MY LITTLE WIFE AND I.

BY C. M. C.

We are travelling o'er life's road together,
My little wife and I;
We are happy in fair and stormy weather,
My little wife and I.
The reason why is very plain,
There's nothing queer about it,
We never give each other pain
When we can do without it.

We have toiled o'er many a road most dreary,
My little wife and I;
But our hearts were light when our feet were weary
My little wife and I.
The reason why we journeyed on,
Since hand in hand we started,
We ne'er had seen the battle won
By those who were faint-hearted.

Though our home be plain, that never terrors
My little wife and I;
Though a humble cot, right well it pleases
My little wife and I.
The reason why we are content
We do not fear to labour,
And though in toil our time is spent,
We envy not our neighbour.

We never dream of ill for the morrow,
My little wife and I;
But take what may come, be it joy or sorrow,
My little wife and I.
The reason why we do not fret,
And you'd do well to try it;
We ne'er have found a person yet
That was a gainer by it.

New York Fashions.

PLAIN ROUND BASQUE, OVER-SKIRT WITH SIDE PLEATS, AND DEMI-TRAINED FAN SKIRT.

The dress with plain round basque and over-skirt with side pleats is a tasteful design that is suitable for the house and street alike, and for both plain and rich fabrics. Two materials of different tones of one color are seen in this dress, but many dresses of one fabric are made by this pattern. The plain basque displays a fine figure most advantageously, as its beauty depends upon its fine fit given by the low darts in front and the side forms of the back. The fact that it is not overburdened with trimming commends this design for rich materials. Ladies of experience know that it is best to make up rich stuffs plainly, their freshness and beauty being enough for the first season; afterward they can be modernized by adding new trimming, and the plain waist is not defaced by ripping off old-fashioned garniture. The plastron vest—the only ornament on this waist—may be detached or buttoned on permanently, according to taste. The over-skirt has a stylish wrinkled apron, is very slightly draped behind, and has two sets of side pleats separated by a puff put on as trimming. The demi-trained fan skirt clings to the figure in front and on the sides, with a fan pleating behind to give fullness to the train. It is a simple and economical design. Two shades of brown are much used in such costumes. The lighter shade is beige, and may be silk, wool, or grenadine; the darker shade is leaf brown, and is usually silk, or else of solid-colored wool goods. The dark Jacqueminot red and more brilliant poppy shades are now much used with such dresses for brightening them up; this color appears as pipings or facings in the cravat bow, and as flowers or ribbons on the beige-colored straw bonnet.

SMALLER DETAILS.

The small articles that have so much to do in making up elegant outfits are now selected in Paris by modistes with the same care and search for novelties that they devote to dresses. At the most exclusive houses are shown the new fanciful parasols of ecru pongee or foulard striped around with gay colors to match those in the costume. There are also embroidered parasols for dress occasions and carriage use. These are white, cream, or pale tinted foulard or twilled silk bordered with hand needle-work in gay colors, red, blue, and moss green, finished with fly fringe in which all the gay colors appear. These have canopy tops and long floating ends of bright-colored ribbon; the sticks are of most unique design.

New cravat bows are long and slender, and are of embroidered or brocaded ribbon loops of very bright colors down one side, while the other half is of white lace, either Valenciennes or duchesse. Others are many clustered loops of doubled satin ribbon all of one color, or else in contrasts, such as pale blue with Jacqueminot red, or olive green with pink. China crape bows of pale tints are embroidered on rich dark colors. The fancy now is to wear a great deal of white lace or lawn at the throat, and the long jabots, fichus and round collars often form the only trimming for handsome corsages. Silver braid is also used to trim China crape bows.

Silk and thread stockings are chosen to match the dresses with which they are to be worn. Black silk stockings have come into vogue again, and are ornamented across the instep with bars of pink embroidery or with dots of cream-color, or else they are wrought up the sides with garnet or pale blue. Another fancy is that of having the leg of one color and the foot of another. Pale blue and red are combined in this way, or lavender with cream-color or with brown. Fine thread stockings have bars of blue on white, or else colored stripes on the insteps.

Buttons of real tortoise-shell are shown for rich costumes. Some of these are inlaid with colored pearl to represent flowers and leaves, and others have gold or silver birds or bees, and cost often $4 for a single button.

Alsacian bows of watered ribbon trim the newest breakfast caps of white organdy or of gauze. A tiny bunch of flowers—violets, pansies, rose-buds, or else foliage—is sometimes set in with the bow, and a fringe of foliage falls over the back hair. Embroidery in colored silk edges dressy gauze caps, and sometimes seed-pearls are used.

