LORD CHARLEMONT.

HIS MANUSCRIPTS PUBLISHED.

A Walnabie Collection of Historical Documents Belating to a Critical Period.

One of the most interesting and important publications about areland that has appeared for many a day, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, is a volume presented to Parliament a few days ago by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, to wit—" The Manuscripts and Correspondence of James First Earl of Charlemont." This was the great Lord Charlemont, as we in Ireland will remember him, who commanded Ireland's National Guard, the Volunteers. His paper consists of a memoir of his political life drawn up by himself for the in-struction of his sons, and a voluminous correspondence of all kinds - political, social, literary, artistic. The volume is edited with skill and carefulness by Mr. John T. Gilbert, than whom no man is better fitted for such a task. Memair and correspondence between them throw a fresh and vivid light on one of the most glorious periods of Irish history. One effect of them will be unquestionably to enhance the esteem in which Lord Charlemont's memory has been

It is impossible to read these intimate pages and not be compelled into respect for the transparent purity of motive, the kindliness, the rectitude without asperity, the high sense of duty, and the intense love of country of this true and great Irish patriot. Lord Charlemont was not a genius like Gruttan or Flood. But his intelligence was of the first order, and it was highly trained; and he had what was better than genius for the particular part he had to play: he had imperturbable sanity and prudence, sound judgment and admirable tact. He was broadminded and generous in all his views, not-withstanding his attitude on the Catholic question, which is explained consistently enough in the present publication. He independence itself. He never for a moment succumbed to Castle favor. Indeed it is his boast that most of his career, even in the beaux jours of '82-3,

OUT OF FAVOR in that centre of corruption. The most flattering temptations were held out to him, whose defection in any form would have been a boon beyond pricecommander-in-chief of the Volunteers as | he was, and the most universally, popular man in the country after Grattan's popularity had begun to be affected by the attacks of Flood. But he was proof the attacks of Flood. But he was proof the attacks of Flood. But he was proof the attacks of Flood the attacks of Flood. But he was proof the attack of Flood the attack of against all temptations. He refused to able services were logotten in an instant; be under compliments of any sort to the and so unspeakably low had the control of the con Castle—he would not even prefer a request there on behalf of a friend. He is country voted to Grattan as an honor constantly warning his sons that this is was fitting in his face as a reproach. We the only attitude which an Irishman who | see something like these things to-day. wishes to serve his country and preserve So insane a struggle could only have his honor can safely maintain. He held one ending. Both sides played into the a similar view as to the necessity of hands of the common enemy. The keeping independent of English parties.
"I acknowledged no party but that of my country," he writes; "I was too well acquainted with English parties to place, after thedeath of my dear and honest friend, much confidence in any of them." The dear and investigation which is the other, both went down. Posterity will be with the view which Lord Charles. in any of them." The dear and honest mont took of these events, and will appried to whom he alludes was the Mar-land the part he played therein. He quis of Rockingham, who might be fitly saw that the Volunteers and the Parliadescribed as the Gladstone of that day. ment were being led into a false position. But while round these scenes For him Charlemont had an intense He did his best to save them from it. It In my heart are feelings sad, affection. Yet not even for him when was not his fault if the mischief went he became prime minister would be consent to bend from this rigid line of duty. Rockingham, when sending over the Duke of Portland as viceroy in 1782, wrote to Charlemont begging him, in the name of their friendship, in the name dock Blood Bittors, which regulate the dock Blood Bittors, which regulate the the roblest of the land. It is now to palace grand, where the noblest of the land, the name of their friendship, in the name. the hated American war, to act in alliance with his ministry and to use his influence to procure an adjournment of the declaration of rights. And, not content with his own influence, the Whig premier brought to bear on him the pressure of Burke and Fox, both of whom wrote to him at the same time. Charlemonnt's replies are models of sagacious

studied with profit at the present day. He refused to budge from his attitude of INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION

