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

But public spirit is not dead. We see in Rubs About the Weather, and Disturbance the vastly increased strength of the Reform Opposition under Mr. Blake, that, in spite of the rescalities practised by the men in powers, there is sufficient virtue in the country to save it from destruction, and radeem it from the accominations of Mac donaldite misrule. It is truth as old as who govern divest themselves of their periods and according to fixed rules. passions, self-interest, overweening opinion of their own merits, their flattery, false arts, but by temperance, fortitude, justice, rever-On the contrary, whenever country. corrupted parliament, the most bas hideous great national misfortunes, misery and humiliation always followed. Does anyone for the same crimes of public profligacy?

The principle of lasting success and enduring service in government is the same as in though rain. The rain once ceasing, the heat, arms defending the country. When we find avaricious, not patriotic, courage inspire the army, and that men take service under the the equator. The further you go towards people to selvance their private fortunes the poles, the more varied become summer rather then their own or their country's heat and cold, and consequently, also, th glory, the fountair of national greatness has condition of the atmosphere and of the weabeen poisoned. Such a people may make ther proper. good pirates and marauders, but they never can be great and happy. In like changeable. The reasons for this may now manner, when men bribe their way into parliament, they go there to feed their nearly half way between the North Pole and avarice or their ambition, not to serve the and the equator. From our pole we constant country. Hence the disgusting revelations above, in the atmosphere, a warm wind, the of the late Boodle parliament.

interests are involved in the dispute with the north east wind : and the south wind becomes parliament wherein the majority has been elected by wholesale bribery will be capable | we have clear sky, or sunshine, but without of just conduct in the maintenance of our heat. If this wind occurs in winter it brings national rights. Parliaments so elected in us dry frost; in daytime the sun shines splenformer times were not found impervious to inducements that involved treachery to wind when prevailing in the first days of the public. When the crime of boodling spring causes us, in spite of the claring sun, has been practically condoned by the electorate, who can say where the application of the vile principle shall cease to operate? Troublous times are at hand. Indeed, the trouble is upon us. And how can we regard the continuance in power of a wholly corrupt, unprincipled ministry, backed by a majority obtained by bribery and fraud, without the gravest appreheusion?

## CANADA AND IRELAND.

(From the London Times, Feb. 13.) It is stronge 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 Neva Scotia must be aware. The present state of things here is rather a warning of the difficultice which attend such experiments even when the materials seem most suitable and cumstances appear most propitious. But no measure of success which may have been attained can afford the slightest encouragement to the framers of such schemes as the Irish Government Bill. Internally the Dominion is a federal republic under monarchical forms, the States composing which are equal among themselves, are alike subject to a Federal Legislature elected by them in common, have a written Federal Constitution and an independent tribunal to interpret it-namely, the Privy Council,—without which their disputes would soon be fatal to their union. In such an arrange ment there is nothing which can shed a ray of hope on the working of a vassal Irish Parliament, under a supreme Legislature elected by England and Scotland only, and without an independent tribunal to arbitrate in case of

dispute.

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 Coun try. Canada is in all substantial respects a nation. She gives the name of "National Policy" to the head system under which she lavies protective duties on British goods She negotiates her own commercial treaties, though under the formal auspices of the Imperial Governmet. Her self-covernment is practically complete, and the tribute which it is proposed to exact from Ireland would by her be at once refused. The allegiance which she continues to pay is entirely voluntary, and it is because it is entirely voluntary that she continues to pay it. The disposition of her people towards Great Britain, which renders the delicate machinery of colonial government workable, is the exact opposite of the disposition of the people of Ireland.

Some persons seem to admit this, but still to fancy that the analogy, though not real, must be good for something. An analogy which is not real, instead of being good for anything, is of false lights about the most misleading.