Head-dresses of flowers are in tiny pointed hut shape, to be placed on top of the head, with fringes to droop from the centre.

WHITE DRESSES, ETC.

Modistes who make a specialty of white goods, lingerie, etc., import white dresses for the morning and for summer afternoons in most beautiful designs. The finest lawns and French nansook are used for these, and the trimmings are embroidery, lace, and tucks. For the morning are white lawn dresses with deep pleating in the skirt, while a drapery arranged in simple yet most graceful fashion forms an over-skirt that is easily laundried. This consists of a sort of scarf front put straight across in easy folds, and trimmed on the top and bottom with wide embroidery. The lower edge reaches about to the knees, and conceals the top of the pleating on the skirt; this stops on the sides, and the back has hanging drapery of two widths of lawn trimmed all around, and pleated on to the tournure somewhat in fan shape to spread out on the skirt. The waist is a basque of graceful shape, with the front tucked in diagonal rows to represent a vest, and edged with embroidery. For the afternoon are more elaborately made dresses, with longer skirts and more ample drapery. Young ladies have rosettes of narrowly folded satin ribbon of five or six different colors to wear with white dresses. Ladies in mourning use bows of black or purple China crape.

The lingerie imported by these modistes consists of fichus and collarettes for low-throated dresses, and large collars and cuffs for high-necked dresses. Shirred lawn collars and cuffs are edged with Valenciennes thread, or else very fine torchon lace. Crape lisse folds make beautiful fichus edged with point duchesse lace; some of these are in vest shape, some are square for Pompadour dresses, while others are three-cornered and crossed on the bosom.

STYLES IN JEWELRY.

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The long slender scarf pin is now the fashionable brooch, and is the most important article of jewelry. It is sold separately, or else it forms part of a set with ear-rings, and perhaps sleeve-buttons to match. Something unique in design is sought for in these pins, and antique styles are most liked. Bars of pale yellow gold are ornamented with Etruscan work in fine twisted wire, or the word Roma, or else pendent vases. Indian, Turkish, or Egyptian designs are ornamented with rams' horns, crescents, serpents, scarabei, or lotus leaves, and are richly enamelled with dark red, blue, and green. Japanese designs are more light and fanciful, showing open fans of gold in lace-like patterns tipped with turquoises, a crane swinging in a pendent ring, or else a tiny square tile of Japanese bronze is mounted in colored gold; $10 or $12 will buy a scarf pin of nice design and workmanship, though many are far more expensive. Colored golds, caused by copper alloys, and also platina, are still much used. Stone cameos and large amethysts, or a simple topaz cut intaglio, are set in handsome scarf pins.

Ear-rings are short, flat rather than in ball shape, and are fastened in a way that brings them close against the lobe of the ear. They are made in designs to match the long brooches just described. The lotus leaf enamelled with red, blue, and green makes most graceful ear-rings; these cost $12 for the ear-rings; $30 buys the set with long brooch. Filagree gold butterflies that seem to have just lit upon the ear, so closely are they attached, are $10 for the pair. Hanging yellow gold vases of slender classic outline are $9. An enamelled blue and green pair representing the Nile key are $15. Japanese fans spread and enamelled are very pretty. Turquoises are still favorite stones for hoop ear-rings, for horse-shoes and bars, associated with pearls. The crescent is a popular design at present in jewelry, and is seen in brooches, ornaments for the hair, bracelets, ear-rings and finger-rings. There are Turkish sets showing domes of mosques, and some have the minaret and crescent. One beautiful pair of ear-rings at $40 is the dome of a Chinese pagoda with pendent turquoises. Enamelled Egyptian sets of simple design, with brooch included, are $37. Cleopatra's needle with the winged globe beneath is a fashionable design for jewelry.

For the hair are large ornamental pins representing stars, lotus leaves, butterflies, a dove, or a flower mounted on curled wire that makes the ornament quiver as the wearer moves. These begin as low as $23. Large hair-pins of pure gold are sold for fastening on the veil, and are luxuries indulged in by ladies with golden hair; they cost from $3 to $5 each.

Lockets are arranged to serve also as brooches, and are ornamented with the Indian, Roman, Turkish, and Japanese designs already described. These cost from $12 upward. Black velvet dog-collars now rival gold necklaces as a support for lockets. Some are fastened by gold clasps, and others have a jewelled spray set on the front. The newest necklaces are light and slender instead of the massive links lately in vogue. Bracelets vary from the most delicate ring of gold with padlock orjewelled clasp to the heaviest bands; the latter are quite plain, or else they have open threads of gold mounted with jewelled decorations. There are also bracelets of Persian design made of the lightest gold threads in lace-like patterns, yet so strong that they cannot be crushed. Watch chains have a bar to fasten in the button-hole of the dress.

