THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

TURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY RESOLUTIONS. OTTAWA, March 20 .- In the Houseof Com-

mons yesterday afternoon, Mr. E Corby, the newly-elected member for West Hastings, was introduced between the proposal for Reciprocity and he thought it

took the oath and his seat. Dr. Hickey introduced a bill, entitled an

Mr. Davies called attention to an article in duced, the Evening Telegram giving a version of his remarks in regard to Professor Goldwin Smith, and said he did not use the language

inputed to him. Mr. Mills called attention to the fact that no writ had been issued as yet for the Kent election, and nearly a fortnight had elapsed since the order was given for the printing of the evidence for the benefit of the Committee of Privileges and Elections. He asked for an explanation. There was a rumor that the government desired delay, and the evidence seemed to confirm that rumor.

Sir Hector Langevin said he did not know whether the evidence had been printed or not, and the chairman would be here on the

morrow to answer for himself. Mr. Rinfret then proceeded with the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. Speaking in French, he warmly supported the resolution biore the House, and expressed the opinion that French Canadians were not airaid, if carried, it would lead to annexation.

Mr. Gigault, in English, opposed the resolution. He was in favor of reciprocity in natural products, but not unrestricted reciprosity, because he believed it would lead Easter vacation. to the sacrifice of the manufacturing industries of the country.
Dr. MacDonald (Huron) said the eld re-

ciprocity treaty was largely in Canada's in-terest. He gave figures to show that the export trade of the various provinces had ircreased tremendously during the continuance of that treaty. He quoted a declaration of Sir John Macdonald, at Napanee, in 1877, when the leader of the Government declared he was a free trader, and on other occasions. He pointed out that the powers given to the Fishery Commissioners of both countries were the same, and if the American representatives had not nower to consider a trade proposal, Sir Charles Tupper had not power to make it. Possibly they would, later on, find Sir Charles Tupper claiming that he offered a proposal for better trade relations to the United States, but was refused. Unrestricted reciprocity would, he contended, develop the great resources of the country.

Whilst dwelling on the valuable possession: o' British Co unbia, and conten ling that the United States would be a better market I the fish of that province, an interruption came from Mr. Chisholm, who asserted that not a single case of fish was exported from Dr. Macdonald, quoting from the trade re-

turns, said the export of fish amounted to \$186,000. Mr. Chisholm attempted to speak again,

but was ruled out of order. After recess Dr. Macdonald continued his speech, and was followed by

Mr. Brown (Hamilton), who denied that fish to the extent indicated was exported to the United States from British Columbia.

Dr. Macdonald read the item on trade and navigation returns, but Mr. Brown said they were sent across the line for transmision to other countries.

The remainder of Mr. Brown's speech was devoted largely to praising Great Britain and the British flog.

Mr. Chequette then made a forcible ad-

dress, in which he quoted from an addeess delivered by Sir Gaorge Cartior shortly before | be lowered to meet their views, and should his death against high customs tariffs, and in | be modulated in other respects, as the fav. of reciprocity.

Mr. Wood, Westmoreland, spoke next.

Hector Langevin proceeded with his remarks. He claimed that the resolution before the House meant the greatest good to the greatest number.

Mr. Jamieson gives notice of his intention to move, on Thursday, a resolution declaring that it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intexicating liquors except for sacremental, medicinal and mechanical purposes.

J. J. Curran moved the adjournment of the

debate, and the House adjourned at 12 55.

Otrawa, March 21.—Upon the House assembling to-day the Speaker announced that he had received the certificates from the Registrar nad received the certificates from the Registrar of the judgments in the election appeals of Quebec County, Quebec West and Montmagny. Also the certificates of the Judge who heard the election petitions in the cases of Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford and the east riding of Elgin, in which the petitions were dismissed. Elgin, in which the petitions were dismissed, and the members declared duly elected. Also the certificate of the election of William Frederick Roome for the west riding of Mid-

Mr. Baker introduced a bill amending the Representation Act as affecting certain constituencies in British Columbia, explaining that it was the same bill introduced by him last session, and several times previous to last It was destined to remove ambiguity respecting the geographical situation of certain

Mr. Baker also introduced a bill amending the Dominion Elections Act regarding British Columbia, also an act further amending the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act, by which cases arising out of the county or supreme courts, in which the amount exceeded \$250, might have the right to appeal to the Supreme

Mr. Kirk introduced a bill to make further provisions respecting fishermen and fishing.

Mr. Girouard said the evidence on the
Kent election had been printed and a meeting
of the Election Committee would be called for

In reply to Mr. Mills, Hon. Mr. Thompson said the bills relating to elections would be in-

triduced early next week.

