

# MR. C. R. DEVLIN ON CANADA.

The work being done in Ireland, in favor of the Dominion, by Mr. C. R. Devlin—former M. P. for Ottawa County, and now representative of Canadian immigration interests in Dublin—is calculated to prove beneficial to this country. From experience we know that Mr. Devlin is an able speaker, and we also know that his familiarity with Canada must place him in a position to explain clearly and logically the situations that this country presents to all who seek to establish their homes amongst us. He has given a number of lectures throughout Ireland of late, and recently he delivered one in Waterford, which has been fully reported in the Waterford "Standard," and most favorably commented upon.

We will give our readers extracts from the report before us, and they will readily see that the speaker has presented Canada and her attractions in a practical manner, before the people of Ireland.

We will not quote all that Mr. Devlin said concerning the discovery and early history all of which is most interesting, but too familiar to our readers to require reproduction. But in speaking of the Dominion of today, he said:—

"From that time (1759) up to 1840 various attempts had been made to establish the Constitution which Canada now enjoyed. However, in 1867, they succeeded, and the Government which now ruled the Dominion was one of the freest in the world. The population was 5,000,000. They made their own laws, levied their own taxes, and spent their own money. They had a Governor-General, whose jurisdiction extended throughout the whole Dominion, and he acted in the same capacity as the Queen. He had a ministry to advise him of 13 members, a House of Commons of 213, and a Senate of 281 members. But it was the House of Commons made and unmade the Government. He might be allowed here to explain for a moment why they did not throw in their lot with the United States. Well, the reason was that they considered they had just as good a government. They were contented as they were without a union, because they had all they could fairly claim to have. They might then say perhaps—'Why do you not claim your independence?' Well, if they did they would have to keep up a standing

army and a standing navy. They would be obliged to have their representatives in every part of the world. But at the present time the United Kingdom, the old country—did all that for them, so they were at no expense. They only collected their revenues, and every penny of those revenues was spent in the interests of the people."

Regarding the details of our municipal system, and the military question Mr. Devlin brought the facts home to his hearers, by a comparison between Canada and Ireland. He said: "They, in Canada, of course had their municipalities the same as they had them at home there to manage internal affairs. And these municipalities he might say in passing had the control of the police who were not so large as the number kept in Ireland. In Hull, a town with a population of 5,000 people, there were only five constables, and they had to take charge of a very large district as well. The Municipal councils had to support the constables, and they were not anxious of course to impose heavy taxation on themselves. If there was a serious outbreak of disturbance the magistrate of the town had the right to call in the first citizen he found on the street to his aid, and the citizen who refused to obey that summons had yet to be found. In the North-West territory throughout the Klondike district there were always of course eight or nine hundred men on duty for the preservation of the peace. All the army that they had at present consisted of 1,000 men, but they had a very active militia of 40,000 who were called up every summer for training. These men could always be relied on in case of emergency as was proved in 1885 when there was a very serious uprising on the part of the Indians."

Mr. Devlin closed with the following remark: "That he did not come there to preach emigration, but of course they would like a fair share of those who insisted on leaving Ireland, to choose Canada for their future home. He himself, although born in Canada, claimed to be an Irishman, as his father had emigrated from the County of Roscommon, but he could not help sounding the praises of the country in which his parents had found an asylum many years ago."

# NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
The mission in St. Patrick's Church was commenced at High Mass on the 19th February. Rev. Father Meito, Paulist, assisted by two others of the same Order are the preachers. The first week was devoted to the women of the parish. Services were at 5 and 7.30, mornings, and 7.15 in the evenings. Non-Catholics were extended an invitation.

Notre Dame College, Hull, has an attendance of 875 pupils, and further admissions have to be refused.

His Grace the Archbishop, accompanied by Very Rev. Vicar-Gen. Routhier and Rev. Father Groulx, attended the funeral of the Vicar-General's sister-in-law, at L'Ange Gardien, last week.

The mission in St. Mary's Parish closed on Sunday last. In addition to the two Redemptorist Fathers McPhail and Scanlan, Rev. Father Cole had the assistance of Rev. Fathers Slean, McCauley and Dunne.

