Continued from first page. PATRICK'S SOCIETY CONCERT

ery seat in the Academy of Music was ed long before the entertainment of the atrick's society was commenced on Satevening. The audience was very enstic, and at the same time listened at vely when the lecture was being deliv-Shortly after eight o'clock the or ra took their seats and struck up "St. ck's Day." The curtain then rose, and it noticed that amongst those on the stage, es the president of St. Patrick's society. Denie Barry, were : U.S. Consul-Genera rson, Ald. Cunningham, acting mayor, rs. Redfern, president of St. George's; well, secretary of St. Andrew's ; Ruther president of Caledonian; L. O. David P. H. Beaugrand; W. H. Arnton, Irish stant Benevolent society; J. Farrell, authony's; J. Meek, C. M. B. A., and s. Mr. D. Barry made a few introduc emarks and presented the orator of the ng, Rev. A Burns, D.D., of Hamilton, an Irish Protestant clergyman, who announced to lecture on "Ireland's " The speaker was loudly on coming forward and re-

of the chronic poverty of Ireland. A and. All worked hard, endeavoring a sufficient to support themselves and er of families in Ireland did not know it was to taste flesh meat from the comment to the close of the year. Some said nen were prosperous but he had a little owing, after all, that Ireland was not ed over by so many poor. In England ation, and in Scotland one in 55, in Irewas overcrowded was disproved by act that in Ireland thert were only ersons to the equare mile. in England nd in Bilgium 468 Sir Lyon Playand said that Ireland could support with the natural increase of such a ie race, it should to-day have been to eighteen millions. Landlordism eligious dissent was more than any the curse of Ireland. The legisla sgainst Irish Catholics in days gone a barbarous wrong and most barsly executed. The speaker closed by cing that at the present day the true ts were those who endeavored to make d free and contented and loyal to the crown. The lecturer handled lhe subost admirably, intermingling now and crapes of humor, and has gained the of all his listeners. was at the close tendered a vote of

Mr. Barry then read letters of reom Sir Donald A. Smith and Rev. Mr , of New Glasgow, who could not at-The guests afterwards took seats in ont rows of the orchestra chairs and the Irish drama, "Ireland as She was presented by the Metropolitan tic Club. The different parts were nstained, particularly that of Dan lan, by Mr. Neil Shankon, and Mrs. erty, by Mrs. Neil Warner. Mr. Jos. as Slang, a London sharper, was very The cast of characters was as

Carolan......Mr. Neil W. Shannon Chy lan ... Mr. Georga Howard r O'Flaherty ... Mr. Frank Drew er (Lord Squauder) ... Mr. Ed. A. True S.one (a land agent), Mr. J. R. Gibbons

London sharper)....Mr. Jas. Evans mte.....Mr. G. R. Norman Miss Ransom
Miss H. Hamilton
Miss H. Hamilton
Whiterty (better known as Judy
Mrs. Neil Warner
Peasauts, Constabulary, etc., etc.

drame was in three acts, and was t to a close about midnight, whon the adience left, greatly pleased with the g's entertainment.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S CONCERT.

concert given under the auspices of the Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Assowas the most pronounced success of ening. The Queen's Hall was found uate to contain the number of people ught admission; every seat was occud the sisles were filled with chairs accommodation of ladies. It is a fact t least three hundred people were laway. The concert of which a prois given below, was in every way ghly enjoyable and highly appreciated splendid audience present,

PROGRAMME.

rry of President & Guests...St. Patrick's Dayning Remarks by the President, M. FORAN, Esq iew steamer leaving Montreal—Ship at Sea Arrival at Kingstown—View of Dublin —Sackville street—Bank of Ireland— Tour, Events, etc.

rr-Has sorrow thy young days shaded . Moore. Messra. C. J. Hamlin, M. P. Rowan. Views of Limerick.

LIN SOLO-St. Patrick's Day..... Mr. Wm. Sullivan. Views of Clare and Waterford.

Views of Kilkenny. ozus-Believe Me if all these Endearing Young Charms Y. I. L. & B. Glea Cinb.

Killarney—Upper Lake—Roug, Killa rney l. Clarke—View, Gap of Dunice. From Opera of Killarney Krom Opera of Killarney Messrs. J. J. Rowan and M. P. Rowan. s Casile_Chorus : Rrin, The Tear and the Smile

Y. I. L. & B. Glee Club. of Wicklow-Vale of Avoca-Song: "There in this Wide World" (Hoore), Mr. T. Grant -View, Powers Court.

Views of Tipperary-Rock of Cashel. Y. I. L. & B. Glee Club.

