BRIGHT ON CANADA.

Imperial Federation Only an Illusory Dream.

THE DOMINION, THE STATES AND BRITAIN.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: Mr. John Bright's speech at the banquet given to Mr. Chamberlain in Birmingham last night is creating a great deal of excitement in political circles, and receives the attention of the principal London papers.

Mr. Bright, who had to propose the toast of "Our Kinsmen Beyond the Sea," said he had never addressed a meeting that was in such entire sympathy with its object. They could honestly congratulate Mr. Chamberlain, and hope that he might on many other occasions render services to his country. He liked the wording of this toast, for he thought that Englishmen had a right to call all people on the other side of the Atlantic "our kinsmen," and that Englishmen were entitled to look upon a man as an enemy to mankind—not merely to their own English-speaking race—who would do anything to excite anger, disorder or dispute between America and Great Britain. There were other questions besides the fisheries question which ought to be considered. For instance, the commerce of America and Canada had built high walls, and had called them "tariffs." These walls prevented freedom in trading. The Canadians wished these barriers to be abolished. That was a very sensible wish, and he was perfectly certain it would be accomplished. His opinion was that, if the economical facts were so strong, there would be a tendency hardly resistible to get over the sentiment that it was better for Canadians to be associated politically with Great Britain than with the United States. He considered Imperial Federation impossible. The scheme was no better than a dream. He would like to ask the advocates of Federation whether the colonies were likely to link themselves with the stupid foreign policy of England, entering into quarrels and wars with peoples 10,000 miles away. He had, however, the strongest belief in the great future of the English colonies, which he hoped would be strengthened by amicable relations with the Mother Country. Might they not hope for the highest and noblest federation—under different Governments, it might be, but united by race sympathy, freedom of industry and communion of interests—a federation of perpetual peace that would lead the world to that better time that all hoped for and believed in, although it might not be permitted their mortal eyes to behold it?

Mr. Bright's speech, which was a most eloquent one, was loudly cheered throughout. His reference to the Commercial Union movement in Canada is regarded as highly significant.

The *Daily Telegraph* (Independent Conservative) praises Mr. Chamberlain for the business skill which Mr. Gladstone commended him for in Parliament, and says happily there is little chance now of any dispute in the future between England and America being aggravated to the point of war. If a peaceful and an arbitrating spirit does not yet largely prevail in the world, it has at least strongly touched the two great English-speaking communities. If the present protective system continues in America, Mr. Bright believes a strong temptation will be placed in the way of the Canadians to throw in their lot with the States, simply because of the great material advantages which the abolition of the internal tariff would involve. Happily, public opinion in the States seems to be advancing, if not towards absolute free trade, at all events toward a modification of the existing protective system.

The *St. James' Gazette* (High Conservative) says Mr. Bright spoke in a fashion that seems to show he has neither learned the signs of the times nor marked the lapse of years. In the prospect of a peaceful adjustment of a fruitful source of contest between England and the States, Englishmen see a foreshadowing of a possibility of unspeakable beneficence. No question of commercial interest can bar the way of an equal partnership in the near future. Whatever Mr. Bright thinks, the picture of a great future is not hopeless.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* (Radical) says Mr. Bright's discourse was far more pernicious treason than any Irish harangues. It is mournful to reflect how inveterate must be the prejudice which blinds Mr. Bright to the obvious teachings of history. His policy is "cut the painter," dismember the empire, turn the colonies adrift, and wreck the fairest chance the world ever had of establishing a world-wide federation of peace.

The *Globe* (Tory) says the mutual good feeling between America and England is now strong and bids fair to last, but the real cement must be a natural alliance based upon the welfare of both.

The *Morning Post* (High Tory) says: There is no need of insisting upon Mr. Bright's idiosyncrasies. He appeared as a representative Englishman, and if his goodwill was not quite tempered by discretion, his words will be judicially interpreted in America

BIG BANK STOCK HOLDERS.

The Wealthy Canadians Who Head the List.