Mr. Watson presented a petition signe? by
Attorney General Martin asking for power to
construct swing bridges over the Assimboine river at Winnipeg and Portage La Prairie.

A petition was presented from the Montreal & Champlain Railway company protesting against a charter being granted to the South Western Railway company, on the ground that the proposed railway would run parallel and would be in direct competition with their junc-

tion to Beauharnois.

After recess, Mr. Cockburn spoke for an hour and a half, a strong anti-American feeling being manifest in his remarks throughout.

Mr. Ellis (St. John) followed with a capital speed, and claimed that people in his Province had not been able to make the same purchases

might have been carried eight years ago when our national debt was only eighteen millions. He contended that the so-called National Pol-Dr. Hickey introduced a bill, contended that the so-called National Formation Act to incorporate the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New York Railway and Bridge Company.

After some private bills had been intro-After some private bills had been intro-After world, but the Government's introduced on pastering them, exposed the propose of readjusting the tariff. He believed our manufacturers were able to compete with the world, but the Government's part with the world, but the Government's part and all proposed in part and all proposed that the so-called National Formation in the statement made by Sir John Macdonald himself, was inaugurated for part and the purpose of readjusting them. policy, instead of protecting them, exposed them to injury. He decided that the fact of there being large deposits in the P. E. Island's savings banks indicated great commercial prosperity and activity; on the contrary, it would be a good sign when the money was in circula-tion and bearing a fair rate of interest. The policy of the Government was destroying our shipping interests. Seven out of ten of our vessuls at present got employment in the United States. The Government's policy in regard to the Intercolonial Railway was calculated to destroy the shipping interests of the Sr. Lawrence and injure the laboring interests of Montreal and Quebec. If Unrestricted Reciprocity were adopted, he believed a new era would dawn for the country.

Mr. Cockburn (Toronto) rose to speak, but

had barely commenced when six o'clock was called.

OTTAWA, March 22.-In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Tupper introduced an Act conferring certain no wers on the Nova Scotia Telephone Company.

Mr. Chapleau introduced a bill to amend

the revised statutes in regard to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Sir Richard Cartwright enquired when

the Government intended to adjourn for the Sir John Mardonald said when the House

adjourned on Wednesday night it was not intended to meet again until the following Tuesday at So'clock. Mr. Baird resumed the debate on Unre-

stricted Reciprocity. Mr. Moncrieff followed Baird and expressed the opinion that Unrestricted Reciprocity would tend towards annexation with the United States.

Mr. Skinner spoke next. He dwelt on the embarrassment of his position, because in the election that returned him he informed his constituents he would not war with the United States, but asserted that whilst in his constituency he had been a supporter of the National Policy, it was on the understanding that it was only put forward to strengthen our position until we could compete with other nations. It we could get tree trade from the United States, he was in favor of it. He did not accede to the proposition that, if our relations with the States was going to be disagreeable to England, it would be so much the worse for the latter. He held that, if we were to have free trade with the States, it must be conducted by treaty and in the same manner as the fishery treaty, and shoulder to shoulder with the Mother Country. The National Policy was directed to building up of domestic trade, and this was done at the expense of foreign trade. He held we should pay more attention than we did to the latter. He thought we should meet the United States step by step as they held out their hand to us, but he was not in favor of cringing to them and decrying his own country. On the contrary, we should take our stand on the greatness of our coun-

The House adjourned for dinner.

After recess, Mr. Skinner referred to a request being made in the United States that the tariff on lime be increased from ten to twenty per cent., and pointing out that there was an important lime deposit near St. John, from which that article was exported to the United States, argued that our tariff should country's business required. He would Mr. Wood, Westmoreland, spoke next.

At 11 50 Mr. Barron moved the adjournment of the debate, but at the wish of Sir the Uaited States Government if they were willing to enter upon an arrangement for reciprocity, in regard to articles, the growth and produce of the two countries, and, if to, upon what terms. He would not support Mr. Foster's amendment, because it asserted we could never have resprecity if it in-

fringed on the National Policy.

Dr. Borden gave Mr. Mills (Annapoli) a
severe handling about his statements recpacting value of farm lands in Nova Scotia, and asserted that the value of such, which was very low at present, would rise 25 per cent, immediately, if Un estricted Reciprocity were adopted Baird talked a lot about loyalty, but if he turned his attention to other virtues it would not harm him. He quoted the statements of a writer in the "Westminster Review" to the effect that Commercial Union would not mean severance from England but closer connection.