An earnest effort is being made by the clergy of St. Ann's Parish, backed by all the respectable residents, to suppress a certain place of meeting under the pretence of a club, which has recently come into existence.

A retreat for children of the parish was preached in Hull last week.

Rev. Father Harnois, O. M. I., is laid up sick.

On Monday of last week, after the close of the Mission in St. Mary's Bayswater, the Rev. Father McPhail, C. S. S. R., delivered a lecture on "Fraternalism and its benefits," under the auspices of the Catholic Order of Foresters in Fallowfield. The proceeds will go to the Order's new hall.

The French speaking clergy of the city and vicinity met for their semi-annual conference, last week, at the residence of Rev. Father Myrand, Billing's Bridge.

Dr. McCabe lectured under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society, before an appreciative audience on Thursday of last week.

President Fagan, of Division No. 1, A. O. H., was able to attend the meeting of the Division last week, for the first time after a prolonged illness of five months.

Mr. A. Dion, of the Electric Company, lectured before the Reading Circle of St. Bridget's Parish, on the subject of Electricity, in the Rideau Convent Hall, on Thursday of last week. The members of the Circle also gave a choice selection of music.

The students of the University enjoyed their annual drive to Aylmer last week.

The choir of St. Jean Baptiste Church will render Fauconier's Mass on Easter Sunday.

## SUNSHINE CURE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN MEDICINE.

If you cannot understand why your toothache grows as the sun sinks below the horizon, and why, when you are lying in your bed, tearing pains in your ears, head and eyes are added to your miseries, read what Dr. Goldscheider has to say in the Journal of Nursing.

"Light," says the Professor, "has a quieting effect on the nerves; hence it heals more quicker than do medicines. It plays a very important part in the pathology of pain. This is especially noticeable in persons addicted to worry, or those who are in any way oppressed. Their seemingly jolly disposition during the day is completely transformed as night draws on; while in bed they become greatly distressed, and insomnia is the result. Such persons usually find

## AN IRISH HERO.

Stoker Lynch, the young Irish navy man whose heroism in dashing into the engine-room of the British torpedo destroyer Thrasher to rescue his mate, won for him the Albert medal, first class, the highest distinction of bravery in England died the other day at his home in Youghal, County Cork, from consumption, following the injuries he then received.

It is proposed to name after this gallant Irishman the next destroyer launched, which would be a complete innovation in British naval nomenclature.

Towards the end of the year 1897, the Thrasher while on the way from St. Ives to Falmouth, grounded causing serious injury to the boilers and bursting of the main feed pipe. The burst pipe instantly filled the stoke-

hold with scalding steam. In it were two stokers, Edward Lynch and James Paul. All the rest of the boat's company had been landed, but the doubling up of the deck had prevented the egress of the stokers by the starboard hatchway.

There was still a port hatchway, which was partially closed, and towards this the two men made their way, Lynch in the lead. Directly under the hatchway and discharging through it was the break in the steam pipe. Lynch rushed through it safely and turned to help Paul.

The latter, however, was unable to follow. Then his brave companion lay down on the deck with his head and face in the escaping steam, seizing hold of the sinking Paul, and by a remarkable exercise of force and tenacity drew him up on the deck.

Lynch then rose to his feet, badly scalded about the head, arms, and

upper part of the body. The surgeon began to apply oil and wool to his burns, but he repelled the attention. "I'm all right!" he exclaimed; "look after my chum! He's very bad!"

He said nothing about the way he had rescued Paul, but his manly conduct led the surgeon to investigate, and it was ascertained that in order to rescue his comrade he had plunged the whole upper part of his body into what was practically a boiling cauldron. More than this, it appeared that he had previously sacrificed his own chance of escaping from the stoke-hold the other way in order to stay with Paul.

In recognition of this act of self-sacrifice and bravery Lynch was presented with the Albert Medal of the first class, which is given primarily for gallantry in saving or attempting to save life at sea and in some cases for similar acts ashore.

## TO LIVE LONG.

Old Parr's great maxim for health was—"Keep your head cool with temperance, and your feet warm with exercise. Go not to your doctor with every ailment, nor to your lawyer for every quarrel, nor to your bottle for every thirst."

