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## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MARCH 5, 1884.

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#### WISDOM FOR PARENTS

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

THE CONVENTUAL SCHOOLS

(From Pather Muller's "Public School Education.").

Above all, let us be assured that our daughters are educated as women not as men. Women are not needed as men; they are needed as women: to do, not what men can do as well as they, but what men cannot do. Woman was created to be a wife and a mother; that is her destiny. To that destiny all her instincts point, and for it nature has specially qualified her. Her proper sphere is home, and her proper function is the care of the household, to manage a family, to take care of children, and attend to their early training. For this she is endowed with patience, endurance, passive courage, quick sensibilities, a sympathetic nature, and great executive and administrative ability. SHE WAS BORN TO BE A QUEEN

in her own household, and make home cheerful, bright and happy. There it is that she is really great, noble—almost divine. Now, the general complaint is that the greater part of our public school girls are not fit to be good wives, mothers and housekeepers. As wives, they lorget what they owe to their husbands; are capricious and vain, often light and frivolous, extravagant and foolish. bent on having their own way, though ruinous to the family, and generally contriving, by coaxings, blandishments or poutings, to get it. They hold obedience in horror, and seek only to govern their husbands and all around them.

As mothers, they not only neglect, but disdain, the retired and simple domestic virtues, and scorn to be tied down to the modest, but essential duties—the drudgery, they call it—of mothers; they manage to be relieved of household cares, especially of calld-bearing, and of the duty of bringing up children. They repress their maternal instincts, and the horrible crime of infanticide before birth now becomes jeo fearfully prevalent, that the CAM AND AMERICAN NATION IS ACTUALLY THREATENED

WITH EXTINCTION. If they condescend to have one or two chilren, they set them an ill example: for if children see that their mother, as a wife, forgets to henor and obey her husband, and always wants to have her own way with him. they soon lose all respect for her, and insist on having their own way with her, and usually succeed. As housekeepers they devote their time to pleasure or amusement, wasting their life in luxurious ease, in reading sentimental or sensational novels, or in following the caprices of fashion; thus they let the household go to ruin, and the honest earnings of the husband becomes speedily insufficient for the family expenses, and he is sorely tempted to provide for them by rash epecula tion or by fraud, which, though it may be carried on for a while without detection, is sure to end in disgrace and ruin at last,

There is indeed nothing which more

grieves the wise and good, or makes them tremble for the future of the country, than the way in which our daughters are educated in the public schools. When they become wives and mothers, they have none of the habits or character necessary to govern their household and to train their children properly. Hence arises that growing neglect or laxity of family discipline; that insubordination, that lawlessness and precoclous deprayity of Young America; that almost total lack of filial reverence and obedience with the children of this generation. Exceptions there happily are; but the number of children that grow up without any proper training or discipline at home is fearfully large, and their svil example corrupts not a few of those who are well brought up. The country is no better than the town. As a rule, children are no longer subjected to a steedy and firm, but mild and judicious discipline, or trained to habits of filial love, respect and obedience. These habits are acquired only in a school of obsdience, made pleasant and obserful by a mother's playful smile and a mother's love. The care and management of children during their early years belong specially to the

The education of children may be said to commence from the moment they open their eyes and ears to the sights and sounds of the world about them; and of these sights and sounds the words and example of the mother are the most impressive and the most enduring. Of all lessons, those learned at the knees of a good mother sink the deepest into the mind and heart, and last the longest Many of the noblest and best men that ever lived, and adorned and benefitted virtue, and truthfulness, and plety, and the lear of God instilled into their hearts by the lips of a pious mother. It is her special function to plant and develop in their young and impressible minds the seeds of virtue, love, reverance and obedience, and to train her daughters, by precept and example, not to catch husbands that will give them splendid establishments, but to be in due time, modest and affectionate wives tender and judicious mothers, and prudent and careful housekeepers. This the father sannot do; and his interference, except by wise counsel, and to honor, and sustain the mother, will generally be worse than nothing.