Dr. Sproule followed. Mr. Sproule was followed by General Laurie, during whose remarks a constant murmur of conversation was kept up on the Conservative aide of the House.

Mr. Robertson (Prince Edward Island) took the floor at 12.10, and made a capital speech.

to one.

Mr. Kenny moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at twenty minutes

"BADLY INJURED."

Under the above heading, the Herald, of tie 23rd, editorially, says:-

"As it would be uncenerous to say that the genial Mr. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre, would deliberately misquote or distort facts of history, we must assume that his rep esentations in the House of Commons—that Irish manufacturing industries were destroyed by free trade were based on incorrect information, or lack of information, quite unpardonable in the case of a genuine Irishman occupying so important a position in the Parliament of Canada. In his speech in opposition to Sir Richard Cartwright's urrestricted reciprocity resolutions, the Enpire

represents Mr. Curran as saying:—
A leaf from the history of Ireland showed what the fate of Canada would be by unre-stricted reciprocity with a highly protected country like the United States. Nearly every industry in Ireland had been wiped out by a movement similar to that which it was urged Canada should begin. Mr. Curran read auther-

tic statements from history to make good his We do not think the facts of Irish history will bear out any such a contention. It was English protection that ruined Irish manufacturing industries, and that ruin was completed turing industries, and that ruin was completed long before the dawn of the free trade principle in England. Before William III. became King, Ireland had two considerable export industries—cattle and woellen manufactures. Protection was then the policy of monopolies, as it is still; and as soon as the English manufacturers found that Irish cattle, had not been able to make the same purchases in foreign markets of late years as during the first eleven years after Confederation. He pointed out that the shipping trade had also greatly decreased, and asked what was the use of keeping the country together if we could not retain our people within our borders.

Mr. Baird moved the adjournment of debate, and the house adjourned at 12.45.

Mr. Curran them resumed the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. He jeered at the pessimism of those who said that trade in Montreal was in a low condition, and said that trade in Montreal was in a low condition, and said that trade in Montreal was in a low condition, and said that trade in Montreal was in a low condition, and said that trade of Ireland into the woollen trade. Forthwith deposits in the savings' banks were a sufficient refutation. He made a statement that Sir Richard Cartwright, at Hastings, in January last, had declared that as a Privy Councillor he would advise ther Majesty to sanction Commercial Union as the best policy

that was afterward sent out. Even for raw wool export was permitted only to England, and, for customs convenience, entry was limited to a single port.

From these prohibitory laws Ireland continued to suffer until Legislative Union took place in the beginning of the present century. During eighteen years of comparative independence which it enjoyed prior to that union the Irish Parliament, acting, of course, on high protective principles, sought to coddle the van cowollen and other incustries by bountie. It success. was all in vain. The English producer was master of the Irish market, and has so remained. The land being the only money-maker in the country and the lanclord spracing his profits in other countries, the manufactures of Ireland have remained paralyzed.

These, we believe, are the facts of the case, as regards Irish manufacturing industries. It will be seen that they are entire y at variance with Mr. Curran's assumed or imaginary facts. It is a pity that party featty should compel bim to include in such statements and to bo. ster up a policy which so effectually descroyed Irish industries, and in this country is proving an engine of oppression on the working classes, especially in the cities and towns. Irishmen. of all others, should have no sympathy with vicious and discriminating class legislation under the guise of protection, and we would fain hope that in Mr. Curran's case second thoughts will be the best, and that he will see his way clear to abandon the protection heresy.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. LAURENT

COLLEGE. The day upon which the patron saint of Ireland is especially honored, his memory rever-enced and his glories sung, was celebrated with as much colat and magnificeuce as the generoity of our Irish hearts would permit. Under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society of the college, the day was honored in a manner peculiar to students, but most assuredly free and unrestrained. In the morning at the Low Mass, the members occupied the galleries, and during the Mass saug the glories of St. Patrick, together with many othe pleasing hynns, appropriately chosen for the occasion. They all kneft at the holy table and received Holy Communion from the hands of the Rev. L. Geoffrion, C.S.C., the president of the college. High Mass took place at 8.30, with the Rev. J. M. Clark, C.S.C., celebrant; Rev. E. Meehan, C.S.C., deacon, and Rev. W. J. Kelly, C.S.C., subdeacon. The panegavic was delivered by Rev. M. A. McGarry, C.S.C. Entering into the spirit of his subject, he described the joys and sorrows of St. Patrick, eloquence and lively discriptions aroused us forcibly to the idea that the lives of great men serve always to remind us that we can make our lives sublime." In the evening the doors of our hall were thrown open to all the students, the faculty of the codege, and many invited guests from Montreal and elsewhere. The serguests from Montreal and elsewhere. The services of the band had been engaged for the evening and the bass drum were a happy look in anticipation of being struck in honor of St. Patrick. Our assistant stage manager, Mr. Jas. F. Lennon, had decorated the stage in a fitting manner and the applause from the audience when the curtain arose was a sufficient guarantee of its beauty. The guests, amongst whom we noticed many former members of St. Overture—Itish Airs....... St. L. C. Band English Ocation—"Irish Valor"......

