

personal welfare to an idea. They see their neighbors moving into the States, improving their fortunes and finding no difficulty in changing their allegiance. They also see the constant exodus of the young people, and come to the natural conclusion that this country in the same situation as the bordering States, to which these people go, it would enjoy the same prosperity and would not be as now, a good country to emigrate from. The same sentiments prevail in the Maritime provinces, as well as in Quebec where there is a strong feeling that any policy which would keep the young people from going to the manufacturing towns of New England would be hailed with satisfaction. One thing is evident, the existing conditions of uncertainty regarding the future cannot continue much longer. Of course we are prepared to possess our souls in patience till we hear the final outcome of the commission. Its scope, at all events, will be known when it assembles, and that will fix its fate in public estimation.

At any rate, it is felt that a crisis is approaching, and that this commission will mark its culmination. If the fisheries should be surrendered without reciprocity on a lasting basis, the British Government may as well abdicate her nominal sovereignty over the Dominion. It will be the last straw that will break the back of the loyalty camel in Canada.

#### ARISTOCRATIC LADIES IN TRADE.

According to "A Member of Parliament," who writes to the *New York Herald* from London, the social barriers are giving way on all sides in England. Families which hitherto lived in sumptuous idleness and luxury have to take to earning a living after the manner of honest folk. To ladies brought up in and accustomed to wealth, without a thought as to how it was obtained, the change in their condition wrought by the fall in land values is in many cases distressing. But the necessity of earning a livelihood, now forced upon them, is, though apparently hard, a blessing in disguise, inasmuch as it is developing a higher character of independence and self-reliance among them. The writer referred to informs us that the society ladies who are taking to trade are in some instances the wives of landlords who no longer get their rents, and are consequently reduced to poverty. Cases of this class abound, especially in Ireland, where most landowners no longer possess income elsewhere are now practically ruined. Their wives and daughters seek to earn a living as seamstresses or in shops. "How long will it be," he asks, "before a similar state of things prevails among English landlords? Fire spreads, and nothing seems capable of quenching this one."

Our informant then goes on to give in substance:

Mrs. Davies has opened a shop in Davies street, Berkeley square, for the sale of decorative house wares. She was one of the fashionable beauties of the Langtry type. Another lady of the same school, Mrs. Gurney, an exceedingly attractive woman, has opened a dressmaker's business. Another lady, formerly a recognized leader of fashion, now sells cloaks and mantles, all designed by herself, which are able to produce. Her husband keeps the French production—surely a more dignified employment than old Mantelini's turning the mangle in the cellar. One of the Lennoxes—the Duke of Richmond's family—has a shop for robes and dresses, and is doing well. Mrs. Kerr, Lord Dufferin's sister-in-law, makes and sells bonnets and hats. She has quite a skill and is doing well. She is able to maintain a large family, the rent for her husband's estates having almost entirely ceased. Mrs. Kerr has not yet opened a shop, but sells her goods to friends. People used to have a prejudice against bonnets and dresses of amateur make, but in the case mentioned the articles challenge comparison with the best professional work. "That, of course, is the secret of her success," says the writer. "The idea used to be that the stage was the only resource for distressed ladies. The immense proportion of the failures to the successes cured this. Two sisters, daughters of a well known general in the army, recently opened a shop for children's clothing and made a profit of £300 in the first four months. Everybody is now doing as well as this. Unfortunately there are hundreds of ladies now almost penniless in this city for whom no color of employment opens. Every West end stationer is asked to sell their drawings or cards. There is little hope for these. So many rich families have been brought low in the last few years that applicants for employment crowd around every likely door. No change for the better can be looked for till trade and politics both improve.

One cannot but feel for these unfortunate ladies, but their tribulations are only a part in the great industrial movement of the times. The sort of wealth on which their families have lived for ages is passing away. A new order is arising and it is at least gratifying to find them preparing to enter upon that struggle for existence which is becoming inevitable to all their class. Let them be thankful that they can exert their energies in their homes and native land, not as the noblemen and women of other countries have had to do—seek a living among strangers in foreign lands. The revolution in England is peaceful so far, but it is revolution none the less.

While compassionate those English ladies, it is amusing to stumble across a paragraph like this in the *Western Watchman*:

"The would be aristocratic women of St. Paul, Minn., who declined to serve on a Presidential reception committee with the wife of Senator Davis, because the latter was at one time a dressmaker, should emigrate. A democratic or republican country is not the place for them; they should enjoy the high privilege of being women of the bedchamber to the Empress of India."

#### A BRILLIANT ARGUMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain aroused the Flannelmouths of Belfast with some exceedingly glittering generalities on his arrival there yesterday. Perhaps the most amusing thing he said was this:—"It might be possible to give Ireland 'home rule' if the Irish demand was unanimous, but it would be impossible to force 'Ulster to accept a government she distrusted and detested.'"