THE APOSIOLIC 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 Carcy, Chairman St. Stephen's Parishioners, and John R. Feency, Vice-Chairman, N. Y.:

Your telegram was most acceptable to the Sovereign Pontiff, who, returning thanks, imparts most lovingly his Apostolic Benediction

to the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, to you and to the Paithful of the Parish. The parishioners are in great glee and interment of Dr. McGlynn. Dr. McGlynn was much moved by the news. He interprets the meesage as a vindication of his course. The congratulatory message, referred to as having been sent to the Pope, on the universary of his 76th pirthday and fiftieth ariniversary of his 76th pirthday and fiftieth ariniversary of his 76th pirthday and fiftieth ariniversary of his priestly career, was sent by a committee of the parishoners. Dr. McGlynn had no part in it.

THE TEMPORAL POWER. ROME, March 5.—The Pope in the course of as she, for some of a address to the Sacred College in reply to boats. its congratulations upon the ninth anniversary his coronation, said that with Rome and

without the temporal power the Pope would never be free and independent.

A despatch was handed to the Pope from Emperor William expressing cordial thanks for the support of the Pope in the Gorman elections.

## METEOROLOGY.

of the Same.

Letter IX.

If we cast a glauce 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 certain'y. government itself that a nation never can Nay, there are countries where the weather become great and prosperous unless those is not variable at all, but changes at regular

In countries near the equator, where the sun's heat is very strong, heat, calm and dryness prevail during the summer time. mean ambition, irregular appetites, and This state of the atmosphere untinues unparauit after wealth and titles. Nor did any interruptedly until winter; nor can there be people ever become famous and powerful the sun's rays fall with but little obliquity any frost there in winter, because even then upon the surface of the earth. But inasmuch ence for the laws, piety and devotion to as the sun no longer heats the earth to the same degree, the air ceases to retain the same amount of heat, and as a great deal of cell the leaders have bribed the people air is constantly passing in from the poles vices become rampant, and of the year, changed back into water. Thus, winter time is merely a long, uninterrupted

rainy season. We see that for the warmer countries the imagine Canada can escape a punishment rules of temperature are protty constant and that befel Rome, England, France and Spain | sure; there one is not surprised by irregularities of weather such as occur with us. Summer brings heat, calm, and dryness; winter esst winds, thunderstorms, and conoalm and dryness reappear in a few days,

and everything begins to bloom again. This holds good only for the countries near and winter, the length of the day and night,

A glance upon the map will convince any one that it is with us the weather is most be more closely examined. Our country lies ly receive a cold wind, the north wind. And south wind, goes continually from the cous-But Canada is now on the verge of other and far more difficult questions. Enormous United States, and it is very doubtful that a a westerly or south-west wind. The former coming from cold countries, carries no vaper with it : hence, during north-east wind didly, at night the stars aparkle brilliantly; yet our breath freezes on our lips. The same to feel considerably cold in the shade.

And it is but natural that it should do so. The wind comes from the north; then ice and snow are just meeting, and the sun's heat being employed for this " melting tusiness,"

the air cannot receive much of it. This kind of weather would be regular with us; but, as we know already, the heated upper air flows from the equator to the North Pole. Now, we live in the very region where this upper air, in its descent towards the Poles, at times touches the surface of the earth, thus causing warm currents of air, which occasionally are followed by cold ones.

Near the equator the cold current of ai moves below and the warm one above; while in our regions both currents meet near the surface of the earth, struggle with each other, seek to repel one snother, rush and roll in all directions over the land, and bring us such varieties of weather as will exasperate all weather prophets and greatly increase the difficulty of scientific solutions in meteor-

ology. next letter we shall endeavor prove that this state of affairs, together with the situation of our country, are the main causes of the changeableness of our weather

MONTREAL, 5th March, 1887.

THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER

BECKX. GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, DIES AT

ROME. Rome, March 4 -- Father Beckx, General

of the Jesuits, is dead. The Right Reverend Peter John Beckx, General of the Jesuits, was horn at Sichem, Belgium, on February 8th, 1795, and was educated for the priesthood. He joined the Society of Jesus at Hildeachiem in October, 1819, and his superiors soon perceived that he possessed rare abilities, and employed him on several delicate missions. He was the confessor of the Duke Ferdinand of Auhalt Kothen, a convert to the Catholic religion. In 1847 he was appointed Procurator for the Ecclesiastical Province of Austria, and in this capacity he went to the College of Procurators at Rome. After the expulsion of the Order from Austria he repaired to Belgium, and became rector of a college at Louvan. When the Jesuits were re-established in Austria he returned to that country, and did valuable work there for his Order, which resulted in the reinstatement of the Order in that cmpire, and the founding of a novitiate in Tyrnan. In 1873 he succeeded Futher Roothan as Superior of the Order. The success of the Jesuits in that time, especially in non-Catholic countries, is due in no slight degree to the ability and foresight of Father Beckx. Besides some

minor writings and occasional discourses, he has published a "Month of Mary," which has passed numerous editions and been translated into languages.

ELEVEN BELLS PURCHASED BY THE REV. CURE LABELLE FOR

THE NEW PARISHES. The Rev. Cure 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 wyse have requested to be named godfather godmother to two pi the bells. One of these bells will best the inscription "Lucien, France, Canada" and the other "Claire, France, Canada" Hon. Mr. Chapleau has also given one of the bells which will bear the inspription "Adolphe, Colonization." The bells are destined for the parishes os Shipton, Archambaelt, St. Michel de Wanworth, Arundel, Ponsonhy, Amherst, Marchand, Lynch, Minerye, Kiamika and Preston.

It seems ridiculous to allude to all vessels as she, for some of them are undoubtedly

The place that is paved with good intentions must be lofty, or the pavement would have touched the ceiling long before now. She—Yes, we had a splendid time last summer. Four other Girton girls and I took a tramp through the Lakes. He-Did the tramp have a good time !"

## POLITICAL NOTES.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Much as such a course would, no doubt, have been in accord with their inclinations, he they rement has not dared to refuse Mr. Hol on has sent to this county. The discovery of "integral rities" have therefore proved of no agail, and Mr. Holtonis declared elected.

ALGOMA.

There are 18 places in Manitoulin Island vet beard Dawson (Conservative) has a big majority The following returns came in to-day :- Little Current, 14; McKee. 15; Killarnes, 6 majority for Dawson (Conservative); Manitowasing, 43; Shennindah, 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 clusted from New Westmenster district by 250 majority over Trapp, Independent.

A PROTEST. The return of Mr. Gudbault (Government) in Joli-tte by the vote of the returning officer, the vapor spoken of above is, at that season; who it appears is also his brother in law, is to be contested at once on the ground of bribery.

> home and owing to an unfortunate miscarriage of a despatch was not present at the banquet. YAMABKA.

The recount 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 150. The reason of this decision was that the ballots were not scaled 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 or st where it is, but will be carried to the

#### L'ABSOUPTION.

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 seat if it had been given him, because Mr. Gauthier obtained an undisputed majority over him.

ONTARIO. Saturday's Canada Guzette contains the appointment of Sir Alexander Campbell as Lieu tenant Governor of Ontario.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. A proclamation appears in the Gazette of Saturday calling Par lament, for the dispatch of business, on Wednesday, April 13th.

BADLY BRATEN. Mr. J. H. Scott, of Kuncardine, who contested West Bruce with Hon. Edward Blake, saved his deposit by 7 votes, Blake's majority

A CALCULATION. The Ottawa Free Press figures it out that apart from the six Liberal members who were elected by acciamation 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 10,377, and for Liberal candidates 12,519. Adding the estimated Liberal majorities in the counties which were

AN IRISH LANDLORD-A PEER AND A HOME LEVELLER.

not contested, the total popular majority for the Liberals in Quebec will be about 5,000.

