THE MASTER:

Let us speak for the master wherever we go, Displaying our colors to friend and to foe;
Exalving His person, His work, and His
ways,
His Cross, and His coming; and all to his 3. 特殊的

Let us speak to the Master whenever we In Him we are owners of riches indeed; Since He is our pattern, our treasure, and Even God who bestowed Him can give nothing

Let us speak with the Master by night and by day,
In constant communion beguiling the way;
Till, reaching His presence, we rest at His And know from that moment our joy is com-

FATHER C. P. MEEHAN.

Irish Patriot, Scholar, and Friend of the Poor.

(Boston Pilot.)

DUBLIN, March 21.
The death of the Rev. C. P. Meehan, of SS. Michael and St. John's Church, Dublic, Ire., on March 14, has already been briefly noted in The Pilot. It was deeply mourned, not only by those who know him in the intimacy of personal friendship, or who were capable of prizing his literary work, but even more by Christ's poor, the good pricet's own people, amongst whom he lived and labored.

Father Meehan was born July 12, 1812, of an old Longford stock, and spent much of his early years in that county. Like the other children of the down-tredden Catholics, this cheery, blue eyed bey daily trudged to the school where Peter McCabe—a veritable "oharacter"—initiated the young Gaedhis in the mysteries of the three R's. Slavery begets servility; and, when we look back to that dismal time of abject serfdom, little more than a decade after '98, when the blood that reddened the hillsides of Wexford and Wicklow was hardly yet dry, and the atroci-ties of the North Cork militia and the ancient Britons not a whit forgotten, when Ireland lay "inert as a swamp of gore" at the feet of her tyrant, we cannot marvel that the old orgue, like the "old stock," was prescribed and banned. The Penal Laws, hanging and quartering had done their work. The old schoolmaster forbade his pupils to utter a word of Irish, and insisted on English being used at home as well as during school hours. Calling up each trembling urchin, he would produce a "tally," and exhibit to the be-wildered culprit as being mysteriously marked with the exact number of lingual offenses committed by him out of school hours; the horror-stricken child would confess his crime, humbly promise amendment, and go back to his home fully convinced of the depravity of lapsing into Celtic, and fully satisfied of the occult power of the master's "tally." How many a time in after years, when searching through the MSS. of the past, did Father Meshan bemoan his want of treasures they contained.

Eternal City, and during that time gained an intimate acquaintance with the Italian language and literature, with which he always kept in touch, procuring to the last every work of note that issued from the press of Italy.

He returned to Ireland in 1835, a priest. After a few months in Rathdrum, County Wicklow-"lastricus ground"—he was ap-pointed to the parish of SS. Michael and John, where, for over half a century, he was | surely, he must have said, in his own transan humble curate, without hope, or chance, or, Indeed, care for preferment.

Young, ardent, and patriotic, he was at the beginning of the Forties drawn into the vertex of the literary and political tide that swept over our island. When the Young Irelanders strove to "put a soul into Erin, the pen and tengue of the Dublin curate were at their disposal. He formed one of the brilliant band that the genius of Thomas Davis gathered round him, and was always true to the copinions of his youth. Though not approving of the Fenian movementdoubtless, as showing not the slightest chance of success—his sympathies were with the honest strugglars after Nationhood; and when prayers were to be publicly effered for Fenian man and martyr, Father Meehan was confidently appealed to, and never disappointed. When in three of our city churches, in the year '67, the celebration of a public Requiem Mass for the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien was refused, and it was considered as much as could well be expected if, at the end of a low Mass, their names be read out in the ordinary mander, without comment or remark, the priest of '48 offered the Holy Sacrifica, and his clarion voice rang through the church as he prayed for "the men who were brutally murdered in Manobestar."

In latter days, when the land struggle waxed fierce and furious and it seemed as if every one in Ireland must range himself in either camp, Father Mechan took no active part in politics, and there were many who deemed it a fault that with him political tergiversation regulate its use among employees. Only 25 could not efface old persocal friendship. raticoads furnish dwelling houses for their With the largeheartedness of the true student | employes, but upwards of 150 furnish section he recegnized no boundary line in the universal brotherhood of literature; for, be he the veriest Tory or the most subservient Whig, -genus now, like the dode, happily extinct—if he sang or wrote of Ireland, her history, her are disabled and the families of those who antiquites, her legends or her lore, he was lose their lives in the service. Many rail-welcome to that room on the third floer of roads contribute towards the support of benethe parechial house in Lower Exchange fictory institutions established for the benefit Street.