A Montreal despatch says: According to the figures published by the Government the following are the largest holders of stocks in Canadian banks:

William C. McDonald	$560,000
Robert Anderson	370,000
J. H. R. Molson	230,000
Sir Donald A. Smith	200,400
John Duncan	122,900
Andrew Allan	121,900
George A. Drummond	107,500
G. B. Burland	87,560
Samuel E. Molson	80,590
John Thomas Molson	57,500
John Cassils	55,000

The total paid-up stock of Canadian banks (leaving out the Bank of British North America and Bank of British Columbia, which are owned in the Old Country) is $57,823,950. The eleven Montrealers named above, therefore, own almost exactly one twenty-ninth part of the whole, their united shares being given at $1,993,610.

A carriage containing Miss Margaret and Miss Annie O'Reilly was struck by a train at Providence, R. I., on Saturday evening, and both ladies killed.

THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION

Mrs. Barry's Paper on "What the Knights of Labor are Doing for Women"—Other Interesting Papers Read.

A last (Wednesday) night's Washington despatch says: The morning session of the International Council was devoted to the general subject of industries. Laura M. Johns, President of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, presided. The first paper of the session was read by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, on "Women's Industrial Gains During the Last Half Century." Mrs. A. M. Worden, Worthy Master of Vineland Grange, No. 1, read a paper on the subject of "Women in the Grange." Hulda B. Loud read a paper on "Women in the Knights of Labor."

The next speaker was Lida Barnay Sales, Corresponding Secretary of the Sociological Society of America. Her paper described the work of the society, and discussed the question of co-operation.

The President next introduced Mrs. Leonore M. Barry, organizer of the Knights of Labor. The subject of her paper was, "What the Knights of Labor are Doing for Women." Mrs. Barry spoke with perfect ease and great earnestness and effect, and was frequently interrupted with applause. She said: We are building around our working girls a wall of protection to defend and protect them from the indignities and humiliations to which heretofore they have been subjected. Any condition of society, any environment of society, that prevents a woman or child from cultivating and developing those three elements of which humanity is formed, the moral, physical and mental elements, making them fit subjects to do the work for which those beings were intended by an Almighty God—that state of society is false. There are no better law supporters, no more loyal citizens to the laws of their country and to their country's flag than the organized working men and women of to-day. They do not demand revolution, but they do demand reform. They do not ask it by the power of physical or brute force or strength; they do not ask it by the destruction of life or property; but constitutionally, and by the law-abiding way, present their desires to the law-making bodies of their nation. Only four years ago I became a Knight of Labor. Seven years ago I was left without knowledge of business, without knowledge of work, without knowledge of what the world was, with three fatherless children looking to me for bread. To support these children it became my duty to go out in the army of unemployed, and in one of the largest factories of central New York I went, and for four years and seven months became a factory woman for the support of my little ones. Four years ago this spring I became a Knight of Labor. I joined an assembly of 1,500 women. And let me say to you here that although there was not one amongst them that could boast of more than a minor part of a common school education, yet in that body of women could be found more executive ability, more tact, more shrewdness, more keen calculating power than could be found in twice that number of any body of men. We are instituting co-operative industries throughout the breadth and length of our land. We have co-operative shirt factories in Baltimore and New York conducted solely by women. We have our collar and cuff factories in Waterford, N. Y. We have our co-operative knitting mill at Little Falls, N. Y., and many other industries. I have during my connection with the organization instituted what is known as the Working Women's National Beneficial Fund. This gives women not less than $3 nor more than $5 per week, and in case of death not less than $75 nor more than $100. It gives protection to every woman, whether she be a Knight of Labor or not. For it is the duty—the aim and the object of the Knights of Labor to elevate woman, no matter what her nationality, creed, color or position in life. The Knights of Labor are taking the little girls from the factory, the workshop and the mine, and educating them, because we know that the little child of to-day is the mother of the future. We know that the fireside, the city, the State, the council and the nation are moulded by the hands of the wives and mothers of our children. As these are the children to-day, and as these will be the working women of the future, we demand that they shall be taken from the workshop, factory and mine, and put into the schools to educate and develop them. If there is any one State for which I might make special appeal, it is the monopoly bound State of Pennsylvania, with her hundred and twenty-five thousand children under the age of 15 employed in the workshops, factories and mines.