..... Mr. E. Blondin DRAMA-"CLONTARE."

Dramatis Fersono : Brian Boru, King of Ireland, Mr.W. H. Eaton political refugees, but also to demand the Malachi, Pance of Meath Mr. Jas. F. Lennon ci.izens, sympathizers with Ireland, and O'Kelly, Prince of Connaught. Mr. P. Hart MacMohir, Prince of Fermanagh. Mr. D. F. McGarry O'Carrol, Prince of Argiall.

Scanlan, Prince of Loca Lene.

Bruard, Admiral of Danish Flort.

Mr. Too, F. H. Hernan
Bruard, Admiral of Danish Flort.

Mr. Jer. McCarthy
Dolut, A Danish General. Mr. Thos. McGrath

Entr'Actes :

Act III—Vocal solo, "Padov's Leather Breeches". Mr. W. H. Eaton Violin solo—"Marshalesha". Mr. Aug. Harwood Recitation—"Tullamore". Mr. W. H. E.ton Vocal solo—"Solomon Levi". M. F. S. A. Hart

FARCE. "THE GREAT ELIXIR."

Personages :

Waldimer Wiggins, seventh son of a seventh

Mr. McGee's speech was delivered with great effect and was received with thunders of applause. We cannot praise it too highly, but simply say, as one of the fathers of the college expressed it, "that it was equal if not superior to the productions of an older man than our worthy president." The vocal duetts and solos were very finely rendered, special praise being due to Mr. Eaton for the manner in which he sang "Leather Breeches." The French oration was also very fine, the subject being interesting to young Catholic Irishmen, and being delivered eloquently and forcibly. In the drama all sustained their parts admirably, especially the two gentlemen who admirably, especially the two gentlemen who net d the parts of Bruan Born and OKelly. The drama itself was a grand historical representation and it could not fail to he appreciated by any of Ireland's true-hearted sons. The cornet and the violin hearted sons. The cornet and the violin solos were grand, the strains emanating from the matruments being so descriptive of sadness and melancholy. Mr. Eaton did ful justice to the selection "Tullamore," and held the audicuce spell-bound by the solving of the riddle of Ireland's freedom. The farce met with universal satisfaction, and from the time it began until the curtain went down everybody was langhing. We must not forget Mossrs. Hughes and Hickey as deserving of special mention. After the band had played "St. Patrick's Day," Rev Father Clark, O. S. C., arose to respond. After congratulating the members on their successions are responsed. cess in making the evening's performance a pleasent one, he made a few remarks concerning the celebrated battlefield of Clontars, which contains his Alma Mater, fand meted out due praise to our honored and esteemed President, Mr. J. D. McGee. After the entertainment the society sat down to a collation peculiar to arrived home from Rome last evening.

for the country, but was corrected by Sir Richard Cartwright, who denied that he had said anything of the sort. Mr. Curran went on to say that the Canadians did not desire to destroy barriers at present existing between Canada and the United States, believing that their country had a destiny of her own.

Mr. Welch (P. E. Island) followed with a vigorous speech. He had always supported the proposal for Reciprocity and he thought it might have been carried eight veers ago when colleges, and enjoyed themtelves for one hour good time was indulged in by all. Owing to the number of the courses, it was very long, but was rendered thoroughly enjoyable by well-se scored jokes, Providence chestnuts and impremptu remarks by several of the members. Toasts were given and responded to, and at a late hour the society arose, too full for utterance. Thus ended our celebration, and may we all live to see another. We take this occasion ance. Thus ended our celebration, and may we all live to see another. We take this occasion of thanking Rev. J. M. Stein, C.S.C., for his assistance in furnishing suitable costumes, Rev. Win. J. Kelly, C.S.C., for assisting us in various ways, and all those who in any way continued anything to make our celebration a

OSCEOLA CELEBRATION.