European languages surrounded you on all sides; pictures and engravings hung on the walls. The fair Geraldine looked at you from her frame; er the Prince of Beare, or Luke Wadding, or the gentle Saint of Assisi blessing af the crops, the fields, the animals of his convent home, claimed your attention. The sketch of dead Clarence Mangan moved you to compassion as you sat upon the couch, whereon he often, of nights rested his weary limbs when induced to stay in haven by one who, Mitchel says, "loved him as a man, appreciated him as a post, and yearned over him as a seul in the jaws of perdition." What a long procession climbed the two flights of stairs during half a century! What pared with other countries, and which a variety of men and women!—bishops and form a separate volume, will probably be priests, men of letters, statesmen, preachers, patriote, oratore, poete, sculptore, painters— Davis, Mitchel, Martin, Duffy, McGee, Mc-Dayis, Mitchel, Martin, Duify, Mouse, Mo. Carthy, D'Alton, Williams, Clarence Mangan, Mangher, John Hogan, Father Kenyon, A person cured of Deafness and noises in the Caviare. (Lee.) McGeoghan, O'Ourry, Donovan, A. M. Sullivan and Irwin. But will send a description of it was so shy person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

of counsel and sympathy, and an epen hand There is a victory, told of the parish priest hav-ings had sone; time tog interfere to prevent Eather Meehan from giving away his bed to some poor woman, who he deubtless thought wanted it mere than he. All his life he battled with intemperance, and at one time headed a crusade made in

the parish again t it. He acted as president, attended the meetings of the society, encouraged humorus speakers—whose heart were in the meyement—to address the people, in stder to amuse as well as to instruct delivered lectures-rare treats of profound scholarship—in a disused-factory in Christ Church Place, for the benefit of the society ; its Sunday meetings, where he distributed medals and administered the pladge, were went to be growded by the working classes. With a great delight the good priest would not the increasing finery of the women, far, frem a variety and prefusion of ribbens, he augured a sober and a thrifty home. For one reson or another this was not the fault of he president is certain, for he frequently deplored the general apathy on the drink question. He just lived to see it taken up by Archbishop Walsh, who, born in Parliament Street, close to SS. Michael and John's, had, as a boy, served Father Meehan's daily

His first work, "The History of the Confederation of Kilkenny"—the brightest epoch in our story from the Anglo-Norman invasion down-was substantially the results of Davis' education movement; though that our anther's thoughts had early turned to literathe idea of elucidating the mystery of the tion to secure the reform of the parliamentary Irish princes, whose hones rest in the Church of San Pietro di Mentario, on the Janiculum, whose names alone remained, but whose deeds were buried in the records of the past. This idea, though ever present, was not carried out for thirty years, and not till leng and painstaking research, here and abroad, had made him intimate with the histories of these heroic sens of Uhtar. He followed the "footprints of the Celt" in many a holiday trip through most of the great libraries of the Continent, and the descendants of the Exiles knew Franciscan Monnstaries" told the tale of many of the houses of the Order of St. Francis, established by the standard Whig accounts of the transaction. plety or generosity of some of the native (The anachronism as to the date of publicaor Angle-Irish families, and which, later on, where confiscated and plundered by English king or deputy. The last-named work was on extension and revision of papers entitled Chancellor Brougham, Lord Althorp, chan-Noctes Nouvanienses," which had appeared in | cellor of the excheque; Lord Palmerston, Doffy's Magazine some years previously. The three great works named form an endur-ing monument to the author's fame. Recently, he devoted his time so correcting, revising and enlarging those books, and giving to the public sketches of Maugan, McGee and Madden. His poetical contributions to the eld Nation were numerous, some of them being amongst the best known pieces of our Irish collections. Several fugitive papers, monegraphs and tracts on the Irish Septe also came from his pen.