Views of Louth, Belfast and Donegal.

Views of Londonderry-Antrim, Mayo, Galway, etc., etc.

L DIRECTORPROP. A. P. MCGUIRE

M. Foran, the president, in a few openmarks sluded gracefully to the damage father St. Lawrence" had done their -a library that had been gathered to by the kindness of thoughtful friends Fociety. He expressed the hope that amage would soon be repaired. He was to state that their gymnasium was as atly equipped as any in the city and was onized by the members. As regards panoial strength of the Association, it ever been in a healthier' condition, and only to look at the vast audience.

that the anticipations for an entertaining evening would be realized.

Mr. Foran then introduced Mr. Carroll

Ryan, editor of the Post, as the lecturer of the evening, adding that he (the speaker) did not think that Mr. Ryan required much of an introduction at his hands (hear, hear). On Mr. Ryan coming forward he was very warmly received: He prefaced his remarks by alluding to the pleasure he felt in seeing such a large audience present. He said he felt encouraged by it. That audience was a public vindication of the wise and manly action the Young Irishmen had taken in a recent very unfortunate matter (applause). The day had been well celebrated (applause) and he thought the night was too (applause). For the first time in the history of St, Patrick's Day processions in Montreal the Premier of the Province had walked (loud applause). The Hon. Mr. Mercier (great opplause) had shown his sympathy for the irish race in their struggle for liberty in the most emphatic and unmistakable manner (applause). The Hon. James McShane (loud applause), like the poor, we always had with us (laughter and great applause). The Acting Mayor of the city, Ald. Cunningham (applause), with the insignia of his office around his neck, paraded, too (applause), so that both the Province and the city were well represented. But although the day had been well kept, nobody could deny but that the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit association had been sadly missed from the proon coming forward and re- cession (hear, hear, and applause), but they great applause throughout his although excluded from it, had acted a wise cession (hear, hear, and applause), but they, b. He referred to the fact that neither and dignified part (loud applause). Those ence or thriftlessness was in any way the Young Irishmen from exercising their un-Irishman was something rare, and doubted right as a body to join the proces-riftless Irish woman could hardly sion were not true Irishmen (thunders of applause, again and again renewed.) Mr. Ryan then proceeded to describe, with much their little farm or dwelling. Still a natural ease, the scenes thrown upon the canvas, interspersing his remarks with appropriate anecdotes and quotations from the poets.

The choruses of the Y. I. L. & B. Glee Club were greatly appreciated, and the violin solos of Mr. Wm. Sullivan could not be surwas one pauper to every 29 of the passed for fine execution and exquisite music He almost made his instrument speak here was one in 67. The idea that Ire- Messrs. Rowan rendered several beautiful duets, and Messrs, T. Grant and E. Clarke had to respond to enthusiastic encores for vocal selections. Mr. C. J. Hamlin scored the greatest success of the evening by his singing of "O Donnell Aboo," given with different to twenty million people. He spirit and taste. He was honored with a peaker) had seen it with Sh millions double encore. Prof. A. P. McGuirk presided at the piano in his usual masterly manner.

THE ST. ANN'S YOUNG MENS SO-CIETY'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

The members of the above society have certsinly reason to feel proud of the success which attended their efforts in the celebra tion of the National Festival. Their splendid turn-out in the procession was the theme of favorable comment on all aides; they certainly made the best show of any in the parade, both in appearance and numbers, which however did not excite surprise, as this popular society has long since established for itself the proud distinction of being the most progressive and successful Irish organization in the city. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that both entertainments (matinee and evening) given by them were successful in every respect. At the matinee, which took place in the afternoon, the hall was completely filled, while at the evening performance there were fully as many people turned away, unable to gain admission, as would fill the hall over again The best proof that we do not exaggerate is to be found in the fact that the doors were thrown open at ? o'clock, and 20 minutes afterwards they had to be closed, every rquare inch in the hall having been filled in that short space of time. We can sincerely sympathize with the disappointed ones, for, certainly, the treat afforded those who were ferturate enough to be present was without doubt the most enjoyable, as well as the most patriotic, entertainment ever presented to an Irich audience in this city. From what we had heard of the new drama, "Robert Emmet," which had been specially written for the society for the occasion, we were led to expect something more than usually good, and we were not disappointed. The new drama is intensely patriotic from beginning to end, and was capitably played, in fact professionals could not have put it on the boards better than the excellent dramatic club of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. The cast of charactera were as follows:—