and firm patriotism which might be

he showed why he could not strive to get the declaration of rights adjourned. "For, my dear sir," he wrote to Fox, "with every degree of affection for our sister kingdom, with every regard for the interests of the empire at large, I am an Irishman. I pride myself in the appellation, and will in every particular act as such." He shows how sadly Grattan was hampered in 1783 by the hard and fast alliance into which he felt bound in his generous gratitude to enter with the Whig administration which granted the repeal; and he points out how vain is the influence on an English government which an Irish patriot thus acquires. When the reform bill from the Volunteer convention in the Rotunda was presented, Grattan advised and entreated that it should be received, even if it were afterwards thrown out on second reading; but he advised and entreated in vain. "Grattan might have got a place for Tydd, but he could not "Grattan might have alter a measure," remarks Charlemont. that the Castle, as Ireland was then administered, whatever it might be to a rogue, was no place for an honest man. "Let not the honest man deceive himself," he says, "with the vain expecta-tion that by Castle favor he will be able to serve his country. His disappointment is certain. Even that disinterestedness which he may think will both please and oblige will strongly operate against him. Government has in all instances a confirmed predilection for mercenaries, and will never place any real confidence in such servants as take no wages." This is a memorable saying. It is somewhat piquant to find such maxims in what is practically a Government publication. Lord Charlemont's remark on

THE DEPLORABLE QUARREL

between Grattan and Flood confirms our that time become estranged from him ing for it but to enter through the roof. (for no discernable cause except, per-There was a dinner party that day, and haps, that Charlemont felt bound to act there were no grapes. This is probably appetite, but took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

to some extent with Flood and the Volunteers on the question of the necessity of demanding from England clearer guarantees against interference with the new constitution), yet not a bitter or ungenerous word escapes him concerning this illustrious patriot. On the contrary, he extols his great qualities repeatedly in terms of genuine enthusiasm. On the other hand though he finds himself acting with though he does not conceal his belief that Eloud's motives were unwived start Flood's motives were unmixed, were even largely inspired by jealousy and ambition. This illetarred quarrel, dividing and antagonizing as it did the two brightest intellects in the Irish Parlinment at a time when their country, if she ever did, stood in need of their united wisdom, was primarily answerable for the chapter of the catastrophes in which in a few brief years the liberties so gloriously won were lost in hideous rain. All who read history know now what only those who were in the secrets of the English ministry knew then, that the uneasiness as to the security of Ireland's charter was well grounded. Flood and the Volunteers and all the stronger Nationalists contended English Parliament undoing on some future pretext all that had been accom-

SUPERVISE AND INTERFERE

with the proceedings of the Irish Parliament, and that as a preliminary they were arranging to under mine the volunteers. We know now that Grattan was fatally wrong in the lengths to which he pushed that confidence in the English Government which was afterwards to be so cruelly betrayed. He would probably the glory of Ireland in her priesthood. not have gone so far but for the attitude Flood took up on the other side. Had these two men come together and envisaged the danger calmly, they would have found a means to protect the new liberties of their country. they would have seen that the best of all securities was to keep the Volunteer force efficient and unimpaired. Instead of coming together they fought, they pursued opposing lines of policy, and each pushed the line he adopted to an exaggerated and dangerous degree. The country was divided into two opposing camps-one which denounced the Parliament whose freedom it had been the country's pride to win, the other which denounced the Volunteers who had been the chief means of wanning it. The high

Health in Herbs.

of those Liberal Whigs who had opposed secretions, purify the blood and renovate In the olden, golden day, and strengthen the entire system. Price | When this isle, forever green, \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5. Less than 1 cent a Was of earth the fairest queen. dose.

A Literary Discovery.

A work just issued by the Royal Irish Academy from the pen of Professor Mahaffy, of Dublin, communicates to the literary world the wonderful discoveries of Mr. Flinders Petrie at Gurob. in the Fayoum. Observing that the mummy cases were not made of wood, but of layers of papyrus, formed into a sort of papier-mache, he has, with considerable patience and ingenuity, assisted by Dr. Mahaffy, Professor Sayce, and other scholars, brought to light fragmentary records of the "Phaedo" of Plato, of the "Antiope" of Euripides, and of legal and official documents which contain dates showing that some of the fragments relate to transactions B.C. 250, Graven by the angels' hands during the reign of the early successors of Alexander the Great. Considering the much later date of the manuscripts from which our actual texts are derived, this discovery is of great importance, and justifies the indulgence of a hope that still greater treasures may be In His own good time will see brought to light which have been hidden | Faithful Erin crowned and free. for long centuries in that centre of Greek civilization.

Mothers and Nurses.

All who have the care of children should know that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry may be confidently depended on to cure all summer com-His idea, again and again repeated, is plaints, diarrhoa, dysentry, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbue, canker etc., in children or adults.

Episcopal Robbers.

