#### THEY VISITED THE LORD. The Grace Received by some Saints Before the Blessed Sacrament.

Our hely faith teaches us, and we are bound dred years ago. Both authorities are equally to believe, that in the consecrated Host, Jesus dred years ago. Both authorities are equally stronger, when properly conducted, will probably show that Washington's ducted, will probably show that Washington's Christ is really present under the species of bread. We must also understand that He is present on our alters on a throne of love and mercy, to dispense grace and there to show indigeous for ever 300 years, and is one of the us the love He bears us, by being pleased to dwell night and day hidden in the midst of the country at the present day. George and

It is well known that Hely Church instituted the festival of Corpus Christi with a solemn octave, and that she celebrates it ference of the popularity and celebrity that with the same usual processions, and so frewith the same usual processions, and so frequent exposition of this Most Holy Sacrament, that men may thereby be moved gratefully to acknowledge and honor this loving presence and dwelling of Jesus Christ in the sacrament of the Altar, by their devotions, thanks givings, and the tender affections of their souls. O God ! how many insults has not this amiable Redeemer had, and has He not daily, to endure this in sacrament on the part of those very men for whose love He remains upon their alters on earth.

Of this He indeed complained to His dear servant Sister Margaret. One day as she was in prayers before the Most Holy Sacrament, Jesus showed her His heart on a throne of flames, crowned with thorns, and surmounted by a cross, and thus addressed

" Behold that heart which has loved mer so much, and which has spared itself nothing ; and has even gone so far as to consume Itself, thereby to show them its love; but in return the greater part of men only show me ingratitude, and this by the irreverences, tenidity, sacrileges and contempt which they offer me in this sacrament of love ; and that which I feel most acutely is, they are hearts consecrated to me."

Jesus then expressed His wish, that the first Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi should be dedicated as a particular festival in honor of His adorable heart; and that en that day all the souls which loved Him should endeaver, by their homage, and by the affections of their souls, to make amends for the insuits which men have offered Him in this sacrament of the Altar. At the same time He promised abundant graces to all who should thus honor Him.

We can thus understand what the Lord said of old by His prophet, that His delight Is to be with the children of men; since He is unable to tear himself from them even when they abandon and despise Him. This also shows us how agreeable all those souls are to the heart of Jesus who frequently visit Him, and remain in His company in the churches in which He is under the sacramental species. He desired St. Mary Magdalene of Pazzi to visit Him in the Most Holy Sacrament thirty-three times a day; and this beloved spouse of His twithfully obeyed Him, and in all her visits to the altar she appro ached it as nearly as she could.

But let all those devont souls who often go to spend their time with the Most Blessed Sacrament speak :- Let them tell us the gifts, the inspiration which they have recolved, the flames of love which are there enkindled in their souls, the paradise which as also the glittering sabre with which the they enjoy in the presence of this hidden

The servant of God and great Sicilian mis sionary, Father Louis La Nusa, was, even in his youth and as a layman, so ensmored of Jesus Christ, that he seemed unable to tear himself from the bosom of his beloved Lord. Such were the joys which he experienced, that his director commanded him, in virtue of obedience, not to remain there more than an hour. The time having elapsed, he showed in obeying—says the author of his life—that in tearing himself from the bosom of Jesus Christ he had to do himself just such violence as a child who has to detach itself from the mother's breast the very moment in which it attendance of numerous clergymen of different is satisfing itself with the utmost avidity; denominations from the various Southern and when he had to do this, we are told that states. The cheir sang the anthem "Through the remained standing with his eyes fixed the Valley of Death." Bishop Galleher made upon the altar, making repeated inclinations, as if he knew not how to quit his Lord, whose presence was so sweet and gracious to

To St. Al yelus it was also forbidden to remain in the presence of the Most Blessed Sacrament : and as he used to pass before it, finding himself drawn, so to speak, by the sweet attractions of his Lord, and almost forced to remain there, he would, with the greatest effort, tear himself away, saying with an excess of tender love: "Depart from me, O Lord, depart."