Cameos are shown for rich sets of jewelry mounted with pearls, diamonds, and colored gold settings of quaintest deeign. There is a fancy for cameos with black grounds with a pale flesh-tinted stratum for the figure. Sacrabei cut in topaz are also much liked.

The fancy in setting diamonds is to mass them in a design entirely of diamonds, yet suggesting a symbol or an idea; thus a pendant, which is also a brooch, represents a crescent, or a pansy, a dove, a feather, a star, or a shell. There is no gold visible, and silver is much used for the setting. There are also bar pins of black onyx, on which are pendent diamonds that vibrate. Crescents of red gold have the centre filled in with diamonds. Colored pearls, pink, pale grey, cream-color and black are among choice jewels for full-dress.

A mere thread of gold supporting a solitaire diamond is the favorite engagement ring, though there is more latitude than formerly in the choice of stones for such rings. A sapphire or an emerald is now frequently selected, and sometimes both are seen together with a diamond between. The long slender medallion is preferred in such rings; it is sometimes set diagonally, but seldom in a round cluster. Very pretty rings have three pearls of different tints—pink, white, and cream-color: price $75. Tasteful and unique designs are shown at much lower prices.

Personal.

THE Earl of Powis is a decent old man of 60, eminent in mediocrity, who, having been reported as once acquiring a certain knowledge of divinity, was made high steward of Cambridge University. His visage has a mouldy aspect.

SIR JAMES PAGET, Baron t, has in due course of time blossomed into a serjeant surgeon extraordinary to Queen Victoria, and acquired a lucrative practice. He is much admired by thousands of the proprietors of damaged frames.

VISCOUNT DUPPLIN, who is 29 and has an indisputable natural claim to succeed to the earldom of Kinnoull, is one of the best whist players in London, and is also an excellent skater and billiard player, and his horse has won the St. Leger. Politics is to him a myth.

LORD VIVIAN, for some occult reason, probably connected with the readiness with which he apprehends the point of a question and the tenacity with which he holds to it, is known as "Hook and Eye;" nevertheless his lordship is a long-suffering landlord and father.

THE Queen of the Belgians is an artist of no ordinary merit, and her pictures find a ready sale, of which she is very proud. The last one completed was a field of grain, in which was seen a parasol and a fan, but the lady carrying them was invisible. She was supposed to be hidden in the wheat.

THE great Napoleon set apart $4,000 a year for dress. Unfortunately he had a weakness for white kerseymere breeches, and being often wholly absorbed with cares of State, he would constantly spill ink, or gravy, or coffee upon the garments, which he hastened to change as soon as he perceived the mishap.

THE Earl of Portsmouth is esteemed as a critic of horseflesh, and is in request as a judge at all English horse-shows. Mr. Gladstone offered him the Garter, which he refused, on the ground that he had never been a servant of the Crown. Though but fifty-three, he has already twelve children.

MRS. JOHN W. LIFF, whose husband recently died in Denver, Colorado, leaving her $300,000 and 30,000 head of cattle, was formerly a saleswoman in the Singer Sewing-machine Company in Chicago. She is said to be a bright, energetic woman, who "struck out" west to better her condition, and she seems to have carried the point.

JOHN ROACH, the ship-builder, wishing to do a neat little compliment to the Emperor of Brazil on the starting of the new Brazilian line, purchased a phonograph from Edison, made his little speech into it, and shipped it on the *Rio de Janeiro*. It will be unwound on its arrival at the Brazilian capital, and will afford that Emperor and that people a new sensation.

CAPT. FREDERICK G. BURNABY, who is the son of a Leicester parson, devoted the first years of his discretion to feats of activity and endurance with so much success that he soon won the repute of being the strongest man in the British army. He went to Khiva, by way of spending the leave which the Household Cavalry commonly give to shooting in England or to amusement on the Continent. His "Ride to Khiva" brought grist to the mill.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT is a most fortunate musical conductor; he has never been a struggling musician, for his papa was a rich Milanese banker. Sir Julius has himself amassed a large fortune and is a civil knight; his comb has three teeth and is well able to combat with the dozen remaining dyed hairs which encircle the maestro's brow. Owing to advanced age he is a trifle tottery; nevertheless, he can hand a lady on the platform in a way that no other man can approach.