The session closed with a well received address on "Women as Farmers," by Esther L. Warne.

At the evening session Prof. Rena A. Michaels spoke of "Women as Educators," and contrasted the modes of training educators fifty years ago with those pursued to-day. Laura C. Halloway spoke on "Woman in Journalism." Dr. Sara Hackett Stevenson spoke of "Woman in Medicine." Mrs. Ada Bittenbender, National Superintendent of Legislation in the W. C. T. U., read a paper on "Woman in Law." Rev. Ada C. Bowles spoke of "Woman in the Ministry." Other addresses were made by prominent ladies.

Fitness in Man's Dress.

"Why do you insist on carrying an umbrella in your hand, although there is no apparent sign of rain?" was asked of an Englishman now sojourning in this city, who nevertheless, has none of the dude element about him. The answer was characteristic of the English inclination toward the fitness of things, even in matters of dress: "Because I wear an overcoat, and I do not think that a mere walking stick or cane belongs to my dress." The same Englishman remarked on the wearing of tall silk hats that "they are not in character with ulster or travelling coats, since one would scarcely choose to spend a long day in a railroad car wearing a tall hat. But in a frock coat or surtout or Prince Albert, then a tall hat becomes a proper finish to the dress, and a round felt or a fur travelling cap is entirely out of place. Similarly one would hardly top off a flannel boating suit with a tall hat."—*New York Press "Every Day Talk."*

Cornelius Vanderbilt and his wife sailed from New York for Europe on Saturday.

THE LOCOMOTIVE STRIKE.

Tough Fight Between Strikers and Scabs in Chicago—An Arrest and Short Strike.

A last (Thursday) night's Chicago despatch says: The first encounter between the sympathizers of the striking switchmen and the men who have replaced them took place at 4.30 this afternoon, when a "Q" switch engine and its crew attempted to transfer some freight cars to the Northwestern tracks. A crowd of switchmen of other roads were about the place, and began to jeer at the new men on the "Q" engine. When the train reached Kinzie street and Western avenue it ran off a switch that had been turned, and a number of cars were ditched. The mob then set upon the crew of the train, and the fireman and engineer took to ther heels, getting numerous cuffs as they escaped. The new switchmen followed suit, and were pursued and roughly used by the crowd, which was made up of the toughest kind of citizens. The Pinkerton men, of whom there were six or eight on the train, attempted to protect the trainmen, but the mob set upon them with savage glee and disarmed them in a twinkling. They were powerless, and after making a few efforts to defend themselves took to flight to escape the drubbing they were receiving at the hands of the furious mob. Several of the Pinkerton men were hurt, and one of them is thought to have sustained serious injuries. On the same train was Division Superintendent Besler, of the Burlington road. When the trouble commenced he hurried to the front and some one in the crowd recognized him. The disclosure of his identity was the signal for the mob to fall on him and beat him. The attack came from all sides, and it was only after having been badly used up that he escaped and ran to a switch house, where he locked himself in and escaped further punishment. The riot created great excitement, and the Pinkerton men and officers flocked to the scene. The mob quickly dispersed however, and only one man was arrested. His name is Quirk. Police were ordered to the scene of the disturbance from nearly all the stations. Quirk, who was arrested, was a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul switchman. His arrest precipitated a strike of 191 switchmen, 28 engineers and 28 firemen on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road.

When it was known that Quirk had been arrested, a crowd followed him to the station-house and endeavored to get him released, but he was locked up. When the crowd realized that their comrade had to remain in the police station the Milwaukee & St. Paul men in their rage decided to strike, and immediately deserted their engines. The whole yard force of switchmen, engineers and firemen, 227 in all, quit work, leaving 28 engines standing on the tracks. It is rumored that the brakesmen of the same road will go out to-night.

Division Superintendent Besler, who took refuge in the switch-house, had both eyes blacked and was very badly bruised up. The fireman and engineer of the train which was attacked were also badly pounded.

It is said that at a meeting of 500 engineers, firemen and switchmen held this afternoon, at which representatives from all the roads were present, it was resolved that a general boycott be declared against Burlington freight on all roads.

