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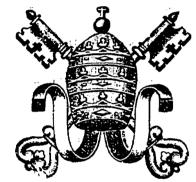
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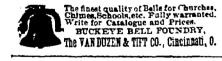
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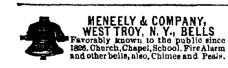
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### GATHERING CRUMBS.

He said to His disciples: "Guiner up the fragments that remain, lest they be lost."—John, vl. 12.

Twas a strange command from the Master,-"Go, gather the crumbs!" He said; When, weary and faint in the desert, The multitude had been fed.

They stayed not to question His meaning, These loving disciples and true,-And the crumbs, in obedience gathered, To more than twelve basketfuls grew!

Were "the crumbs" of such infinite value He could pause, their loss to deplore? Yet see !- in the pages of Scripture, We have met with that phrase before

If even the crumbs from his table Had Dives in charity given, Perchance he had never, in torment, Been debarred from the glory of Heaven.

And we read of the Canaanite woman, Who so humbly desired to be fed,-For herself and her sorrowing daughter, Begging "crumbs of the children's bread."

Let us learn then, the useful lesson, Ere the journey of life be quite done, That even the exambs are most precious While souls may be lost and won!

There is many an act of virtue, Lost, alas! in the dust of the day, That might save a starving brother,-Give him heart on his desolate way.

There are trifling needs for kindness Too small for others to see; And so many crumbs of patience. To be gathered by you and me.

And I fear, if we wait for the great things. They may never come in our way. And perhaps we'll have empty baskets For the Lord, on the Judgment Day.

Let us gather the crumbs while we're waiting And dreaming of crowns to be won, And the Lord will not find us wanting. When there's nobler work to be done.

He will read, with His tender kindness, In our small gifts, a line that is great. And will multiply, with His blessing, Our counts, at the Reautiful Gate.

-E. L. in Catholic Review

### YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

On Teasing

It seems to me that one of the most annoying traits of character which one can possess is a disposition to tease, for when that disposition is freely included there is nothing that can cause more unhappiness to others. To be obliged to spend one's life with an inveterate tease is like living In a bramble bush, or suffering constantly from the torture of innumerable pin-pricks. To be sure, one pinprick is nothing much, but when one has to bear ten thousand of them, it is quite another matter.

"Pshaw!" says the tease, "I did not hurt on any. I wouldn't make such a fuss about nothing. I was only teasing."

Exactly. And it is just because there is no meaning in it nor necessity for it, because it is only "teasing," that poor tormented, insulted human nature cries out sometimes in a passion against it. If the tease cannot find anything else to annoy, he will torment an animal or a little child, and he thinks it is fun; but this is the most malicious, most dreadful and most dangerous fun in the world. I once knew a lady who was literally almost frightened to death by a miscrable man who followed her home through the twilight; she reached shelter and dropped fainting upon the floor, and the thoughtless fellow who occasioned the distress explained that " he just followed her to tease her, because he knew she was timid, and he did it just for fun." He found that it was not so funy, as he waited while she hovered between life and death, the victim of his wretched joke.

victims are the helpless animal, the little timid woman. It you will notice it s never the smallest boy who teases the larger one. And then a tease can never near to be teased blusself. Nothing makes him angrier than to be paid back in his own coin.

the whole matter is, the effect which the habit of teasing has upon the nature of the one who indulges in it. A confirmed tease becomes positively heartless. He can look upon phy-

sical or mental distress quite unmoved. If there is a boy who reads these lines, who likes to tease his little sister until she runs in tears to her mother, or who torments some little fellow at school just to see him thish crimson and bristle with impotent rage; if you want to make a man of yourself, stop it. For it is a most ignoble and unmanly thing to take delight in causing pain to any living creature, especially if is smaller and weaker child to obey. To obey the command of a than yourself -Christian of Work.