strong maternal instinct implanted by nature, and directed by a judicious education, that blending of love and authority, sentiment and reason, sweetness and power, so characteristic of the noble and true-hearted woman, and which so admirably fit her to be loved and honored, only less than adored, in her own household. But though the duties and responsibilities of mothers in this matter are the heaviest and most important for themselves, and for society of all others, yet there are none which are more neglected. Now wives and mothers, by neglecting their domestic duties and proper family discipline, fail to offer the necessary resistance to growing lawlessness and orime, aggravated, if not generated, by the false notions of freedom and equality so widely entertained. It is only by home discipline and the early habits of reverence and obsdience to which our children are trained, and the license the government tolerates, that the courts hardly dare attempt to restrain, can be counteracted, and the community made a law-loving and a law-abid-ing community. Why is it that the ing community. Why is it that the very bases of society have been sapped, and the conditions of good government despised, or denounced under the name of despottem? Why is it that social and political life is nation corrupted? It is because wives and mothers have failed in their domestic duties, and the discipline of their families. And they have falled in this, because the state did not, and could not, bring them up to it. The evils we have to cure cannot be reach-

ed by the reading of the Bible, by Sunday School training, nor by any possible political or legislative action. Men or women cannot be legislated into virtue. That the remedy, to a great extent, must be supplied by women's action and influence, we not only concede, but claim. But it is only as woman, as wife, as mother, that she must do the work; as woman, to soften asperities, and to refine what else were soarse and brutal; as wife, to sustain with her affection the resolutions and just aspirations of her husband, and render home bright and cheerful—"the sweetest place on earth;" as mother, to direct and inspire the noble and righteons aspirations of her sons-to train and form her children to early habits of plety, fillal love and reverence, of obedience to God's law, and respect for suthority. There are, in our day, com-paratively few mothers who are qualified to do this. But what they can and should do is to see that they have a better and more thorough system of education for their sons, but especially for their daughters—a system of education that specially adapts them to the destiny of their sex, and prepares them to find their happiness in their homes, and the satisfaction of their highest ame in in disnobler, and more essential to the virtue and well-being of the community, to the nation, to society, and to the life and progress of the human race, than any which devolve on king or emperor, magistrate or legislator. would not have their generous instincts repressed, their quick sensibilities blunted, or their warm, sympathetic nature chilled, nor even the lighter graces and accomplishments neglected; but we would have them all directed and harmonized by solld intellectual instruction, and moral and religious culture. We would have them, whether rich or poor, trained to find the centre of their affections in their home; their obief ambition in making it cheerful, bright, radiant, and happy. Whether destined to grace a magnificent palace, or to adorn the humble cottage of poverty, this should be the ideal aimed at in their education. They should taken. The condition of the camp showed be trained to love home, and to find their that the Arabs relied upon being victori-pleasure in sharing its cares and performing ous. General Graham will send part of pleasure in sharing its cares and performing its duties, however arduous or painful.

few mothers qualified to give their daughters then march on Tamahieb, where he will such an education, especially in our own convoke the shelks of the friendly tribes and country; for comparatively few have received such an education themselves, or are able ments to keep open the route between Susfully to appreciate its importance. They can kim and Berber. Osman Digma is encamped find little help in the fashionable boarding eight miles frem Suakim. A battle with him schools for finishing young ladies; and, in is expected when the British troops return. general, these schools only aggravate the All reports commend the steadiness with evils to be cured. The best and the only re- which the British troops moved on Teb. The spectable schools for daughters that we have in the country are

THE CONVENTUAL ECHOOLS

taught by women consecrated to God, and specially devoted to the work of education. These schools, indeed, are not always all that could be wished. The religious can not, cerrainly, supply the place of the mother in giv. ing their pupils that practical home-training so necessary, and which can be given only by mothers who have themselves been propperly educated; but they go as far as is possible in remedying the defects of the present generation of mothers, and in counteracting rebels. The bodies of Morice Bey, Surgeon their follies and vain ambitions. With all the faults that can be alleged against any of them, the convertial schools, even as they are, it must be conceded, are infinitely the best school for daughters in the land, and, upon the whole, worthy of the high praise and liberal patronage their devotedness and disinterestedness scoure them. soldom found their graduates weak and sickly sentimentalists. They devalop in their pupils the world, have declared that, under a cheerful and healthly tone, and a high sense God, they owed everything that was good and useful in their lives to the love of struction; oultivate successfully their moral and religious affections; refine their manners, purity their tastes, and send them out feeling that life is serious, life is carnest, and resolved always to not under a deep sense of their personal responsibilities; meet what. ever may be their lot with brave hearts, and without murmuring and replaing.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CHICAGO, March 1,-A new remarkable has been discovered. The motive power is served by Egyptian soldiers. The Arabs of the vapor of blesulphide of carbon. The power of the vapor far surpasses that of steam, and its application and regulation is already

# THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

TRINKITAT, March 1 .- The rebels were found in force, with two guns, at the old fort, three miles from Fort Baker. Firing opened on both sides, and lasted a long time.