There it was also that St. Francis Xavier found refreshment in the midst of his many labors in India; for he employed his days in toiling for souls and his nights in the pre-sence of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

St. John Francis Regis did the same thing; and sometimes, finding the church closed, he endeavored to satisfy his longings by remaining on his knees outside the door, exposed to the rain and cold, that least at a distance he might attend upon his Comforter concealed

under the sacramental species.

St. Francis of Assisi used to go to communicate all his labors and undertakings to Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament.

But tender indeed, was the devotion of St Wencerlaus, duke of Bohemia, to the Most Holy Sacrament. The holy king was so enamored of Jesus there present, that he not only gathered the wheat and grapes, and made the hosts and wine with his ewn hands, and then gave them to be used in the Holy Sacrifice, but he used, even during the winter, to go at night and visit the church in which the Blessed Sacrament was kept. These visits enkindled in his beautiful soul such fismes of divine leve, that their ardor imparted itself even to his body, and took from the snow on which he walked its wonted cold; for it is related that the servant who accompanied him in the nightly excursions, having to walk through the snow, suffered sion. Near the monument the immense much from the cold. The holy king, on permuch from the cold. The holy king, en perceiving this was moved to compassion, and commanded him to follow him and step only in his foot-marks; he did so and never afterwards felt the cold.

All of the Saints were enamered of this awest devotion; since, indeed, it is impossible to find on earth a more precious gem, or a treasure more wortby of our love, than Jasus in the Most Holy Sacrament. Certainly amongs: all devotions, after that of receiving the sacraments, that of adoring Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament holds the first place, is the meet pleasing to God, and the most useful to surselves. Do not then, O devout soul, refuse to begin this devotion; and fersaking the conversation of men, dwell each day, from this time forward, for at least half or quarter of an hour, in some church in the presence of Jesus Christ under the sacramental species. Taste and see how sweet is the Lord. Only try this devotion, and by experience you will see the great benefit that you will derive from it. Be assured that the time you will thus spend with devotion before this divine Sacrament will be the mest profitable to you in life, and the seurce of your greatest consolation in death and in

An Irish Origin for Washington. Washington family : In connection with your pended during the funeral hour.

Beston news you say: "Mr. Waters thinks be has established Washington's ancestry." The same conclusive statement was made in reference so Sir Isaac Heard's researches and ntterances on the same subject over a hunancesters came originally frem County Roscommon, Ireland, where the name has been indigeous for over 300 years, and is one of the the country at the present day. George and Lawrence are the common Christian names in the Roscommon Washington families at the present time, and that without any rehistory. And who ever heard of a "Lawrence" hailing from any other country but Ireland! Mr. Waters will probably be able to upset both his own and Sir Isaac Heard's theeries of the ancestry of Washington if he will make careful inquiries among the numerous Washington families in the parish of Kil-glass, near Roscoa, county Roscommon, Ireland. All the Washingtons in the world to-day came from that locality, not one of them being frem England, unless coming that way to take shipping.

#### JEFF. DAVIS LAID TO REST.

Impressive Ceremonies Over the Body of the Dead Chieftain,

New Orleans, December 11.—A beautiful

Southern summer day dawned for the obsequies of the Southern chieftain. The city was crowded with thousands of people representing the prominence, the wealth and chivalry of the Southern States. Six er seven governors were here, attended by their staffs and bringing with them great delegations of people. The military parade was a marked one. A dozen companies from Goergia, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama, were here, and the Louisiana State National guards and volunteer militia of New Orleans also participated. The crush on the atreets equalled anything that had ever been witnessed here on the occasion of carnival festivities. Acress in Lafyette square, just opposite the City hall, a dense multitude gathered and Canal street, Camp and St. Charles were crowded with people from all over the country. The floral decorations were added to this morning. They came from every state and city in the South and are superb in their design and finish. The town was draped from one end to the other with most elaborate showings of black. As seen as the doors of the City hail were opened a stream of visitors began to pour through the death chumber to take a farewell view of the remains of the famous Confederate leader. The remains were than coveyed to the front portico of the City hall building, where the simple but impressive rites of the Episcopal church were performed.