The following passage is from an interview, in the present month's number of Strand Magazine, with Cardinal Manning. The picture of three Bishops in embryo robbing an orchard is rather amusing:

"'Will you tell me something about
your boyhood? I asked. 'Well, If you want me to talk nonsense I will say that it is a long way back to remember, for I am eighty-three, but I spent my childhood at Totteridge. As a boy at Coombe Bank, Christopher Wordsworth, late Bishop of Mincoln, and Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, were Long may Maurice Egan continue to my playfellows. I frankly admit I was embellish Catholic literature with the very mischievous. The two Wordsworths examinate manations of his rare and culand I conceived the wicked intention of tured genius. respect for the justness of his mind and robbing the vinery. The door was temper. Though Grattan had about always kept locked, and there was noth-

the only case on record where three future Bishops were guilty of larceny. Were we punished? No; we were dis-We gave ourselves up and were oreet. forgiven. I was always fond of riding, shooting, boating, and cricketing. I well remember that with the first shot target was the coach-house door. One of these formidable weapons carried a fairly weighty bullet, Well, I hit the door-the bullet went clean through, and nearly smashed the panel of the coach. Then, as a boy, I was very fond of woodcarving, and the principle articles of homemanufacture were boate." — United Ireland.

ROME.

Monsignor Kirby Retires from the Di-rection of the Irlah College.

The Irish recidents in Rome have just neard with surprise and corrow, says the Roman correspondent of the Irish Catho-lic, that the venerable Rector of their College, his Grace Monsignor Kiruy, mas has thought it right, on account of his advanced age, to offer his resignation to one for the benefit of the College.

Dishon for the benefit of the College. that the simple repeal of the sixth of George I was not enough, that further It is said that this has been accepted, guarantees were needed to prevent the and that a new Rector, pro tem, has been and that a new Rector, pro tem, has been appointed in the person of the Very Rev. Dr. Michael Kelly, of the House of Misplished. We know now that at that sions, Enniscorthy, an old Roman student, very moment the lord lieutenant and the ministry in London was plotting a scheme by which the English Patliament was to

Tr. Mediae Reny, of the riouse of Missions, Enniscorthy, an old Roman student. Father Kelly has already arrived in Rome and entered upon his duties, where he has gained in a few days the affection and respect of the students, and of those of the lish adams who have had the of the Irish colony who have had the fortune of meeting him. The sorrow of parting with Monsigner Kirby has been much softened by the knowledge that he field and farm, of wooded ridge and will still remain in Rome and at the College, where all wish for bim many years of peace and happiness, in the retirement—as the Irish Bishops say—so well earned by half a century's work for

A SUMMER DAY ON TARA.

BY SLIEVE-NA-MON.

Faintly o'er the spreading lea Comes the round of mid-day bell: Gainst the sun the light clouds flee, Flinging shade on wood and dell. s through veil on beauty's face Brighter glance the eyes behind, So mid fleecy cloudlet's grace

Sol seems fairer to my mind. Through the groves in measure sweet Songs and wariders blithely swell: Loud the thrush's whistlings greet From the oak tree o'er the well: Bright-winged flies and bumbles sad,

Whizzing in the zephyr come; Playing children's voices glad Blend with nature's buzzing hum. Next the busy singing bee

Wanders o'er the flowery bank. Lingering late, a primrose see From whose gilded cup he drank Pilferer hold, where I reclined Left he not one flower behind. But he rided of its sweet.

Round my face and at my feet

What a happy time has he Skimming o'er the daisied lea. Singing over gladsome lay Of the goodness of the Lord. Who the summer makes so gay

For the insect and the bird, For the beast and for the man By the Boyne and Suir and Bann. In this pleasing land of Eire, Where the fields are ever fair.

But while round these scenes are glad, For the pride of Tara's height, Lost in ages' flickering light; Here where rest the dust of Kings Health in Herbs.

Health giving herbs, barks, roots, and Rises now populate grand, berries are carefully combined in BurWhere the noblest of the land. Here are but the mouldering walls Of its churches and its halls. And low mounds of hamble clay Mark where once a palace lay . While the rank grass sadly waves O'er the lonely Cropees' graves. Sad like this is all Erin's fate, Now so humbled, once so great, First from highest pedestal thrown, Then with graves of martyrs sown: Once with every grace adorned, All deserted now and scorned. Yet in vain glorious still, Braving all with mighty will: Breathing holiness and truth Like the springing grass in youth. Can a faith and trust so etrong Unrewarded be for long? Are not woes, and wrongs of lands On the book of Him above Who His children guards with love: es: He who in Fgypt old Whelmed in wave the tyrant bold, And from charms and bondage freed -The Pilot.

