appear that there is any political capital to be sonducted, and now the mendacity of its chairmade by pursuing this course, but the treaty is the product of a Democratic administra. tion, and is, therefore, perhaps, by the rule of politics, considered a fitting target for Republican assault. This is about all there is in it, and the bombast of our Acadian Senator is merely so much sound and fury, algnifying nothing.

THE LABOR COMMISSION FRAUD.

Mr. Armstrong, chairman of the Royal Labor Commission, is reported as having stated to the representative of a contemporary that "the "general state of the country appears to be "presperous, that since 1877 to the present time, "while wages, with a few exceptions, have in "creased or at least been maintained, the price "of sugar, flour and general provisions has "decreased, showing that everything has been "In favor of the laboring men. Of course the "caulkers of Halifax have suffered somewhat by the introduction of iron shipbuilders, and some tother isolated trades may have suffered from "purely local causes, but on the whole the coun-"try is prosperous and work is plenty."

If this is to be taken as indicative of the tenor of the report of the commission, the fraudulent character of that expensive business becomes painfully apparent. By dating the the interests of the Government, from which he has received many favors and expects more, he repeats officially the falsehoods of the Tory press in sweet obliviousness of their frequent and thorough exposure.

The country as a whole is far less prosperous capitalists have made money through the operafarmers and workingmen. More banks have failed during these ten years than during any previous decade. The exodus from all parts of Canada to the States has been so great that, in spite of immigration and natural increase, the saxiety to please his masters and create a claim for another appointment, Mr. Armstrong ignores these patent facts with jaunty indifference and follows up his initial misrepresentation with a direct falsehood. Wages, he says, with a few exceptions, have increased. We would like to get the particulars of the alleged increase. After careful inquiry we cannot find any branch of industry wherein directions. The best that can be said is that in a lew handicrafts wages have remained as they were previous to 1877, while in the greater number of trades wages have fallen. In ways, printing, factories and all industries connected with these industries the actual wages paid are the same or less than previous to the adoption of the existing tariff, while the army of clerks and storemen get less than they

got then. But while the reward of labor has not inereased, rents have gone up from forty to seventy-five per cent. and the cost of living twenty-five per cent. Mr. Armstrong's lack of prejudice in favor of the truth is a dismal feature of the character of a man who is amployed to accertain facts. To assert, as he does, that "the price of provisions has decreased, showing that everything has been in favor of the laboring man," is to make a statement utterly at variance with the experience of every laboring the assertion to a desire on his part to make a how the facts may be. That such was his intention from the start was shown by the sort of testimony he sought. At this city the mechanical department of the Canadian Pacific railway was not permitted to give evidence. Mr. Shaughnessy alone gave his version. The men were not heard. Yet, is it not a fact that switchmen are working for 95 cents a day, with no time allowed for lunch? while nearly all railway workingmen have only forty-two hours' employment per week.

And yet, while these conditions are creating widespread discontent, the government, steamship and factory agents are flooding the country with pauper immigrants to compete in an already overcrowded labor market. At the same time the refuse of the prisons and pour houses of the Old Country, the offscourings of Eurcpean cities are dumped upon our shores by thousands. Those who will take time to consider the actual facts must stand aghast at the superlative audacity of Mr. Armstrong in making statements so violently opposed to facts which are common subjects of discussion at every meeting of workingmen. With banks breaking, merchants failing here, there and everywhere, with strikes and lockouts in every city of the Dominion during the year, with increasing debt and taxation, an unprecedented exodus, the chairman of the Labor Commission lies boldly in the face of the public in order to make things appear smooth and nice for the robbers who have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy and re duced the working classes to a condition little better than slavery. Not only is the state of the country not what Mr. Armstrong says, but the facts are that-

Wages have decreased. Rents have risen from 40 to 75 per cent. Cost of living has increased. General taxation has increased. Local taxation has increased.

Imported labor has lowered wages. Canadians, driven out of employment, have gone to the United States.

Woman and child labor has vastly increased. Prison labor has destroyed a great many honest industries.

Contract and charity labor has displaced free

Ship laborers have been driven out of employment by Government-aided immigrants.

Unskilled labor reduced to starvation rates. As a result of these conditions, we have:-Lack of employment. Poverty.

Want. Thousands of our best workingmen flying from the country every week.

mission. The manner in which its mainess was

Business failures, Banks broken. Strikes.

Lockouts. Universal discontent. We never took much stook in the Labor Compendent men, that it was begun in fraud, conducted with partizanship, and will conclude with talsehood.

THOROLD BAZAAR.

