

reprobate Tories used the church itself to aid their nefarious practices.

But public spirit is not dead. We see in the vastly increased strength of the Reform Opposition under Mr. Blake, that, in spite of the rascalities practiced by the men in power, there is sufficient virtue in the country to save it from destruction, and redeem it from the abominations of Macdonaldite misrule.

The principle of lasting success and enduring service in government is the same as in arms defending the country. When we find avaricious, not patriotic, courage inspire the army, and that men take service under the people to advance their private fortunes rather than their own or their country's glory, the fountain of national greatness has been poisoned.

But Canada is now on the verge of other and far more difficult questions. Enormous interests are involved in the dispute with the United States, and it is very doubtful that a parliament wherein the majority has been elected by wholesale bribery will be capable of just conduct in the maintenance of our national rights.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

It is strange that the advocates of the Irish Government bill or of similar measures should still be pointing to the success of the Canadian Confederation as an auspicious precedent for their schemes.

That the success of Canadian Confederation is not yet perfectly assured, every one who knows what is going on in Quebec and Nova Scotia must be aware. The present state of things here is rather the waiting of the difficulties which attend such experiments even when the materials seem most suitable and the circumstances appear most propitious.

The relation of the Dominion as a whole to Great Britain is simply the last stage on the road to independent nationality, which must be the ultimate destiny of a great and growing community 3,000 miles from the Mother Country.

THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION

SENT FROM ROME TO DR. M'GLYNN AND HIS PARISHIONERS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The following cable was received yesterday in reply to one of congratulation to the Pope:—

ROME, March 3. Messrs. Henry Carey, Chairman St. Stephen's Parishioners, and John R. Feeney, Vice-Chairman, N. Y.:

Your telegram was most acceptable to the Sovereign Pontiff, who returns the thanks most lovingly by his Apostolic Benediction to the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, to you and to the faithful of the Parish.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

ROME, March 5.—The Pope in the course of an address to the Sacred College in reply to its congratulations upon the sixth anniversary of his coronation, said that with Rome and without the temporal power the Pope would never be free and independent.

METEOROLOGY.

Notes About the Weather, and Disturbance of the Same.

Letter IX.

If we cast a glance upon the phenomena of our atmosphere we find that they are, indeed, computable, and that the weather in general may be foretold, even for large countries, with some degree of certainty.

In countries near the equator, where the sun's heat is very strong, heat, calm and dryness prevail during the summer time. This state of the atmosphere continues uninterrupted until winter; nor can there be any frost there in winter, because even then the sun's rays fall with but little obliquity upon the surface of the earth.

We see that for the warmer countries the rules of temperature are pretty constant and sure; there one is not surprised by irregularities of weather such as occur with us. Summer brings heat, calm, and dryness; winter east winds, thunderstorms, and occasional rain.

This holds good only for the countries near the equator. The further you go towards the poles, the more varied become summer and winter, the length of the day and night, heat and cold, and consequently, also, the condition of the atmosphere and of the weather proper.

A glance upon the map will convince any one that it is with us the weather is most changeable. The reasons for this may now be more closely examined. Our country lies nearly half way between the North Pole and the equator. From the pole we constant receive a cold wind, the north wind. And above, in the atmosphere, a warm wind, the south wind, goes continually from the equator towards the poles.

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(From the London Times, Feb. 13.)

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THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER BECKX.

GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, DIES AT ROME.

ROME, March 4.—Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, was born at Siehem, Belgium, on February 8th, 1795, and was educated for the priesthood. He joined the Society of Jesus at Hildesheim in October, 1819, and his superiors soon perceived that he possessed rare abilities, and employed him on several delicate missions.

ELEVEN BELLS

PURCHASED BY THE REV. CURE LABELLE FOR THE NEW PARISHES.

The Rev. Curé Labelle has just purchased eleven bells for the churches in the new parishes in the northern counties. A grand ceremony will be held on May 15th, the anniversary of St. Isidore, at Notre Dame Church, when these bells will be blessed by His Grace the Archbishop, M. and Mme. Bonaparte-Wyse have requested to be named godfather and godmother to two of the bells.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Much as such a course would, no doubt, have been in accord with their inclination, he Gov. cannot be so deterred to refuse Mr. Hall on the subject of his county. The discovery of "irregularities" have therefore proved of no avail, and Mr. Horton is declared elected.

ALGOMA.

There are 18 places in Manitoulin Island yet to hear from in the Algoma election. As far as heard Dawson (Conservative) has a big majority. The following returns came in to-day:—Little Current, 14; McKean, 15; Killarney, 6; majority for Dawson (Conservative); Manitowaning, 43; Shennishab, 17; Rainy River, 6; majority for Burk (Liberal). The probabilities are that Mr. Burk is elected.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

One of the British Columbian elections took place on Saturday, resulting in the return of Mr. Donald Chisholm, Conservative, who was elected from New Westminster district by 250 majority over Trapp, Independent.