At 12.10 the casket was conveyed from the memorial room to an improvised estatalque in the centre of the front portico, where the massive pillars were entwined with a profusion of crape. Over the carket was thrown the soft folds of a silken flag of the lest cause, dead soldier had carved fame and henor for hlmself, and glory and viotory for his country on the crimson fields of Chapultepec and

Monterey. Immediately surrounding the coffin were the clergy and the armed sentrice, they being the only persons admitted to a place on the portice during the service. The relatives of the deceased were assigned to seats in the Mayor's parlor, from the windows of which they were enabled to witness the ceremonies.

The obsequies were conducted by Bishop Gaileher, assisted by five officiating clergymen, including a Catholic priest. There were fully twenty surpliced ministers, besides the an effecting address. Then the Rev. Dr. Markham read the lesson, while the Rev. Mr. Martin repeated the third Psalm, and the Rev. Mr. Bakewell the versicles and thus ended the services at the City hall which, although simple and brief, were wonderfully impressive. At the conclusion of the religious services the casket was borne by a detachment of soldiers to the handsomely decorated caisson on which it was to be conveyed to the cemetery.

The casket rested on a slight elevation and the caisson was drawn by six black horses, two abreast, caparisoned in artillery harness and plumes, and each animal led by a seldier in uniform. With marvellous military pre-cision the various battalions wheeled into line, preceded by a detachment of thirty police and followed by the clergy, pallbearers and so on, in their respective order, until the mammoth procession was formed. The procession, after leaving the Olty hall, proceeded up St. Charles to Calliope, and from Calliope moved inte Camp, thence to Chartres, to St. Louis, to Royal and to Canal, on the direct route to the cemetery. It was an hour and ton minutes passing a given point. As the grand funeral cortege traversed the atreets, from the turrets of the churches knells were tolled. The clank of sabres and the tramp of iron shed feet re echoed along the interminable lines, while the dirges blended with the solemn booming of the minute guns. Parts of the city not directly located on the line of march, or in any wise remote from the scene of the pageant, were literally depopulated, their inhabitants having gathered in countless num-bers in places from which a view of the marching columns could be had.

The entry of the pageant into the semetery was made with all the pomp and cir-cumstances of a military and civic procesopportunity of a fair view and listened with respectful attention to the solemn cere-monies. The Army of Northern Virginia tomb is beneath the marble monument of Stonewall Jackson. It is nearly in the centre of the cemetery. The mound is of gradual ascent, prettily laid out in parterres. From a sectional stone base, a tender shalt, broken with laurel wreaths, rises to a commanding height. At the apex a heavy slab of marble bears the statue of Jackson. Ecneath the base is an underground chamber, with vaults running all around. It was in one of these vaults that the remains of Jeffersen Davis were placed. The monument was decorated with extreme simplicity. The mound was covered with green moss and around the shaft was wound a chain of laurel and eak leaves. The mound was entirely covered with the floral offerings, which have been

Mrs. Jefferson Davis will go to Beauvoir and rest a few days and then accompany Mrs. J. Addison Hayes to Colorado Springs where she will remain for several months and recuperate.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ELSEWHERE.

very numerous.

NEW YORK, Dacember 11.—Despatches from many cities in the South state that memerial services in honor of the late Jef-A correspondent to the New York Sun | ferron Davis were held to day. Della were writes as follows regarding the origin of the telled and in many places business was sus-

A KANSAS SWINDLE Farmers Induced to Saise Sorghum by Men

Who Wouldn't Buy It. NEW YORK. December 10 .- A Times despatch from Topeka, Kau., says that Secretary Mchler, of the State Board of Agriculture, has finally become convinced that fraud has had much to do with the alleged business of sugar making in Kansas, and he will begin an examination into the methods of the mill men. There is little doubt that there have been more prefitable crops of bonds than ef sugar in Kansas since the raising of sorghum cane became the fad of the plains' agriculturists. All the mills have been built through the aid of bonds, and the latter have been marketed as soon as negotiable. While several of the milis have signally failed this year, and one or two are now in the receivers' hands, the fact remains that money has been made by those who negetiated the sale of the bonds. Many farmers devoted the entire season to growing sorghum, only to discover, when they had delivered their crops, that the mills were unable to handle it or could not pay for it. Secretary Mohler blindly be-lieved until this week the representations of the sugar men that sugar making was an entire success, and would eventually put millions into the pockets of the case growers. His eyes were opened when he learned that in western Kansas two men are now working up the township at a cost of from \$16,000 to