Robert Emmet, John J. Gethings : John Philpot Curran, father of Sarah Curran Emmet's betrothed), Thos. Jones; O'Leary (Miles Byrne in disguise), patriot and Emmet's friend, Morgan J Quinn; Dowdall another patriot and Emmet's friend, W. P. Costigan; Darby O'Gaff, a sprig of the Emerald Isle, W. J. McCaffrey; Kernan, a landlord's agent, Emmet's rival and a traitor, J. O'Neill; Serjeant Topfall, a typical hire-ling of Dublin Castle, W. E. Finn, John, a servant, afterwards proved to be a traitor John Quinn: Frais, another servant (a friend of Darby's), Michael Casey; Daniel O'Connell, Chas. S. Parnell, appearing and speaking in dream of Emmet's, Patrick Quinn, E. Herbert; Lord Norbury, the High Court Judge, Chas. Edwards; Baron George. Baron Daly, associate judges, P. Murphy, Thomas Moors; Foreman of the Jury, W. Morphy; Sheriff of Dublin, D. Kiely; Executioner, J. F. Kayanagh. Soldiers, Emmet's colleagues, people, jury, etc.

Where all acquitted themselves so we'l it would be invidious to mention any in particular, but Mr. J. J. Getthings' impersons tion of Robert Emmet is deserving of special mention. It was evident to all that Mr. Getthings took special pains to do justice to the immortal character which he represented. His language was indeed eloquent and his elocution fau'tless. Mr. W. J. McCaffrey as Darby O'Gaff was a host in himself, and he is undeniably the best amateur Irish comedian we have seen for a long time. All the other characters were equally well sustained and the actors were repeatedly applauded. I he entertainment closed with a very amusing comedetta, "Pat's Dilemma, or Serving two Masters," in which the following members took part :- Pat Caseidy, W. J. McCaffrey Major Puffjacket, Charles Edwards; Chas. Livingston, John J. Gethings. Mr P. J. Cooney acted as stage manager, and is to be complimented on the thoroughly first-class manner in which all the arrangements were carried out. An excellent orchestra furnished a number of Irish airs and other selections in a very creditable style. The several sets of new scenery, painted by Mr. Wm. Ellis, a member of the society, reflects much credit on that gentleman's artistic taste. On the whole the society is to be congratulated on the great success which they have achieved. By special request the society has resolved to repeat the entertainment on Easter Monday, when no doubt they will score another

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

BUCCORE.

The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was kept up on St. Patrick's eve by the. tim to be able to confidently say that pupils of this institution by recitations flourishing (appliance). He trusted and the thrilling Irish drama "The Land

Agent's Fate," The address of the evening was delivered by Mr. B. Hardisty, an ex-pupil and teacher of the Academy, who was introduced by the chairman, the Rev. Father Dubord. The speaker, during forty minutes, spoke on the loyalty of the Irish people showing that there was no nation on earth more loyal or more patient than the Irish even when persecuted, cast into prison and dragged to the scaffold they even then did not give offence, but on the contrary remained calm and peaceful, and implored for peace, and never asked anything unreasonable from the English Government. What she has been asking for centuries and is asking for yet is just and reasonable. It would be the glory of England to grant her demands, and her diagrace to hold her in bondage. Nations of the earth have many things to be proud of, their navys, their armies and their conquests, but wha nation is there that ever won a victory without the help of Irishmen? We see our O'Donnells in Spain, McMahons in France, Shermans in the United States, and Cullens in the Vatican. The speaker then referred to the Irish in the Church, saying that no nation had superior clergymen to the Irish. The speaker ended his discourse by showing his profound know ledge in church history, and telling the Irish people that they had one thing to be proud which no other nation had, the Virgin. To-day we do not celebrate the anniversary of the spilling of blood or any party feeling but the anniversary of our Patron Saint and the day we accepted Christianity and the Gospel. And our prayer for the freedom of Ireland has been heard and the answer only deferred and will soon be granted and then Ireland will be free and take her place amongst the nations of the earth.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST MARY'S PARISH.

A grand feature of the display at Saturday procession was the beautiful and well organized section from St. Mary's parish. The allegorica cars, drawn by four horses, was truly a magni ficent sight, the Knights of St. Patrick, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, display ing a prowess and valor worthy of the age chivelry, the pupils of Prof. Reardon, and Mis Cronin and McCullen's academies also giving creditable support to the grand pageant. Another car of state containing "The Maids of Erin," represent d by Miss Mary Mullaney supported by Misses Heffermen, Chalmers, Maud Murrayand twenty-five other little ladies, was a centre of attraction, and enthusiastic admiration along the streets through which they passed. The St. Mary's contingent, be-fore proceeding to St. Patrick's church in the morning, paraded in the east end of the city. Quite a display of green bunting and other national emblems from the residences of Mesers ames Morley, Bannerman and others, giving a fastive and inspiring spirit to the occasion hile patriarchal and patriotic Grand Marsha Dennis Murney, Esq., discharged his official duty with all the sang froid of a cavalry officer from one of the battlefields of Ireland's military glory.