A PROTEST.

The return of Mr. Gault (Government) in Jolite by the vote of the returning officer, who it appears is also his brother-in-law, is to be contested at once on the ground of bribery.

YAMASKA.

The Su ton Liberals celebrated their recent victory by a demonstration at that place in honor of Mr. Sidney Fisher. The affair was not unattended with nearly four hundred persons turned out to celebrate the occasion. Unfortunately Mr. Fisher was absent from his home and owing to an unfortunate miscarriage of a despatch was not present at the banquet.

YAMASKA.

The recent in Yamaska has resulted in Mr. Vanasse being declared elected by a majority of 203. The judge declined to accept the return in two polls which gave Dr. Mignault 100. The reason of this election was that the ballots were not sealed up in the box as required by law. Had it not been for this Dr. Mignault would have been elected. The case will not be allowed to rest where it is, but will be carried to the Court.

YAMASKA.

The reports indicate that Mr. Gauthier, the Opposition candidate, has been declared elected by the returning officer by a majority of 23. It is also said that Mr. Rocher, the Government candidate, had declared that he would not have accepted the result if it had been given him, because Mr. Gauthier obtained an undisputed majority over him.

YAMASKA.

Saturday's Canada Gazette contains the appointment of Sir Alexander Campbell as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

A proclamation appears in the Gazette of Saturday calling Parliament, for the dispatch of business, on Wednesday, April 13th.

BADLY BEATEN.

Mr. J. H. Scott, of Kincaidine, who contested West Bruce with Hon. Edward Blake, saved his deposit by 7 votes, Blake's majority being 1,084.

A CALCULATION.

The Ottawa Free Press figures it out that apart from the 100,000 soldiers who were elected by acclamation in Quebec Province, the Liberals obtained a majority of 2,133 of the popular vote in the elections which were contested, the aggregate majorities obtained by Tory candidates being 10,577, and for Liberal candidates 12,519. Adding the estimated Liberal majorities in the counties which were not contested, the total popular majority for the Liberals in Quebec will be about 5,000.

AN IRISH LANDLORD—A PEER AND A HOME LEVELLER.

A story has gone the rounds of the press in America that Lord Dunsandle, whose castle and territory are stated to be close to the little town of Athlury, Galway county, Ireland, some years since, whilst on a hunting excursion in company with an English gent, sought refuge from the inclemency of the weather in the house of one of his tenants, who was a widow, and that she entertained her landlord with bread, butter, and some whiskey.

In the evening after dinner at the castle, Lord Dunsandle, to the horror of the Saxon guest, told his agent that considering the way the widow had been able to entertain, her rent should be raised, and this order was carried out.

The story may be true, or the reverse, Lord Dunsandle has levelled hundreds and hundreds of happy homes, and left desolate many square miles of land once inhabited by a simple industrious and religious people.

He has led a life marked only by oppression of the poor, demolition of their homesteads and distinguished only by immorality. He seduced a country girl; a numerous family sprung from his association with her. Late in life he married her, no children followed the union.

Her ladyship died many years since. Some four years ago, within thirty rods from Dunsandle castle lived a widow, the sister of Lady Dunsandle, and daily her brother-in-law and his children passed by her door. She was dying. She died to their knowledge—her sworn inquiry was publicly and officially held by the Poor Law Board of Loughrea into the facts. She died of hunger, with the rain dropping upon her expiring frame, and no one else living in the house, save a heap of human ordure, reeking with vermin.

Lady Dunsandle was blameless, save the awful sin of her ante-married life with his lordship.

Her children were brought up Catholics, the representatives of the estate, illegitimate, he cannot take the title if he survive his father; he is a magistrate of Galway, and he daily passed by his aunt Kitty's door.

His sisters and the remaining children of Lady Dunsandle were aware of the circumstances, save one; he joined the British army, because a Protestant, was killed in Zululand, and his loss was unregretted. Is the story as bad as the fact?

PERSONAL.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Boston Pilot makes the following kindly reference in his last letter to that influential journal:—That sterling Irish-Canadian Catholic daily, the Montreal Evening Post, has lately come under the editorial management of Captain Carrol Ryan, one of the most erudite men of letters in the Dominion, who succeeds Mr. H. J. Cloran, late candidate for Parliament for Montreal Centre. THE POST and its weekly edition, the TRUE WITNESS, are universally recognized as the exponents of the entire Irish Catholic sentiment in Canada, and with such a talented son of Tipperary, "the soldier-poet editor of the North," at the helm, these journals may be put down as safe guides for the ears and daughters of Erin in British America. THE POST is found in every Irish household throughout the Dominion, and under its new management, is making still greater strides of progress, its columns teeming with the brightest articles, most entertaining selections, and purest literature generally for the home circle.