CARDINAL MANNING seceded from the Church of England soon after the death of his wife, who was a Miss Wilberforce. He graduated with the highest honours at Oxford, was for some time one of the select preachers of the university, and at thirty-two was made Archdeacon of Chichester. Further preferment would have speedily followed had he not voluntarily resigned and joined the Church of Rome in 1851. On the death of Cardinal Wiseman, in 1865, he was appointed Archbishop of Westminster; and in 1875 was made Cardinal. He is tall, thin, ascetic, with a violent love for strong tea, and at times very thin claret and water.

IN Miss Emily Stebbin's forthcoming biography of Charlotte Cushman, an interesting glimpse is given of the wife of Thomas Carlyle, whom Miss Cushman came to know well. She is described as "clever, witty, calm, cool, unsparing, unsmiling, a *raconteur* unparalleled, with a manner inimitable, a behaviour unscrupulous, and a power invincible: a combination rare and strange exists in that plain, keen, unattractive, yet unescapable woman." Of Carlyle himself Miss Stebbins says: "He had a method of talking on and on and on with a curious rising and falling inflection of voice, catching his breath now and then on the lower key, and then going on again in the higher, in the broadest Scotch accent, and ever and anon giving out peals of the heartiest laughter over his own extraordinary pictures. This peculiar manner of speech—the broad accent, the tremendous breathless earnestness which he would infuse into the smallest topic if it were one which any where touched his instincts of reformer—Miss Cushman imitated to perfection. Meanwhile his wife, quiet and silent, assiduously renewed his cup of tea, or by an occasional word or judicious note struck just at the right moment kept him going as if she wielded the mighty imagination at her pleasure, and evoked the thunder and the sunshine at her will. When she was alone, and herself the entertainer, one became aware of all the self-abnegation she practised, for she was herself a remarkably brilliant talker, and the stories of quaint wit and wisdom which she poured forth, the marvellous memory which she displayed, were in the minds of many quite as remarkable and even more entertaining than the majestic utterances of her gifted husband. It was said that those who came to sit at his feet remained at hers."

Something About Pearls.

BY HENRY K. W. WILCOX.

The Asiatic conquests of Pompey first turned the taste of the Romans in the direction of pearls and precious stones. In his triumphal procession were borne thirty-three crowns made of pearls, a temple of the Muses with a dial on the top, and a figure of the victor himself, wrought from the same gems. Pliny denounced these exhibitions of extravagance in very pointed terms.

It appears that, on their first introduction to Rome, pearls had been employed as materials for art. Not that the Romans engraved in relief or intaglio upon so small and precious a body; but the figures of various things were formed of small pearls strung on wire or white horse-hair, and thus fastened upon a model in a kind of mosaic, very much as the Lamb of the Golden Fleece, or the brooches of seed-pearl, have been constructed.

Pliny mentions that he had seen Lollia Paulina, the wife of Caligula, covered—head, neck, ears, and fingers—with strings of pearls and emeralds placed alternately, to the value of four hundred thousand pounds of English money; plunder collected by her grandfather Lollius from all the princes of the East. As he says she thus appeared on no very grand occasion, but merely at a private dinner party, we may conclude that this display embraced but a small portion of her jewellery.

The largest pearl known to the Romans weighed half an ounce and one scruple over. This magnitude has seldom been equalled in modern times. Barbot mentions a pearl belonging to the crown of France in 1791, weighing one hundred and eight grains, valued at eight thousand pounds. De Boot speaks of one belonging to Rudolph II., weighing one hundred and eighty grains. Phillip II. possessed one as large as a pigeon's egg, of one hundred and thirty-four grains weight, and worth fifty thousand ducats. This came from the Panama fishery, and was entitled La Peregrina; it was pear-shaped, the form generally attained by this species. A very large pearl was brought from India in 1620, by Gonghus de Calais, and sold to Philip IV.; it weighed four hundred and eighty grains. The merchant, when asked by the king how he could venture to risk his fortune in one little article, replied, Because he knew there was a king of Spain to buy it of him. This pearl, says Barbot, afterwards became the property of the Russian Princess Yousippoff.

The largest pearl on record is probably one bought by that most romantic of travellers and dealers in precious gems, Tavernier, at Catifa, in Arabia, where a pearl fishery existed in the days of Pliny. It is said to have been pear-shaped, perfect in all respects, and nearly three inches long. Tavernier obtained from the Shah of Persia, for this gem, one hundred and eleven thousand pounds.