The "mush' precess is but a theory, never having practically been tested and there is no reason for believing that anything can come from it. It is simply a relier and chopper mill with reasting to extract the eaccharines, which is reduced to the consistency of mush, hence its name. This mush is to be sent to a central factory to be made into sugar, the factory to be built some time in the future in some place yet unknown. The cost of the machinery and building cannot exceed, so Secretary Mobiler figures, \$8,000 and probably that sum could be reduced to \$5.000. For this plant the tewnships is ask ed to give \$16,000 to \$20,000, allowing \$200,-000 hands to issued in the several townships to pay for assistance in working. The hand-some profit of \$1,000,000 on no investment but brains remains. Mr. Mohlor yestelday wrote a letter advising the people of those countries not to vote more bonds but to await

\$20,000 each, which would place upon the

western counties an indebtedness of \$1,700,

000. Under this new scheme it is proposed to

build mills to manufacture sugar by the

heen given to the public as the rosating

#### FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

Republican Soldiers Fire on Maranham Royalists and Kill Twenty.

New YORK, December 12 .- A correspondent at Maranham. Brazil, telegraphs as fol-lows:-"I arrived at St. Louis de Maranham yesterday morning. I found the place in a epressed state of excitement. There had been fighting between the Imperialists and Republicans immediately after the dethronement of Dom Podro and on November 18 the excitement grew so great that the military ared on the people twenty of whom were killed. The attempt to create a revolt was undoubtedly the work of the Imperialists and

pire. The population is very well to do and the Pertuguese, who feel an interest in the upholding of the Imperial system, make an important element in it. At present the city is quiet, so far as concerns actual distur-bances, but there is still much intriguing going on aud serious trouble is likely to occur if the imperialists and Portuguese persist in refusing to acknowledge the altered condition of affairs. There has been numerous petty attempts of the Imperialist to make disturbances throughout the province of Maranham, but nothing serious enough to piace the future of the republic in danger. The Globo Maranham is defending exmeetly the cause of the republic. Francisco de Paulo Duarte Bellorte, its editor, has tried to speak at meetings, but was cried down. Most of the rich men are leaning towards Conservatism and are the hope of the Imperialists. One of the leaders of these is Baron de Guahy, a member of the late Chamber of Daputies, and one of the greatest millionsires in Brazil. He is said to be in consultation with the Convervative leaders in Bahta, Merapham and Cears, where the cause of Dum Pedro is atrongeat.

#### Feasting and Honors for Stanley.

December 12.—The British ZANZIBAR, India Steam Navigation Company to-day gave a luncheon to Henry M. Stanley on board the steamer Arawatts, which has arrived here as the pioneer vessel in the direct service between Great Britsin and East Africa. Mr. Stanley made a speech, in which he predicted the rapid growth and prosperity Adamsen or "mush" plan, which has recently of East Africa. The Zarzibaris who accompanied Stanley were received by the Sultan to day. The Sultan thanked them for the aplendid services they had rendered and rewarded them with presents. All Z tozibar is fating Stanley and the members of his expeditloa.

Emin Pasha had a restless night, dieturbed by frequent and very severe paroxysms of coughing. He is unable to swallow solid food. His bruises continue very paintul, otherwise his condition is unchanged.

LONDON, December 12.—The Queen has sent a cable despatch to Henry M. Stanley, in which she says: "My thoughts are with you and your brave followers, whose hardships and dangers are at an end. I again congratulate you all, locluding the Zarzibaria who displayed such devotion and fortitude during your marvelous expedition. I trust Emin Pasha is making favorable progress."

The corporation of Landon has invited Mr. Stanley to accept the freedom of the city. The ceremony of presentation will take place In the Gulid hall. The parchment conferring officenship upon Mr. Stanley will be enclosed in a gold casket. On the evening of the day or which the presentation is made a reception will be given to Stanley in the Guild

London, December 12.-Dr. Parke sends s balletin reporting that Emin Pasha suffered severely on the evening of the 9th with a distressing cough and great difficulty in expictoration. He was much better Wednesday and there was no longer any bloody souts. His injured eye was almost restored Sirum sill flows from the right ear and he riquires assistance in every movement owing to the great number of bruises. He is in good spirits.