In the evening at eight o'clock a grand musi cal soirce took place in the basement hall of St.
Mary's Church. A choice and varied programme
was presented. The Harmony Male Quartette
was engaged for the occasion, but owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Millar, much dis-appointment was caused. The other gentle-men of the quartette, however, Messrs. Duquette Venables and Stewart made extraordinary and successful efforts as a trio, and the service of Miss Tessier, the now famous blind song tress, being secured, although at a late hou the entertainment was, on the whole, a grand Messrs. Brady, McEvenue, Prof. Saucier as pianist, rendered some excellent ballads, and a drama entitled "The Turned Head," the different roles being as aumed by Messrs Kennedy, Bissett, Walsh, Crowe, Campbell and Scott was very well presented. A recitation by Master Pevey Madden, "St. Patrick's Day," a poem from the pen of Prof Leitch was very well delivered. The address on the occasion was given by Rev. Father Hennessy, the rev. gentleman treating in eloquent words of the wrongs of Ireland and the glorious future in

store for her.
The Rev. Father Salmon, to whose untiring exertions the success of the day's demonstra tion is to be attributed, spoke words of thanks in his usual happy manner at the conclusion of the programme, when all dispersed, well pleased with the day's celebration.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT BOURGET CUL LEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

As usual, the feast of Ireland's glorious apostle was celebrated with great pomp and splendor by the pupils of Bourget College. In the evning grand dramatic and musical entertainment was given by the members of St. Patrick's Literary Society of the college, under the patronage of the Very Rev. C. Ducharme, P. S. V., Assistant Provincial of the Clarics of St. Vintor. The hall was artistically decorated for the oc asior. At 7.30 the capital programme began to be discussed with ability by all the actors. The following were the principal actors that took a part in the three plays
"The Photographer," "Unwelcomed Vocation and "The Irish Patriot," Daniel Roach, F. Derochie, J. Tyo, of Cornwall; W. Brophy, E. Boileau, T. Gauthier, of Carillon; F. Wilkins, of Belleville; G. Smith, A. Sylvain, E. Smith, R. Poirrier, of Gatineau Point; James Cos-grove, of Buckingham; John McDonneli, John Corney, James McDonnell, Joseph Torney, W Torney, of New York City; E. Derochie, of St. Torney, of New York City; E. Derochie, of St. Regis; John Cosgrove, J. Finnegan, of St. Anicet; A. Labelle, A. Raymond, of St. Placide; H. Houle, of St. Telesphore; H. Major, of St. Redemptor; W. Labelle, A. Labelle, P. Brabant, P. Labelle, of L'Orignal; T. Mogenais, S. McMillan, of Rigaud; M. Masse, of St. Thomas; A. Duquette, of St. Stephen; P. Green, of Egansville; E. Kent, et St. Ann. E. Lones of St. Andrews W. of St. Ann; E. Jones, of St. Andrews; W. Wright, C. Mérineau, of Montreal: H. Couture, of Hawkesbury; J. McDonald of St. ture, of Hawkesbury; J. McDonald of St.
Polycarpe. They all rendered their roles
in a praiseworthy manner, but particular
congravulutions are merited by D, Roach,
W. Brophy, Frank Derochie, G. Smith, H.
Houle, T. Mongenais, J. McDonbell, F. Wilkins, H. Major, E. Jones, Jas. Cosgrove, A.
Labelle, J. Tyo and E. Derochie. The proceedings were interspersed with a choice programme of Irish sentimental and comic so and the many Irish hearts in the audience throbbed in unison with the airs of their be loved Erin. Several choice selections by the college band were also an important fea-ture of the evening. Henry Grattan's percration at the bar on "Irish Rights" was eloquently delivered by Mr. Dan Roach and was received with heartfelt reiterated applause was received with nearhout renerated appliance
by the pleased listeners. Addresses were presented to the Very Rev. Assistant Provincial,
into which were remarked the following words: With there sentiments and wishes, we erave your reverence to pray for dear old Erin, the blessed home of our fore-fathers, the land of St. Patrick—that her liberty, long ago so ruthlessly torn from her, may be soon restored—that her long silent harp may be soon altered to joyous happy strains—that her exiled children who to-night salute her from afar, may live to behold her released from her bondage, fetterless, glorious, free." As it would be too long to give an account of the Rev. Father's eloquent response to the addresses, I will simply note a brief quotation of fine noble sentiments of sym-pathy towards Ireland which ran as follows:— I am exceedingly happy to join in with you "this evening to honer the glorious patron of "Hibernia. The Irish have in all times be n worthy of admiration especially on account of their enlightened faith. Every nation upon "earth sympathizes with Ireland's sorrows, be-