The Grand Drawing for prizes, as previously announced, will take place on the 31st of this month. Persons holding tickets and who have not as yet returned the duplicates are requested to do so before the date of the drawing. The prizes to be drawn for are numerous, various, choice, and many very valuable. The Thorold Bazaar promises to be the finest ever held in Outario.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

"STIRBING INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF BRITISH SOLDIER." An autobiography by Color-Sergt. Thos. FAUGHNAM. This book is a well written account of the

life of a British soldier from a standpoint of thorough conversance with its perils and pleasures, its hardships and compensations. The thrilling battles and campaigns in which the author had taken an active part is vividly portrayed in language that reflects great credit on the author, who it appears can wield the pen as well as the aword. The book is overflowing with an amount of buoybecomes painfully apparent. By dating the ancy of spirit, wit and humor, which alleged prosperity of the country from 1877, only an Irishman and a British sol-Mr. Armstrong betrays his animus. Devoted to dier can produce. But the thrilling scenes of battles during the Crimean war, in army of clarks, and to the remarks which the author was an active participator, of the Postmaster-General after four days' is graphically delineated. This truthful atory not only abounds in facetious effusions, which will, we are sure, cause a hearty laugh at very little expense, but the incidents are historic and will make a valuable acquisi-The country as a whole is far less prosperous tion to a library. The book is dedicated to than it was ten years ago. Combinations of the Marquis of Lorne, who subscribed for Mr. McLelan also exhibited similar audacity in several copies. The author has distinguished mentioning the subject of corruption in face of himself in many famous fields and saw in all the astounding revelations brought out at Colhis service over twenty-five years and dechester. He thought the duties on sugar might tion of a tariff which enables them to fleece the himself in many famous fields and saw in all serves well of the public patronage which has already been accorded to him throughout Canada. Its subject should insure it a cordial reception from all classes of persons. Its perusal will cause much good humor, and population is at a standstill. But in his furnishes the best record of life in the ranks that we have ever come across. There is no exaggeration. All is simple, straightforward. narrative, the charm of which is its evident truthfulness, Mr. Faughnam will doubtless

meet with extensive patronage in Montreal.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

True to its principles of being distinctively the exponent of national thought and life, the American Magazine for May con.es forward with an appropriate and varied list of wages are higher to-day than ten years ago. On attractions. The illustrations are excellent. the contrary, we have found decreases in all and the entire number bespeaks the prosperity which its enterprise merits. Eleroy Cartis begins a series of illustrated articles on "The Oldest of American Cicles," dealing in this number with Carthagena and Baranquilla. Charlotte Adams contributes the building trades, iron works, rail- her concluding paper on "The Belles of Old Philadelphia," and shows through the agency of portraits by the famous artists of the Revolutionary period that what-ever boasts the City of Brother y Love may make of her belles to-day, they do not, at least, excel their ancestors in grade nor beauty. Edith M. Thomas has a characteristic poem on "The Shadow-Self," and the season furnishes Annie Bronson King with a text for a pretty poetic description of "Wood Violets.' First, perhaps, in the order of importance, though not in position, is a startling article entitled "My Dream of Anarchy and Dynamite" by a gentleman whose identity will provoke considerable discussion. The Editor states that "the author is a well-known | could not see a difference between an offer of writer who standsvery high in military, social and political circles,, but whose name is with-held at his request." Thearticleitself professes to bean exposé of the plottings of the Anarchists man in the country, and we can only attribute and the avowed object of its publication is to so arouse the public sentiment that has been demonstrations, that the ensitment will immediately be forced of laws for the suppression of both anarchy and dynamite. utter inadequacy of the present laws, and of the police and military preventive measures. is forcibly shown, and effectual remedies are presented. In this instalment, "Two Cornnets," Mary Agnes Tincker's powerful serial, assumes intense interest, and the many friends of this powerful author will be delighted at the success of her latest effort. The concluding events of the career of the unfortunate Maximilian and his wife Carlotta are vividly shown by Arthur Howard Noll in a finely-illustrated paper. Mr. Fawcett's story, "Olivia Delaplaine," ends in a manner that will be gratifying to the sympathizers of the tortured young wife. "The Art Student in New York" is the title of an interesting illustrated paper by Ernest Kusuftt. The author thoroughly reviews the different art institutions in the city, and gives some sound advice to the aspiring young student. Much controversy has been carried on over the question which nation built the first steamer to cross the ocean? F. L. Hagedorn shows in the course of an illustrated paper that the honor lies with America. Other poems, in addition to those already mentioned, are: "Appreciation," by I. Edgar "Bring Out Your Dead," by Mar-Jones: garet H. Lawless; and "The Pipes of Par," by James Clarence Harvey. Lieut, H. D. Smith contributes a graphic description of the 'Mutiny on the Somere." In addition to other short stories are "A Neighborhood Nabob," by M. F. Williams, and "An Oil Speculator's Mishaps," by J. H. Connelly. The departments are especially interesting and are grouped under the general title of Dr. W. F. Hutchinson " Our Cabinet." gives some valuable health suggestions for thir, the most dangerous season of the year; Mrs. John Sherwood has an entertaining paper on "Home Amusements"; in the

