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yet seen, but I have said enough to give you a general idea of the scope of the work which that society has done

and is still doing.

There have been two great obstacles IRISH WORK IN LITERATURE. to the spread of English Catholic literto the spread of English Catholic fiter-ature: one, the high price generally of the publications; the other, the diffi-culty in the way of obtaining them. Of course there is an apathy among Catholics in respect to distinctively Catholic literature. High class books Catholic literature. have not the sale they should have; magazines like the Catholic World magazines like the Cathotic World are not as liberally supported as they ought to be by those who have the means; and there is not a great demand at public libraries for books which deal with questions from a Catholic standpoint. But this apathy is, to my mind, of the nature of a symptom. Remove the obstacles I have mentioned, administer frequent doses of the cheap publica-tions of the Catholic Truth Society and, I venture to say, the apathy will gradually disappear. The first obstacle has ally disappear. The first obstacle has been removed by the Catholic Truth The second, however, remains, as far as we are concerned; and some local effort should be made to remove it. We hear a great deal in closed his life so son gave him less regard to the need of a lay apostolate. Bishops and priests have called on the laity to help in the warfare which error wages against truth. The example of the early Christians has been recalled, and we have been asked to good will can more effectually co-operby disseminating wholesome literature. the Apostolate of the Press. It can penetrate where no Catholic can enter. It can do its work as surely for God as

priests and laymen . . . is already doing good work; but the good already doing good work; but the good work ought to be multiplied through every town and mission, not in England only, but throughout the British Empire. It instructs, edifies, and amuses; it educates and evangelizes Catholics and non-Catholics, It will become an engine of gigantic power in the service of God, if our men and women have in them only the hearts

and will to become apostles.' "Very good," you say, "but should not such a work be undertaken by a new organization, founded specially for that purpose, and altogether separate and distinct from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul?" I admit that the establishment in our midst of a Catholic Truth Society—either independent or as a branch of the parent Society in England—is much to be desired, and I sincerely trust that the day is not distant when we shall have in Ottawa a society of men and women, the sole object of which will be the dissemina-tion of Catholic truth; but I hold that, even if such an organization did exist, our Conferences would not thereby be dispensed from the duty—the duty, doned after the first step had been taken. A system, I submit, should be devised for making the distribution of wholesome mental food a prominent wholesome mental road a prominent and permanent feature of our work, as it certainly should be. In a Lenten pastoral on "The Love and Service of Christ in His Poor," the Bishop of Sal-

"Encourage reading among the young, spead the cheap publications of the Catholic Truth Society: take them in and lend them one by one, and ex-change those lent for others. Give cheap pictures of a religious character for the decoration of rooms, discourage the reading of anti-Catholic publica-

Now I will make bold to suggest that, by way of making a beginning, the Particular Council expend, say, \$25.00 of its funds in the purchase of a elected lot of the publications of the Catholic Truth Society and divide them among the Conferences, some to be sold at cost price to those who can buy, and others distributed gratis to the poor visited by our Brothers. In its very babyhood our society went so fac as to undertake the publication, as well as the sale, of cheap reading matter. In the summer months there is little or nothing to he done in the way of extending material relief to the poor. Why should we stand idle when there is so much to be done in another direction? Let a plan be devised and the work be begun, so that the excellent publications of the Catholic Truth Society may be put, and Party have been told too often to catholic Truth Society may be put, not only within the reach, but in the way, of the people. "Say not," writes Mr. James Britten, one of the Honorary Secretaries of that society, "Say not that to scatter books, pamphlets, tracks, and leaflets is waste and loss, if you have but a grain of faith in the gospel parable of the sowns."

parable of the sower."

The soil is ready and much "good Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c.