The strike came to an end as quickly as it had begun. At 6.30 two officials of the St. Paul company succeeded in having Quirk released on bail, and it was speedily resolved that a resumption of work was the proper course to pursue. By 9 p. m. the men were again at their posts.

ROYALTY AND SPIRIT RAPPING.

The Wildest Story Yet About Queen Victoria and the Mediums.

A Rochester despatch says: Mrs. H. D. Jencken, of this city, formerly Miss Kate Fox, one of the ladies whose name is associated with spiritualism and the "Rochester knockings" of early days, told your correspondent to-day that her sister, Mrs. Margaret Kane, widow of the arctic explorer, had on Thursday last sailed for Glasgow in response to a summons received from Queen Victoria, who wants to consult her in regard to matters beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, but supposed to be visible to spiritual mediums.

Mrs. Jencken said: "I have just returned from New York, where I was visiting my sister before her departure for England. She told me that her visit to Europe was the result of letters she has received lately from the Royal Family, urging her to go over. I saw the invitation. It was signed by a committee of gentlemen, requesting her on behalf of the Queen to visit England. The Queen has lost many friends of late by death, and she is anxious to learn something about them from the other world. They say John Brown is her medium. The letter was worded in the most urgent terms. It said: 'Don't fail to come. I'll trust you with the money.' They sent her money before and she did not go, but they again gave her abundance of money. She told me she had received a large sum. When my sister sailed she told me to go and tell it all to the New York *Herald*, but I was tired. She sailed for Glasgow, where the committee is to meet her and take her to London."

Laughed Out of a Freak.

A San Francisco despatch says: A great crowd assembled last night at Kalloch's old church to witness the marriage of a spiritualist woman to her alleged affinity in the spirit land. A thousand invitations had been issued during the week and the church was gaudily decorated.

The crowd waited in vain till late for the bride, but she came not, as newspaper ridicule had frightened her away.

It seems the woman belongs to a coterie of cranks who have engaged in all sorts of ridiculous schemes during the past three years. One of her friends was induced last year to deed all his property, amounting to nearly $70,000, to charity and go forth a tramp evangelist preaching in the street.

Lady Randolph Churchill contemplates a visit to the land of her nativity this summer in company with her husband. They will probably go to Newport, where Lord Randolph will hear many reminiscences of his brother, the Duke of Marlborough.

Justice Redfield, a wealthy retired business man residing on the Tons Road, near Florence, N. J., committed suicide on Saturday night. He was 79 years old.

UP IN ARMS AGAINST THE DONS.

Victoria College Students Enraged at the Suspension of Two of Their Number.

A Cobourg despatch says: The students of Victoria University are up in arms against the college dons. *Acta Victoriana* is a monthly journal published by the literary and theological societies in the interests of the students and alumni of the University. Its contents are contributed by a staff of editors appointed by and responsible to these societies. An article appeared in the March number of *Acta* discussing the curriculum of the University, suggesting certain changes therein and recommending that the subject of minerals should be relegated to a summer clinic.

When the article appeared the College Faculty immediately took cognizance of it, and, summoning Mr. J. F. McLaughlin, editor-in-chief, and Mr. Henry Langford, local editor (son of the well-known Methodist clergyman of that name), demanded that the two editors should make a humble and unconditional apology under pain of suspension.

The students solidly backed their editors in a positive refusal to apologize. The faculty then decided to suspend the offending journalists for the period of one year, and the Chancellor of the University pronounced the decree of excommunication at a great meeting of students in Alumni Hall last evening. As soon as he had finished reading, Messrs. McLaughlin and Langford arose and gave notice of their intention to appeal to the Board of Regents, the court of last resort, against "an unjust and tyrannical sentence." They were greeted with tremendous cheers, the demonstration lasting several minutes and shaking the building with its enthusiasm. After the retirement of the faculty the students organized a mass meeting, at which a resolution was passed, declaring that if their classmates were not reinstated they would apply for certificates of standing and leave the university. Two-thirds of the senior class in arts asserted that they would apply for an *ad eundum statem* at Toronto or Queen's. According to the provisions of her charter, if Victoria fails to graduate a class in arts each year she forfeits her status as a university. The situation is therefore a critical one.

HIGH LIFE ROMANCE.