Sarah Marshall,

Kingston, Ont.

A Just Estimate.

The University of Ottawa, Canada, has just conferred the degree of LL.D. upon the brilliant Irish-American author, Prof. Maurice Francis Egan of Notre Dame University. Prof. Egan has achieved an international reputation as a writer of beautiful prose, and no less beautiful poetry, and his countless readers and admirers will be delighted to hear that an honor to which he is so eminently ontitled has at length found him out. exquisite emanations of his rare and cul-

THE FARM.

GRASS-FED BEEF IN THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. Macrae of Guelph Gives his Opinion on this Important Subject.

The grazier's art has not, in Ontario,

been awarded the attention it deserves. One of the standbys of the British farmer, it has long been followed in the old land, and many there give it their exclusive attention. Those in Ontario who have tried it thoroughly and have pursued it for years, are loud in its praises, and say that it is one of the best and most economical ways of feeding cattle. One of the pioneers in this business in Ontario is Mr. Inglis of Carrick, in the county of Bruce, and the writer lately visited Mr. Inglis and learned from him his mode of feeding and shipping cattle for the British market. From Mildmay, a station on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce bare. The farms improved as we went on, became more gently undulating, with fewer stones and better crops. A drive of six miles brought us to Mr. Inglis' home, a neat residence at a cross-road, with a pretty country school opposite, built of field boulders with quarried limestone corners. Mr. Inglis has 300 acres—three lots of 100 acres each, on three of the corners of the cross-roads. From the residence, a beautiful view of grassy valley, opens away to the west, where it melts into blue haze towards the sun-setting.

Mr. Inglis is from Roxburghshire, Scotland, where his forefathers were shepherds. His father resides with him and carries well his more than four score years, taking a lively interest in all stock problems. He has lived here over thirty years, and at one time brod and fed a large number of sheep, sometimes having as many as 350 on the farm at one time. Latterly his son, Mr. Thos. Inglis, has gone into the business of cattle grazing almost exclusively, believing it to be the best paying and the least work of the branches of farming in Canada.

FEEDING OF SHEEP

Mr. Inglis, sr., grew large fields of turnips. He prefers feeding the turnips pulped, mixed with cut hay and straw and with a ration of chopped grain. This mixture he used largely in the winter-feeding of lambs, and he considers, after long and careful testing, that the food required to fatten one three-year-old steer would keep eleven lambs. These winter-fed lambs would be sold in the spring at from \$6 to \$7 each. While the grazing of cattle may not pay any better than did the breeding and winter-feeding of sheep, it is done with much less labor. doce not require so much care and attention, nor the keeping of so many farm

About 150 acres of the farm is in grass. Of this, 14 acres in hay, the balance is in three pasture fields; 40 acres is in bush, 16 acres orchard and yards about buildings, and some 70 acres in crops. this, about 12 acres is fall wheat and the balance cats, peas and barley. The most of this land under crop is seeded down with a view of having it next year all under grass but about \$5 acres for wheat The first field visited was one of 60 acres Here were 33 head of steers, mostly two years old, with a few three years old: none older. The pasture was only fair: the field had been in grass 12 years, and part of it had never been plowed. The great bulk of the grass was the ordinary wild grass, known as Kentucky blue grass, or June grass (Poa Pratensis.): there was also a bair sprinkling of red-top (Agrestis valgaris), and a good deal of white clover in patches. These native grasses are much better for early grazing than timothy or red clover. Last fall there were no cattle on this field after the 1st September. The grass made a good growth before the winter set in and gave a good bite in the early spring Mr. Inglis does not winter any cattle. He buys his stock in the early spring, at the end of February, March and April, and feeds them well on hay, straw and grain till the spring opens. On this field he turned out 15 head on the 15th of April. These had access to an old barn at one end of the field and got all the hay they cared to eat till the first week in May, no grain—nothing else until they were ship-ped. On the fifth of May another 15 head were put into this field, and others as the

PASTURE MIGHT WARRANT.