> ment, and "The Portfolio" is devoted to short humorous aketches. THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART for May keeps well to the brilliant promise of its April departure. The frontispiece—"The Madonna Enthroned" of Murano—is a hand-somely engraved bit of pre-Raphaelite work. The historical study,—"The Rescue of the Madonna, "—complete in this number, is also strongly illustracted, and shows, in the vivid horrors of a slege, how it may be "easier to scale a bastion than to give an absolution." Of the other articles, the first instalment of the eventful life of "Father Peter Beckx, 22nd General of the Society of Jesus," and "Miracles of One of Mary's Saints" (the new St. John Berghmans), are of general interest: as is also the accounts, from the Papal documents, of the growth of the now almost universal League of the Sacred Heart, of which the twenty-nine Messengers, in fourteen different languages, constitute the periodical organ. One of the "Songs of the May" may become popular wherever true Irishmen are found. It takes us from

American Pulpit" Drs. Dix and Parkhurst

are represented in practical subjects; Litera-

ture and Book Reviews receive special treat-

Sweet is the song of the exile When he thinks of his home at Loughroa

The state of the state of the state of the into The nenitent heart of the May The post of the second was men to proposed in the second

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Division on Sir Richard Cartwright's Amendment

OTTAWA, May 2.—In the House o' Commons yesterday afternoon, Mr. McLelan resumed the budget debate. He remarked that there seemed to be a great similarity about the speeches and resolutions of Sir Richard Cartwright every year. Although he said nothing about annexation, yet the arguments he had used and the speeches he had made were in advocacy of sonexation with the United States, and he put forward this scheme under the guise of Unrestricted Reciprocity. It was a simple thing, apparently, for Sir Richard Cartwright to deal with the administration of public things, and it was amusing how he pitcously called upon the people to note how the Finance Minister was grappling with this problem, for Sir Richard Cartwright had expressed a wish to go back to 1874, and he supposed it was in order to remedy the strong he committed from that year up to 1879 Mr. McLelan was interrupted during his re-

marks by Mr. Mulock, who raised a point of order on the ground that the Postmaster Gen-

eral was reading his speech.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed the opinion that as Sir Richard Cartwright had criticised the budget speech very fully, the debate should end

This was dissented to by the Reform members, and Paterson (Brant) continued the de-bate. In the course of a masterly and able effort he pointed out the compliment paid by Sir Charles Tupper to Sir Richard Cartwright in admitting that his speech was a sufficient reply to the array of figures and statements prepared for the Finance Minister by his preparation. He commented upon McLelan's hardihood in venturing to refer to the deficits under the Reform Administration, when the tariff was only 17 per cent. This was all the more reprehensible when the deficits of two and six millions respectively incurred under Mobe arranged in such a way as to place \$1,000,000 yearly into the treasury without a cent of duty increase to consumers. The reduction of duty would abolish the necessity for a parliamentary committee to inquire into the remifications of the sugar combine. He attributed the reason of Sir Charles Tupper's styling the failure of crops in Ontario as blessings in disguise, as being due to the fact that it would discourage over importation, and pointed out how the Finance Minister rejoiced b-cause farmers couldn't buy as much goods as they would have liked to. He was impoverishing the people with oppressive taxation and yet asserted he was conferring blessings in disguise. Sir Charles Tupper in endeavoring to prosperous state of the West Indies trade had compared figures for those of 1886 with those of 1878, instead of taking last year's. Government took credit for developing inter-provincial trade, but they were carrying freight at a loss and the country derived no benefit from such a pro-

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Paterson went into an examination of the result of the iron duties at some length, going on to say that the Government had shown there was no policy they were not ready to sacrifice in order to retain office. If the Postmaster-General had wished to find a party in favor of annexation he should look to the past history of the party amongst whom he now fought. He ridiculed the statement of Sir Charles Tupper that Mr. Wiman attempted to lead the Liberal party on the subject of Commercia Union, and pointed out that according to the statement of the Minister of Finance Finance in self, he was led by Mr. Wiman. Sir Charles Tup-per had confessed that he was the only follower implicitly with a result that they all knew. Sir the ship.