MR. DEVLIN'S LECTURE, ETC. St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated Osceola on Saturday, the 17th inst. Early in the day contingents arrived from Eganville, Cobden, Pembroke and other towns, all eager to take part in the celebration. Mr. Chas. Devlin, jr., of Aylmer, arrived on Fiday even-ing. The old parish church was packed in the morning, and the devotion and piety manifested on all sides was indeed edifying. High Mass was sung by Father Devine, and an eloquent sermon given by Father Kernahar, of Mount St. Patrick. The singing was particularly good.

In the evening the long looked for entertainment took place. The Town Hall was never before so crowded, nor did it ever before contain a more enthusiastic audionce. The announce-ment that Mr. Devlin would again lecture this year was sufficient to draw an immense crowd. Before the lecture took place several pieces of vocal and instrumental music were rendered in a most charming manner by Mr. Martin Dows by, Miss Kenny, Misses Dowsley, Dowdall, McDenald and others. Miss Burns declaimed in such a manuer that she received an encore.

Miss Kenny's rich and well cultivated voice was also much admired.

Mr. C, P. Roney. Crown prosecutor of Ottage district ship fills the district of the control of the cont tawa district, ably filled the duties of chairman, and upon the platform we noticed Rev. Fathers Devine, of Osceola, Marion, of Douglass, Kor-nahan, of Mount of St. Patrick, Mr. Devlin and It is unnecessary to refer at length to Mr. Devlin. He is well known and justly considered one of our most effective speakers, but all admit that on Saturday night he surpassed himself. No wonder that the strongest enthuslasm prevailed. He presented in strong light the wrongs inflicted upon the tenantry of Ireland, and few were the dry eyes as he described some of the eviction scenes on Lord Ormthwaite's estate. Facts and figures were handled in a masterly manner, while his charming anecdotes created great laughter.

The "League of the Rose," recently formed

n Ottawa, came in for a sound castigation while the admirable arguments advanced to show that Home Rule neither meant Rome Rule nor dismemberment, were received with

great applause.

Mr Devlin dwelt at length upon the devotion of Irishmen to the cause of their nationality, and his magnificent peroration was a worthy termination of a splendid speech, which produced a deep impression, and in this part of Renfrow county made him deservedly popular. A vote of thanks was proposed in a neat and elequent speech by Father Marion, and spoonded in a most feeling manner by Father Kerna-Both gentlemen warmly complimented Patrick's Society, having been seated, the hard the lecturer of the evening. Father Devine also struck up "The Wearing of the Green," "Come added a few words, expressing the pleasure it back to Erin," and other Irish airs, and at 7.15 the curtain arose on the following programme: his success thanks for the beautiful and edifying manner in which the Irishmen of Osceola had celebrated their national heliday.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The following resolutions have been unanimeusly adopted by the Philadelphia munici-pal council, Irish National League, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1888 :

WHEREAS, The British Extradition Treaty would, if ratified, have enabled the British Government to not only secure the return of

WHEREAS, The aexicty of the British Government to procure the ratifictation of the said treaty is an evidence of its determination to refuse to concede the right of self-government to the Irish Nation.

Resolved, That this Council thank the U.S. Secate for its action in practically defeating

the said treaty.

Resolved, That this Council especially thank Sinator Riddleberger for the admirable manner in which he exposed the objectionable character of said treaty, and ensured its early and certain coeds unation by all liberty loving citizens.

Resolved. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the President of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. Harrison H. Riddleberger. U. S. Senator from Vir-

Hugh McCaffrey, President : Patrick Donlevy, Vice-President; Peter McCahey, M D. Treasurer; Minnie R Flynn, Financial Secretary; John O'Callahan, Recording Secretary; John O'Callahan, Recording Secretary; Michael J Ryan, State Delegate. Rev Thos J Barry, A J Malone, John J Thompson, John O'Donnell, John O'Dea, Hugh Donnelly, Hubert J Horan, Mrs L Fox, Eugene Murphy, Edw J Brophy executive committee.

FORTUNATE TICKET HOLDERS.

Some three or four months ago a party working in the lumber camp of Wm. Coach, on the Sturgeon river, clubbed together and ordered 31 tenth tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery. The money was sent by express and not with the order. When the order arrived at New Orleans, the money not being found, it was laid aside and afterwards lost. When the money arrived it was charged on the books, but the order having the forestten as the state of the order having been forgotten, no tickets were sent. Early in February Mr. Coach, while in New Orleans, took the opportunity to enquire after the missing money, and the matter was promptly explained by the company and the money offered him. This Mr. Conch declined to accept, but took tickets instead, among them being a tenth of ticket No. 71,575. As is now well known here, this ticket drew first capital prize of \$150,000 in the drawing of the 7th u.t., giving to the fortunate possessors the handsome sum of \$15,000 to be divided among them.
Mr. Coach, to whose foresight they are in-

debted for their good fortune, has taken charge of the matter, and it will be divided among them in proportion to the amount invested.