### A Shark Story.

I have knocked about a good deal at sea for a landsman, but my first voyage is still fresh in my memory, after a lapse of more than thirty years. In February, 1857, I sailed from Calcutta to Eugland in the good ship Sutlej, a frigatebuilt sailing-vessel with roomy cabins, very different from the rabbit hutches into which passengers are crammed nowadays. The vovage to Gravesend took us four months; but it was so fall of interest that the time seemed to glide swiftly away, and we were almost sorry when the chalk cliffs of Old England hove in sight. If I were to relate every incident of that voyage I should fill a good sized book. Let me content myself with one adventure of which I was an eye-witness. We were lying becalmed one hot day off the Cape, when a deputation of seamen came aft, asking for permission to at last you stand by the casket of her who in bathe. The chief officer was on watch. He pain gave you life, and your ilps kiss those sent a middy to the captain's cabin and permission was given. The lady passengers dis- of love to you, and when upon the silver hair creetly retired below, but we boys remained on | your fingers linger for the last time, you will leck to see the fan. Most of the sailors were content with a header from the gangway; but some of the more adventurous among them, led by my friend the topman, went out on the mainvard and leaned from the end of it, feet oremost. The sea was almost like a huge sheet of glass, only just heaving gently; and the white bodies of the sailors could be seen gleaming fathoms below the surface. Then they ame un one after another, and swam to a considerable distance from the ship, larking with siderable distance from the ship, larking with one another like a lot of big schoolboys. I was sitting on the taffrail enjoying the fun, and wishing that I could join in it, when I happened to cast a glance astern—and saw five or six triangular objects moving Just above the surface of the sea. From my reading and talks with my father (himself a retired sea-captain) I knew what these were, though it was the first time I had seen them. I dashed off to the chief officer, who was pacing the quarter-deck, and said, "Mr. Deacon, aren't those sharks astern?" He swung himself into the rigging, uttered a startled exchamation, halled a quartermaster, and ordered a boat to be lowered on the weather side, with a crew of the best men one another like a lot of big schoolboys. I was

harpoon or two. All this was the work of a few seconds. Then he ran up the rat-lines to leeward and hailed the swimmers in a sten-torian voice. Had he called out "Sharks astern! swim for your lives!" there would have been a panic, and some of the swimmers must inevitably have been lost. But old Deacon knew what he was about. He roared out Bathers alloy! Half-a-sovereign to the first man aboard." You should have seen those Jacks tear through the water! Down went Mr. Deacon on deck, giving a hasty order to lower both ladders to leeward. He slid lightly down a rope into the boat, which was by this time manned and lowered, and sang out, "Give way, my men, for your lives!" The boat was shoved clear, and rowed swiftly out between the bathers and the ominous-looking black fins which were gliding up. On dashed the bathers with noise and splashing enough to frighten any ordinary shark. Mr. Deacon gave the order "Avast rowing!" and stood up in the stern-sheets, harpoon in hand Down sank one black fin after another, and

aboard, half-a-dozen boarding-pikes, and

story.' The first man aboard was my friend the big topman. Mr. Deacon shoved half-a-sovereign into his hairy paw, and slipped away below without saying a word. But when he returned on deck, you should have heard the hearty British cheer with which he was welcomed by the men whom his presence of mind had saved from a horrible death.

there was an interval of agonizing suspense.

as we expected every moment to hear a shrick,

and to see one of the brave swimmers dragged

down in the laws of a shark. But the monsters

must have been alarmed by the noise and

splashing, for not one of them reappeared until

some days after, when-"but that's another

### Elephants at Work.

In work which requires the application of great strength combined with good judgment the elephant is supreme; but as a mere paller and hauter he is not of great value. In piling logs, for example, the creature soon learns the exact manner of arranging them, and will place them upon each other with a regularity not to be excelled by a human workman. Sir Emerson Tennent, in his work on Ceylon, mentions a pair of elephants who used to raise their wood piles to a great height by rolling the logs up an Incline plane of sloping beams. The same writer was once riding on horseback near Kanby, towards the scene of the massacre of Major Davies' party in 1863. He heard a queer sound in the jungle, like the repetition, in a hoarse and discontented tone, of the ejaculation of 'Urmph, urmph!" Presently a tame elephant ant. He was labouring painfully to carry a heavy beam of timber, which he balanced across his tusks, but, the pathway being narrow, he had to keep his head bent in a very uncomfortable posture to permit the burden to pass endways, and the exertion and inconsatisfied noise which had frightened the horse. When the creature saw the horse and rider halt he raised his head, reconnoitred them for a moment, and then he flung down the limber, thoroughly appreciating the situation, and pushed himself backward among the brushwood so as to leave a passage for the horse. But as the horse did not avail itself of the path, the elephant impatiently thrust himself deep r | and brilliancy gained by means of metalle or into the jungle, repeating his cry of "Urmph!" but in a voice meant to invite and encourage. Still the horse trembled, and the rider, auxious Still the horse trembled, and the rider, auxious writes Mande Haywood in her art depart-to observe the instinct of the two intelligent ment in The Ladies' Home Journal. Birds, rentures, forebode any interference with them. Again the elephant wedged himself farther in among the trees and waited for the horse to aes, and after the horse had done so tim dly took up his heavy burden, and, balancing it on his tusks, resumed his route, hoarsely grunting

### A Neglected Duty.

his discontented grant as before.