Charles Tupper had said he could not under Mr. C stand the mental organization of a man who unrestricted reciprocity and an unrestricted offer. The only peculiarity in the mental organization of men in Canada was that when they made an offer in good faith they would be prepared honorably to carry it out. Sir Charles Tupper apparently made an offer of this sort, and if it had been accorded would have been bound to stand but. unrestricted reciprocity and an unrestricted The Finance Minister could not deny that we would be benefitted by a share of that great inter state trade which had helped to make the United States the great nation she was. Finance Minister had declared that Canadians could hold their own with the United States with a fair field and no favor, but it was to be regretted that he had backed down on Unre stricted Reciprocity, which did not propose that Canadian manufacturers should be put in an unfair position. The proposal would weld Canadians more firmly together, and build up a great nationality on this North American Con-

Mr. Cook denied that the Government's policy had been a blessing to the lumber trade. Mr. Campbell, of the Muskoka Lumb ring company, computed that the loss to the lumber-men from the Government's policy could not be less than \$2 per thousand. If we had Unrestricted Reciprocity, lumber, upon which there is a duty of 35 per cent., would be traded in more freely. Lumbermen, as a whole, had not been accorded the fair treatment that manufacturers had re ceived.

The House divided on Sir Richard Cart wlight's amendment, with the result : Yeas, 66 Nays, 117.

Yeas—Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Bechard, Benier, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Brien, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Choquette, Cook, Davies, Deat Georges, Dessaint, Dorin, Edgar, Elrenhauer, Ellis, Fisat, Fisher, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gilmour, Holton, Innea, Jones (Halifax), Kirk, Landerkin, Lang, Laugelier (Quebec), Laurier, Lister, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Huron), McIn'yre, McMillan (Huron), McMullen, Melga, Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Mulock, Patterson, (Brant), Perry, Platt, Purosil, Rinfret, Robertson, Kowand, St. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sutherland, Trow, Turcot, Watson, Weldon (St. John) Welch, Wilson (Elgin), Yeo. Total, 66 Yeas. Yeas-Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Bar Total, 66 Yeas.

Nays—Audet, Bain (Soulanges). Baird, Baker, Bell, Bergeron, Bergin, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Burns, Cameron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter Caron (Sir A.), Chapleau, Chisholm, Cimon, Cochrane, Cockburn, Colby, Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Churan Belt Daoust Davin Davin Davin Davin Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davia, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dickinson, Depont, Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Freeman, Gigault, Gordon, Grandbois, Grubault, Guillet, Haggart, Hale, Hall, Henderson, Hesson, Hickey, Hudspeth, Jamieson, Joness, Jones (Digby), Kenny, Kirkpatriok Labella Labrassa Lander Labor. Hale, Hall, Henderson, Hesson, Hickey, Huspeth, Jamieson, Joncas, Jones (Digby), Kenny,
Kirkpatrick, Labelle, Labrosse, Landry, Langevin (Sir Hector Laurie, Macdonald (Sir John),
MacDowall, McCulla, McDougald (Picton), McDougall (Cape Breton) McKay, McKeen,
McLelan, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McNeill,
Madill, Mars, Marshall, Masson, Mills
(Annapolis), Moffat, Montereiff, Montague, Montplasir, O'Brien, Perley (Aseinibois), Perley (Ottawa), Porter, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Robillard, Roome, Ross, Royal,
Shaely, Small, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Ste
venson, Taylor, Temple, Thompson, Tisdale,
Tupper (Sir Charles), Tupper (Picton), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward, Weldon (Albert), White
Renfrew), Wilget, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson,
(Lenox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmerland), Wright,—Total nays, 117.

The House went into committee on the bill
of Sir Charles Tupper's, revising the standing
offer ito reciprocate in regard to articles con-

offer to reciprocate in regard to articles contained in Mr. Mills bill. The old list has been amended by the omission of some and the addi-tion of other articles. Amongst those omitted

it would play havoc among our fishermen.
Mr. O'Brien considered the principle involved

in this arrangement with the United States objectionable, and thought it would interfere with

the national policy.

Mr. Mills considered the Finance Minister guilty of want of faith in not proposing to take the duty off corn.

Sir Charles Tupper remarked that it was considered it would not be wise to withdraw the statutory offer. He was in favor of the product of force. ducts of farm, forest, mine and the sea being made tree, believing it would be best for Can-ada. Jucs having spoken on the subject,

ada. Jues having spoken on the subject,
Mr. Watson regretted that wheat had not
been placed on the free list.
S'r Richard Cartwright said the action of the
Finance Minister and his colleagues had
brought them face to face with a large deficit brought them face to face with a large deficit of about a million and a quarter in making articles mentioned in statutory offer free. He warned Mr. Tupper he was playing with edged tools in eliminating the number of articles which the United States exported largely to which the United States exported targety to Canada. Mr. Tupper said the articles eliminated were not proposed in the United States, but made free. Messrs. Jones, Fisher, Platt and Davies took part in the discussion, the general feeling being that several important articles had been omitted from the offer.

OTTAWA, May 5 .- In the House of Commun yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Thompson moved the second reading of

the Bucket Shop Bill, which was agreed to, and the third reading was fixed for Monday. Mr. Jones asked when the report of the fishery branch of the Marine Department might be

expected.

Mr. Foster replied that the report, which was brought up to the end of the calendar year, was in the printers' hands, but there was some un-

accountable delay in connection with it.