The rebels were repulsed after 1,000 were killed. The British loss was ten killed and forty wounded. The Gordan Highlanders formed the advance, gatling guns and one Gardener in the right corner and two Gardiner and one gatling in the left corner. The 89th regiment formed the right side of the square, the "Black Watch" regiment in the rear. The whole strength of the British was less than 4,000. The Huzzars acted as scouts. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks. They retired slowly as poisoned in its source, and the blood of the the English approached. After the advance three miles of earthworks of rebels came in sight. The gues were mounted and standards flying. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bagpipes play. ing and Highlanders footing cheerily. They advanced till they were within 800 yards of the rebels' position where an old sugar mill was standing, surrounded by a number of huis and where also was a fort with two guns. The rebels opened the battle with shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians, The shell passed over the square, and the next two shots burst close to the British, wounding several The rebels maintained a rattling justlade with small arms. One of the Gordon Highlanders was the first to fall badly wounded. The English advanced steadily without answering and fired till they passed the north face of the rebels work. Here a piece of a shell wounded Baker in the face and 20 men were hit After an echelon of a thousand yards was ordered and the men directed to lie down, it was noonday. It was clear, and the wind dispersed the smoke of the fire, disclosing the rebels' movements.

LOEDON, March 1.—An official despatch says that the British lost 24 killed and 142 wounded in yesterday's fight. They captured 4 Krupp guns, 2 howitsers and 1 machine gun.

London, March 2 .- A Trinkitat telegram received at the War Office states that four charging its manifold duties, so mun higher, a later despatch from General Graham says nineteen officers received wounds. Baker Pasha and Col. Barnaby were both severely wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured positions.

CAPIURE OF TIKAR.

The British troops entered Tokar at noon on Saturday. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when 4,000 rebels holding the town fled. The march from Teb was accomplished in four hours. The hussars scoured the country and kept up a desultory skirmishing with the enemy, who retired in disorganized masses in the direction of Tama-

THE ABABS LOST 1,100 MEN

dead on the field at Teb, preides guns and other munitions. Their whole camp, including 375 tents and many camels, was also the Tokar garrison to Trinkitat and destroy There are, as I have said, comparatively the works of the fortifications. He will those submitting to him and make arrangesquare in which they advanced was never broken. Admiral Hewitt led the marines in the attack. The determination and bravery of the rebels when they were charged by the cavalry was great. Numbers throw taemselves upon their backs on the ground and speared the horses of the troopers as they dashed over them.

OSMAN DIGMA. It is believed Osman Digma's power has starved. The remainder had joined the Lealie and four other Europeans, who were killed in the fight between Baker Pacha's troops and the rebals, were found at Teb and burled. Sir Evelyn Baring in telegraphing the news of Friday's victory to Gordon used the Arabic language so that the news might

spread all along the line. BAKEBS WELCOME.

SUAKIM, March 2 - When Baker Pacha returned to Trinkitathiter the battle the soldiers and sailors stationed there heartly chesred him. He was so severely wounded that he was unable to walk. Veterans who took part In the battle say they never met a more resolute ice. The permy's trenches were found completely filled with corpses.

The Queen sont a telegram congratulating the troops of facir victory.

GRAHAM TELEGRAPES :-Tokar has been relieved. The rebels held the town since February 16th, oppressing the garrison and inhabitants. The rebels fied to the mountins. The rebel guns at Teb were Mahdi.

THE PUBLIS IN LONDON.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

from the press despatches. The Tribunit Northcote's vote of censure, have restored his London cable says.—The news from General Graham of the press despatches to make the week's subspanse. The Tribunit full pressing, and he is once more master of parliament. The Tribs have already shown ing that ite hands of the British-Tokar in the hands of the British-The Arabs in the hands of the Bri less 1,100 men and six guns-Details General Graham's decision to encamp on the of the Engagement—The British losses

Many officers wounded—The feeling in London.