"cost of many a great sacrifice, I amply share these sentiments and units myself with all the true friends of old Erin, to 'pray your glorious patron St. Patrick to hasten the deliverance of his people, etc."

Taking a retrospective glance at the whole entertainment, it was pronounced a complete success by the distinguished audience, and was highly creditable to both the college and students. After the accomplishment of the different parts that comprised the source, the assembly took their departure, bringing with them a happy souvenir of which the evening was the echo.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

SPECTATOR.

LONDON, March 17 .- St. Patrick's day was observed to a greater extent than usual. Sprigs of shamrock were visible everywhere. The police took great precautions in Ireland. Mr. Dillon delivered an ovation in London, Mr. O'Brien spoke at Birmingham and Mr. T. D. Sullivan addressed a meeting at Bradford. All the meetings were largely attended. Mr. O'Brien in his speech at Birmingham to-day said that Mr. Bright objected not to home rule but to home rulers. Mr. Bright might honestly be horrified at the prospect of Mr. Parnell becoming a minister, but Mr. Chamberlain had advocated such a scheme and it was not many years since that he told Mr. Parnell that he might have an Irish republic if he pleased if he would only help him (Chamberlain) to dish the Whige and

armchair politician Hartington. New York, March 17 .- The slushy streets and the raw weather did not prevent the Irish organizations of this city from parading in honor of St. Patrick this afternoon. The procession was reviewed by the common

council and heads of the city departments. HALIFAX, N.S. March 17 .- Notwithstand ing snow flurries and mild weather which made bad walking, the Charitable Irish Society made a fine display in their parade to day. They marched through the princi-pal streets and attended service in St. Patrick's church, where a panegyric on Ireland's patron saint was delivered by Rev. Gerald Marphy.

QUEBEC, March 18 .- St. Patrick's day was quietly observed here. A large number of frish people attended grand mass in St. Patrick's church, and in the evening their annual concert was held in the Academy of Music. The hall was packed, and the concert was one of the most successful ever held

here. OTTAWA, March 18 -Hon. J. A. Chapleau delivered an address last evening in the Grand Opera house here, at the annual concert given by St. Gabriel's association. He expressed his sympathy with the home rule movement and drew an analogy between it and the struggle for liberty in Canada in 1837. He held that Mr. Parnell, whom he eulogized, did not want separation from the Empire, but simply local government for Ireland. The struggle, he believed, would be eventually successful, and the granting by England of their rights to the frish peo ple would not only be a boon to both countries, but would add to the dignity of the Empire as a whole, an empire of which all her subjects were so proud. Mr. Chapleau was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his address.

TORONTO, March 18 .- St. Patrick's Day passed over here with the usual orderly de monstrations on the part of the sons of the Emerald isle. Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., of Montreal, delivered a stirring lecture in Shaftesbury Hall on Ireland, which was a treat. There was a big audience.

AISHAMROCK FROM IRELAND.

Oh! let me kiss that triple leaf. Let me press it to my heart. Were it only for one moment brief. What pleasure it would impart! To me it is dearer than the gems That deck proud England's queen, Or other royal foreign dames; For 'tis a leaf of Shamrock green.

A type of faith, the badge of saints. Of men whose deeds in history paints Their land "the home of braves." The blood of martyrs o'er it fell. With exiles' tears between,— No wonder then we love so well This emblem of the green.

It grew in that, my native home There I, in childhood's days, With free and careless steps would roam Through lonely wildwood ways. It grew on Antrim's fairest plains, here my heart has ever been, For there fond memory still remains, Like the Shamrock ever green.

In every land, in every clime, Where Erin's sons reside, Their love of home still conquers time And constitutes their pride. And why? Should not her daughters too But glory in being seen To wear the badge their fathers do, The harp and Sharrock green.

MARGARET SCULLION, St. Gabriel.