Mr. Jones said steps should be taken to have it printed earlier.

The House then resolved itself into Commit-

tee of Supply.

Hon. P Mitchell, on the vote for quarantine expenses being taken, said he had been credibly informed that certain persons landed at Quebec, and after they had proceeded into the Province of Ontario a case of smallpox developed itself. He understood that new regulations had been issued, under which the quarantine officer at Quebec was told not to make an inspection, in view of the fact that an inspection was conducted at Grosse Isle. Now, the officer at Quebec was still being paid, although he did not make

his inspection. Mr. Carling said that every vessel that came up the river was boarded at Grosse Itle by a quarantine officer, and the vessel was not al-lowed to proceed until the officer had granted a certificate. The quarantine regulations at Grosse Isle were approved by the medical boards of Untario and Quebec, and the owners of vessels were also satisfied with them.

At ten minutes to four the Usher of the Black Rod waited upon the House with information that the Deputy-Governor, Sir Wm. Ritchie, was in waiting to give royal assent to several neasures. The members of the House trooped thither, and the usual formality was gone

On returning to the House the Hon, Peter Mitchell enquired whether it was intended to continue the medical officer at Quebec.

Mr. Carling—Yes.
Sir Richard Carbwright enquired whether it was a fact that the mail steamers coming up the St. Lawrence were only boarded at Rimouski by quarantine officers, and receiving an answer in the affirmative said that in the short time occupied by the inspection at that port the in spection could not be very complete and it would be just as well to obtain an affidavit of Mr. Wiman and had followed his directions | under penalties from the commanding officer of

Mr. Casgrain asserted that there was no possibility of making a thorough and complete inspection of a vessel at Rimouski in the short time she was detained there. The old system of the quarantine officer proceeding with the vessel to Quebec would be far more advantageous.

On the vote for pensions being taken, Sir John Macdonald said it had been decided to give Mrs. Gowanlock, whose husband was killed killed at Frog Lake, \$400.
Mr. Davis ventilated the grievances of team-

sters, mounted police and scouts who had not received medals and scrip for services in the North-West, and the Minister of Militia and he would reconsider his decision and are whether he could not give effect to his representations. AFTER RECESS.

A lively exhibition occurred by reason of Mr. McNeill, who obtained permission to speak on the subject of nedals, attributing to Edgar a want of enthusiasm in supporting this. Mr. Edgar, with some little warmth, an-

nounced that, as he had said before, he did not approve of striking off medals to commemorate ivil strife, and we ought to be ashamed of doing t. Hereupon McNeil accused Edgar of being the first to impute that Her Majesty had ever

awarded medals for unworthy actions.

Mr. Lister characterized this self-gratification
as perfectly ridiculous, and said McNeill's conduct was odious, and he should be expelled from the House. Mr. McNeil attempted to justify himself.

and asserted that he was representing the views of the people, although not Canadian born. If Mr. Edgar came to his constituency and told people not to wear the Queen's medals, he would be baptized in the nearest swamp. Mr. Lister, in a sarcastic reply, commented upon McNeill's constant prating about his loyalty, which, however, did not prove it was genuine. Government was to blame for the North-West troubles, and he objected to being

reproved for putting the blame on their shoulders. McNeill would not have had a seat in Parliament if it had not been for infamous The matter then dropped, McNeill having decidedly got the worst of the encounter.

The House passed several militia items.
Various numbers urged that more attention

should be paid to the militia force, instead of all money being expended on permanent crops. Caron agreed with several suggestions thrown out and promised to consider them. From militia items the Committee passed on

to the consideration of votes under the head of Railways and Canals.

There was some talk over the construction of the C.P.R. in British Columbia, for which a loan of \$190,000 was asked. Un the vote of \$188,000 for the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial Railway, Sir Charles Tupper men-

tioned the road would cost about a million and The House adjourned.

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to announce the death of Thomas Fitzgerald, one of the cidest and most respectable residents of Frampton, which took place on the 1st May. The late Mr. Fitzgerald was born in 1815, in the County Wexford, Ireland, and belonged to a very distinguished family. His father, James Fitzgerald, fought and bled for Ireland in the rebellion of '98, of which he was one of the leaders. His property having been confiscated and his dwelling burned to the ground, the patriotic chieftain emigrated with his large family and a number of relations and friends to Canada, where they became the first pioneers of the Township of Frampton. The subject of this sketch was then but a mere child, yet the first strong impressions of his We regret to have to announce the death of child, yet the first strong impressions of his childhood could never be affaced from his memory. He loved to tell with visible emotion the heart-rending scenes of parting from home. plants, trees and shrubs (now free), coal and cocke, wheat, Indian gray, flour of wheat, flour abip and all the subsequent hardships and unand meal of any other grain. There were added to be present list: fish of their new homes in the wilderness; the sufferable winds, fish oil, fish products, fresh meals.

and others.