Truth Society which it has been my ground "awaits the seed. Let us good fortune to have met with, and hasten to scatter abroad good books naming to you others which I have not have heart to be a hundred fold seed to be seed. a hundred fold, some sixty-fold and some thirty-fold." (St. Matt. xiii., 8. TO BE CONTINUED.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The fortunes in life of Irishmen of talent who have devoted themselves to the cause of their native land are seldom what the world styles prosperous ones. The brilliant band which gathered around the old Dublin Nation had full experience of this fact. Mitchell and Meagher, John Dillon, Florence McCarthy and Clarence Mangan, not to name others, won scanty rewards for their genius, as far as what is generally styled success is concerned. There were, however, some among the Nation's writers who rose to honorable positions in public life in their after careers, but ere they could do so they had to leave their sorely afflicted nativeland. Richard O'Gorman in New York, Gavan Duffy in Australia, and Thomas D'Arcy McGee in Canada are instances. seemed to mellow and improve with years. The requiem which he wrote ate in the work of Holy Church than his own death, are scarcely inferior. That the excitement of a later agitation raised bitter feelings against by disseminating wholesome interaction.

Speaking on this subject the Bishop of Speaking on this subject the Bishop of D'Arcy McGee among a section of the Salford said: "We are in the age of more ardent and hotheaded of Irish more ardent and hotheaded of Irish McGee among a section of the more ardent and hotheaded of Irish more ardent are artenative. Nationalists is true, but that he deserved such no fair-minded man will for the devil. It is an instrument in own assert. As a historical writer we our hands. All should take part in doubt if any of the "Young Ireland" sense, the instinct of historical intui-tion, without which accumulated knowl-edge of facts and dates can only make

the Irish race.
Thomas D'Arcy McGee was born in like Ireland, she had obtained a system the county Louth, on the borders of Ulster, but at an early age his parents removed to Wexford. His father, like Duffy's, was in the service of the Crown in a small office, but that did not prevent young Thomas from growing up with the most pronounced national feeling. His education was such as a country school in Ireland could give sixty years ago, and the venerable teacher to whom he owes all ne ever received of schooling still lives in Wexford, with over a hundred years on his head. Young McGee had scanty time for academic culture, but he used his limited opportunities well. At seventeen he visited the United States, and when under twenty he obtained the editorship of the well-known Boston Pilot. Journalism in the United States our Conferences would not thereby be dispensed from the duty—the duty, mark you—of taking a leading part in the work. Conferences in other places have taken a hand in the work; and in a article entitled "How to help the Catholic Truth Society" it is stated that for the distribution of the publications "the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has exceptional opportunities in the various branches of its work, especially in the 'patronage' work among boys. Something, I know, has been done already in this line in Ottawa; but the movement had nothing of permanency in it, and was abandoned after the first step had been done already in this line in Ottawa; but the movement had nothing of permanency in it, and was abandoned after the first step had been doned after the first step had been doned after the first step had been taken. A system, I submit, should be fifty years ago was in a much more man, then the chief organ of the Irish struggle for repeal and self-government. He accepted, and after a short time left the Freeman to join the staff

of the Dublin Nation.

In the Nation office young McGee found himself in a thoroughly congen ial atmosphere, and he threw himself heart and soul into the literary move meart and sout into the fiterary move-ment inaugurated by Thomas Davis and still continued after his death by Gavin Duffy and his associates. Irish history was a subject for which the young writer felt the strongest attrac-tion, and he handled it with a con-incition study. for having his years scientious study far beyond his years. Besides his work on the issues of the Nation he contributed to the "Library of Ireland." The "Gallery of Irish Writers in the Seventeenth Century," which formed one of the volumes of that series, showed remarkable research and critical power. He also began work on his "History of Ireland," which, though short, is a model of its kind. McGee's political faculties were remarkable, even among the brilliant band around him, and his pieces were published after his death in a collected form, and well deserve high reputa-

In the coolness which arose between O'Connell and the Young Ireland Party, McGee naturally took the side of more vigorous action, and when the struggle with the Government broke out in 1838 he was one of the most ardent advocates of armed resistance. The story of the Irish famine and the need further notice. McGee was in Scotland when the Habeas Corpus Act

this country again.