SCOTLAND AND THE POPE A correspondent writing from Rome gives the following further particulars of the reception by the Pope of the Scottish pilgrims which, as w have already stated, was a most imposing func-tion. Pedestrians went to the Vatican through the splendid brouze gate to the right of the great portico of St. Peter's, while the carriages entered the Cortile of St. Damasus. The hall of reception was the second of the celebrated windowed galleries, which are decorated from Raphael's designs, and at one end was a throne of crimson velvet, with gold decorations. The gallery was lined by the Swiss Guards in their quaint and picturesque uniform of black, yellow and red. All the lavies wore black, with short black lace veils; and the men were in evening dress, wich white ties, but without gloves which are forbidden by Papal etiquette. The Pope entered, clad in his robes of white and sealed and all knolt to receive his blassing. scarlet, and all knelt to receive his blessing after which the company gave three hearty cheers as His Holiness mounted the throne Addresses were read by Archbishops Eyre and Smith, and Lord Bute (who wore the Ribbon and Star of the Thistle) read the addresses from the Scotch laity, after which several others (including one from the Monastery at Fort Augustus) were "taken as read," and then the Pope replied in a very felicitous Latin speech. All knelt to receive the Papal blessing, and then the gifts were pre sented, and each person knelt at the foot of the throne, kissed the cross on the Pope's slipper received a few pleasant words, kissed the hand of his Holiness, and finally again kissed the cross on the slipper before retiring. The cere mony began at half past ten, and was not over till two o'clock. The Pope was greatly interested in the full Highland costume of a laird from Inverness-shire, and it evidently pleased him much.

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with the utmost energy and constancy in the done. Address Stinson & Co., Portland,
"midst of the most difficult trials and at the Maine, put before you free, and should you then con-

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sir Richard Cartwright Atraigns the Government. OTTAWA, March 15.-In the House of Com

mons yesterday afternoon, Sir Richard Cart-wright moved the following resolution:— *That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in or the natural products of either of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (articles subject to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted); that it is further expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith.'

Sir Richard Cartwright said he addressed the House under a strong sense of responsibility, but was fortified by the knowledge that he voiced the opinion of all the representatives of the Liberal party, the vast majority of Liberals in the country, and a large proportion of Con-servatives. The question had been discussed throughout the country, and by leading states men of the provincial governments at the Quebec conference, who entirely approved of unrestricted reciprocity. It was a momentous question, proposing a considerable change of affairs. He was stating simple truth when he said that within the last twenty years there had been great commercial and social changes in the position of Canada, and he propos attention to certain patent and salient facts which he thought nobody who studied the question was able to deny, and he pointed out what would be the inevitable conclusions re-sulting from these. He had absolutely accurate statistics to show that during the last quarter of a century, one out of every four of the population of Canada had to seek homes in a foreign country, and that out of emigrants we had imported at great cost to this country, three out of iour had been obliged to follow in the wake of the fragment of the native population. Sir Richard then quoted statistics to prove

his assertion. He referred to the enormous and fertile country which the Government had failed to settle, and said that it was not the fault of the climate, the soil nor the people, be-yond the fault in having listened to stories told by the Government. He said the people had sen the Federal Constitution torn to pieces by the Government and pinned together by bribos, as in Nova Scotia, and at the present mome t imminent risk was incurred in Manitoba, the Prime Minister being in a position from which the must recede or run the risk of a third rebellion, a fatal and terrible mistake which he hoped would be avoided. This raised the question of a remedy for the existing state of things. There were several—a reform of the present oppressive and unjust a system of twisting another he electrical the system of taxation; another by altering the constitution and preventing intermeddling by l'ederal authorities in Provincial matters; a stoppage of the perpetual bribing of provinces, and lastly, the obtaining of free interchange of commerce with the United States. With that, monopoles and combines would cease, the federal relations adjust themselves and trade settle into its legitimate channels. If it was ar heroic measure, never was an heroic measure more required. We are in a position to give the United States a perfect equivalent for all we ask if we decided to do so, and no trade proposition could be successful without it were advantageous to both sides.