We talk much about the duties of parents to children. We want to reverse the question and say a word as to the duties of children to The first duty which the child owes to his

parents is a happy acceptance of the favors which a parent gives. The father and mother I think that a genuine tease is always a love more than the child loves. God has so coward, for he never attacks his equals; his made the parent and the child that the parent's outline the design in metallic gold, boddly but victims are the helpless animal the little. love is stronger than the child's. The parents, therefore, find great iow in abstracts the above therefore, find great iow in abstracts the above. Some insects willingly lay up food for offspring high lights and edges of the leaves, gold for surprising." Members of all athletic clubs therefore, find great joy in glying to the child. which they shall never see. They do this by , an unconscious impulse. But the parent joyously labors and sacrifices for son or daughter, of nature to enhance the brilliancy of flower But really, the most distressing thing about In their turn son and daughter should as joyonsly accept these favors. Life they thus father and mother when their gifts are re-

fused. A second duty which the child owes to the parent is obedience. The parent has the right be based upon the right and the true. But because the reason of the parent is superior to the reason of the child, because the experience of a parent is broader than the experience of the child, it becomes the cuty of the parent is a stepping-stone to the obedience of the command of a parent is to foster that selfindulgence which destroys the vigor of manhood or womanhood. Obedience to the command of the parent develops that self-restraint which is the cause of noble vigor in manly and womanly character.

A third duty children owe parents is that of appreciation. Common is the remark that shildren do not appreciate their parents until they become parents themselves. True is the remark as it is common. But each child should do all that is possible to regard with full regard the endeavours of his parents. When you, dear reader, stand by the grave of your father, and hear the thud of the sod upon that coffin lid, you will know, as you have never known before, that he has been a far better father to you than you thought. When white lips that never before refused their kiss know that your mother has been a good mother to you. Appreciate your father and mother while they are with you.

### Aunty's Advice.

"My brother had severe summer complaint about a year ago and no remedies seemed to relieve him. At last my aunt advised us to try Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and before he had taken one bottle he was entirely cured."—Adelaide Criftenden, Baldwin, Out.

### HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Source of Danger.

A French scientist declares that the domestic pets of the world earry at least thirty per cent. of the common contagious diseases from house to house,

### An Eastern Trick.

White roses can be converted into blue ones by watering the trees during the winter months | to it just as it is put into the tureen. with a solution of Prussian blue. If you desire to have them green, water them with a solution of sulphate of copper.

A Warning. The N. Y. Medical Record says :- A new terror of coartship has been developed in the ease of an Indiana brunette. For some days she has suffered from a supposed attack of pleurisy. but when Dr. S. F. Bordman was called in he found that one of the young lady's ribs was fractured. After much questioning the girl blushingly admitted that her best beau had inflicted the injury while giving her his usual tender embrace before parting on his last visit. The occurrence of the accident was marked by a sharp pain in the side, a "catch in her breath," and a sudden relaxation of her hold.

### A Useful Hint.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, in one of his lectures. dwells with much emphasis on the importance of general knowledge in the matter of checking coughing and sneezing. He states that coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose, and sneezing may be stopped in the same way. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, or right in front of the ear, may stop coughing, It is so also of hiccoughing, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the roof of the mouth is also a means for arresting a cough, and the will itselt is often found to be a wonderful preventive.

flow to Hanga Picture. Never put a sombre-colored picture in the shade. Put it where the light will fall upon it says the Ladies' Home Journal. Between two windows place pictures with light backgrounds that will stand out the more prominent by reason of their dark surroundings. Hang the big pictures first, in suitable posiions, and group with smaller ones in two rows in between. Be careful that the pictures do not conflict in color, Use your own taste in this. It is impossible to give any brief rule on the subject. Hang the pictures on a level with hove in sight, unaccompanied by any attendthat should be looked up to. Place small pictures in corners and alcoves. Over doors place large and unimportant canvases, anything that looks well. Water-colors may be liting on the same wall with oils when framed in gold, but not when framed in white. White marvenience combined led him to utter the dis- gins on etchings and engravings don't go well with olls. The main light should be on the