What his feelings were on this parting from Ireland are told in his own

I left two loves on a distant strand. One young and fond and fair and bland. One fair and old and sadly grand— My wedded wife and my native land.

The mother and wife shall pass away, Her hands be dust and her lips be clay; But my other love on earth shall stay, And live in the life of a better day.

I hope and strive the while I sigh, For I know that my first love cannot die; From the chain of wees that looms so high, Her reign shall reach to eternity.

In New York the young exile naturally took to journalism again. The fortunes of his native land were lower than they had been since the Nation, and it is little wonder that many of the Young Irelanders, including McGee, were keenly sensitive to the fact and willing to blame others for the failure which it was not in their power to avert. For some time in the New York Nation, a paper which he edited, he carried on a controversy with Archbishop Hughes and others of the Catholic clergy with some heat. McGee blamed the Catholic clergy in Ireland for their deprecation of an insurrection for their deprecation of an insurrection The last named had probably higher literary talents than either of the others, but the assassin's bullet which closed his life so soon gave him less time for their full display. His talent, unlike that of many brilliant men, seemed to mellow and improve with astrous to the fortunes of the New York years. The requiem which he wrote on the Irish scholar, O'Curry, is, in our judgment, one of the most finished While in the United States he published recalled, and we have been asked to bear a more valiant part. Here is an opportunity of responding to the call, for there is no way in which laymen of good will can more effectually co-oper-written but two weeks before asked to be with the united states he published the work which is marked with the same stamp of research as his "Gallery of written but two weeks before asked to be with the united states he published the work which is marked with the same stamp of research as his "Gallery of Irish Writers." He also wrote a stamp of the most infinite in the United States he published the same states he published the same states he published the same states he published to be a state of the most infinite in the United States he published the same states he published to be a state of the most infinite in the United States he published to be a state of the most infinite in the United States he published the same states he published to be a state of the most infinite in the United States he published to be a state of the most infinite in the United States he published the same states he published to be a state of the most infinite in the United States he published to be a state of the most infinite in the United States he published the same states he published to be a state of the most infinite in the United States he published the same states he published the sa

his criticisms. However, the dispute with Archbishop Hughes proved dissarrous to the fortunes of the New York Nation, and after some years McGee decided on removing to Canada. While in the United States he published his "Irish Letters in America," all itted work which is marked with the same stamp of research as his "Gallery of Irish Writers." He also wrote a "Catholic History of North America and published his "History of Ireland."

In Canada, withits large Irish population, which, indeed, far exceeds in numbers either the English or Scotchelements, D'Arcy McGee founda cordial welcome in 1858. He settled in Montreal, the old French Catholic city on the St. Lawrence, and there his talonts as an orator speedlily attracted attention and draw him into the field of Canadian polities. There was much in the history and condition of Canada to attract the sympathies of the Irish at the text the sympathies of the Irish at the Irish and the French portion, at least, of her people still jealously guarded their nationality and religion against English interference. Like Ireland, Canada had the Ireland Canada had suffered from English conquest and the French portion, at least, of her people still jealously guarded their nationality and religion against English interference. Like Ireland, Canada had to attract the sympathies of the Irish at the Irish and the Ireland Canada had sought in vain of or their own land. Canada's connection with England was but slight, as far as her domestic affairs were conceined, and it is small wonder that Mister of Agriculture.

McGee's acceptance of office in Canada, and a few years later became President of the Exycutive Council, and later Minister of Agriculture.

McGee's acceptance of office in Canada, and the Executive Council, and later Minister of Agriculture.

McGee's acceptance of office in Canada, though similar to the course of Duffy in Australia, excited a good deal of criticism from many of his country in the Executive Council, and later Minister of Agriculture.