After recess, Sir Richard Cartwright procity would necessitate prest economy in the administration of public affairs. He admitted that free trade would interfere seriously with trusts and combines, and would hurt the business of the practical politician, and would re duce manufacturers' contributions to Tory election funds. He said it would have been easy for an intelligent administration to keep down the annual expenditure to \$20,000,000. He emphasized the success of the Mackenzie Government in keeping down taxation, and showed that there was great room for re-ducing the expenses of the Government. He ridiculed the loyalty cry and claimed to be as loyal as the occupants of the Government benches, but he did not know that they were under any great obligation to England. He thought rather that the obligation was on the other side. He pointed out that in the Fisheries Treaty we had sacrificed our admitted legal rights for the benefit of England, and this England to sacrifice some of her admitted legal rights for the benefit of Canada. He quoted President Cleveland, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. Hitt to prove the willingness of the United States to enter into negotiations for free trade relations be-tween the two countries. He said he wanted simply fair and just arrangement, that would be mutually beneficial to both countries. He quoted from municipal statistics of Ontario, to show how unsatisfactory was our growth in population, and argued at length on the importance of the proposed trade alliance and our right to make our own treaties and to manage our own affairs. White, Minister of Interior, answered

at a late hour. OTTAWA, March 15 .- In the House of Com ottawa, March 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, in replyto Sir Richard Cartwright, who asked what is the nominal cost as given to January 1tt, 1888, of all railways in the Dominion, Sir Hector Langevin said he could only furnish the figures up to July 1st, 1887. The subscribed capital was \$816,970,058, and paid up capital \$678,182,769.

Mr. Mitchell inquired if it was the intention of the Government to comp il the banks to keep a requirite reserve, that is a fixed percentage of circulation and deposit; to abolish the present dual legal tender, making American gold the so e legal tender; also, is the Government aware that by elusing to redeem the legal ten-der notes in American gold, whilst holding plenty, a grievous burden is imposed upon the community, exchange in New York being forced to a premium sufficient to recoup for the

Sir John A. Macdonald said the matter was being considered by the Government, and, no doubt, would receive the attention of the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

In reply to Mr. Charlton, Sir John A. Macdonald said steps were being taken to secure an early l-cation of the boundary between Alaska

The debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's reso lution was resumed by Hon. Thomas White, who spoke at length, quoting a great deal of

Mr. Davies observed that Mr. White seemed by his speech of the previous evoning, to have prepared himself for a very different resolution, and engaged himself in barking at the wrong tree. Mr. White devoted a lot of attention to commercial union, but that was not what was contained in the resolution before the House He doubted if Sir Charles Tupper, or even the leader of the Government himself, when his views came to be ascertained, would approve all that Mr. White had said. The policy indicated in the resolution was not a new departure, but the Liberal party had always been in favor of freer and more open commercial trade re-lations. The Reform party recognized that the reckless extravagance of the present Government had prevented them from dealing with this question in the way they would like to. Mr. White had not attempted to grapple with the arguments advanced by Sir Richard Cartwright in his statesmanlike position. What was the remedy Mr. White proposed, after a two hours' speech, for all the evils that were shown to exist? It was that Canada must work out her own destiny, as she had her future in her own hands. When he was asked to account for the fact that hundreds and thousands of emigrants who came to this country left it again, Mr. Whi e maintained a discreet silence. He thought the reason might be found in the fact that we were cured with an extravagant and, he would say, a corrupt Government, who, instead of settling the country, preferred to remain in power and fill the pockets

Mr. Davies contended that the Government merely trifled with the question when they re-

minded people of the statutory resolutions regarding reciprocity of natural products. He denied that the effect of the proposition, if put into force would destroy the trade of the St. Lawrence. No man loyal to his country would attempt to gloss over evils and grievances that existed. He pointed out that during the Mackenzie administration, from 1875 to 1878 the average values of assessed real property in average values of assessed real property in rural municipalities increased from ten to eighteen dollars, whereas from 1878 to 1885 eighteen dollars, whereas from 1878 to 1885 there was only an increase of a dollar on the last mentioned sum. Despondency not only prevailed among Ontario farmers, but those in the Maritime Provinces, who were, under the present circumstances, entirely without hope. He pointed out that whereas in 1873 the exports reached \$89,789,000, instead of an increase at terms arent time exports were now stationary. The sent time exports were now stationary. Time consequence of the repeal of the recept city treaty was that Canadian trade fell from 14 57 millions. He reminded Sir John M. ed maid that in spite of his present utterarce, he had declared that the repeal of the rec-procity treaty was a national calamity. The procity treaty was a national calamity. The national policy was a failure. It had not led to reciprocity, but had been war to the knife with the United States. He dwelt on the fact that Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Rose signed a minute in council agreeing to a joint tariff with the States. Reciprocity would no doubt lead to some discrimination against Great Britain, but the question was, would it be in their interests? At present, returns showed a discrimination of nearly 4 per cent. against Britain. There might be a loss of revenue if the resolution were carried into effice, but they might remedy this to a certain extent by applying the pruning knife to public expenditure. Manufacturers is over Canada had declared for reciprocitwhich would make prosperity flow ever the Dominion like a sunheam. He concluded by observing that the flag of the Reform party, although it might drop for a short time, would be carried forward in the strong hands of the several provinces to a glorious if not spaedy vic-

Mr. Foster followed and contended that the proposition, if carried, would lead to an almost complete diversion of trade and an almost total severance of commercial relations between this country and Great Britain and outside countries. It would also result in direct taxation and would destroy the manufactures of the country. The resolution, considering it had not the mandate of the prople, should be given the closest possible reasoning.