There were sixteen in the club, the tickets being sent to Geo. J. Johnson, of Baraga, one of the number. Three of the holders were of one family, being John Bodwein, his wife and child. Mr. Bodwein thus secures a good share of the prize. Mr. Coach negotiated the purchase of a prize. Mr. Coach negotiated the purchase of a house for him this week in Baraga, and he has commenced the erection of another house upon the lots. The money is going to do good in each case.—L'Anse (Mich) Sentinel, March 3.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN DEFIANT.

Dublin, March 26.-Mr. O'Brien, addressing meeting in the rear of Father Kellar's real a meeting in the rear of father Rethers residence yesterday, said they had won as great a victory for the cause of Irish freedom as had ever been inscribed upon their banners. Mr. Balfour's agents, he said, feared to arrest him; because they knew that they were in the wrong and that he was in the right.

PHILADRIPHIA, March 26 .- Archbishop Ryan

. (FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS) IN MEMORIAM.

John Ryan, who died in Ramsay, February 4,

1888, aged 70 years. Why are the winds of the winter low wailing, Sighing in anguish around our dear home? Why, in our hearts is hopes sunshine now paling?
Oh! surely the spirit of sorrow has come.

Hush! the sweet palm of a good life is ending, Trembling the last notes of life's vesper Angels around him a halo are blending,

And earth's toil is over. What God wills is well.

Peace! for the journey of life is now closing,
All its rough pathways were patiently trod, Tired are the hands o'er the ca'm breast reposing-Long have they worked in the vineyard of God.

Long, long shall we miss thee, our lives are now lonely, We miss the dear music thy loved voice e'er

made: And of all the sweet past now to cheer us we've only The sacred remembrance which never shall fade.

Alone in thy cold grave, ob, how can we leave Thy life is held closer, more dear than our O Heaven forgive us thus wildly to grieve thee, But home is now dreary and, cheerless, and

lone.

Farewell then, God rest thee! though hearts are now breaking, We'll meet thee in Heaven, for Hope's angels

That Life is a dream and Death only the waking. Farewell then, our loved one ! God bless thee farewell.

[FOR "THE POST" AND "TRUE WIFNESS."] IRELAND'S GLORIES.

I, an Irish exile's son, will speak to-day a pa

I, an Arish exhes son, will speak to-day a part;

May heaven inspire my words with zeal to gain your ear and touch your heart!

With deep affection in my breast, I think with joy of Erin's shore;

Her sunburst waves, her harp resounds, despite the clauks of Tullamore;

Oh, glorious isle! thy freedom dawns; the sun of justice soon will spine. victory's laurels yet shall crown lov'd Par nell, Davitt, and O'Brien; Dear Ireland's sons and daughters, fair from

balmy Cork and Donegal.

Be this to-day our heartfelt prayer, before the shrines of Montreal. Oh! may the heritage she did yield to rude oppressors, vain and strong, Return again to brighten homes, so deep in gloom through years of wrong, And may her spirit nobly shine the beacon light

o'er ocean's crest, Swest isle of saints, and scholars too, once more the pride of Europe's West! No craven footprints stain that soil, on history's

page it is revealed; Her cumburst, high on Shannon's banks, was still supreme on Clontaif's field; May God restore her rights once more, by no cursed treaty let her fall, Be this this the prayer of Irish hearts on Patrick's

Day in Montreal. Oh! don't forget the shamrock shore, her banner free was once unfurled, And sparkling genius has she sent to radiate and

guide the world; Alas! her hopes were crushed to earth, her exiled sons were forced to roam, To flee the vengeance of a wrath that scourged their own lov'd island home;
But few remained—our martyred dead—I need not tell you how they fell,
And shed their blood to keep the faith and free

the land they loved so well;

Dear Emmet's spirit guards their graves, till freedom to his tomb will call
The genius of a sculptor hand, "God speed the day!" says Montreal.

vain, coercive, senseless might-Must yield to Glad-tone's noble aim in strugling now for Erin's right; The wreath for or will soon again upon her

brow be nobly seen,
And Home Rule's banner spread its folds to freedom's air in College Green; Her worth majestic then restored, may heaven guard through centuries all; St. Patrick, list thy children's prayer at Free-

dom's shrine in Montreal. They are going with a vengeance now," I fain would this forget to-day.
But Point St. Charles holds the dust that con-

secrates Canadian clay;
*(And from Grosse Isle to Erin's shore we mark the track of the emigrant sail,
By the whitened bones of the Irish dead), whose lonely dirge is the ocean's wail; Departed spirits, unite in our prayer for liberty's

Guard the efforte, guide the step, and cheer the hopes of the patriot band;

May liberty's torch light Albion's mind to dispel the cloud of her misery's pall, Saxon and Celt will bless the day, let this be our prayer in Montreal.