McGee's acceptance His works on Irish history, though brief, are all of them nearly perfect in their kind, and what is strange, he united a marvellous degree of the gifts of the poet with those of the scientific historian. His name ought never to be forgotten in the poet with the poet w united a marvellous degree of the gifts of the poet with those of the scientific historian. His name ought never to be forgotten in the literary history of Ireland Canada had seen an unsuccess-

countrymen. The Fenian invasion of Canada that followed, he keenly resented and denounced on his part, thus the breech became and wider between the ex-revolution-ist of 1848 and the revolution-ists of 1865. In Canada his popularity was, however, unaffected among all classes, and there seemed every reason to expect a brilliant career for this talented statesman, when he was suddenly murdered by a single assassin in 1868. The crime was like the murin 1868. der of the Lord Frederick Cavendish in 1882, the act of either an individual of over-excited temper or a small body of reckless political fanatics, but it de-prived the Irish race of a rarely gifted son, and one whose talents must ever

shed a lustre on his people.
As a poet and orator D'Arey McGee's name deserves remembrance amongst the distinguished men of both Ireland and America.

The entering wedge of a complaint that may prove fatal is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. It would be well, therefore, to keep the remedy within

reach at all times.

THE demand for the "Myrtle Navy" to-bacco is still on the increase, and from every quarter the firm who make it are receiving unsolicited testimony of its growth in public favor. A gentleman from one of the mining islands of Lake Huron writes, "Your 'Myrtle Navy' is an invaluable solace to the loneliness of the miner's life. I don't know how our men could get along without it. If their stock ran out they would risk swimming to the mainland to repleuish it, heedless of danger, and I believe they would cross the ice in the winter on the same errend if it was not more than an inch thick. No other tobacco will satisfy them." reach at all times.

Cure for Chapped Hands. DEAR SIRS—I think it is a privilege to recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for chapped hands, swellings, sore throat, etc. I recommend it to all. MRS. GEO. WARD, Josephine, Ont.

Richard O'Gorman, took his way to A WORD TO CERTAIN PESSIMISTS. Ave Maria.

Ave Maria.

In "Outre Mer" we read of "two melancholy gentlemen, to whom life was only a Dismal Swamp, upon whose margin they walked with cambric handkerchiefs in their hands, sobbing and sighing, and making signals to Death to come and ferry them over the lake." Like to these are the men who are ever moaning over the outlook of Catholicity, sighing for the Ages of Faith, bewalling the lukewarmness of the times, etc. They hear the measured tread of progress in science and in art, and to their timid ears it means reproach to the Church; they behold the spread of intidelity, and each recruit to its ranks they mentally subtract from the census roll of Catholies; secret societies hold conventions, and the citadel of the Church is undermined and must fall. Prophets of evil, they cry aloud; "Faith is dying out! The world is becoming more and more unregenerate! Has God, then, turned from His people?" And they are scandalized.

Dark clouds hiding the bright sunshine of heaven are such "mourners in Israel." They dishoner their Mother the Church when they speak thus. They forget that all science and all art are fostered in her bosom, that she has ever been the preserver and dispenser of knowledge; they lose sight of the fact that while infidelity gains in numbers, it is retruited by those who do not find in the multitude of sects that peace which truth must give; and they are wrong in thinking that Infidels are "past praying for," or all of hardened hearts and hopelessly darkened minds. As for secret societies, the Church, as an institution, has nothing to fear from the mourner out than formerly are in a true sense less dangerous. The pessimists fail to remember that "stars have fallen from heaven," and yet darkness has not come upon the earth; in fine, their hearts, it would seem, have forgotten the promise of God Himself; "Behold, Iam with you all days, even to the consummation of the world."

A HAPPY HINT — We don't believe in keeping a good thing when we hear of it, and for this reason take special pleasure in recommending those suffering with Piles in any form, blind, bleeding, protruding, etc., to Betton's Pile Salve, the best and safest remedy in the world, the use of which cuts short a vast deal of suffering and inconvenience. Send 50 cts to the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., or ask your druggist to order for you.

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periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

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