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 Atheury, Galway county, Ireland, some years since, whilst on a hunting excursion in company with an English gent, sion, the truth and force of which do not 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, batter, and some whisker.

In the evening after dinner at the eastle, Lord Dun, andle, 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

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 oppres sion of the poor, demolition of their home-steads 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 fol-

lowed the union.

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

Lady Dunsandlo was blumeless, save the lordahip.

Her children were brought up Catholics, the representatives of the estate, illegitimate, he that if they find therein anything reprehen-cannot take the title if he survive his father; sible to point them out and he will faithfully

stances, save one : he joined the British army, because a Protestant, waskilled in Zululand. and his loss was uncegretted. Is the story as bad as the fact?

### PERSONAL. The Oitawa 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 crudite 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" the helm, these journals may be put down as safe guides for the sons and daughters of Erin in British America. The Post is found in every Irish household throughout the Dominion, and, under its new management, ledged. And the political parties, far from 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

# THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

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

to hear from in the Algoma election. As far as The Holy See Betleved to be Friendly to the Knights and Likely to Pronounce in Their Pavor.

> 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 Simeoni, 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 the Su ton Liberals calebrated their recent victory by a demonstration at that place in honor of Mr. Sidney Fisher. The affair was not pre-mediated but nearly four hundred persons turned out to celebrate the occasion fortunately. sons turned out to ce ebrate the occasion. Undespecially of our country. In judging this fertunately Mr. Fisher was absent from his question I have taken great care to use, as my constant guide, the spirit of the ency-clicals, in which our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has so admirably exposed the dangers of our time and their remedies, and bus explained the principles by which we shall be guided in distinguishing the associations condemned by the Holy See. Such, also, were the guides of the third plenary council of Baltimore, in its teaching about the principles to be followed and the dangers to be avoided by the faithful in the formation of associations toward which

THE SPIRIT OF OUR POPULAR INSTITUTIONS

strongly impols. In considering the tatal 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 bishon 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 s condemnation, so that error and confusion in ecclesiastical discipline may be avoided. This commission of archbishops met toward the end of the month of October last to expressly consider the association of the Knights of Labor. We were not to hold this meeting by any request on the part of the bishops. for none of them did demand it; and it must be added that of all the bishops only two or three were known to desire the condemna tion. But

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 justice or prudence of such a condemnation. In the considerations which follow, I wish to give in detail the reasons which determined the vote of the great majority of the commisseem to me less powerful to-day. At the same time I will try to do justice to the arguments advanced by the opposition party.

constitution the bylaws and official declara tions 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 obligations of obedience do not trespass 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 or to any other otherwise condemned by the church ; that he knows of nothing in the society of the Knights of Labor contrary to the regulations awful sin of her ante-married life with his of the Church, and with filial submission he begs the pastors of the Church to examine all the details of their organization, and says he is a magistrate of Gelway, and he daily promise to have the proper modifications passed by his aunt Kitty's door.

His sisters and the remaining children of Lady Dunsaudle were aware of the circumof the Church, but on the contrary, it is a perfectly laudable epirit. 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 then under consideration a

TENDING TO REMEDY CERTAIN SOCIAL

GRIEVANCES, and that he had just had a conference with 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 acknowlooking upon them as enemies of the country, vie with each other to ob-Without entering into the painful details of ing?-The Standard. those wrongs, the present occasion not requiring it, it will suffice to mention the fact that monopolies, not only by in- one's elf.

i dividuals but corporations also, have already excited complaints from the working men and opposition from public men and national legislators as well; that the efforts of those monopolists, not always unsuccess. ful, to control legislation for their own profit cause a great deal of anxiety to the disinter-acted friends of liberty; that their heartless avaries which, to increase their revenues, ruthlessly crushes, not only the workingmen representing the various trades, but even the women and the young children in their em-ploy, makes it plain to all who love humanity and justice that not only the

WORKINGMAN HAS A BIGHT TO OBGANIZE 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 those 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, all of which none will gaineny and the truth 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 efficacions. 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 by which public attention can be attracted toward the end desired to be attained, by which force can be given to the most legiti-mate 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 employe in a fraternity which is very advantageous to the latter, but which has scarcely one Catholic in its ranks.