If it were possible to use the term "unmitigated rot," it would be here. Is not every country in the world, having a constitution, governed by the majority? Then why not Ireland? The Government of England is distrusted and detested by the Irish; therefore, according to the sapient Mr. Chamberlain, the Tory Government has no right to govern till it obtains the consent of the Irish. In parliament a very large minority distrust and detest the Salisbury machine, therefore it ought to acknowledge itself an impossibility and abdicate once. In the United States the secessionists were compelled to submit to majority rule, and have like

sensible men accepted the situation. Turn where we will the same rule applies. Indeed, any sort of government would be impossible without it. It is an axiom of policy handed down from the ages that "The will of the majority must be respected by all." Why then is Ulster an exception? Why advance for a turbulent minority that stands as 19 to 85 claims recognized nowhere on earth?

But the fact is that Mr. Chamberlain belongs to that school in England which has always feared that an industrial Ireland would raise up dangerous rivals to Manchester. To this feeling of jealousy is added that perpetual religious hatred which has always animated a certain class of Puritans towards everything Irish and Catholic.

But Ulster is not at all afraid to trust the rest of Ireland in the government of the country on Home Rule principles. There are as many, if not more, Ulstermen in favor of Home Rule than there are against it. How then would Mr. Chamberlain deal with Ulster on his principle that a country must be unanimous or government is impossible? It is safe to say that on half of Ulster would distrust and detest government by the other half. Now, then, in the name of all that is lovely in politics, are we going to reconcile this principle of unanimous consent with practical common sense?

Alas, that British statesmanship should have fallen to the level of such drivels! And this Joseph Chamberlain has been selected to deal with the Americans in the settlement of vast interests involving perhaps the future of this country!

We have men here in Canada, yea, in parliament, who could not, if they tried their best, perpetrate a grosser piece of absurdity. Either Mr. Chamberlain is merely talking for effect, or else he estimated the intelligence of his hearers very low. If the latter, he was probably right, for it would be difficult to talk reasonably to men whose only arguments for centuries have been bludgeons, bottles and cobble stones. Perhaps he thinks, with old Sam Johnson, that, having found what he thinks an argument, he is not obliged to find an understanding.

#### THE UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY MOVEMENT.

Throughout Ontario the movement for unrestricted reciprocity is gaining strength every day. The other day Mr. Wiman and Hon. William Macdougall addressed a large meeting and a resolution favoring the scheme was adopted without dissent. The *London Advertiser* remarks that "Brampton is more than any other town in Canada under the influence of a large manufacturing firm, which can carry or defeat any measure at its pleasure. The inference is that this firm is not afraid to compete with Americans on equal terms, and we can see no reason on the face of things why it should be."

Still more recently the farmers of Lincoln declared themselves to the same effect, and at Elmira, in the great county of Wellington, Mr. Shaw, editor of the *Live Stock Journal*, addressed the farmers on commercial union. A large number assembled, when Mr. Shaw spoke for about one hour and a half, setting forth the advantages of commercial union in a clear and convincing manner. He pointed out that commercial union would be of immense benefit to the farmers of Canada, and that our manufacturers could fully hold their own against American competition in our home market, and would gain free access to the great American market.

Mr. Downman, M.P., and Mr. Laidlaw, ex-M.P., spoke very briefly after Mr. Shaw. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That, after having heard the very able addresses by Mr. Shaw and others on the subject of commercial union, the question being an important one that enters into and very largely affects the agricultural interests of our country, and the interests of the community in general, depending very largely upon the agricultural, we therefore cordially endorse the question of commercial union, and would suggest that our parliamentary representatives use the influence of this measure at the earliest possible opportunity."

On the other side of the line the movement is likewise gaining strength. The mayor of Rochester, N.Y., has been requested by 300 representative business men of that city to call a meeting to consider the question of unrestricted reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Butterworth's bill, we are informed, is now assured of a fair and free discussion at the next session of Congress. Nor does there appear to be any very decided opposition to the movement in England, for we read in a recent cable despatch from London that the semi-official announcement that Mr. Bayard intends to propose commercial union is well received in England. It is felt that commercial union would be a good thing for Canada, and that it would forever dispose of a question which has given a great deal of trouble in England.

Thus it will be seen that, apart from a small class in the cities of Ontario, the tide of popular opinion is strongly in favor of free trade relations with the United States, and is constantly increasing. Unrestricted Reciprocity is the one thing, in fact, which can put an end forever to the difficulties continually arising between the two nations, and relieve England of all trouble with regard to affairs on this continent.