Control Victorian is designed to advancing, seems to mean that the Arab resistance is stubborn, and that in humbers the enemy is more formidable than was anticipated. Telegrams arriving as I close this despatch may modify this opinion, but the first military impression is that General Graham has failed in the first day's fighting to do what is regarded as politi-cally essential, namely, to destroy or disperse totally the insurgent forces. The Sun's cable says: According to the news which has been coming in to-day, General Graham has met Osman Digma's forces on almost the same ground as that upon which Brker Pasha's worthless command was slaughtered. The disolplined British troops were opposed to a horde of Arab guerillas and the result was, as usual, the rout and defeat of the latter with considerable loss All accounts which the special correspondence have forwarded have the tener of the described which described the battle of Tot . Shir and the skirmish of Kassassin. There are a handful of killed and wounded on Gro Graham's side. The news has not created any undue excitement in London, and to sina general feeling that serious work yet ricusing to be done, and that the engagement of Briday was a compara-tively small affair. tively email affair

SITUATION XT REARTOUN.

CAIRO, March 1 .- Can't Stewart, Secretary to General Gordon, has to ned to Khartoum from his mission of conciliation up the White Nile. He passed everywhere without molestation, but the matives assembled at several points, and assumed a menacing attitude. Colonel Stawart will go again taking 2,000 Bashi Bazouks with him in order to overswe the na ives. The popular enthusism so strongly aroused when Gordon's mission was announced is subsiding at Khartoum, and less confidence is felt in the situation. It is feared the tribes beyond Khartoum will ridicule Gordon's somewhat pompone circular.

Caino, March 2.—The Government, feeling convinced that Gordon's mission will fall and his life he put in imminent peril, offered to Abd-tl-Kader Pashs, Minister of War, under sanction of Sir Evelyn Baring, the governorsnip of Khartoum. Abd-el-Kader Pasha refuses to accept unless Gordon assents.

GENERAL GOEDON'S PROCLAMATIONS.

Naw York, March 2 .- The Sun's London cable says the Conservatives continue to pelt the Government in both Houses with ques tions about Gordon. He. moantime, la ann plying food for daily wonder, with a succession of strauge proclamations, his latest being a menace that he will bring English troops to Knartoum, a threat he would find very hard to carry out, with the premier himself obstinately clinging to minimized intervention and head of the party which hates the whole be the residence of Thomas Ryan, an alleged Egyptian business. The Tribune's London cable says the Tory attack on General Gordon's first proclamation, which was dropped for ten days, has been suddenly renewed, the Marquis of Salisbury appearing resolved to balloon. Prominent Fenians in Paterson, harass the ministry, with little regard to the effect in Egypt. The second proclamation, with the threat of sending for British troops to punish all the Soudanese who will not change their conduct, is equally perplexing and startling. People suspect that the ministers are witholding news of fresh difficul-ties at Khartoum, and the public anxiety in-

### POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Cladstone's Speech on the Franchise Bill An Outline of its Provisions-The new Speaker-The Son of " The People's William" to be raised to the Peerage.

NEW YORK, March 2 .- The Tribune's cable says the Reform bill which Mr. Gladstone moved on Thursday for leave to introduce was expounded in a speech of extraordinary vigour and Incidity. The speech abounds in details, too complex to be summarised. In its ville, fir Hugh Childers, James Bussel general scope it answers pretty accurately to the forecasts of the bill, and proceeds on the principle that the male head of every house. hold, whether living in a borough or county, been broken. The garrison found at Tokar may vote. The first surprise of the measure numbered seventy men, who were half is the execution of a new service franchise in boroughs. This is intended to give votes to his speech eulogised the character of the public officers and to servants who are really greatest American poet, dwelt on the refineheads of families, but are not otherwise qualified. The existing tranchises, whether in ed. Large as the measure is, it is curiously and Minister Lowell. Mr. Lowell made a conservative in spirit. The franchise is still speech in which he said Local limits and treated; as a privilege and at the conservative in spirit. treated as a privilege and not as a right; property, not manhood, remains the basis suffrage. Nobody votes by virtue of oltismship, while by virtue of pro-perty men may still have several votes each. Every notion of adapting the actual suffrage to any abstract theory is carefully discarded. The redistribution of seats is expressly postponed, but Mr. Gladstone clearly indicated the line he will follow hereafter, if he remains in office, with respect to employed at a convent near Marseilles, was the individuality of constituencies, allowing recently dismissed for laziness. To-day, only a qualified influence to mere numbers, wholly rejecting the idea of equal electoral vent grounds in a scoluded spot, Chave suddistricts, and pledging himself not to reduce denly appeared before them. The lady the number of Irish representatives. The bill superior asked kindly if he found work, when wholly rejecting the idea of equal electoral is well received on the whole, though sundry Chave, without replying, drew a revolver radicals already insist upon the adoption of and discharged six barrels, killing the lady their drotohets, while the Tories, aware that imperintendent and mortally wounding one it will be impossible to oppose the extension of her companions. The presents gathered of the tranchise, mean to base their resistance but Chave reloaded his revolver and kept on the ground that no scheme of redistribu. them at a distance. Two g nd'armes arrived, then is propounded.