THE PRIEND 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," aud in terms which even through the imper-fect medium of indifferent French are eloquent reminds the Propaganda that the greatest and grandest title of the church to the affection, love and devotion of Americans

of the people. NINE FORCIBLE REASONS. Various considerations, more or less of 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-

lies in her being above all things "the friend

1. Because such a condemnation does not appear to be justified either by the letter or y 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 acorkingmen 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 injunitous. 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 to-

ward the Holy See.
9. That it would be regarded as a cruel blow to the authority of the bishops of the

I trust that the considerations here pre sented 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 Lanaence and of the Holy See. J. + CARD. GIBBONS.

Archbishop of Baltimore. Rome, February 20, 1887.

THE POPE'S ATTITUDE PRIENDLY. ROME, March 3 .- It is said on authority there is no likelihood that the Holy See will American bishops toward the Knights of personal opinion of Cardinal Marning, all support Cardinal Gibbons. . The Pope him-

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 Mr. Powderly, the general master workman certainly not been so great as to give them a of the Knights of Labor, on the subject. The Congress of the United States, following the botch that men have made of the business of making laws ought, it seems to us, to lead them to ask whether the finer and quicker intuitions and more delicate sensibilities of women are not as much needed in the management of public afbits as they are in the affairs of a family. The man who scorns the advice of women is anything but a wise tain for them the rights they are so man. And seeing that marking is composed clearly entitled to, for it is a fact of meu and women, and that the two sexes well known that the poor toilers have no in | are the natural complements of each other, clination to resist or break the laws of the is not the isaving of what conderns both enland, but almply to obtain equitable legisla- tirely to one sex very much like the attempt tion by constitutional and legit mate means, of an individual to use only one leg in walk-

The first and worst of Inults is to cheat

THE SEPTENNATE BILL CONSIDERED BY THE NEW BRIGHSTAG 173 SPEEDY PASSAGE ALMOST CERTAIN.

BERLIN, Merch 7 .- General Bronsart Von Schellinders, minister of war, introduced the Septennate bill in the Reichstag to-day. In his speech presenting the measure he said 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."

Herr Bennigsen said: "My friends, I absolutely layor the bill. The elections have

decided the matter, which has a national character, especially in view of the state of foreign politics. At such a moment it is necessary to sink all political differences and abandon mere party tactics. Let us drop the question whether greater danger threatens us from the East or from the West. One thing is certain, the Emperor's unalterable love of peace is inspiring the peaceful German policy and the steadfast endeavor of the Govern ment to maintain peace on the continent. The Reichstag has no direct influence upon foreign affirs. It can, however, strengthen the Government by promptly granting every thing necessary for the defensive strength of the Empire."

Dr. Windthorst said he believed the bill would be rapidly passed, and would not re quire discussion in committee He reserved for the Centre party, until the entire results of the reballets should be known, the right of defining its position.

Horr Richter, the New German Liberal leader, said he maintained the stand taken by him before the dissolution of the last Reich stag. He would reintroduce his former motions, and if they should be rejected would Vote against the Septennate bill. After announcing that he would again submit a proposal for an Imperial income tax he proceeded to argue that the fixing of the peace effective force had nothing to do with the country's being prepared for war. His party, he said, had always supported national objects and would continue to doso. As for the septennate it might prove to be a permanent measure. Although he was conscious that his party was in a minority he would endeavor to urge the necessity of a two years'

Herr Singer, on behalf of the Socialists, condemned the bill on account of the great financial burden it imposed upon the people. Dr. Reichensperger reserved his objections until the second reading of the bill. It was then agreed to take the second reading at a plenary sitting. There was no proposal to refer the bill to a committee. The first reading of the budget will take place to-morrow.