#### THE SCOPE OF REFERENCE.

The Fisheries Commission is composed as follows:—British—Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Sackville West, Sir Charles Tupper. American—Mr. Bayard, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Angell.

The duties of the Commission are thus semi-officially announced:—

"1. To agree upon and define, by a series of lines, the limits which shall separate the exclusive from the common right of fishery, on the coasts and in the seas adjacent of the British North American colonies, in conformity with the first Article of the Convention of 1818. The said lines to be regularly numbered, duly described, and also clearly marked on charts prepared in duplicate, for the purpose.

"2. To agree upon and establish such relations as may be necessary and proper to secure to the fishermen of the United States the privilege of entering bays and harbors for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages thereon, and of purchasing wood, and obtaining water, and of agreeing upon and establishing such restrictions and agreements as may be necessary to prevent the abuse of the privilege reserved by said convention to fishermen of the United States.

"3. To agree upon and recommend the penalties to be adjudged, and such proceedings and jurisdiction as may be necessary to secure a

speedy trial and judgment with as little expense as possible, for the violation of rights and transgression of the limits and restrictions which may be hereby adopted.

"Provided, however, that the limits, restrictions and regulations which may be agreed upon by the said Commission shall not be final, nor have any effect, until so jointly confirmed and declared by the United States and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, either by treaty or by laws mutually acknowledged and accepted by the President of the United States and with the consent of the Senate, and by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain."

In an article, which has the appearance of being inspired by Government, the *Ottawa Citizen* indulges the hope, founded on Sir Charles Tupper's remarks to a reporter, that the Commission is to have a wider scope. Sir Charles said:—"I may say that the full terms of the Commission are not yet quite definitely agreed to. The general line of the subject is clearly defined, but there are some matters of detail which are still the subject of negotiation between the two governments, and which might be slightly varied."

We must confess our inability to see anything in these remarks to encourage the expectation indulged in by our *Ottawa* contemporary. Reciprocity could hardly be regarded as among "matters of detail." That the Canadian Government is, to say the least, dubious on this all-important point is evident from the closing sentences of the *Citizen's* article, which certainly would not have appeared in that paper unless it reflected the views of Sir Charles Tupper.

"That Sir Charles Tupper will succeed in negotiating a treaty alike satisfactory to Canadians and the mother country, we earnestly hope; failing this should trade relations be severed from the discussion, as an issue to be declared upon, or any other measure offered—it would be far better that Canada stand by her rights under the treaty of 1818, and refuse to make any sacrifice unless adequate compensations are guaranteed on the part of the United States."

If, as we may fairly presume, this is the attitude the Canadian Commission is prepared to assume he will be in perfect accord with the popular sentiment of the people of this country. Any arrangement that would not satisfy the just expectations of our people would be certain of rejection. By taking a firm stand on the lines indicated by the Government organ, Sir Charles Tupper may succeed in obtaining an enlargement of the terms of reference so as to include the question of reciprocity. At all events he can prevent the surrender of Canadian rights and preserve the *status quo* under the treaty of 1818. But should he fail to follow the line indicated he might as well make up his mind to settle in England. There would be no future for him in Canada.

#### THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

GRAND QUARTERLY RELIGIOUS MEETING OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The quarterly demonstration of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention was held at St. Mary's church last Sunday, and was one of the most successful events of the kind yet held. The following societies were present in regular attendance: St. Patrick's, T. A. & B. Society, St. Anne's, T. A. & B. Society, St. Bridget's, T. A. & B. Society, St. Gabriel's, T. A. & B. Society, St. Mary's Cadets. The ceremonies began about 7:45, and were opened with prayers by the Rev. Father Salmon, pastor of St. Mary's, after which the Rev. Father made a few remarks, and then welcomed all present, and expressed his pleasure at the large attendance. The choir then sang "Ave Maria Stella," after which the Rev. J. McClellan, president of the convention, preached, taking for his text Ecclesiastes xiii, 3: "He who loves the danger perishes therein," and began his discourse by quoting the following from a letter of Cardinal Manning to the members of the League of the Cross of England:

"There are three things, then, that I bid you to do. First, do all in your power to help the United Kingdom Alliance in its efforts to obtain the local option or local vote by which the people will be able to defend themselves and their homes."

Next, do all in your power to bring up our children from their infancy in total abstinence from all intoxicating drink, and, as parents, do all in your power to prevent the children from being tempted by the devil and his agents to enter the League of the Cross. Let them, in thankfulness for their own happy lot, set the example of total abstinence for the sake of those who are tempted. It is a slight act of self-denial, which brings a great reward of health of body and peace of mind. It is also an act of interest in the fallen and the tempted, and it is the only way to secure to our Divine Master. The Rev. Father dwelt forcibly upon the possibilities, probabilities and certainties of the evils which arise from the abuse of liquor, and graphically described the influence of the drunken parent on the child, and gave some telling instances of the misery, poverty and degradation caused by intemperance, and closed his discourse by dwelling upon and showing the blessings arising from temperance.