Mr. Hope's pearl, which is regarded as the finest now known is two inches long and four inches round. It weighs one thousand eight hundred grains, and, like all such varieties, is of such enormous, uncertain value, that few purchasers are ready to pay its computed worth.

The most beautiful collection of pearls belongs, it is said, to the Dowager Empress of Russia. Her husband was exceedingly fond of her, and as he shared with her a fancy for gems of this kind, he sought for them all over the world. They had to fulfil two conditions rarely to be met with—they must be perfect spheres, and they must be virgin pearls, for he would buy none that had been already worn. After twenty five years' search, he at last succeeded in presenting his Empress with a necklace such as the world had never before seen.

The pearl is frequently mentioned in Scripture as a symbol of the highest degree of perfection. In the Old Testament wisdom is praised above all pearls; and in the New the kingdom of heaven is compared to a pearl of great price, which, when a merchant had found it, he went and sold all that he had and bought it.

Pearls, unlike most precious gems, are susceptible of a decomposition of the membranes of which they are formed in part. Every now and then we hear of a noble family which prided itself on the possession of magnificent ancestral pearls, panic-stricken at finding some of its choicest pearls turning a sickly color, and crumbling to dust. It is but a few years since the crown-jeweller of France solemnly applied to the Academy of Sciences for a remedy to meet the contingency presented in the frequent decay of pearls, which he found to be affected by contact with air. The Academy could afford no satisfactory advice, except to guard the gems from the influences of light and air. The crown of France has in this way lost some of its most highly-prized jewels.

In a little white room, with gilt cornices, in the Tuileries, a short time before the fall of the Empire, in the council chamber of that celebrated conclave, consisting of Her Majesty, Madame de Morny, Madame de Persigny, and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, which dictated to the world the forthcoming *modes*, a remarkable step was taken. The fiat went forth that all who were to be present at a certain *soiree* must abandon all other jewels save pearls. But when the evening came, the most magnificent *poires* were not beheld in her majesty's *parure*, which caused the greatest amazement among the connoisseurs; for it was generally imagined that the ear-rings, consisting of two pear-shaped pearls—worn by Henry III., and immortalized by the picture of that monarch by Porbios, wherein these pearls form an especial feature—would have been worn by the Empress. Henry III. bestowed them upon his *mignon* Guolus, and from a descendant of that family they were purchased by the Dauphin to adorn the marriage *corbeille* of Marie Antoinette.

The wearer of the most magnificent pearl of this "feast of pearls" was a certain Polish lady, who was remarkable for the wealth and beauty which first caused her to be received among the inmates of the Tuileries. The pearl in question hung as a drop to a breastpin of quaint and curious fashion, which the fair owner had the good taste to not alter or amend in keeping with prevailing fashions.

Mr. Frank Buckland having heard that there were some exceedingly fine pearls among the Scottish regalia in Edinburgh Castle, wrote to a young lady residing in Edinburgh, and asked her to procure what information she could about them for him. This lady took the pains to go to the castle, and securing the desired knowledge made the following report on the subject: "I send you a printed description of the regalia of Scotland by Sir Walter Scott. Sir Walter writes: 'The bonnet or tiara worn under the crown was anciently of purple, but is now of crimson velvet turned up with ermine—a change first adopted in the year 1695. The tiara is adorned with four superb pearls set in gold and fastened in the velvet, which appear between the arches.'"

The lady goes on to say: "Visitors have to look at the regalia at a respectful distance, through a grating, so I can only tell you that the four large pearls are curious from their size, which seemed to me like that of a very large pea. They are said to be Scottish, but are more like oriental pearls in color, having none of the slightish blue tinge which usually characterizes Scottish pearls. Between twenty and thirty much smaller pearls are set in the circlet of the crown, but they look very commonplace beside the four large ones on the velvet cap. The best and largest Scottish pearls that I have seen were got some years ago in the Bora, a river in Sutherland, about ten miles from Golspie, and some, I believe, were got in Loch Beora. It seemed, however, an accidental 'take' of pearl mussels, as they have hardly found any since."

Scottish pearls have, within a few years, become famous because of their popularity with families of rank. Queen Victoria, the ex-Empress Eugenie, and other royal ladies, as well as many of the nobility, have been making, says the London *Times*, large purchases of these Scottish gems.

That paper adds: "There is a harvest of the water, in one sense still more precious than its food supply. It will doubtless startle the general reader to be told that our northern fresh water streams are the seat of a pearl fishery that yielded in the year 1864 pearls to the value of £10,000. Single specimens even have been found worth as much as £60. Pearl-hunting among the fresh-water mussels found in the streams and rivers of Scotland has become a regular occupation. It is asserted that the beautiful pink-hued pearls of our Scottish streams are admired even beyond the oriental pearls of Ceylon. We are told that although the pearl is found in every thirty shells, only one pearl in every ten is fit for market.