How to Paint on Velvet. The most artistic manner of treatment is probably that where the design is first painted thinly with oils in subdued colors upon the velvet, and then the requisite effect of light Justra paints. Choose the material with a short, close pile, and select a simple design, butterflies, flowers, fruit and scroll-patterns are suitable subjects; but nothing involving minute detail or delicacy of outline should be attempted. Dark backgrounds are the most and tremblingly the wise creature stooped, effective and easiest to manage. The principal difficulty lies in the liability of the oil to spread beyond the tints, forming a greasy halo. To obviate this some recommend squeezing the colors upon blotting-paper to absorb the oil; others, for the same reason, advise the rubbing heart old Dr. Godfrey's dictum: "Every touch of magnesia on the back of the velvet. With care, neither are necessary, but the paints, instead, should be slightly thinned with fresh spirits of turpentine. Avoid matting the pile of the fabric, and let the color of the material show through the tints in the shadows. Paint rather flatly in soft tones, and remember that stamans, thorns and, perhaps, tendrils, and would be althe surprised a the results of its whatever tints approach nearest to the colors

The art of frying an onion, so that it will be delicate and crisp, is not generally understood. The tried onions usually served in families where the cooking in other ways is unexceptionable are a brownish-black mass, so permeated with grease that they are neither to command. Of course the command should | wholesome to eat nor good to view; nor are they half cooked. There is but one way to fry this vegetable which will give the right resultthat is to ent it in slices, and roak it in milk for at least ten minutes. Then dip the slices in flour and immerse them in boiling fat, hot enough to brown instantly a bit of bread thrown in it. You cannot keep the onion in slices, the command of God himself. Disobedience to so it is not worth while to try to do so. After they have fried for six or seven minutes they may be lifted up with a skimmer on to brown paper, and will be found firm and thoroughly delicious. Cooked in this way they may be served as a garnish to a daintily boiled beefsteak, to a dish of fried chops or beef croquettes. There is no way in frying an onion in a pan with a illthe butter, as commonly recommended by cook-books, which will produce a satisfactory result. The onion softens and absorbs the butter, because of the natural law of capillay attraction, and the result is that the onion and butter become a darkened and greasy mass

### Cream of Celery.

One of the most delicious soms we have to cream of celery. To make up this soup cook two small heads of blanched celery, from which the green leaves have been removed, for fortyfive minutes in aquart of water in which a chicken or leg of veal has been boiled. Add half an onion and a spring of parsley. At the end of this time strain the soup through a pure sieve. Mash the celery through the sieve then add to the strained mixture a pint of bolled milk. Mix two even tablespoonfuls of floar with the same amount of butter and stir them into the soup. Let the soup boll for ten minutes after this thickening is added, stirring

# EVERY MOTHER

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They are the best family cathartic.

it constantly. Then pour it at once into the hot soup tureen and serve with half a cupful of crutous, prepared by browning them in the open. This is easily done. Cut two slices of home made bread not over a quarter of an inch thick and remove the crust; cut them into any niney shapes with a little cutter or into squares with a sharp knife, roll them for an instant in melted butter, and set them for five minutes in a hot oven to become brown. If you wish soup very delicate, you may add a cup of cream

### Around the House.

To remove rust from knives cover the blades with sweet oil for a day or two and then rub with a lump of lime, To remove scratches and brulses from fur-

niture, rub gently with a fresh walnut, butternut or hickorymut; they will disappear. To clean the unsightly marks from the faucet dripping into marble wash basins, take pulverized chalk wet with ammonia; a few drops are enough. Apply with an old brush or piece

of flannel. A convenient household implement is a gas key and taper torch. It saves a great deal of annoyance in reaching gas fixtures and stepping on chairs to do so. Tall men are the only ones who can reach the average gas chandelier. By means of this little instrument which does not cost over \$1, the gas may be turned on and lighted by a maid of low stature, without uncomfortable reaching and climbing to accomplish the result.

Beautiful Banff, N.W.T. I was induced to use your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and general debility and found it a complete oure which I take plea-sure in recommending to all who may be thus afflicted "-James M. Carson, Banff, N.W.T.