The most distinguished men in Irish literature might be met in his room, and while the "Flight of Earls" brought him, out of the nobility of France, the friendship of the O'Neille de Tyrone, another descendant of the great Hugh—a pensioner of the English Army, who held the humble post of gate-keeper at a crossing on the King town Rail-way line—came to talk with the "chronicler" of his race. "He had got the book; he read the talisman which would open to him the about a page and a half of it every day; had no time for more; through It again, so as to At sixteen years of age he left Dublin, fasten it in his memory." And, as one looked bound for the Irish College at Rome. For from the portrait of the great Ulster chief nine years he pursued his studies in the who so long withsteood the power of the fasten it in his memory." And, as one Icoked who so long withsteood the power of the Pale, and fought the "Calliach Ruadh," often successfully, with her own weapon diplomacy, to the railway gateman, the striking resemblance of contour and feature was as apparent as if only a decade of years, instead of nigh three centuries, rolled betwixt

those shocts of the same great stem, "Jesus, have mercy on me!" was the constant prayer that came from the patriot-priest's lips those last sad days, and often, lation of the last word of Copernicus :-

" Not the grace theu gavest Paul Who saw thy Stephen stoned-Not the grace that Peter won When blinding tears his crime atoned. But ab, dear Saviour, give to me The grace which thou on Calvary Did'st give the thief who at Thy side Repenting hung, repenting died.

HOW WORKMEN ARE FOOLED Counting Dollars, but not Their Purchasing Power.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The fifth annual report of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor of railroad labor statistics, was sent to Congress to-day. The report gives the average rates of pay and average yearly earnings for such railroad employees in Great Britain and the United States as are amenable to comparison, as

States as are
follows:

Class of Great
Employees. Britain.
Sugineers' yearly earnings. \$457
Firemen " 285
Conductors " 304
Switchmen " 260
Switchmen " 254 8tates. \$1,007 552 824 471 854

Sixty railroads were investigated as representative roads. There are in the United States 1,800 railroad corporations, but the railroad business is performed by 600 operating roads. Of the operating roads 377 probibit the use of intoxicating liquors, and others hands with lodgings when away from home. Nineteen roads maintain beneficiary institutions, to which the men and corporations both contribute. These institutions help those who ef their men. About 300 of the operating As you stood in that room, you perceived at a glauce that you were in the house of a scholar; books in the best-known of the European languages surrounded you on all maintain libraries and reading rooms, and nearly all the principal railroads contribute to the support of the railroad branch of the Y.M.C.A. Quite a number of roads maintain technical schools for the education of their employees. The report discusses the liability of employers for damages to the emplayers, giving the laws to govern this subject and so far as they abrogate the common law rule, which is "That an employee injured through the negligence of a fellow employee cannot recover from the common employer. Reports on other branches of labor will be submitted to Congress later. The cost of

Both Guilty of Illegal and Seditious Combination, Intimidation, Htc.

Or Both Equally Insecent—The Reform Agitation of 1831 Conteasted With Ireland's Great Struggle for Justice-If the One Was Legal and Proper, Why not the Other ?-An Interesting Historic Parallel.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, an Englishman toe, who has been eading the partisan report of the Parcell commission and trying to digest its queer conclusions, has gone back forty years for what might have been a striking parallel. The conditions then and now, in so far as they on the part of political agitaters and reformers, are exactly alike. It a combination of citizens organized for the purpose of securing Bristol."

Bused as a Spanish lady, tried to seduce the said duke into the betrayal of state secrets; that 'Swing,' the incendiary, was Lord John Russell; that Mr. Macaulay set fire to certain political rights is contain political rights. certain political rights is conspiracy now, it night to have been conspiracy in 1830-31. disturbances resulting from violent and spirited agitation can be charged to the leaders in 1889 90, why could not the riots growing out of the reform bill excitement be charged to Palmerston, Melbourne and Grey? These considerations the gifted English writer ture is certain: for, in the preface to the "Flight of the Earls," he tells us that it was when a student in Rome he first conceived the light of th franchise. Let us suppose that upon the tri-

umph of this combination. SERIOUS CHARGES WERR MADE AGAINST THE

CHIEFS. Let us suppose a judical commission was appointed to try these charges. Let us suppose that at this there were handed in as evidence for the prosecutors and respondents certain well-known books of history, such as, for the presecution, Alisen's 'History of Enrope,' and for the respondents, Roebuck's 'Wnig Ministry of 1830' and Miss Martineau's 'History of the Peace,' which may be termed, the first, a standard Troy, and the two latter tion of these books is, of course, unimport ast) The respondents would probably be Esri Grey, prime minister of England, Lord foreign secretary; Lord Melburne home secretary; Mr. Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby), chief secretary of greland; Lord John Russell and Mr. Mucaulay (members of the government); Sir Francis Burdett, M.P.; "Orator" Hunt, M. P.; Mr. Attwood, M. P., prominent popular leaders; Mr. Walter, proprietor of the Times, etc. Relying only upon well-known bittorical facts, the commission should report as follows upon the conduct of afterwards prime ministers of England, including Lord Derby, who commenced as a violent Wnig and ended as an extreme Troy. The report of the commission would close

with the following conclusions:

1. "We find that the respondents in the year 1830,1841 and 1832 entred into and maintain a certain great and

WIDESPREAD COMBINATION OR CONSPIRACY composed of certain bodies calling themselves 'Political Unions' and Reform Associations'; but, by correspondence and intercommission, forming in fact one combination, of which combination the respondents were either actually members or virtually members by aiding, counselling and abetting the same.

2. "We find that the respondents did enter into the said combination to secure the passing of a bill called the reform bill through Parliament by certain violent, treasonable and seditious methods,

out the said ends, were guilty of high trea-son, in that they by two of their number, to wit, the said Earl Grey and the said Lord individuals. So, there being no excepter or Brougham and Vaux, violently neurped the more powerful influence at work to form an prerogative of his majesty the King (William IV.) by, in order to force and induce his said majusty to proceed to Parliament and desolve the same upon the 221 April, 1831, ordering in the King's name, but without his authority, troops and high officers of state to assemble at his majesty's palace, whereupon his majesty charged the two noble lords with the crime of high treasen.

4 "We find that the respondents did by

TREASONABLE AND VIOLENT THREATS seek to prevent her Majesty the Queen Consort to assist our Lord the King with her counsel and advice, and as an example of the threats uttered against her majesty, we direct atten-tion to the evidence where it was proved that at a large meeting at reweastle, thousands of persons applauded the declaration of one of the speakers that a fairer head than that of Ad-elaide had rolled on the scaffold,' meaning thereby that her Majesty the Queen should be publicly executed.

5. "We find that it is proved that the said

respondents, in carrying out the said conspiracy, did incite to intimidation, and that as a consequence the persons incited committed crime and outrage. We refer to the evidence from which appears that the most active agent 10

THE WORK OF INTIMIDATION

was the respondent Walter, in his newspaper called the Times. We especially refer to the issue of the Times for March 14, 1841, where members of Parliament who opposed the bill were denounced as 'hired lacqueys of public delinquents engaged in a disgraceful service,' and to the Times of March 29, 1831, where the people were called on to 'use the brickbat and the bludgeon,' and to plaster the enemies of the people with dirt and duck them in the horse pond.' The witness, Miss Martineau, called for the respondents, said:

"The cry in 1831 was vehement that the measure was to be carried by intimidation, and this was true; the question was whether in this

singular case intimidation was wrong.'
6. "We find that, as alrerdy stated, in consequence of this incitement to intimidation great crimes and outrages were committed by the persons incited. We refer to the evidence. The persons incited burned a quarter of Bristol, 94 lives being lost and £300,000 worth of property being destroyed in that riot; they burned Nothingham Castle and various houses in the meighborhood; they wrecked 1000 houses in Edinbuigh; they burned a vast number of hay and corn ricks through the country; they caused.

GREAT RICTS IN OVER TWENTY CITIES AND TOWNS;

they wrecked the house and assaulted the person of his grace the Duke of Wellington; they beat H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland in the public street; when Lord Londonderry, after voting the House of Lords, was leaving that building they petted him with atones, knocked him senseless to the earth, with cries of 'murder

him; cut his throat.'
7. "We find that the respondents were guilty producing articles in this country, as compared with other countries, and which form a separate volume, will prebably be sent to Congress before the close of the present session.

7. "We find that the respondents were guilty of high treason in entering into a combination we possess in the world, aye, even to levy war against the King if the said bill was not passed. The witness Roebuck, who wrote from us our faith." It is true, that the from information supplied him by Earl Grey, faculty peopliar to the Irish of so readily one of the respondents, admitted that the realizing the Unseen, may run into suppersite

ing ham Union declared; they could send for two armies each will, worth that which had won. We serio. On the coast of Sussex 10,000 men declared themselves ready at any moment. Northumberland was prepared in like manner. Yorkshire was awake. The nation was ready if London wanted. "We further find that the respondents were

engaged in a criminal

A HEO DE LIGHT DE LA NOTATION DE SE LA NOTATION (CENTRE CONTROLLA CONTROLLA DE LA CONTROLLA DE LA CONTROLLA DE

TAXES if the said bill was rejected. The evidence shows that at a meeting in Birmingham of 150.