The famous pearl necklace once owned by the ex-Empress Eugenie, and by her presented to Princess Anne Murat, has recently been sold in London for 90,000 francs. Its original cost was 300,000 francs.

In 1605, a Madrid lady possessed an American pearl valued at 31,000 ducats. Pope Leo X. paid a Venetian jeweller £14,000 for a single pearl. The Shah of Persia actually possesses, it is said, a string of pearls each of which is as large as a hazelnut. At the Paris Exposition of 1855, Queen Victoria displayed some magnificent pearls. On the same occasion the Emperor of the French exhibited a collection of four hundred and eight pearls, each weighing over nine pennyweights, and all of perfect form and the finest water.

Theatrical.

Miss Neilson has performed *Juliet* over 1,000 times.

Mr. Macabe will, it is said, play shortly in Liverpool, in Boucicaults dramas.

"Diplomacy" recorded its 100th representation at the Prince of Wales Theatre, the 24th of April.

Harry Josephs, the actor, who performed with the "Evangeline" troupe, is hopelessly insane in San Francisco.

Robson and Crane are said to have netted $25,000 by their comedy pranks the past season.

Stephen Fiske has brought suit against Fanny Davenport, in New York, for moneys advanced to her in the early portion of the present season of her starring tour. The papers were served on the young lady in Rochester.

Sam. F. Piercy, it is said, will go to the Union Square Theatre, next season, in place of James O'Neil, who will remain in San Francisco.

Lotta began an engagement at the Boston Museum, on Monday night.

Mlle. Caroline Salla has made her *debut* at Vienna, in *Aida*, and made an immense hit.

It is said that Southern's *Crushed Tragedian* was not a success at the Haymarket, in London.

The report of the intended marriage of Louise Pomeroy, the actress, is authoritatively denied.

M. Gounod's *Cing Mars* has not retrieved the falling fortunes of the season at La Scala, Milan.

Tony Pastor's troupe is at the Globe Theatre, Boston, this week. They go to San Francisco in July.

St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, New York, has engaged for soprano Miss Kellogg of Vermont, said to be a cousin of Clara Louise.

Bijou Heron has gone to Eenland to join her father, Robert Stoepel, who is the leader of the orchestra at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

Joaquin Miller has written a letter to the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, introducing McKee Rankin, in which he refers to his distinguished self as a "border minstrel."

Heller has concluded his lengthy New York engagement and will go to Europe, coming back in the fall to open the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, under the management of John T. Ford and Fred. Zimmermann.

An amusing *comedie bouffe* entitled *Le Cabinet Piperlin*, has been produced at the Athenee Comique. The cabinet referred to in the title is a matrimonial agency office, the owner of which has conceived the idea of not only finding suitable wives for clients, but of guaranteeing their good behavior for given periods.

It is probable that Eliza Weathersby will go to Wallack's, next season, as soubrette, in place of Effie Gorman, who goes abroad.

Mr. Wm. F. Burroughs is a brother of the late Claude Burroughs who met with such a sad death at the Brooklyn fire. Mr. Burroughs has played the part of *Amand Duval* in "Camille" ninety-four times. Previous to his engagement with Modjeska he assumed the same role with Jane Combes, Miss Thompson and others

Lizzie Webster, of the "Evangeline" troupe, is said to have been secured by Manager McVicker, of Chicago, as singing soubrette, for his next season's company.

Messrs. H. E. Abbey and H. E. French, of the New York Park Theatre, dissolved their co-partnership May 1st. Mr. Abbey will retain exclusive management of this house for the ensuing season.

Union Square, New York, is now crowded with actors out of employment as Wall-street is at noon with curbstone brokers.

Mr. W. G. Wills' new dramatic version of "The Vicar of Wakefield" is caelld by an English lady "a two handkerchief play."

Stylish Suggestions.

The swallow-tail jacket is affected by nobby young ladies.

No loopings in black draperies are worn by fashionable women.

The "Sea Foam" and "Long Branch" are leading seaside hats.

Nun's serge is the correct thing for mourning travelling dresses.

The capote, or cottage shape, is the favourite style for mourning.

The Marie Antoinette fichu of black silk is a favourite light wrap.

Four-button undressed kids are the thing for full street costume.

There is a revival of spotted silks and satins and soft twilled foulards.