Now, Irish beauty, valor and love, and maiden Now, Irish beauty, valor and love; and maiden modesty world renowned.
Sons of sires of the Celtic race, let our thoughts go forth to the triple crowned;
Eternal Rome made our Patrick's Day, from pagan bondage our land to free;
The gold of our hearts great Leo should get in the joyous year of his jubilee;
Yet faith and fatherland he our theme. Godde

Let faith and fatherland be our theme, God's holy priesthood ever our guide,
And brighter days for Erin will come, though gloomy the clouds on every side; May the bright St. Lawrence peacefully flow, and happiness rest on our homesteads all, May the thistle and the rose and the maple leaf entwine with the shamrock in Montreal.

*Ideas taken from a discourse in Rev. Dr.

WESTERN SNOWSTORMS.

Sr. PAUL, March 25 .- Coming as it did, just when people were looking for signs of spring, the severe snow and wind storm which raged all day in Northern Wisconsin, Minneso:a and Dakota, seemed especially unpleasant. It approached from the southwest. being driven in at a 30 mile-an-hour gait. The snow, which is very heavy and packs closely, has fellen to a depth of from three to five inches. In St. Paul it began falling at ten o clock this morning and continued until dark. Street car travel was abandoned, and pedestrians experienced great difficulty in making their way about the streets. The temperature remained comparatively mild. Trains on most of the roads are one to seven hours late. On some branches travel has been wholly abandoned. ..

at St. Blank's but Mr. Doolittle stuck out for an old-fashioned closed-box lined with velvet. Mr. Doolittle is a great lover of the antique: He doesn't like anything new." Minister-"Mr. Doolittle always gives coppers."

GONE INTO TRADE.

HIGH-BORN BRITISH DAMES WHOM REDUCED RENTALS ARE ROUSING TO WORK.

When the great Napoleon dubbed English-

men a nation of shopkeepers John Bull grew very wroth, but the old gentleman has learned a good deal of common sonse since then. It is but a few years ago since society was startled, and, to tell the truth, rather shocked at the hearing that McCallum More had put his sons in business. The young men soon amounted to something in the city, and they cropped up in the best London drawing ro ms. By degrees they began to learn that after all a man might be in business and be a gentleman at the same time, and London society no longer troubled itself with what a man was doing so long as he could behave himself decently. It was rather a hitter pill for Longon as he can be the pill for Longon and the same was doing so long as he could behave himself decently. It was rather a hitter pill for Longon cently. It was rather a bitter pill for London society to swallow when it first admitted wholesale traders within its sacred portals. How wonderfully its views have brondened is shown by the way in which men and women of the very best conety are now engaged in retail shopkeeping, and are not in the least ashamed to own up to it. Lady Granville Clorden set the tall rolling when her father, Mr. Henry Roe, the Dublin distiller, failed in business. Lady Gordon's success induced many society people of both sexes to follow her example. Customers discovered that what used to be called "quality" have some taste and are pleasant to deal with. The only trouble is that the market may be overstocked with milliners and drespreters who belong to the liners and dressmakers who belong to the "upper suckles," but who are unfortunately dependent for their income upon Irish tenants and Scotch crofters. The latest recruit to the band of high-born women who have gone into trade is Lada Maskewick of recruit to the band of high-born women who have gone into trade is Lady Mackenzie, of Scadweil, Ross-shire. Her ladyship has opened a shop in Sloade striet, where she deals in bounets, bats, etc., under the name of Madame de Courcey. "Madame de Courcey" is a till, handsome woman, with a bread open face and a very line pair of clear blue eyes. She is evidently a woman of business She is evidently a woman of business with a strong character: at the same time there is nothing of the strong sainded woman about her. Her manners have that charming ease about them which denote the true gen-tlewoman. The shop in Sloane street is handsomely yet quietly furnished. Madame de Courcey does not attend upon her customers, except they happen to be intimate friends, except they happen to be intimate friends, but looks after the business part of the establishment in a room upstairs. "Yee," said the lady, in answer to a query put by a New York Herald correspondent who called on her, "the crofters are at the bottom of it. We can't get anything like our original reuts from our tenants in Ross-shire. Matters are bad enough now, but they are going to be worse. Forosecing this, I determined to shut the stable door before the steed had left. My husband was very much opposed to my going into trade, but, you see, I got my my own way in the end."

