

diets, and transferring it to the body of electors in the several provinces. Almost every householder now has the right to vote.

In the autumn of 1873 an international exhibition of the world's industry, similar to those which had taken place at London and Paris, and afterward in our own country, was held at Vienna. It attracted visitors from all parts of the world.

In 1874 a bill for the abolition of the concordat with the pope was introduced by the government, and measures were taken for the restriction of the power of the Romish clergy. One by one the fetters and the props of despotism were falling, and Austria was entering more and more entirely into the progressive spirit of the age.

The emperor had not always maintained his course "in the path of constitutionalism." Between the years 1865 and 1867 he had been inclined to swerve from it. But the terrible lessons of Sadowa had made him sadder and wiser; and now, in his speech at the opening of the Reichsrath on the 15th of November, 1874, he declared, that, "by the system of direct popular elections, the empire has obtained real independence."

The treaty of Berlin, which resulted from the war between Russia and Turkey, placed the former Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the administration of Austria. It has proved a troublesome trust. But it has extended Austrian territory and influence in the direction of her now manifest destiny. Practically these provinces have been incorporated into the Austrian empire. The acquisition has increased her strength in Eastern Europe. "Austria, as a constitutional state, no longer enfeebled by the just discontent of the multitudinous races which she governs, enjoys abundantly the elements out of which a prosperous career may be fashioned."



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