A Disinherited Scotch Lord and His Widow's Wooing.

A New York despatch says: It is reported to-night that Lady Drummond, widow of Lord George Essex Montifex Drummond, who died penniless last August, intends to marry Harry Masters, the iron-moulder of Newark, N. J. Since the death of Lord George the widow has been living economically at a boarding-house in Brooklyn. She earned a living for herself and daughter May by sewing. May is heiress to the oldest title and estates in England. She is not yet 8 years old. Several attempts have been made to kidnap her by English emissaries. Masters was a friend of the late lord. Since his death Masters' attention to the widow have been marked. Lord Drummond, when a boy, married beneath his station and incurred the enmity of his relations. He came to this country, struggled for sixteen years to maintain his family as a fisherman, hunter, pressman and salesman. His wife was Miss Eliza Harrison, daughter of a prosperous London wholesale tea merchant.. Their life in America was a battle with want. Lord Drummond was first porter in a commission house, then fisherman and duck-hunter in Long Island, then a sailor before the mast, and packer in a clothing house. His abandonment, education and rough life incapacitated him for better work. He could hardly write his own name. When he died he was living with his wife and little one in a miserable room on the third floor of a Brooklyn tenement-house.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Over One Hundred Miners Entombed—More Than Fifty Killed.

A Kansas City, Mo., despatch says: The following despatch has been received from Rich Hill—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a rumbling sound in mine No. 6 at this place and a moment afterward a fearful explosion wrecked the mine and buried in the *debris* over 100 miners, who were cut off from all means of escape. Up to the hour of sending this despatch 40 bodies have been taken out, and at least fifteen more are expected to have met their death. The superintendent of the mine was taken out badly injured, but will survive. In the terrible excitement and confusion it is impossible to give a list of names or even an estimate as to the full extent of the disaster. It is now thought over fifty were killed.

Later news is to the effect that the mine is situated six miles from the town. There were two explosions, and it is said the total loss of life will reach 60 men. Rich Hill is located in Bates county, about 100 miles south of Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific Railway. It is in the centre of a local mining district.

Latest from Ireland.

Dr. Wood, who was coroner for Sligo for many years, is dead.

The Irish language is now taught in twenty-six national schools.

The Dublin Corporation have borrowed £65,000 for the erection of a new fish and vegetable market.

The Dublin Corporation by 29 votes to 5, have resolved to petition against the Sunday closing of public houses.

An estate in county Clare, for which a year ago the sum of £9,900 was bid and declined, has now been sold for £13,000.

The emigration statistics show that the number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1887 was 83,202, an increase of 19,786 as compared with 1886.

The County Cork Grand Jury has awarded £1,000 compensation to Constable James Leahy, who was injured in the Michelstown riot on September 9th.

Rev. Isaac Nelson, who was returned as a Home Ruler for Mayo in 1880, and during the session which followed was more than once forcibly removed from the House, died in Belfast recently in his 86th year.

At Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, the other day was buried Pattison Jolly, aged 104, the oldest printer in the world. He served his time in Ballantyne's Edinburgh, and pulled the first sheet of the Edinburgh *Journal* over seventy years ago.

FAMILY FAILURES.

Some Famous People Who Fell From Position and Wealth.