"Well, people who own property in the Highlands are dependent to a large extent on their moor and deer forests. A greater part of the land is good for nothing else. The game laws must inevitably be repealed in England before long. Once repealed on this side of the border they must go on the other side. Then where is the Highland landowner to get his in-

come from? "I don't blame the crofters. Some of my husband's tenants are men whose families have occupied the land for generations back. They would do anything they could to meet their obligations, but it is impossible for them to do so. Their crops may be excellent, but what is the use of a good crop if there is no market for it? Foreign competition has killed their market. Yes, times are hard now, but nothing like so hard as they will be. It's no use trying to shut out the truth. Socialism is making enormous

strides, unpleasant though it may be to have to face it. Then Madame de Courcey, instead of sighing over the hard times, picked up a beautiful tea gown of salmon-colored satio, covered with

lace, saying:—

"You see, I don't confine myself to bonnets and hats. I also make tea gowns and tea jackets. The tea gown is a thoroughly lengthsh invention, but has been much taken up by French. women. They are no a being made in such mag-nificent brocades that ladies are westing them for informal dinner parties, and the original idea of a tea gown is comparatively lost right

" What was the original idea?"

God speed the day! Oh, yes; it comes; its "The tea gown was invented for country morning starlight gently gleams,
And noble-hearted English sons do herald forth its bright ning beams;

Vile Balfour's treachery—heartless, base and very those putting on the decollecte dress, and wear those gowns for 5 o'clock tea, where men would only have their shooting jackets on. It saved the trouble of another dressing. These tea jackets are a sort of feminine smoking jacket, and are

very much in vogue.
"Now, to tell you the truth, their greatest use seems to be to brighten up a shabby gown when you are dining with your husband alone."

"Do you design your bonnets, etc?"
"No; I have a very clever French millner who does that. Here is a new design of hers which we have called the Nautilus because it is so like the shell," and Mme. de Courcey picked up a dainty little bit of milliner's art, which was as light as a feather. "I shall start for Paris in a few days," she continued, " to get an inkling of spring fashions. But, you know the Paris bonnet has to be adapted to suit the English raste. Parisians don't walk as much as English women do, and what might

as much as English women do, and what might be all right for a lady driving in the Bois would be very outre for a woman walking in the Row. Then, I try not to imitate Paris fashions too servilely. All the London milliners go to Paris, and if we didn't use a little originality all our things would be exactly the same."

"Has your going into trade affected your social status in any way?"

"Not in the least," and Mme. de Courcay gave a sort of low chuckle. "The fact is it is rather the fashion to be in trade. All my old friends deal with me and prefer doing so to going to people they know nothing about. You would be astonished if you knew how many people there are who have a first rate many people there are who have a first rate position in society and are tradesmen. Naturally the old tradesmen don't like our com-

petition, but what are we to do? We must live.''
"Is your custom confined to your friends?'' "Oh. no. People come into my shop as they would into any ordinary milliner's. I have a good many American customers, too. Americans are patronizing English fashions much more than they used to "-- and then Mme. de Courcey was called upon to attend to business

matters, and the correspondent took his leave.

THE FAHEY TRIAL. The trial of Detective Fahey, accused of the robbery at the Bonaventure depot here en the 27th November, commenced last Wednesday and concluded Monday, 26th, resulting in a verdict of "guilty" by the jury against the prisoner. Eloquent addresses were made hy the counsel both for the defence and the Crown. The verdict was somewhat of a surprice, as it was expected that the jury would

A FIGHT WITH THE POLICE. MR. O'BRIEN, M.P., ADDRESSES A PROHIBITED

DUBLIN, March 25-Mr. William O'Brien addressed the Ponsonby tenants at Youghal at an early hour this morning, and afterward attempted to hold the meeting which had been proclaimed by the Government. He mounted a car with the intention of addressing the paople Minister—"How did the meeting result the ground. The police then charged the last night?" Church Warden—"We agreed on everything except a new oontribution box. I wanted a handsome silver plate like the one at St. Blank's but Mr. Doolittle stuck out for thrown down and beaten, and he received a cut on the head. Mr. O'Brien escaped to a priest's house, and subsequently harangued the growd in a stable. Police and soldiers are parading the streets of the town.