BALD HEADS.

Some Useful Hints to Those Affected With These Disfigurements. So long as men grow bald at an early age in

life, just so long will remedies of all kinds be concocted and forced upon an innocent public and the consumption of pomades and apothe eary inixtures will advance in direct ratio with the ever-increasing bald population. A statistical writer estimates that about seventy per cent of the male population become bald be tween the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five and that by another generation it will have in creased to ninety per cent. This alarming loss in the head covering may result finally in the otal extinction of the hairy cranium protection Nature furnishes, and any check to its disappearance may well be received with approation. Bowel and nervous disorders have now been claimed to be at the foundation of the whole trouble, and the dyspeptic nation is always a bald nation. The bald, shining cranium of the young or middle-aged manthen is no longer indicative of extensive knowledge and wisdom, but rather of a dyspeptic and probably nervous, irritable nature. A person may be large, florid and apparently in good health, and yet suffer from dy-pepsla in such way as to find life almost worthless. Illhealth, and a broken constitution, as shown by external signs, do not always follow as a result of a dyspeptic nature. But the stomach must be able to digest and assimilate the nourishing food properly, or the blood which supplies the hair with nourishment cannot properly do its work. The hair grows poor and seedy, the same as vegetation upon a barren soil, and the only way to check such loss is to make a complete change in the working order of the stomach. See that the dyspepsis is cured, and that the stomach works properly. Then, according to an English specialist, observe these rules: Avoid tight-fitting hats, caps and collars. Never stand near a gas or tamp light, or artificial heat of any kind. Don't wet the hard with water more than once a week. Never use salt water. Apply a little olive oil necasionally as a wash, and take to affecting so delicate a texture as the scalp, should be soft and soothing; every application

### Cricket Champion.

The celebrated Australian Cricket Team, Of which Mr. David Scott is a noted champion, is safe against field injuries. Mr. Scott writes: "The effects of St. Jacobs oil are magical. I used it for a terribly bruisedier. The relief was

### Cyclones and Tornadoes.

There are two terms used by meteorologists, s men who study the weather, call themselves, whileh are often confused in the newspapers These are " cyclone" and "tornado." It most always happens that the former word is used where the latter is intended. The ferrible whirlwinds that frequently cause so much destruction of life and property in the West and southwest are really tornadoes, though it is rare to see them described, except in the writings of men of science, by any other word than eyelone. A cyclone, properly speaking, is a storm covering a vast extent of countrysome are one or two thousand miles in diameter-and having a system of winds which really blow spirally round, and gradually inowing to the great extent of the storm, the 529 Prizes of wind at any particular reasons. wind at any particular place seems to be blowwind at any particular place seems to be blowingstraight ahead. Near and around the centre,
and especially ahead of it, for the whole storm
advances generally toward the east or northeast, vain falls in greater or less quantities. At
the centre, the afris lightest, or the pressure
shown by the barometer is least, and that is
the reason the winds are all drawn in
that is the reason the winds are all drawn in that direction. The spiral motion arises from the effects of the rotation of the earth. Almost every storm that we have, except summer thunder showers, is a cyclonic storm. A torhado, or the other hand, is a flerce whirlwind whose path is generally only a few rods wide, although it may travel for many miles, destroying everything in its way. A black, funnel-shaped cloud is always a feature of the tornado. This namel is formed by condensed vapor and clouds of dust and debris in the very core of the whirlwind, and wherever it passes nothing but the solid ground can withstand It. But while eyelones and tornadoes are different phenomena, the former appears to give rise to the latter. Tornadoes almost always break out, if at all, on the southeasterly outskirts of a cyclone. Early in June of this year a cyclone swept up from the tentf of Mexico into the lower part of the Mississipi valley, and like off shoots from this great storm, a number of fornadoes accompanied or followed it, killing many people and cutting a path 300 teet widthrough a part of the city of Baton Rouge, The exact nature of the connection between evclones and tornadoes is not yet understood; but the distinction between them was so clear

### "My Daughter's Life

that nobody should ever bestow upon one the

name that belongs to the other.

Was saved by Hood's Sarsaparilla," says Mr. B. B. Jones of Alma, Maine. "She had seven running sores in different places on her hody, but on giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla there was marked improvement and now she is well, strong and healthy."



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