This world is but a fleeting show, and to most of us all the good seats are taken.

Why is a novelist an unnatural phenomenon? Because his tale comes out of his head.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

Cardinal Gibbons Comes Out Squarely in Defence of the Knights of Labor.

The Holy See Believed to be Friendly to the Knights and Likely to Pronounce in Their Favor.

New York, March 3.—The Herald publishes Cardinal Gibbons' report to the Propaganda on the Knights of Labor. It is as follows:—

To His Eminence Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the Propaganda.

Your Eminence,—In submitting to the Holy See the conclusions which, after several months of observation and deep reflection, seem to me to sum up the question of the association of the Knights of Labor, I am strongly convinced of the vast importance of this question, which forms but one link in the great chain of the social problems of our day, and especially of our country.

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THE SPIRIT OF OUR POPULAR INSTITUTIONS.

strongly impels. In considering the total consequences that might result through an error in the treatment of the organizations, which often count their members by thousands and hundreds of thousands, the council wisely ordered that when an association has spread into several dioceses, no single bishop of those dioceses may condemn it, but must refer the case to the permanent commission of all the archbishops of the United States who, in their turn, are not authorized to issue condemnations unless their decision is unanimous, and in default of such unanimity only the Holy See itself can impose such a condemnation, so that error and confusion in ecclesiastical discipline may be avoided.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION.

is itself, in the estimation of the Holy See, made us examine it with the greatest care. After our discussions, the results of which have already been communicated to the Holy Congregation of the Propaganda, only two out of the twelve archbishops voted for the condemnation—that is to say the Archbishop of St. Louis and the Archbishop of Santa Fe, who followed suit for reasons which in no way persuaded the others, either by the law or by the merits of such a condemnation. In the considerations which I follow, I wish to give in detail the reasons which determined the vote of the great majority of the commission, the truth and force of which do not seem to me less powerful to-day. At the same time I will try to do justice to the arguments advanced by the opposition party.

First—Although there may be found in the constitution the bylaws and official declarations of the Knights of Labor certain assertions or regulations which we might not approve, we have not found therein the elements which the Holy See so clearly designates as condemnable; and the formula of their organizations contains neither oath nor obligations which prevents those who do not belong to it, or even their enemies, from becoming acquainted with their affairs. Catholics are not forbidden to divulge everything to competent ecclesiastical authority, even outside of the confessional. This has been specially explained to us by their officers. No promise of blind obedience is required. The objects of the association and its rules are well and distinctly established, and the obligation of obedience do not traspas their limits. Not only their object and their

RULES ARE NOT HOSTILE TO RELIGION.

or the church, but the very contrary. The third plenary council forbids that we should condemn any association without giving its officers or representatives a hearing. Their master workman, in sending me a copy of their constitution, took occasion to say that he professes his religion faithfully and receives the sacraments regularly; that he belongs to no Masonic association, and that he is not a member of any other society; that he knows of nothing in the society of the Knights of Labor contrary to the regulations of the Church, and with filial submission he begs the pastors of the Church to examine all the details of their organization, and says that if they find therein anything reprehensible to point them out and he will faithfully promise to have the proper modifications made. Assuredly this does not look like hostility toward the authority of the Church, but on the contrary, it is a perfectly laudable spirit. After their convention in Richmond last year, many of their most zealous officers and Catholic members made the same declarations regarding their sentiments. As for the proceedings of the conventions themselves, we cannot either find in them any hostility to the church or to the laws of the land. Not only their constitution and regulations contain nothing of the sort, but the heads of our civil authorities treat them and the cause they represent with the greatest respect. The President of the United States told me personally a month ago that he had had under consideration a law

TENDING TO REMEDY CERTAIN SOCIAL GRIEVANCES.

and that he had just had a conference with Mr. Powderly, the general master workman of the Knights of Labor, on the subject of the Congress of the United States, following the advice of the President, is now considering measures tending to ameliorate the condition of the working class, the foundation of many of whose complaints is openly acknowledged. And the political parties, far from looking upon them as enemies of the country, vie with each other to obtain for them the rights they are so clearly entitled to, for it is a fact well known that the poor toilers have no inclination to resist or break the laws of the land, but simply to obtain equitable legislation by constitutional and legit means. Without entering into the painful details of those wrongs, the present occasion not requiring it, it will suffice to mention the fact that monopolies, not only by in-

THE SEPTENNATE BILL.

CONSIDERED BY THE NEW REICHS-TAG—ITS FREQUENT PASSAGE ALMOST CERTAIN.