000 persons, where the respondent Attwood presided, a resolution was unanimously adopted:

"If the reform bill failed, to refuse the payment of taxes; that the respondent, Mr. Stanley, made a similar declaration at a public meeting; that the respondent, Lord Milton, told the tax gatherer, 'Call again, as I am not certain oir-

COMBINATION TO BEFUSE TO PAY THE KING'S

cumstances may arise to require resistance to payment.' 9. "We "We find that the following specific charges against respondents were not proved That Lord Grey put rat powder in the Duke of Wellington's tes; that Lord Brougham, dis-guised as a Spanish lady, tried to seduce the

THE CATHOLIC RELIGION

Its Influence Upon the Irish as a Nation.

Emma Howard Wright in the Catholic Mirror.

Every nation and race upon the face of the earth has its own peculiar characteristics, its sympathies and antipathies, its ideas of things, its line of conduct, etc.; and this makes what is called the national character of a people. Of course, there are many individual excoptions to the national character. A people, as a race, may be noted for bravery or honesty, fidelity er purity, and, yet, among them may be found men who are cowards or thieves, who are faithless or impure. Yet, as in everything else, the exception only strong thene the rule, and the man who standsout in sharp and unfavorable contrast to his fellow-countrymen, by his very deficiency, brings out in stronger colors the virtues of his race. Now, to the thinking man or the philosopher, there is no more interesting study than that of national character. The character of neonle le so marked, so clearly definedtheir idiocyncrasies, and so entirely different one race from another—for example, the citference between an average Frenchman and an average German. The former quick, chivalrone, impulsive; ready to stand up and fight for an idea; exsited in his notions of things : more or less theorectical ; reasily roused to anger and as early appeared by a few words of kichness. The latter, cool, c-lm and deliberate; hard to reuse to anger, buy, when roused, not essily appeared; ignering ideas and always on the lookout for realities; unwilling to rick any important thing, whether it be his money or a drop of the above respondents, three of whom were his blood, for some great idea which will drive a hundred thousand Freachmen into the field. Thentake the Iviebman and she Boglishmen. The first, whose nature and heart are open pages that all the worl' may read, and f there be vice in him it all bubbles up on the surface, ferments as it vero; quick to give vent to his anger, quicker to resent an insult. Offend or letult an Engliehmon, and he will not parh up, resent it at the time, but he will not forget; be is reticent,

undemonstrative, and knows how to keep his

feelings, his disappointments, and his sor-

rows to himself.

Now, if one looks a little below the surface, and endeavors to find an explanation of a people's character, he will be forced so admit that chief among the causes which form that character is the religion of the people. There is no influence so strong to mold and form the character of a notion as that nation's religion. A people, a race, or a nation, is nothing more than the assemblage of all the individual men 3. "We find that the respondents, to carry and women of that race; and whatever the individual's character than religion, it paturally fellows that it must improse it elf foreibly upon the nation. Religion makes all the difference in the world in a man; let tkertice an non-religionists prate as they may to the contrary of a man's natural henesty and virtue. They are flimsy and worthlose if not built upen religion, and the naturally honest man is not a roguo he-cause, probably, it is not to his advantage to be one; or he does not indulge in vice because he has no inclination to do so. Man must have a guiding and controlling power beyond his own instincts higher than natural feelings. Take an Irlehman (whose national religion is Catholicity) without religion, and he is so big a rogue as you will find on the face of the earth. Let him go out among a strange people and how som he will acquire all their vices; for the Islahman is shrewd, keen, quick-witted, and charp; and, if unscrupulous, uses these qualities for his own advantage. The eleverer the man, the greater the scoundrel. But the Irlehman who has ranounced his God and the religion of his race is not a fair specimen of that race; so we will leave him, and go to the question in discussion-the national character of the Irlah. This means a people that have been Catholic to the heart's core for over fifteen hundred years; that have never renounced nor changed the faith they received from their great Apostle, St. Patrick, and who are ready to defend with their lives the God and altirs of that religion. Not that the Irish are perfection; far from it. They have their faults, and plenty of them; but the very faults of the Irish character are touched and ennobled by the Catholic religion. This religion forms and molds the Irish character first, by traching mysteries, things the human eye has ever seen. There are materialists in the world who