Hon. P. Mitchell protested that leaving out corn and produce of corn, wheat and produce of the American press there was a likelihood that our tresh fish would be excluded from the United States marked, and the United States, and this was a thing he should very much regret, as it would play havoe among own for the contract of the American press there was a thing he should very much regret, as it would play havoe among own for the contract of the American press there was a thing he should very much regret, as it would play havoe among own for the contract of the contract o

advantage of going to school, the only instruc-tion he received was a few lessons from an older brother, who had been educated in Ireland; and yet so great were his natural gitts, his in-satiable love for study, that by his own energy and application he became a fine scholar, well versed in history, mathematics and English literature. The extent of his knowledge, his sound judgment, his exquisite tact and keen appreciation of men and events, were very often a matter of astonishment to educated gentlea matter of astonishment to educated gentlemen with whom he came in contact. Humble, modest and ratiring, he seemed himself to ignore the splendid gifts he possessed, and which on another theatre would have brought him distinction. An ardent friend of education, he always took a lively interest in providing schools for the parish, and for many years, when the place was too poor to have a school, he gratuitously taught a night school for the neighboring young people. An zealous and ex-emplary Catholic, he labored constantly to promote religion and every good work in the parish. For over fifty years he was the constant and able auxiliary of the different parish priests, helping them to teach catechism to the little children, taking charge of the parish lib-Intele children, taking charge of the parish library and assisting in organizing and maintaining the different societies and sodalities of the parish. Deeply cherished by his family and friends, universally respected and esteemed, he leaves behind him a splendid example to the rising generation, and his memory shall long remain as the kind, generous, noble-hearted Irishman, the gifted scholar, who by his wise counsels and virtuous life has done so much to promote the welfare of his fellow-countrymen in promote the welfare of his fellow-countrymen in

He leaves a numerous family to mourn his loss; amongst others James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Peace, and Sister St. Marcella, of the Sisters of Charity, Quebec. His funeral took place in the parish church of Frampton on the 4th instant, amidst an immense concourse of financial of Frampton and frame like surround. friends of Frampton and from all the surround-

May be rest in peace.

VERY TAME AFFAIR.

Lansdowne's Farewell Reception Poorly Attended.

A VICE-REGAL FIASCO.

He has to wait Nearly Half an Hour for Somebody to Shake Hands With.

The City Cirk, in Desperation, Stirs up the City Hall Employees to Keep up the Farce.

The farewell reception given by Lord and Lady Lansdowne in the City Hall Tuesday, 1st inst., was a very tame affair—a complete fasco in fact. One hundred and eight one people by actual count, amongst whom were a large number of City Hall employés, rooted out of their offices for the purpose by City Clerk Glackmeyer, attended. Only the presence of a band and the guard of policemen outside the municipal building and lining the corridors could give a passer-by an idea that anything unusual was going on. There were no decorations and as for eathering and as for eathering and as for eathering. tions, and as for enthusiasm, the dead silence throughout the building and combre expressions on the faces of the few people who straggled in made the affair feel more like a funeral than a anything else.

A guard of honor from the Montreal Garrison Artillery escorted the Vice-Regal party from the residence of Sic George Stephen to the civic ere posted at the entranco. A few people had assembled to witness the arrival of the party, which was received at the front entrance hy Acting Mayor Cunningham and the City Clerk, the Acting Mayor simply saying, "In my capacity of acting mayor I tender you a welcome to the City Hall." The worthy alderman did not seem to relish the position much, but under the circumstances did the thing as gracefully as possible.

The party now entered the building, the band of the M.G.A., posted in front of the main entrance to the Council chamber, playing "God Save the Queen," at exactly a quarter past three o'clock.

The reception was held in the Council Chamber, from which the city father's desks had been removed, and the heavy aldermanic chairs pushed back to the walls, leaving the centre of the room bare. The guard of honor of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, commanded by Captain Lowe and Lieutenants Crathern and Ogilvie, took up positions around the Mayor's ogive, took up positions around the Mayor's dais previous to the entrance of the party. On entering the hall, the viritors were received in the Mayor's Room by Mr. John Abbott, jr., and the Misses Abbott, Miss Abbott presenting Her Ladyship with a magnificent bouquet. The Marchioness of Lansdowne wore a dress of aquamarine silk, trimmed with lace, lace fichu, pearls and a bonnet to match. She carried in her hand the handsome bouquet presented to her by Miss Abbott, Langdowne wore a Prince Albert coas on which was the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
They were attended by Capt. Streetfield,
A.D.C., Hon. Mr. Anson, A.D.C., and Lord
Frederick Hamilton, the two ades-de-camp
standing on the left. The citizens entered by
the main door, passing to the left, handed their cards to an ade-de-camp, who announced their names, each person receiving cordial shakes of the haud from His Excellency and consort. They then passed to the right and retired by They then passed to the right and retired by the members' entrance.