## BISHOP O'HARA'S WILL.

The last will and testament of the late Bishop O'Hara of Scranton has been admitted to probate. The church property held in trust by Bishop O'Hara reverts, in detail, to his successor. The value of this has been estimated at \$2,000,000.

## How the Heart Beats at Night.

The main use of coverings at night is to give the body the warmth that is lost by reduced circulation of the blood. When the body lies down it is the intention of nature that it should rest, and that the heart especially should be relieved temporarily of its regular work. So that organ makes ten strokes a minute less than when the body is in an upright posture. This means 600 strokes in sixty minutes. Therefore, in the eight hours that a man usually spends in taking his night's rest the heart is saved nearly 5,000 strokes. As it pumps six ounces of blood with each stroke, it lifts 30,000 ounces less of blood in the night session than it would during the day, when a man is usually in an upright position. Now, the body is dependent for its warmth on the vigor of the circulation, and as the blood flows so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down the warmth lost in the reduced circulation must be supplied by extra coverings.

In every tabernacle God waits and watches for the visits of His faithful children, longing for them to come and talk to Him and tell Him their troubles and their needs, their joys and their sorrows, their hopes and fears; and he is always ready to listen to and comfort them and to grant their prayers.

To inform a people of their rights, before instructing them and making them familiar with their duties, lends naturally to the abuse of liberty and the usurpation of individuals. It is like opening a passage for the torrent before a channel has been prepared to receive or banks to direct it.

It is wrong to suggest that God is responsible for one's cheerfulness or despondency. God has given enough to every person to make him glad-hearted, if he will look at the things he has for which he ought to be grateful.

## Head and Limbs

All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great—Hood's Has Cured.

"I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out." Mrs. J. G. Brown, Brantford, Ontario.

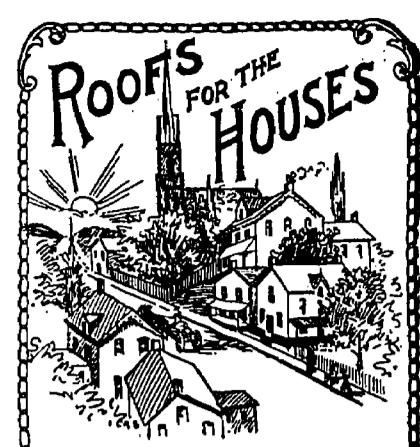
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## WOMAN'S PREFERENCE.

(From the Acheson Globe.)  
An Acheson girl who has been married six months said to-day: "I wouldn't have a husband who didn't 'boss' me. I wouldn't respect a man who came home with his salary every Saturday night and placed it in my lap. My husband wants to know where I go and what I am doing, and I am glad of it. When a woman 'bosses' her husband he is a weak man and the neighbors don't respect him."

So long as the Socialists of the near future believe assertively that they have discovered the means of saving humanity from misery and poverty, and fight for a pure conviction, they will have the better of it; but when they find themselves in the position of attacking half mankind's religious faith, having no idea, but only a proposition, to offer in its place, they will undoubtedly be beaten.—P. Marion Crawford.

It is not leisure, wealth, and ease which come to disport themselves as athletes in intellectual games; it is the hard hand of the worker, which his yet stronger will has taught to wield the pen; it is labor, gathering up with infinite care and sacrifice the fragments of time, straining them, many a one, from rest and sleep, and offering them up like so many 'widows' mites in the honest devotion of an effort at self-improvement.

The principle of education is to develop the man himself, heart, mind, and body, and put his powers to their proper use. Education is to enlarge the soul. It is to teach us, how to live; it is to give us the great facts of life, and show us the true principle of life. A complete education is something more than an accomplishment. It fits for actual life.

Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should be, but is not. This ideal may be high and complete, or it may be quite low and insufficient; yet, in all men that really seek to improve, it is better than the actual character. Perhaps no one is so satisfied with himself that he never wishes to be wiser, better, and more holy.