If we believe that it is better to visit the house of mourning than the house of feasting, it follows that the story of the decline and fall of our great families is better than the story of their rise and progress. It is better, we presume, inasmuch as the moral illustrative of the instability of human greatness, etc., is a profound one; otherwise the record is a truly sad one and the reading of very melancholy interest. Nevertheless it is very curious, and we venture to give here an account of some of the most noteworthy lapses of great and royal families from wealth and princely power to menial servitude and beggary. No race in Europe surpassed the Plantagenets in royal position and personal achievements, and yet, not to descend further than the year 1637, we find the great grandson of Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Clarence, following the trade of a shoemaker in Newport, Salop. This is a conspicuous fall, but not more so than that of another branch of the same family, for among the lineal descendants of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent and sixth son of Edward I., occur a butcher and a toll gatherer; the first a Joseph Smart, of Halesowen, the latter a George Wilmont, keeper of the turnpike gate at Cooper's Bank, near Dudley. Then, again, among the descendants of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, fifth son of Edward III., we find a Stephen James Penny, who was, not many years ago, sexton at St. George's, Hanover square. Another melancholy fall was that of the Cromwells. Before the time of the protector the family possessed estates equal to those of the wealthiest peers of the present day, and the great Oliver himself inherited considerable property, which, augmented from private sources, made up a total sufficient to maintain his family perpetually in easy circumstances. But within a century after his death we find Thomas Cromwell, his great grandson, setting up as a grocer on Snow Hill, and his son, Oliver, the last male heir, as an attorney in London. In the female line the fall was much more striking. One of the protector's granddaughters, after seeing her husband die in the workhouse of a small Suffolk town, died herself a pauper, leaving two daughters, the elder the wife of a shoemaker and the younger the wife of a butcher's son, who had been her fellow servant. Another of Oliver Cromwell's granddaughters had two children, of whom the son became a small working jeweller and the daughter the mistress of a small school at Mildenhall. When the twelfth Earl of Crawford was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, to restrain his recklessness and prodigality, he left one child, a daughter, who, having no one whatever to look after her, received not a scrap of education and was allowed to run about like a gypsy. She eloped with a common crier, and at one period of her life lived by mendicancy. Charles II. granted her a pension of £100 a year, but owing to her utter degeneracy it proved more hurtful than beneficial. The male head of this family died in the year 1744, in the capacity of hostler in an inn at Kirkwall, in the Orkney islands. The estate had been dissipated by the "Spendthrift Earl," his father, and with his patrimony he, Lord Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, bought a small property on which he resided for some years, until through adverse fortune this went too, and to save himself from starvation he was fain to go as a hostler. A story is told of a scion of the great house of Urquhart, of Cromarty, who was necessitated by his extravagance to sell his inheritance, and who, sinking step by step to the lowest depths of wretchedness, came at last a wandering beggar to the door which had once been his own. A similar story is told by Fraser of Kirkhill, who relates that he saw the Earl of Traquair, cousin of James VI, begging in the streets of Edinburgh. "He was," says Fraser, "in an antique garb, and wore a broad old hat, short cloak and pannier breeches, and I contributed toward his relief. We gave him a noble. He was standing with his hat off, and received the piece of money from my hand as humbly as the poorest applicant."—*London Telegraph.*

Latest Things in Dress.

Long colored mitts are shown worn closely and plainly to the bend of the elbow, where there is a puff of escurial lace. A continuance of the same lace covers the upper arm nearly to the shoulder, where the mitt is held by an elastic band.

"Sebastopol cloth" is a fine woollen material that comes in soft and bright colors and in "cashmere" patterns that closely cover the whole surface. A very noticeable design in this stuff had a groundwork of vivid red and was figured along one edge with boughs of peach twigs, foliage and fruit, all in natural colors. Smaller brown twigs, blossoms and leaves were scattered over the rest of the cloth. The same pattern on a cream ground was much more refined in effect, though less striking.

A variety of white Henrietta cloths are in market. Some are woven in fine lines or checks; others have a plaid effect, while still another shows polka dots of various sizes.

Chinese and Indian silk pocket-handkerchiefs come in all the plain light and dark tints, both with wide and with narrow hemstitched borders. One of these bright bits of silk tucked into the front of a dark, plain gown brightens it up wonderfully. In cambric handkerchiefs a novelty is found in quarter-inch stripes of red or pink, blue or yellow and white. These handkerchiefs have narrow hems edged with a border of narrow Italian lace. Others have irregular blocks of white set thickly and promiscuously over a ground of a solid color.

Bonnet frames come in different colors of silk sheathed wire and have a thickness of tulle to match stretched over them. Two shades of red, pink, blue, heliotrope, green, yellow and gold are shown. Of course it is much better to make a transparent bonnet on a frame of the same color as the lace used, and this device is most popular.

A Righteous Judge.

Judge (to dude prisoner)—What a shame for a well-dressed, gentlemanly fellow like you to be arrested for yelling on Fifth avenue at 11 o'clock at night! What is your profession?

Dude—Howling swell.

Judge—Ten dollars.