refuse to believe what they cannot see, unless it can be proved to their intellects by some conviction or proof of sense, reason, or intel-ligence. But the Cathelio Church, with the authority of God, asks man, by the virtue of faith, to believe what he has not seen, and thus the Catholic Church alone creates in the mind of a man, and consequently, in the mind of the nation, the faculty of realizing the unseen, and with the Irish, this is their religion. For eleven hundred years the Irish have been fighting, and for the last three hundred years, for a thing they never saw. When, three hundred years age, a wloked and tyr-annical king ordered the English to renounce the Catholic religion, or lose all their worldly possessions, and, perhaps, their lives, the English gave up their faith rather than the material, visible blessings of this world. But, when the same king called upon the Irlah to

JERUSAITEM AND THE HOLY LAND 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 CRUCHFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CHTY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYOLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street care pass the door.

WHEN TIRED AND USED UP THE FOOD TO JOHNSTONS TAKE IS FILLIUM BEEF

It can be Digested so easily.

Invaluable Food An

For all suffering from IMPAIRED DIGESTION or Debility of any kind.

Again, from this faculty of realizing the unseen springs another virtue peculiar to the Irieb. An Irishman never forgets the parents his religion has taught him to leve and honor, no matter how far he may wander from them, or what other ties be may form. And though he may have wife and children for whom to labor, part of those hard earnings must go the cld folks across the sea. Another effect of the Catholic religion upon the national character of the Irish is their absolute love and reverence for Mary, When St. Patrick came to Ireland, fifteen hundred The President subsequently proceeded to years ago, he told to the Irish the beautiful Marseilles. The city was gay with flags and story of Mary's relations to God. To the garlands in bonor of the visitor, and there Lish maid, he speke of their purity; to the Irish mother, of her maternity. So well did the women of Ireland learn the lesson of love and reverence for Mary, and transmit that love to their descendants that, for fifteen hundred years, the Irish maiden has been the type of purity, and the Irish mether the type of tenderness and love

The veneration of the Irishman for woman-

heed is proverbial among his race and people.

History tells of the virtue, purity and sance

tity of Irish women; and Irish tradition, in its long line of noble Irlsh women, shows tuone who brought a blush to the nation's face. As melder, wife, and mother, the women of Ireland stand a glorious example before the world. The third feature of the national Irich character is courage, and that courage is derived from and strengthened by religion. In all the long and disastrous history of the race never did the sun go down upon a day which saw an Irish army dishonored in the field. Whatever may be the faults of the Irishman, no one can deny his courage. Every battle-fi-ld in Europe can bear witness to Irish bravery and prowess. Perhaps some may not be able to see what religion has to do with a nation's courage. The Catholic religion teaches that, in a just and not le cause, when God or country demand it, a man must be ready to risk life and limb in defending the right against the wrong. And where can be found a more glorious record of bravery than in the traditions of the Catholic Church, where men, delicate women, and even little children, suffered torture and death rather than renounce their faith. And the day will come when Ireland will be free for a people that can fight and win in thocause of God and religion; will not always be beaten when they fight for liberty. Another tenture in the Irish character is the peculiar love and respect every true Irishman, all the world over, has for his dead. The Catholic Church teaches that it is still in our power to do something for our dead after we have laid them in their graves-to pray for them. This St. Patrick taught the Irleb, whom he found, even when nugan loved to treasure the mer departed leved ones, and the Irish heart quickly responded, and from that day to this the most hallowed spot to the Irishman is the place where sleep his cherished dead. And to the exple, those graves across the ocean, in Ireland's green soil are the strongest bonds that bind him to the land of his birth. One more trait of the Irish character : The Irishman has many faults, like other men; but an unprejudiced eye can see they are faults of a pscullar nature and all on the surface. The Irishman has never learnt to throw the cloak of hypocrisy over his faults, because his reigion t aches him that he is accountable to Gad and not to the world for these faults. And often the very ones who lendly condemn him commit the same, and perhaps, worse sulls in secret. Then, again, Ireland produces no female oriminals. Search the records of crime in Ireland and you cannot find a woman's name, and what other country can eay se much?