One shot Chave in the chest and another

Northcofe's vote of censure, have restored his

The new speaker made a great impression by his speech, which was lofty in tone and perfect in delivery, having been carefully rehaired, goesips say, perore a masse. He work and set off by a clear rich volce. He mised, gossips say, before a master of eleculooks, however, very delicate, was ashen pale and as painfully nervous as if going to the gallows on taking his seat, but he is said to have a strong will under a quiet and retiring manner.

The Tribune's cable says: The resignation of Sir Henry Brand, as Speaker, on Monday, and the election of Mr. Artnur Wellesley Peel on Tuesday was attended with graceful and stately ceremony, preserving every incident of ancient practice. There was a general good feeling throughout the House, a few of the Parnellites being excepted. Mr. Parl's speech won for him instant respect and ad. Iration.

The Sun's special says Mr. Gladstone's oldest son, who will probably be made a lord, as a backhanded compliment to his father, is an extremely good, dull, and commonplace young man. He has spoken but once or twice during his ten years in Parliament, and the only remarkable thing about him is that he always rushes from the Housethe moment his father rises to make a long speech. Herbert has also failed to realize the high hopes professed by service adherents of his father, and is now regarded as amiable rather than clever, very obstinate, slightly shallow, and deplorably indisorest.

#### AMONG THE DYNAMITERS.

The British Houses of Parliament to be Blown up Within Six Weeks.

THE OBJECT OF THE RECENT EX-PLOSION IN LONDON SAID TO BE TO KILL THE HEIR APPARENT.

THE QUEEN ADVISED TO POSTPONE HER CONTINENTAL TOUR.

NEW YORK, March 1-O'Donovan Rossa as declared that the British Houses of Parliament will be blown up within six weeks Patrick Joyce says the Sucz Canal will also be blown up. The Dynamite Monthly 18 about to be issued by Rossa and his confreres.

An investigation shows that there is stable at 127 25th street, Brooklyn, said to dynamiter. No person named Byan lived there for years. Three months ago a oberaist named King lived on 18th street, Brocklyn. He made experiments with dynamite and a N. J. say the object of the recent explosion in London was to kill the Prince of Wales. They had information that the prince was to leave Charing Cross or Victoria Station at the time the explosion was arranged They say there is nothing to him at both station. They say that is nothing to what will happen in a short time and intimates that the Queen had better hesitate on starting on her continental tour. Dillon, one of the alleged suspects is not in Paterson. W. H. Rogers, maker of experimental machines, Brooklyn. states that several months ago he made for a stranger a machine which ran by clock work. It would throw a hammer of three iron nipples made to hold precussion caps.

LONGFELLOW'S BUST IN WESTMIN-STEB.

London, March 2 -The bust of Longfellow was unveiled on Saturday morning in Westminster Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Bev. Geo. Brothers, sub-dean of Westminster, Dean Bradley being absent on | laborers who come to France to work for lower account of domestic sillictions. Earl Gran-Lowell, Alice Longfellow and Annie Longfellow (daughters of the post), Moncure D. Conway and Theodore Martin were among the distinguished persons present. The Prince of Walcz sent a letter expressing regret that he was necessarily absent. Earl Granville in ment which was the chief charm of this illustrious man, and referred in a feeling manner nature which consecrated this ground, into which no unclean spirit could even enter. He accepted the tribute to his memory in placing the memorial in the Poet's Corner, between the busis of Chaucer and Dryden, in the name of the American people.

MUBDER IN A CONVENT. PARIS, Feb. 29 .- A gardener named Chave, while the sisters were walking on the con-The task devolves specially on the more perfect and sale control. A sync. The fact of Trinkitst special says Gladstone's special says Gladstone's special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated mis one perfect and sale control. A sync. The fact of the f The Sun's special says Gladstone's splendide bullet penetrated his car. In his dying

#### EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Procautions for the Queen's Safety-Thu Fortescue-Garmoyle Case - Lord Lytton's Family Life-The Coxtinental Masons.