Mr. Foster had not finished at recess.

OTTAWA, March 17 .- Mr. Bryson introduced bill to incorporate the Pontine & Renfrew Railway Company,
Mr. Small introduced a bill respecting bonds

on the brauch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, also a bill concerning the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company. Sir Richard Cartweight esquired if there was

any truth in the report that the new Emperor f Ger nany was dead. Sir John Macdonald said there was no infor-

mation on the subject. It was a rumor which he thought arose from the fact that flags were at half-mast high out of respect to the obseques of the late Emperor.

Mr. Charlton resumed the debate on Sir

Richard Cartwright's resolution. He said the question of receptocity occupied the public mind more than any other question, and either party was at liberty to deal with it. It only be came a party question on the previous night when the Minister of Marine introduced his amendment. It was a principle that was bound to triumph in this country. Considering this question it was cur duty to consider our peculiar position. Computations of the progress that had been made would lead one to assume that in the near future there would be one hun-dred millions of Erglish-speaking people on the North American continent, and it behaved them to consider what was best for their mutual interests. They were destined to be bound together, and the fate of one would influence the other. We would have to enter into a process of self-examination in order to see how we stood with the United States in these matters. He quoted figures to show that the increase of debt had been five times that of the increase of population since 1867, whilst the increase of expenditure and taxation had been about four times that of the population. The fact was capable of demonstration that the emigration from this country had been a fan alarming character. Figures showed, in his opinion, that there were now in the United States two million of people who probably would not be there but for the execus from Canada. He contended that there were hardly any goods that could be sold less than the price they were imported for and the duties paid en those goods. This, he asserted, was due to the National Policy.

Another result of National Policy was found in the condition of the North-West. Emigra-tion from these territories was due to the land regulations and excessive duties. Two-thirds of the farmers' institutes in Ontario had pronounced in favor of the resolutions before the House, He gave figures to show our national indebtedness was two and a third times that of the United States, in spite of the disparity of population. Canada was destined by nature to be the home of m llions of men, yet the policy of the Government was driving them away. Was it not desirable we should take a short cut to the nearest market, rather than spend years in futile endeavors to create a market of our own. The statutory offer was one the Stoles never The statutory order was one the states never would accept, and it was our duty to see how we could meet them. Eighty per cent. of the industrial classes would be benefitted if unrestricted reciprocity were carried out. An annexation sentiment was spreading, and it was owing to the mismanagement, extravagance and corruption of the party in power. If retrenchment were not carried out the country would go to ruin, and he advised as one of the reforms that that sum of all political villainies, the Franchise Act, should be abolished. If this were done their hopes would be greater, not only in this world but in the world to come.

Sir Richard Cartwrighe-They don't concern themselves about that. Mr. Charlton was still speaking when six

o'clock was calted. After recess Mr. Charlton resumed, and said it was often urged that Imperial Federation was better than unrestricted reciprocity, but that is improbable and impossible. In order to clear ourselves from the evils that existed, great courage and a great effort was needed.

Mr. Davin followed.
Mr. Lavergne denied that the people in the Province of Quebec held aloof from the reciprocity question, and asserted his belief that a policy of this sort would bring prosperity. Nearly a third of the Prench Canadian population of the Province were now in the States, and experience had shown that the motive policy of politics in this country was interest. On motion of Mr. McNeil, the debate adjourned.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their super-

APPOINTMENTS. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments of Commissioners for the summary trial of small cases :- Township of Magog, county of Stanstead-Messrs. Henri St. Louis, Samuel Hoyt, Henry Currier, Jean Bte. Auger, Asher T. Thompson, Levinus K. Drew and George W. Auger. Commission of the 14th January, 1870, revoked. Parish of Saint Bruno, county of Chambly—Mesers. Théophile Mongeau, Joseph Cellrier, Jérémie Huette, Benjamin Chandleur and Toussaint Bachand. Commission of the 29th October, 1887, revoked. It has likewise pleased His Horor to appoint Messra. John Wright. Wilbrod Lortle and Joseph Chalifour, valuators, to draw up the valuation roll in the municipality of Saint Rooh, of Quebec North.