Our readers will find it to their interest to consult from time to time the advertising pages of the TRUE WITNESS. There is hardly a person that does not need certain goods therein offered for sale. Only reputable firms are represented, and among them are some from whom, we have reason to believe, purchasers can obtain merchandise more expeditiously than from any other quarter. As we are constantly refusing advertisements that seem calculated to deceive the public, we are glad to have those answered to which we give place.

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## BOOK REVIEW.

"THROUGH THE TURF SMOKE," by Seumas MacManus. "Mac." Doubleday & McClure Co., New York.

The clever young author who wrote this book is a genial and gifted son of Donegal, Ireland, and he is not over three years before the public, and yet he has made his mark as a humorous portrait of Irish peasant life and habits. From childhood he was accustomed to sit with his kindred around the turf fire, of long winter nights, and listen to folk-tales, songs and humorous stories boiling over with Irish wit and comicities. He improved his tutelage and "dreamt of one day faring forth and conquering worlds for himself."

His present volume is named "Through the Turf Smoke," or, "The Love, Lore and Laughter of Old Ireland," divided into chapters as follows:—

The Leadin' Road to Donegal; The Boyne Water; The Quad-droop-eds; The Prince of Wales Own Donegal Militia; Barney Roddy's Penance; Dinny Monaghan's Last Keg; Billy Baxter; The Counsellor; The Masther and the Bocca Fadg; Father Dan and Fiddlers Four; Jack Whowas the Ashy Pet; Jack and the Lord High Mayor of Dublin. Under the above heads the most mirth-provoking stories, folk-love legends, and Irish fireside witticisms are wrought out in irresistible fashion, and with a droll native humor which carries the Irish mind and memory back again to scenes of bygone happy days in the Green Isle. No matter how seriously the mind may have been preoccupied, once the reader gets interested in the funny recitals and cleverly constructed characters he will be apt to read on and on till the end, so entertaining is "Mac's" method of putting things before the mind. In our opinion The Masther and the Bocca Fadg; Barney Roddy's Penance; Dinny Monaghan's Last Keg; and the Counsellor, are the most interesting chapters in the book. The Counsellor referred to is none other than the immortal O'Connell, and the way Mr. MacManus describes his connection with unlucky clients who got into ugly scrapes, is amusing in the extreme. Then, "The Masther and the Bocca Fadg" is a highly interesting piece of composition showing the genius and native skill of the author. In this country the equivalent of "The Bocca Fadg" might be termed a learned tramp,

whose intellectual superiority ensures him respect and a night's lodging anywhere in Ireland.

The way he shows his learning in the examination of Missis Gallagher's Childre is irresistibly funny. Then, to gain further notoriety, he challenges the local schoolmaster to intellectual combat in the presence of witnesses, declaring "it his desire to come in conflict with Master Whorisky where an' when he pleases." The wordy conflict is a rare treat to those who know the status and literary characteristics of the class to which the combatants belong.

One of the questions put by the Bocca Fadg was:—

"Another simple one out of Gem-fluxions. Prove from the Scriptures, Ould an' New Testymints, that Tobias's dog had a tail, an' propound the paralogical projection of the same."

This was the "knockout" blow for the Masther, who was seen wiping the perspiration from his brow. He did not reply. From the first it was seen by the unlettered peasant audience that "the poor Masther's goin' to the bak-han." He was no match for the cunning Charlattan, the bocca whose meaningless phrases were poured forth in "learned length and thundering sound."

Truly it does the Irish heart good to read this humorous book, for it puts the mind and memory again in touch with scenes perhaps dimmed by long years of absence from home, the land of mirth and frolic and light-heartedness. The price of the volume is only 75 cents, and the publishers, Doubleday & McClure Co., 141-155 East 25th Street, New York, have devised a system by which the book will be sent to out of town buyers, post paid, to any address, to be paid for if satisfactory, or to be returned to them if not wanted, after due examination. To any one who has the true blend of Irish blood and humor, this volume will be welcome as a genial reminder of the pastime and joys of bygone days in his native land.

WM. ELLISON.

It is a safe rule to follow never to appear to think that a subject of which one is speaking requires explaining, or to assume that a piece of knowledge quite familiar to one's self is not equally so to other people.

The ill consequences of one imprudent step will be felt in many an after step.