Elegant parasols are made of satin and finished with straw fringe.

Bourette batiste is a new knotted linen fabric for midsummer wear.

Fringes of two distinct colors are put on some of the new costumes.

Jaspe silks with bourette effects are the latest novelties in dress goods.

Afternoon dances are the latest freak of fancy in the fashionable world.

New parasols are made of black matalasse silk and lined with white silk.

New summer fichus of lace and crepe lisse have collars and cuffs to match.

Old-fashioned yoke-waists are again in favour for dresses warranted to wash.

White illusion veils dotted with Roman pearls are a novelty for dress bonnets.

Beige beads in graduated shades are a novelty for trimming black silk dresses.

Crimped braid fringe, combined with crape, is used for trimming mourning dresses.

Dust cloaks of India pongee are chosen by fastidious women who can afford them.

The most fashionable trimming for linen and batiste dresses is Russian embroidery.

Feathers tipped with gold seed beads are a charming ornament for chip cottage-hats.

Young girls who are in deep mourning wear crape round hats in all the popular shapes.

Plain silk or satin bonnets, to match costumes, are preferred by women with Parisian tastes.

Brown holland and the moss tints will be found an excellent mixture as the season advances.

Striped black silk grenadine, with chenille bourettes, is used for bonnet capes and strings.

The most fashionable evening dresses have the corsage opening V-shaped, front and back.

Music.

Horace Walpole once said: "Hal I children, my utmost endeavors would be to breed them musicians. Considering I have no ear, nor yet thought of music, the preference seems old; and yet it is embraced on frequent reflection. In short, as my aim would be to make them happy, I think it the most profitable method. It is a resource which will last their lives, unless they grow deaf; it depends on themselves, not on others; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles; and of all fashionable pleasures it is the cheapest."

No one who takes up a daily paper and reads the correspondence which is allowed a place in its columns can fail to regret the apparently almost universal ignorance of the elemental truths of political enonomy. If he listen to a general conversation on topics involving these the regret will be mixed with amazement. Editorial columns and Parliamentary debates will drive him to despair. It should not be so; it is a calamity that it is so; there is no need of its being so. As in every science there are complexities which the most nimble wits cannot disentangle, and phenomena which the quickest intelligence cannot readily account for, so, of course, in social science; but there is no science the fundamental principles of which are more clear, more easily apprehensible, or more interesting. We hope the day is not far distant when in every school in the country, even if located in the backwoods, scholars will be taught the simple truths of political economy on the knowledge of which the welfare of every community in the long run depends.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE FUTURE.—The next fashionable dresses and bonnets.

NEVER give way to despair, for despair will never give way to you.

To be sold out is to be badly sold.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

A Harrowing Tale of Human Suffering.

[The following graphic narrative is taken from a letter written to his brother in Toronto, by Walter C. Stewart, Esq., of Leghorn, Italy, a surgeon in the Blantyre Ambulance in the late war.]

It is sad to read the accounts of the present state of Adrianople, when the city is more than half destroyed, and disease is rife amongst both the inhabitants and the besieging army, and the air all around is charged with miasmic exhalations. A sad contrast to the smiling and picturesque appearance it had when first I saw it. It then presented the aspect, when viewed from a distance, of a vast garden containing many houses. Built on the slopes of a gentle hill, and intersected by the beautiful waters of the Tundja and the Maritza, as it lay bathed in the glorious violet-red light of the setting sun that delightful autumn day, it afforded a refreshing contrast to the bleakness and barrenness of wide-spreading moorland around. One is struck with the large number of trees growing in the lawn; but this is accounted for by the fact that every Turkish house has either a courtyard or garden attached to it in which trees are invariably found; and it is this, partly, that gives it so picturesque an appearance. But a good deal is owing to the effect of the stately and graceful minarets that stand in bold relief against the azure sky—for this is the "City of Mosques." When I saw it later on, when the snow covered the ground, and the rivers were partly frozen over, it had not lost its charm. But all idea of romance is rudely dispelled

WHEN ONE ENTERS THE TOWN.

It has two principal streets, the rest are mere lanes—long, narrow and rough. On either side are the boxes, dignified by the Turks with the name of shops, in which oriental merchants are to be seen sitting cross-legged, lazily smoking their *chibouks*, and placidly waiting such time as it may please Allah to send them customers. Or else the descendants of Abraham are there noisily squabbling over a bank note (value twopence) or with insinuating and honied lies endeavoring to make some unfortunate Gentile who has wandered by their box invest in worthless articles at fabulous prices. The war was a blessing to them for they made it an excuse for raising their already ridiculous figures. I generally escaped extortion by sending my servant to deal with them, having previously intimated the maximum I intend to pay. He, a clever scoundrel who knew their ways but found it pay better to deal fairly with me, never failed in his missions.