The first shipment went off this year in Sarah Marshall, spring creek, and the cattle have access King st. Kingston, says: "I was alto salt at all times. Those in the field flicted with chronic rheumatism for were all Short-Horn grades; some of years and used numerous medicines them showed a good deal of breeding, without success, but by the use of 6 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was enfield was one of 80 acres. The 100-acre lied was one of 80 acres. The 100-acre lied was one of 80 acres of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of Book-Agent: Heads a support about 20 acres of lied was one of lied was named lady, and can certify to the facts bush fenced off. The land is rolling, as stated."—Henry Wade, Druggist, Here and there are outcrops of a hard magnesian limestone rock. Some parts of the field are stony with boulders and rock. There is a nice stream running through it, one of the head waters of the Yokassippi or Mud River. This field is also blue-grass and red-top, with more of the latter. In some parts are patches of orchard grass (Dactylis glomerata). valuable grazing grass, and one that gives a much larger yield than timothy, but it requires to be well eaten down, else it is apt to get coarse. The pasture bere was not by any means abundant, though there was a good thick bottom. but very short and well eaten down. On the pasture field on the home farm there were some parts seeded three years ago. and it was the poorest pasture on the farm. Here were the two milking cows and a few horses, with a small lot of

ter than from most grain-growing farms. One thing that Mr. Inglis has learned since he began grazing cattle, is that it does not pay to feed grain on grass. He pointed out a number of feed boxes rottin in a corner of the field that he had used in years gone by. He feels assured that with plenty of good grass an animal will do better without any other feed. Others who have tested this matter give like result, and some believe that on good pasture a milking cow will give more milk and more cream than the same animal on ordinary pasture with grain. Mr. Inglis has evidently made grazing a success; and while much of his success may be due to his good judgment in buying and handling cattle, yet there is evidently an opening for many a Canadian farmer to grow less grain and make more profit by grazing more cattle.

APPLES AS MEDICINE.

They Were Highly Thought of in the Early Days and Much Used.

The apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. The German analysts declare that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted to renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin of the brain and spinal cord. Old Scandinavian legends represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they found themselves growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit to renew the powers of the mind and body. Judging from these traditions, apples must have been highly thought of in ancient times, and their restorative qualities understood, says a writer in the Ladies' World. The acids of the apple are of great use to people of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action; they eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such experience must have led to the custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malicacid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat.

It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum taken when ripe and without sugar, diminish the acidity of the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to correct acidity. A good, ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of digestion being completed in eightyive minutes. A positice of rotten apples is said to be an excellent remedy or weak, rheumatic eyes. In the French pospitals an apple poultice is applied to inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and the pulp applied directly to the eyes—that is, without the intervention of any cloth or substance, A modern maxim teachers that:

To eat an apple going to bed. The doctor, then, will beg. his bread.

A Restriction Removed.

Washington, Aug. 13 .- Acting-Secretary Nettleton has authorized the Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., to allow the transit of cattle by rail through his district to Montreal without the quarantine inspection heretofore required, provided the cars are sealed and bonded. This action is taken on the re-This action is taken on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is of opinion that as the cattle are not taken from cars while in the United States territory the lack of inspection will not endanger the health of domestic live stock. In recommending the change that officer said that the unloading of cattle for inspection involved such expensive delay as in effect to deprive the railroads of this country of this class of transportation and give it entirely to Canadian railroads. Veteripary inspectors along the Canadian border have been instructed to omit the inspection of this class of animals passing in and out of the United States in bonded and scaled cars.

Dr. T. A. Sloenm's

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The Quebec Ship Laborers. When the cancellation of the ship

laborers' charter was asked for at the last session of the Legislature one of the strongest arguments used was that the Board of Trade had respectfully invited them to send delegates to confer with the board as to existing difficulties and the last week in June; they averaged 1150 lbs. for 43 head, and the price was 5½ cents per pound. These were the best The second shipment will weigh about 1100 lbs. each, and the price 5½ cents. All will be sold off before the end of Hon. Charles Langelier wrote to the August, which gives the pasture a good Hon. Charles Langelier wrote to the chance before the winter sets in, society reminding their that their by-The field is well watered by a small laws had been abolished by the Legislature and that no new ones would have any effect before being approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council. No no tice was taken of this letter, and up till while others were of a commoner build, the present day it has been treated with

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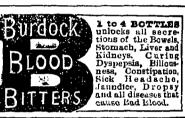
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