After the sermon Father McClellan enrolled the members of the St. Mary's Cadet Temperance Society. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, with Rev. Father Auger, provincial of the Order, as celebrant, Rev. Fathers Gosses and Fahy as deacons, and Rev. G. M. Gosses, Rev. J. Kelly, Rev. James Callaghan, Rev. J. Fahy, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, Rev. J. Donnelly, Rev. F. LeCompte, Rev. M. Perreault, were seated in the sanctuary, and the following officers and delegates occupied seats of honor: P. Kelly, vice-president of the convention, J. Gosses, secretary of the convention, John Auger, treasurer, P. Doyle, C. O'Brien, A. Brogan, N. P. Geo. Morphy, Tobias Butler, P. Reynolds, M. Sharkey, James Burns, John Heaney, B. Taylor, Jas. Meek, T. J. Finn, M. Cuddy, J. H. Feely, M. O'Connell, Ed. Ryan, John Kerby, J. Carke, Jas. Tierney, J. Hoolehan, John O'Neill, M. Shea, Wm. Smith, J. Butler, A. Cullen, and others. The choir was very beautifully decorated and presented a most imposing and impressive appearance. The choir was under the very able direction of Mr. Brady. Rev. Brother Timothy and Bro. Merrick were present in charge of the cadets, and are to be complimented on the appearance that young society made. About 200 took the pledge to the close.

The next demonstration will be held at St. Patrick's church on the first Sunday in Advent.

#### THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

MEETING OF THE WILLIAM O'BRIEN BRANCH YESTERDAY—PROPOSED IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

The regular meeting of the William O'Brien branch of the Irish National League was held Sunday afternoon in the hall of the room of St. Ann's school. Mr. O'Brien, president, occupied the chair, and there being a large attendance of members present. After routine had been disposed of, the question of the formation of a central council for Montreal and vicinity was discussed at some length and finally approved of. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the sister branches of the League with a view of obtaining co-operation in the matter. It was also decided to act in concert with the Mon-real branch in extending a hearty

welcome to this city to Sir Thomas Graham Esmond, M.P., and Arthur O'Connor, M.P. Messrs. T. Davies and W. D. Burns were appointed to represent the branch at a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, for the formation of a bureau for the reception of immigrants. The youngest branch in the city, the William O'Brien branch, numbered its members at each meeting, fifteen having joined yesterday.

#### THE LATE HON. MR. SENECA.

HE PASSES AWAY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

The Hon. Louis Adolphe Senechal, member of the Senate of Canada, who had been ill for the past few days, died at his residence in this city a few minutes after 4 o'clock on Tuesday, 11th inst. Senator Senechal's ancestors came from France, his father being a farmer in the county of Vercheres, P.Q. Hon. L. A. Senechal was born at Vercheres on July 10th 1823, and was, accordingly, only 58 years of age. He received his education at Vercheres and Burlington, Vt. In 1850 he was married to Delphine, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Danderson, merchant at Vercheres. Senechal was a commander of the Legion of Honour, France, and was a member and president of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, and has been general superintendent of the government railways in the Province of Quebec, and president of the Montreal City Passenger Railway Company. He was the means of having navigation opened up on the Richelieu River, between Sorel and St. Armand, and on the St. Francis River between Sorel and St. Francis, in 1877. He constructed the Richelieu, Drummond & Arthabaska railway, now a portion of the South Eastern railway, the Laurentian railway from St. Therese to St. Jean, the St. Eustache from St. Therese to St. Eustache, the 1st railway, the 2nd, the 3rd, the 4th, the 5th, the 6th, the 7th, the 8th, the 9th, the 10th, the 11th, the 12th, the 13th, the 14th, the 15th, the 16th, the 17th, the 18th, the 19th, the 20th, the 21st, the 22nd, the 23rd, the 24th, the 25th, the 26th, the 27th, the 28th, the 29th, the 30th, the 31st, the 32nd, the 33rd, the 34th, the 35th, the 36th, the 37th, the 38th, the 39th, the 40th, the 41st, the 42nd, the 43rd, the 44th, the 45th, the 46th, the 47th, the 48th, the 49th, the 50th, the 51st, the 52nd, the 53rd, the 54th, the 55th, the 56th, the 57th, the 58th, the 59th, the 60th, the 61st, the 62nd, the 63rd, the 64th, the 65th, the 66th, the 67th, the 68th, the 69th, the 70th, the 71st, the 72nd, the 73rd, the 74th, the 75th, the 76th, the 77th, the 78th, the 79th, 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