckley, aged 35; Fred. Buckley, aged 3; Willie Buckley, aged 5; Edwin Turner, aged 9. The bedies were recovered.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now is universal use, and c sts, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freckles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth-ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

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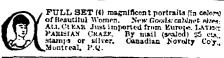
In German experiments during the last two seasons copperas increased the yield of vines and protected the vineyards against parasites; increased the yield of clover and incerne from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent.; increased the yield of potatoes, and tended to suppress patato disease when applied to the young plants, and gave good results with grain.

Mgr. Bononi, the famous African missionary, is about to establish a mission at Asmars,

Party struggle-The rush for refreshments. | them immediate relief.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR

S THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.



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.OTTERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Operated under atwenty year's contract by the Maxicar International Improvement Company, Grand monthly drawing held in the Morregue Partile. In the Alameda Park, City of Statico, and publicly con-ducted by government officials appointed for the par-lose by the recreatry of the Interior and the Treatury. LOTTERY OF THE

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, JUNE 5, 1890.

\$120,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Tholes, \$8; Haives, \$4; Quarters, \$2: Eighths, \$1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

LIST OF PRIZES: | LIST OF FRIZES: | 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000 | 1s \$120,000 | 1 Capital Prize of 40,000 | 1s 44,000 | 1 Capital Prize of 40,000 | 1s 44,000 | 1s 50,000 | 1s 50,

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 150 Frizes of \$120, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 prizes of \$100, app oximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 prizes of \$60, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$9,000 prizes of \$40, decided by \$120,000 prizes, \$31,960

AGENTS WANTED.

B For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating the residence, with state, county, street, and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico.

Dy ordinary ictter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Eachange, Brat or Postal Note.

SPECIAL FRATURES.

BPECIAL FRATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes isoluded in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official persuit. Orestricate—I bereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneticenda Fublica

AROLINAR CASTILLO, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute affysix per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

Finally, the number of tickets is limited to 20,000—20,000 less than are told by other lotteries asing the same scheme

EVERYBODY

Should keep a hox of McGale's Pills is the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap en to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive ourse in from three to five days, and as the comparatively strifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afficient should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result.

hoice Face | For sale by all drugglats.
freshness | On receipt of 55 we will forward a half dozen to any
We have | part of the United States and Canada. Charges pre-PFIEL & CO.,

WAGES

\$2.50
PER DAY.

UNIVERSAL SUPPLY CO. Chicago, III.

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

TO PARENTS.

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhosa, or Teething Pains, use Ba. Coderr's Infants' Syruf, and you wai give