NEW YORK, March 2-Despatches from London say thetime and arrangements for the Queen's journey to the continent will not be known till the last hour. The apprehensions for the Queen have been increased by the events of the week and she fears strongly that some act of violence may be attempted. She will return to England in the latter park of April, when, after staying at Windsor for a few weeks, she will go to Balmoral and remain there till autumn. She will thus be absent from London during the entire season.

No society event is attracting more attention at present than a fancy dress ball projected to take place in May to raise funds for founding an art school at the Royal Institute for painters. The notable feature of this will be the historic processions.

The Fortescue Garmoyle branch of promise case continues the ruling sensation. Earl Cairns, the father of the recreant lover. resents the revelations which continue to appear in the papers. There will remain nothing new to be revealed at the trial. Miss Fortescue's friends assert that the last letter written by Lord Garmoyle to that lady was a veritable insult. He had left Miss Forteacue at Brighton, pretending that he would return on the following day and take her to his ancestral home at Bournemouth, but, instead of this, he sent a letter breaking off the match and giving an imaginary list of titled friends who have declared they would not see her. He added: "Though we cannot marry, we will always be the dearest friends; my golden-haired darling will be my darling stiff." A letter from Earl Chirns justifying his son's desertion of his betrothed is lawyer-like and marked by an utter absence of sympathy for the woman. He offered her first £3,000 and then £5,000 to settle the matter. A still later offer of £10,000 was made, but that has been withdrawn.

For the purpose of defending the memory of Lady Lytton against the statements made in " The life and literary remains of Lord Lytton," recently published, hor friends are issuing selections from her autobiography. which show that Bulwer only obtained the consent of Lady Lytton, then Rosins Wheeler, to marry him under passionate appeals. Butwer told her that without her all his schemes for worldly successiand future happiness were destroyed. Bosina broke of engagement three times, and on each occasion was induced to renew it under the most vehement persu islon of Bulwar. The letters show with fresh emphasis Bulwer's excessive self-consciousness and intense egotism.

The reconciliation of the Dutch, Belgian and French Freemasons has been demonstrated by a series of Masonio fetes held in Brursels. Deputations of Dutch Masons and the formal Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Italy met with the Belgian Grand Lodge. Fifteen hundred Masons were present. Since the French deputation has retured to Paris, a proposal has been read before the Grand Orient for a general remonstrance of European lodges to the Grand Lodge of England against the decision which places members of the Grand Orient outside the Masonic pale.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the industrial crisis has been recelving evidence from the masters and trades unions. The masters deny the existence of a serious orisis. They attribute the temporary embarrassment to the exorbitant demands of the workmen. The president of the union of master carpenters in explaining the competition with Germany in his trade, said :--" Bough timber costs only 121 france per ouble metre in Germany, while in France it costs 55 francs; wages are 21 francs a day in Germany, in France eight france; French workmen formerly gave filteen hours' work for four france, now they only give five hours for eight france. Several delegates of workingmen have protested sgainst the competition of foreign wages than native artisans are willing to accept. They favored also state insurance for workmen, provided that workmen were not forced to contribute thereunto.

Advices from Gaboon, West Africa, of January 16, bring authentic intelligence concerning M. De Brezza, the French explorer. At that date he was at Franceville, on the Agono branch of the Congo River, waiting for money and stores to supply the wants of the mission and without which he will be obliged to abandon his expedition.

An interchange of views is passing between Barlin and Vienna as to the advisability of the presence of the Austrian Emperor at the coming conference of the Case and Emperor William. Hungarian ministers are opposed to participation of Austria in the conference, but Prince Bismarck is in favor of a meeting of the two courts, and official circles in Berlin hope that a consultation of the three Emperors may lead to the revival of a holy alliance directed against continental movements for liberal institutions. The opening of the Reichstag is swalted with unusual interest. The Emperor will not be present on that occasion. Prince Bismarck will appear when the Lasker incident comes up for discussion. The Cologne Gazetic asserts that Mr. Sergsant has only postponed his resignation, and that he will solicit his removal from Berlin next

### CONVERSION OF A PRIMA DONA.

PARIS, Fob 28-MMe. Novada, the American prima dona, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. Bhe will shortly receive the rite of baptism at the Rogileh Pesatonist Church. M. Gounod, the composer, will be one of the sponsors. will be one of the sponsors.