Archbishop Labastide, of Mexico, has sent to Spain for 100 pricets to aid his native

# Portuguese. Maranham is naturally inclined to royalism. It is the fourth city of the em | clergy. Corner McGill and Notre Dame Streets. Elfflass Elfflass

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MEN'S STRONG TWEED OVERCOATS, \$3.50, well lined.

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MEN'S CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS \$5.00, marked down from \$8.50. MEN'S SCOTOH TWEED CAPE OVERCOATS, from \$8.50 up. worth

twice the price. MEN'S GENUINE IRISH FRIEZE ULSTERS, \$8.50, regular price \$13.50

MEN'S HEAVY TWEED SUITS, \$6.25, selling regularly for \$10.50.

MEN'S PEA JACKETS. \$3.50, good value at \$6.75.

MEN'S STRONG CANADIAN TWEED PANTS, \$1.25, worth \$2.50, 1,000 BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, \$3 00, well worth \$5 CC.

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ROBERT BROWNING DEAD.

The Famous English Poet and Dramatist Succumbs to an Attack of Brenchitta in Venice.

VENICE. December 12.-Robb Browning, the poet, died here to-night without any suffering. During the day he expressed himself as satisfied with the success of his new volume of poema. with the success of his new volume of poems. He was 77 years old. His death was one to an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Browning; was born at Camberwell, Surrey, and educated at the University of London. He went to Italy at the age of 20, diligently studying its medieval he story and becoming acquainted with the life of the poople. His first published poem was "Paulint." a tale in verse, to which, in 1835, was appereded "Parcelsus," a poem dramatic in form, in which the principal character was the celebrated Empiric and Alchemist of the sixteenth century. While the work did not atsixteenth contury. While the work did not at-tract any general attention in it were recognized a truly original mind, rich in performance and richer in promises. His tragedy of "Strafford," presented on the stage in London in 1837, met with only moderate success in spite of Macrea dy's masterly personation of the hero. "Sordello was published in 1840, a poem, the supposed life of the Provencal poet, mentioned in the sixth canto of Dante's "Purgatorio." The public prononneed this work to be an unintelligible rhapsody, and the author himself omitted "Sordello" from the edition of his collected poems. Between 1842 and 1846 there appeared from his pen several successive numbers of a collection of dramatic and lyric poems, to which he gave the title of "Bells and Pomegravates." Among these was a tragedy of striking power, called "A Blot on the Scutche-on," which was produced at the Drury Lane theatre in 1843, but without marked success at the time. Another play of his, "The Duchess of Cleves," was subsequently brought out at the Haymirket, Miss Cuihman personating the heroine. In November, 1846, he married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, the distinguished poet (who

died in 1861), and since his marriage be has chiefly resided in Italy, making occusional visits chiefly rasided in Italy, making occasional visits to France and England. In 1849 his collected poems were published in two volumes in London, and reprinted in the United States. His "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," a poem embodying his impression of the religious and spiritual aspects of the age, was followed by a collection of poems, entitled "Men and Vomen," one of the most powerful of his works. In addition to the above works. Mr. Browning men, one of the labaye works, Mr. Browning has published "King Victor and King Charler; "Dramatic Lyric;" Return of the Druses;" "Colombe's Birthday;" "Dramatic Romances;" "The Soul's Errand;" a new volume of poems; "The Ring and the Book; "Balaustion's Adminishment of Paramatic Romances." ventures, including a Transcription from Euripides;" "Prince Hohenstiel Schwangau, Saviour of Society;" "Fifine at the Fair;" "Red Cotton Nightcap Country; or, Turf and Towers;" and "Aristophanes' Apology," including a Transcript from Euripider, being "The Last Adventure of Balauston;" "The Agamemnon of Echylus, transcribed;" "La Saisiaz; the Two Poets of Crossic;" "Dramatic Idyls," and "Joco-Seria." Mr. Browning specially cultivated the arts of music and paint-