BREHLIN, March 7.—General Broosart Von Schellendorf, minister of war, introduced the Septennate bill in the Reichstag to-day. "Let us forget what has passed. There is no doubt about the acceptance of the bill, but the greater the majority it receives the more significant will be its success. Therefore, we ask you to vote for the bill in as strong force as possible. This will be the finest fruit the session will ripen."

WORKINGMEN HAS A RIGHT TO ORGANIZE for his own protection, but it is the duty of the public at large to aid him in finding a remedy against the dangers with which civilization and social order are menaced by avarice, oppression and corruption. No one could truthfully deny the existence of these evils, the right of legitimate resistance and the necessity for a remedy. And these considerations, which show that the organization does not contain any element which the Holy See condemns, bring us face to face with the evils the society is combating and the real nature of the conflict.

Second. That there exist in our country, as in all others, social grievances which are grave and menacing; public injustices alike which require firm resistance by legal remedies, the truth of which none will gainsay and the fruits of which has already been admitted by Congress and the President of the United States. The most that we could do would be to doubt the legitimacy of the means of resistance employed, and of the remedies applied by the Knights of Labor.

Third. It can scarcely be doubted that the forming of associations and organizations of the parties interested is the BEST MEANS OF ATTAINING A PUBLIC OBJECT of any kind, the most natural and efficacious. This is so evident, and besides so much in accord with the spirit of our country and of society in general, so essentially popular, that we need not dwell upon the fact. It is we might say, the only means toward the end desired to be attained, by which force can be given to the most legitimate resistance, weight to the most just demands. There exists an organization which presents a thousand attractions, a thousand advantages, but which our Catholic toilers, with filial submission, refuse to accept. It is the Masonic order, which spreads all over our country, which, as Mr. Powderly explicitly said, unites the employer and employee in a fraternity which is very advantageous to the latter, but which has scarcely one Catholic in its ranks.

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

The Cardinal then rings some changes on the favorite Catholic theme, the danger of the Masonic brotherhood, and next he passes to a point which will appeal more directly to the average feeling of Americans. He makes a stirring appeal to the Church to beware of getting herself branded as "un-American," and in terms which even through the imperfect medium of indifferent French are eloquent reminders of the Propaganda that the greatest and grandest title of the church to the affection, love and devotion of Americans lies in her being above all things "the friend of the people."

NINE FORCIBLE REASONS.

Various considerations, more or less ecclesiastical interest, follow—some a trifle redundant—and then the Cardinal closes:— To sum up. It seems to me plain that the Holy See cannot entertain the proposal to condemn the association.

1. Because such a condemnation does not appear to be justified either by the letter or by the spirit of its constitution, of its laws or by the declarations of its heads.

2. That such a condemnation does not appear necessary in view of the transient form of the organization and of the social condition of the United States.

3. That it would not be prudent, on account of the reality of the wrongs of the workingmen and the fact that the existence of such is admitted by the American public.

4. That it would be dangerous to the reputation of the church in our democratic country.

5. That it would be powerless to compel the obedience of our Catholic workingmen, who would regard it as false and iniquitous.

6. That it would be destructive instead of beneficial in its effects, forcing the sons of the church to rebel against their mother and to range themselves with condemned societies which they have hitherto avoided.

7. That it would be ruinous to the financial support of the church at home and to the raising of Peter's pence.

8. That it would turn into doubt and hostility the marked devotion of our people toward the Holy See.

9. That it would be regarded as a cruel blow to the authority of the bishops of the United States, who, it is well known, protest against such a condemnation.

I trust that the considerations here presented have shown sufficiently clearly that such would be the results of the condemnation of the Knights of Labor of the United States. Therefore I leave their cause with full confidence in the wisdom and prudence of Your Eminence and of the Holy See.

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The natural right of a woman to vote is just as clear as that of a man, and rests on the same ground. Since she is called on to obey the laws she ought to have a voice in making them; and the assumption that she is not fit to vote is no better reason for denying her that right than was the similar assumption which has been urged against every extension of the franchise to unfranchised men. And whether men like or do not like the imputation that they are incapable of framing proper laws without the aid of women, their success in making laws has certainly not been so great as to give them a reason for disdaining women's aid. In fact the both parties have made of the business of making laws ought, it seems to us, to lead them to ask whether the finer and quicker intuition and more delicate sensitivities of women are not as much needed in the management of public affairs as they are in the affairs of a family. The man who concerns the affairs of women is anything but a wise man. And seeing that mankind is composed of men and women, and that the two sexes are the natural complements of each other, is not the leaving of what concerns both entirely to one sex very much like the attempt of an individual to use only one leg in walking?—The Standard.

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Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. E. BRISBANE, of New York. A medicinal wine, highly recommended for its beneficial effects in all cases of debility, nervousness, and general weakness.