THE CATHOLICS IN GERMANY. Dr. Windthorst Makes Public the Clerical Party's Demands.

BERLIN, April 18.—During the discussion on the public worship estimates in the lower House of the Prussian diet to day, Dr. Windtheret, the leader of the clerical party, saked for the creation of a Catholic section in the ecclesiastical affairs department, a settlement of the question relative to the appointment of priests, the abrogation of the Speergesetz, by which priests in certain cases are deprived of the stipends; a supervision of the schools by priests, the free admission of Catholic eligious orders into Prussia and the prehibition of the use of Catholic churches by old Catheline.

Dr. Von Gossler, minister of sociesia, tical affairs, said the Government could not comply with the demands of the clericals. Particular denominations could not ofalm to be represented in the ministry. Catholic mat-ters were attended to by Catholic efficials. In affairs affecting the schools and universites the opinions of the Catholic leaders were taken. Dr. Von Gossler announced that a bill dealing with the Speergestz would be introduced. He declined to interfere with the old Catholics. The Government, he said, had received no complaints regarding them. The question of the entry of religious orders ict. Prusela, he declared, could not be decided by the ministry of ecclesiastical affairs alone.

FURTUNATE CHICAGOANS. In the Feb. 11th drawing of the Louislana Stat: Lottery two citizens drew cash prizes which have made them wealthy. H. A. Hulburd, 38 Metropolitan Block, is one of the give up their faith, the whole nation rose up lucky citizens. To a Traveler representative and answered: "Take from us, all Mr. Hulburbd said: "I held one quarter of ticket No. 40,919 which drew the third capit I prize of \$50,000. The cash, \$12,500, was promptly received by me through the American Express Co." Messre, Charles from information supplied that the one of the respondents, admitted that the political unions everywhere began to organize their members for actual insurrection. The witness Martineau admitted that in March and April, 1831, vast preparations were made by the relevances to march on Longon. The said:

"The political unions made known the num."

"The BEST and the control of the same of this superstition are drawing. — Obscago, (III.) Arkaneas Traveler, see that they get it, as all others are initiations.

"The Best and the control of the same of the s

m ther sees her little one smile in its sleep, Enthusiaem for President Carnot, one thinks that an augel is talking to it. PARIS, April 16 .- President Carnet, who is making a tour of the south of France, arrived at Alx-les-Bains to-day. He was received with enthusiasm by a large crowd of people, including many persons of distinction. A salute of 101 guns was fired in his honor. At s fermal reception the Archbishop of Aix les-Bains presented to President Carnot a number of clergymen. In his address the Arch. bisbop alluded to the President as the first servant of France.

Mr. Carnot said he came as a simple oltizen. as a most devoted if not the greatest citizen, was a grand illumination. The people gave the President a most hearty reception.

There is a merchant in a Texas town whose name is Lonely, and it is an appropriate name, too, for he doesn't advertise. - Texas Sittings.



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MEXICAN

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Grand Monthly drawing held in the Moresque Pavilion in the Alameda Fark, City of Mexico, and publicly conducted by government officials appointed for the purpose by the recreatary of the Interior and the Treasury.

LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO,

MAY 5, 1890
Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Prawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money : Wholes, 38; Haives, 31; Quarters, \$2; Eighths; \$1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

	LIST OF TRIZES:	
•	1 Capital Prize of \$120,000is	\$120,000
8	1 Capital Prize of 40, 00	41 (00)
	I Capital Prize of 20.000	20,000
	I Grand Prize of 5.000 is	5. 00
	2 Pr zes of \$2,000	4,000
)	5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000 10,000
	100 Prizes of 200aro	20,000
1	3-0 Prizes of 100aro	38,000
9	529 Prizes of 40 are	21,160
- 1	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	•
•	150 Prizes of \$120.	

150 Prizes of \$120, approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$18,000 150 Prizes of \$100, approximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$9,000 799 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120 000 prize, \$31,960

AGENTS WANTED.

desired, write legiby to the undersigned, clearly stating the residence, with state, county, street, and number. More rapid return mall delivery will be assured by your enclosing an enverpe bearing your full address.

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SPECIAL FEATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before solling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit:

CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the Bank of Loudon and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficoncia fublica

APOLINAN CASTILLO, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cout. 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 80,000—20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same scheme



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