The following is a list of those who attended: Capt. Douglas, R. N., and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. J. Abbott and the Misses Abbott, Mrs. Grindley, Mrs. R. R. Grindley, Rev. Professor and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Barclay, Add J. Greenier Commit. Canasis Anderson Mr.

Rev. Professor and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Barclay, Ald. J. Grenier, Consul General Anderson, Mr. C. Carling, Judge and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Johnson, Dr. Thayer, Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry, Mr. A. Baumgerten, Mr. Ogilvie, Capt. Heigham, Sir Donald Smith, M.P., Ald. Conroy, Mr. Andrew Robertson, City Clerk Glackmeyer, Mr. A. C. Hutchison, Mr. Nolan Dolaise, Mr. W. D. Stroud, Mr. C. Mariotti, Thalian Connell, Mr. and Mrs. William Consell. Italian Consol; Mr. and Mrs. William, Cassils, Mr. Andrew Allan avd Miss Allan, Mr. John Crawford, Miss Crawford, Dr. Desjardins, Mr. Mr. Andrew Alian avd Miss Allan, Mr. John Crawford, Miss Crawford, Dr. Desjardins, Mr. P. B. Mignault, Lieut. Col. Henshaw, Major Radger, Captain Starke, Captain A. H. Sims, Mr. J. T. Ketby, Mr. Russel Stevenson, Mr. John Lewis, Hon. Judges Loranger and Jette, Mr. E. K. Greene, Major W. M. Blaiklock, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Starnes, Mrs. and Miss Nye, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Allan, Dr. Leprohon, Mr. Molyneaux St. John, Mr. Jackson Rae, Mr. W. E. Byman, Mr. Justice Davidson, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Miss Campbell, Mr. F. E. and Mrs. Gilman, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston and the Messrs. Johnston, Mr. H. M. Allan, Mr. E. S. Clouston, William Bentham, Mr. C. D. Proctor, Hon. Sheriff Chagveau, Rev. W. Windsor and Mrs. Windsor, Mr. A. McFee, Lt. Col. Caverhill and Miss Caverbill, Mr. J. Emund Moret, Miss Harrison, Lieut. Col. Lyman, Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Capt. E. Gault, Mr. H. Beaugrand and Madame Beaugrand, Mr. A. D. Steele, Dr. Hingston and Mrs. Hingsten, Mr. J. Y. Gilmour, Mr. Mr. M. Mages The Mages The Coll Mages The Callmon, Mr. Mr. Mr. M. Mages The Mages The Callmon, Mr. Mr. Mr. M. Mages The Mages The Callmon, Mr. Mr. Mr. Mages The Mages The Mages The Callmon, Mr. Mr. Mr. Mages The Mages The Callmon, Mr. Mr. Mages The Mages The Callmon, Mr. Mr. Mages The Mages T Steele, Dr. Hingston and Mis. Hingston, Mr. J. Y. Gilmon, Mr. Jurtice and Madame Taschereau, Col. Stevenson, Mr. G. F. C. Smith, Mr. John Ogilvie, Vice Consul Schwob, Mr. James Gillespie, the Misses Gillespies and Miss Patticana Transfer Si

the nucleus of a fine settlement that has given and mumber of distinguished citizens to Canada and the United States, among others the Very kev. Mgr., B. O'Rielly, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, the late Rev. P. J. Doberty, the Murphys, of California, and a number of others who have risen to distinction. The Fitzgerald family was from the beginning closely identified with the growth of the place, and prominent by their virtues, industry and patriotism. Thomas Fitzgerald never had the advantage of going to school, the only instruction he received was a few lessons from an older brother, who had been educated in Ireland; and yet so great were his natural gitts, his insatiable love for study, that by his own energy and application he became a fine scholar, well versed in history, mathematics and English literature. The extent of his knowledge, his sound judgment, his exquisite tact and keen a matter of astonishment to educated gentle-

Misses Rivet, etc., etc.

Misses Rivet, etc., etc.

The only aldermen who graced the Council Chamber by their preserce were Ald. Sevenscn, J. Grenier and Conroy. An attempt was made to get several of the French eldermen who were in the building to come in aldermen who were in the building to come in, but they all flatly refused. The spectators' galleries contained about 20 people in all. gameries commanded about 20 people in an. Several members of the press and spectators were O'Brien badges. Some of our French Cauadian fellow citizens were particularly prominent with these mild protests against the despotic and cruel evictor of Luggacurran. His Ex. noticed this and frowned, but otherwise took no notice. At four o'clock all the above mentioned persons had passed through, and for nearly half an hour the Lansdowne party stood in the bare hall awaiting more arrivals. The deathly stillness and tame?

ness of the affair became terribly apparent when the hands of the clock pointed to 4.30. At this moment Mr. Nolan Delisle straggled in and did the handshaking act. His kx. seemed these mild protests against the despotic and and did the handshaking act. His kx. seemed so glad that the monotony was broken by this gentleman's arrival that he wrung his hand with great cordiality, Lady Lansdowne following suit. The party then left the builing, the band went home and the reception ended—and a mean and shabby affair it was.