specially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he was minutely and widely acquainted. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1882. The "Browning Society," established in London, held its first meeting October 28, 1881. According to its programme, "This society was founded to gather together some, at least, of the many admirers of Robert Browning, for the study and discussion of his works, and the mmb. ication of papers on them, and extracts from works illustrating them. The society also encouraged the formation of Browning reading:

clubs, the acting of Browning's dramas by Proceedings that the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented in our counters. amateur companies, the writing of a Browning primer, the compilation of a Browning concordarce or laxicon, and, generally, the extension of the study and influence of the po-t. The second edition, enlarged, of "A Bibliography of Robert Browning, from 1833 to 1881," compiled by Mr. Feederick J. Furnivall, was

published at London in 1882. Since 1883, when "Joco Seria" was published, Mr. Browning did very little work. BROWNING'S OBSEQUIES.

VENICE, December 15.—The expressions of grief and sympathy called forth by the death of Robert Browning recall the similar expression on the death of Wagner. Browning refused to the last to believe he was seriously ill. Every day, whatever the weather, he went in an open gondola to Lido. He was taken ill November 27th, but insisted on going to the theatre against the advice of friends. During the night he was seized wish a serious attack of bronching The disease went on till his heart became affacted, but he constantly repeated that he was getting better. On Thursday last, the day of getting better. On Thursday last, the day of his death, he declared he would get up on the following day. His family did not suppose the end so near. At 7 p.m. he became weak and had great difficulty in breathing. Shortly before he died he turned to his son and asked for news from his publisher. The son read a telegram, saying the edition of his last volume was exhausted. The poet on hearing this smiled and murmured "how gratifying." These were his last words. The funeral service was held to-day in Palazzio Rezzonicu. The family desired to inter the remains at Florence, but. in desired to inter the remains at Florence, but, in accordance with the desire of the English peo-

accordance with the desire of the English peo-ple, the body will be taken to London Tuesday, for interment in Westminster Abbey.

At the service to-day the coffin was covered with wreaths, one of which had been sent by the Municipal authorities of Venice. Many diplo mate and officials, and a large number of Eng-lish and Americans, including Mrs. Bronson, an inclinate failed mare present. intimate friend, were present. The cortege started by 4 o'clock. The body had been placed on a splendid funeral barge, which was towed by a steamer of the royal navy. On the barge as a guard of honor were members of the muni-cipal guard and firemen. The family and friends followed in separate gondolas. The coffin was deposited in the central chapel of the cemetery of St. Michel, where it remains until the conclusion of the furmalities of the ceremonies. Prime Minister Crispi sent a message
of condolence to the family of the poet. A
memorial bables will be placed in the facade of the Palazzia Rezzonico.

Gladstone and the Eight Hour Law.

LONDON, December 15 .- Mr. Gladstone declines to accept the invitation to initiate an agitation looking to the establishment of a working day of eight hours. He says his time must be devoted to the settlement of the Irish question and for this reason as well as on account of the infirmities of age he must abstain from taking a leading part in the movement. He promises to dispassionately consider the subject when the proposed eight hour bill is presented to parliament. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his letter on the eight hour movement, says eight hours of labor, eight hours to sleep and eight hours of recre-ation seems to be the ideal at which democratic legislation may wisely and profitably sim. A working day of eight hours would diminish the number of unemployed, and it would also lessen the profits of the oupitalists, If the latter result were a disadvantage it would be largely outwelghed by the increased comfert and content of the laborers.

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RETEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of au Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all unitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

FARMS and MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogue.
R. B. OHAFFIN & CO., Bichmond, Ve

19-13

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME
SUHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow
or JACQUES DUBEAU, her sons CHARLES
and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city,
hereby give public notice to all the interested
hetes of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter Island, New York State, during
August 1885, that they will petition, on the
20th day of February, 1890, one of this District
Supe: ior Court Judges, in Chamber, as the Court
House of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for
their own and excitative beneat letters of verifitheir own and exclusive benefit letters of verifi-cation of the heirs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said patition, on or before the said date, if they judge con-

Montreal, October 17sb, 1889.

DAV10, DEMERS & GERVAIS. Attys, for Pentioners,

1608 Notre Dame street.