The deficit that will be caused in the budget by the operation of the septennate law will be covered by a fresh loan. All projects for fresh taxation have been post poned, and the session of the Reichstag will probably terminate in two months. At a re-union of the Centre party, seventy-

five members being present, a general vote of confidence in the party leader was passed. The committee of the upper house of the Prussian Diet has rejected all of Bishop Kopp's amendments to the ecclesiastical bill. The upper house will consider the bill in a

plenary sitting on the 18th inst. CONGRESS CLOSED.

A VIEW OF THE UNPRECEDENTED AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE.

Washington, March 4 .- The President and most of the members of his Cabinet remained at the White House considering legislative matters until 4 o'clock this morning. They reassembled at 8 o'clock. Between 8 and 11.30 o'clock the President had acted on all the bills received by him up to the latter hour. He then repaired to the Capitol on assurances from Speaker Carlisle that the District of Columbia Bill and the General Deficiency Bill would certainly fail First-Although there may be found in the count of the reality of the wrongs of the to become law unless he did so. The President acted on all the bills at the Capitol that he was able to in the short time allotted him before adjournment. The party returned to the White House about 1 o'clock. The President held his usual public reception this afternoon, and shook hands with about 200 people,

WASHINGTON, March 4.-The Congress. which ended its existence at noon to-day, has afforded a striking illustration of the constant increase in the volume of national legislation. More bills were introduced in both houses, more committee reports made, more bills passed, more became laws and more were vetoed than ever before. The fortyninth Congress commenced its sessions on the 4th day of December, 1885, and was in session until the 5th of August, when it adjourned until December 6th, and continued in session until its close to-day, covering a total period of ten months and twenty-six United States, who, it is well known, protest days. There were introduced in the house against such a condemnation. resolutions, on which over 5.000 reports were made, being several thousand more bills and over a thousand more reports than were made in the forty-eight Congress, which had in its turn beaten the record. In the Senate there were introduced 13,357 bills and 118 joint resolutions, on which 1,988 written reports were made, being upwards of 500 more bills, and over 400 more reports than in the record breaking forty-eight Congress. The total number of lans enacted was approximately 1,-391, of which 1,053 or gipated in the House and 338 in the Senate. There were 132 bills votake any other than the most favorable view toud by the President, or 21 more instances of the of the attitude of Cardinal Gibbons and the exercise of the presidental prerogative of veto than had occured from the foundation Labor. The statements drawn up by the of the Government down to the present Con-Papal ablegate, the letters of certain American Catholic statesmen to the Pops and the the House and 30 in the Senate. But one private bill, that granting a pension to Jas. Romister and one public bill, namely, that for self, it is said, favors the aspirations of the erection of a government building at modern labor.

Dayton, O., succeeded in passing both Houses over the President's vote. The death roll of this Congress was an extraordibary one, com-posing the unprecedented number of thirteen names in the House and Senate.

A MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

Boston, March 2.—The president and fellows of Harvard College have recently come into possession of a munificent bequest of \$230,000 and upward, which is applicable only for the purposes of special astronomical investigations at such an elevation as to be free so far as practicable from the impediments to accurate observations which occur in observations now existing owing to atmospheric influences. It is deemed by the faculty that a location in the southern hemisphere would be preferable for various reasons. The southern stars, invisible in Europe and the United States, have been less observed than the northern stars and by aid of a southern station investigations undertaken at Cambridge can be extended upon a uniform system to all parts of the sky.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many, not on your past misfortune, of which all men have some.

Beef, Iron and Wine As proposed by M. H. BRISSW. TR. O. New York de Montreal, is we. y highly communicated for all persons of both cores and of all ogen. Decilitated persons should all for its of taxe no other.