LITTLE OF INTEREST

beyond the *konak*, or official residence of the *Vali* (Governor); the two principal mosques, (the chief minaret of the Sultan-Selim Mosque is said to be the highest in the world) the bozaar (very like a tunnel with stalls on each side), and two or three *khans*; these streets contain nothing of any interest to the traveller; and he, who, judging from an exterior view, expects to find anything of interest in Adrianople is sadly disappointed. But

THE SCENERY

in different districts all around is well described by my friend Mr. Murray, the special correspondent of The *Scotsman*, and himself a man of keen artistic tastes, who declared it to be "unbelievable" in its exquisite loveliness. No words of mine could do it justice so I abstain from the attempt; but I shall not easily forget the impression it made on me. The people in the town are

A MIXED LOT.

The Turks were thorough Turks, lazy and fat, moving through life "yawash, yawash," as they would say (slowly, slowly.) The lower class eke out their existence as vendors of heterogeneous articles, as servants, or in trade on a small scale. The chief shopkeepers are Levantines and Spanish Jews. The latter, grasping, avaricious men who live for money and that only, are continually flying about, making a noise, bargaining, and haggling. A few Europeans also live here, such as Mr. Blunt, the British Consul; Mr. Black, director of the Ottoman Bank; Rev. Mr. Rosenberg, Missionary, etc.

THE BULGARIANS

live principally in small villages in the outskirts of the town and do the little farming that is done round about. They look (as far as the men go) a miserable cowed-like race, stealing furtive glances but not looking directly at one; miserably dressed and seemingly insensible to all kinds of weather. Their women—but especially the children—are often bright, pretty, and clean. They are not allowed to carry arms.

THE CIRCASSIANS

were always to be found in town, at first few in number but increasing as the armies retreated. Fierce-looking men, always armed with *yataghans* and pistols, who seemed as though they would not scruple open murder. Nor do they. The city was

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

and overrun with soldiers, old and young, tall and short, infantry and cavalry. They were billeted all over town and encamped roundabout it. They proved themselves gallant fellows in the war, brave and obedient; they endured hunger, thirst, exposure to cold, hard and exhausting work with unflinching heroism. They were badly dressed and insufficiently clothed, many of the uniforms being literally in rags, still they never complained. Give them a cigarette and an occasional nip of coffee and they were content. To a critical eye, perhaps, they did not present a very fine appearance as a body of men, but they fought well and that was the real point.

ABOUT A MILE FROM THE TOWN

to the North stands—or rather stood, for it is demolished now—the old Sultan palace, attached to which, on the banks of the Tundja, was a beautiful rose garden and summer-house. About a quarter of a mile further on was the *Kishla* or barracks. Ten years ago a great fire occurred there and nearly the wholh of them were destroyed. With chararteristic indifference they were allowed to remain *in statu quo*. Next door was the powder magazine, which had escaped the flames. When the war broke out and the necessity of a military hospital arose some sage Turk remembered this building, of which two wings had been left standing. Orders were at once given to prepare them as a

HOSPITAL

which was done in a very rough fashion, and one of them was handed over to the Stafford House Surgeons, who had previously occupied an unused and dilapidated house on the road to the station. I may mention here that the railway station was situated about two miles or rather more on the South-west side of the town; so that the distance between it and the Kishla was rather over four miles. At the gate of the Kishla a guord was placed and the plain in front of it was the hunting ground of one of the infantry regiments commanded by Salih Bey, a pleasant, intelligent man. Mounting a flight of steps one came on two corridors running at right angles forming the letter L, and off these were twelve wards of various sizes. At first it was not intended to use the corridors as wards, but the wounded came pouring in so fast that we were compelled to use them, and after that we got two wards additional on the ground floor. We had altogether about 250 beds and these almost always full. The staff originally consisted of Dr. McIvor, head of the section, Dr. Kirker, and myself Afterwards Dr. Sketchley, and Sandwith were added to us, but left after the fall of Plevna to institute flying ambulances. Each surgeon had a dresser, and in addition there were two assistant surgeons to assist generally. I must not omit to mention Mr. James Corran, the clerk, who rendered great service and was indefatigable in his work. There was a chemist—a Greek gentleman with a holy horror of Russians — and an assistant, and five or more soldiers as att