NOTES.

The Marchioness was very gracious to Ald. Cunningham, and, of course, the worthy Aldercuming ham, and, of course, the worthy Alderman's native politeness and gallantry could not be suppressed. "This is my brother, Frederick Hamilton," said she, introducing Lord Fred, not a bad looking young man.
"Glad to meet you." said Cunningham,
"Weather rather disagreeable," said his lord—ship.

ship "Yes, that's so," answered Bill.

A pause.
"Very successful reception," remarked the alderman, looking straight in front of him. Ye-s-er-very, replied Lord Fred, looking at W. H. for a saroastic expression, but the waggish grave stone man locked as grave as one of his own grave-stones.

"This is a very dry affair," said Sandy Stevenson. And indeed it was. Not a bite or a sup was to be had, although it was Lans-downe's place to supply something of the sort. He, however, did not spend one red cent on the

thing.
Ald Coursy came in with his spring coat on and his umberella. He hurriedly shook hands with His Excellency, and made a bee line for the door. Lady Lausdowne's hand was held out, waiting to be grasped by the representative from St. Ann's, but he ignored it—unintentionally, of course, but her ladyship blushed with mortification.

MR OWEN MURPHY, M.P.P.

There is no use denying the fact that rightly or wrongly an impression has get abroad that the member for Quebec West in the Legislative Assembly of the Province, Mr. Owen Murphy, M.P.P., is destined to enter the cabinet as the special representative of the Irish Catholics of the Province. Mr. Murphy is one of the most competent and most highly esteemed members of the Assembly, and in addition to that he represents one of the most influential constituencies of the Province, for Quebec West is the commercial division of the applicat capital. Mr. Murphy has always stood well with the mercantile classes, and is looked up to as an authority upon everything pertaining to comreport pleasing to the Government, no matter demonstrations that the energy stephen to the control of the same pension as that building. Sub-chief Lancy and a detail of merce, by both his English-speaking and French-speaking fellow citizens. In him, too, the merchants of Lower Town would have a representative at the council heard, always familiar with their wants. It would be a very great compliment to this element, as well as to the whole electorate of Quebec to select Mr. Murphy for the post of Cabinet Minister. What makes us believe, still more firmly, that this is likely to occur before long, is the Chronicle's attitude in the matter. Our morning contemporary does not, nevertheless, appear to be well up on the subject. It intimates that Mr. Murphy's following or support is not altogether with him, or something to that effect. For this allegation we know there is not the slightest justification. Any opposition that could now be brought against Mr. Murphy would be easily led by an appeal to the electorate. Neither the member for Quebec West nor his friends need have any apprehension whatever on that acore.
Mr. Murphy was never as strong in his constituency as he is to-day. It has been proved often before that the Chronicle is not always in the right, and in this case it is certainly wrong. We know that Mr. Murphy has the confidence of his chief, and that he is frequently consulted by him in important public matters concerning this district. This has occurred of late much more frequently than it did for some time since the formation of the Government. We are not in a position to know when the reconstruction of the Cabinet will take place, but we feel sure that Mr. Murphy's time is coming, and that Mr. Mercier will do a very wise and very popular act in giving a portiolio to the genial and warm-hearted Irish representative of so important a constituency as Quebec West. When that time comes, the Chronicle and its friends will see how far astray they are from the actual facts of the case as to Mr. Murphy's support and following. He has been too mindful of the interests entrusted to him by the electors to run any risk of forfeiting the support with which they

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

have honored him. -Quebec Telegraph.

WILKESEARRE, Pa., May 6 .- A horrible crime is reported from Keelerville, Wyoming county. In an abandoned house, formerly occupied by George Keeler and his wife, the dead and decomposed body of the latter was found to-day. The woman's husband left for the West some time ago, and his present whereacouts is unknown. All the indications point to him as the murderer, as the couple never lived harmoniously together. Mrs. Keeler has been missing since last September. It was supposed that she had gone West to visit her relatives, but letters received from a town in Illinois, where she was supposed to be, brought the information that Mrs. Keeler had never visited there. This aroused suspicion at once and the authorities instituted a search, which resulted in the finding of the body. The murderer, after committing the deed, packed the remains away between the floor and the foundation. Keeler's fatherwas the founder of the little town where the tragedy was committed. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the

The dentist and glazier take great pains with Office Material of the State of

murderer's capture.