

yard from the gateway where they left their carriages. Some came up chatting to those around them as if they were going to an ordinary meeting; others seemed as if they were impressed with the importance of the occasion, or preoccupied with the thought that, perhaps, the choice might fall upon them. A few walked in rapidly without looking at or speaking to anyone. Martinelli, the Augustine Cardinal, dressed in black, never raised his eyes from the ground. Howard went in looking every inch a Prince of the Church, and as he entered greeting those he knew among the spectators with a pleasant smile. He certainly did not seem to be concerned as to whether he would come out again Cardinal or Pope. But with the procession of Cardinals going in were intermingled many curious details connected with the Conclave life they were about to commence. Maretto, the last of the Cardinals created by Pius IX., came last of all, at half-past four. A few moments after we heard the College chanting the *Psalm Creator Spiritus* as they passed processionally into Conclave; as we descended the Scala Piana on our way out we met the Marshal of the Conclave, Prince Chigi, dressed in the costume of the fifteenth century, attended by the Swiss Guard and accompanied by his suite going up to take the oath. As we passed through the Piazza we saw the lights glimmering from that portion of the windows of the Cardinal's cells visible above the external shutters.

The burning of the ballot-papers in the moveable stove or fireplace above described, when there had been a voting which did not produce the required two-thirds' majority for a valid election, has always been a notable incident of these proceedings. The curious idlers of Rome would gather in a crowd in St. Peter's Piazza, or on the steps of the cathedral, to watch for a whiff of white smoke from the top of the tube erected to serve as a chimney, at the gable end of the Sistine Chapel, and rising above the Vatican roof. This would be a sign that the election has not yet been completed, the scrutiny of votes taking place twice on each day of the Conclave sitting, at half-past twelve and at half-past six. She "Stumata," as it is called, was distinctly made visible after the noon-day voting on Wednesday, the 20th inst., so that people outside were led to believe that there was no decisive result. But within less than an hour afterwards the election of the new Pope was proclaimed. There is reason, however, to believe that Cardinal Pecci having obtained a large, though insufficient majority, he was, the voting-papers having been burnt, elected by acclamation. The news was known within the Vatican at twenty minutes past twelve, when the Prefect of Ceremonies, Monsignor Martinelli, who had charge of the Fisherman's Ring, was sent for. Cardinal Cabrini, Dean of the Order of Deacons of the Sacred College, having received the new Pope's permission, proceeded to the balcony of the central window, in the facade of St. Peter's overlooking the piazza, with the Pontifical Cross carried before him, and there he read the customary formula—*In nomine ecclesie gratulatur*—*Papam habentes, cuius obsequium ac reverentiam nos omnes in domino servamus. Pecci, qui sibi imposuit nomen Leonem XIII.* In the meanwhile, Monsignor Martinelli proceeded to invest Leo XIII. with the Pontifical robes—a white cassock, with white sash, red mozetta, bordered with ermine, and a white zucchetto. Then, taking his seat on the sedia gestatoria, placed on the predella in front of the altar in the Sistine Chapel, the Cardinals rendered homage to him by kissing his foot. This ceremony completed, the door of the Sistine Chapel was opened, and Leo XIII., issuing forth, attended by the College of Cardinals, went into the Sala Duode, and, ascending the steps at the further end, gave the Apostolic benediction to all present in the Vatican. Meanwhile the news spread with astonishing rapidity, and soon both the Piazza of St. Peter's and the interior of the church were crowded with people waiting for the benediction. It was uncertain whether it would be given from the outer balcony or inside the church. The latter course was adopted, and the Pope showed himself to a vast congregation assembled in the nave. Some servants first appeared at the central window, whence Pius IX. used latterly to witness ceremonies in the church, and spread a crimson drapery in front of the balcony. Then, preceded by the Pontifical cross, Leo XIII. appeared, and was received with deafening, long-continued cheers. When, with much difficulty, those around the Pope had, by motioning with their hands, obtained silence, a formula was read, and His Holiness, wearing on his head only a white zucchetto, rose, and in a loud, clear voice gave a benediction, raising his hand aloft; he then with the right made the three signs of the cross—first to his left, then before him, and then to the right. As he retired the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs in a most enthusiastic manner was renewed and kept up for some time.

The ceremony of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. was performed the following Sunday morning in the Sistine Chapel, where a solemn mass was performed, with the prayers and thanksgivings prescribed for so grand an occasion. The Pope was carried in from the Sala Duode, and the golden mitre first, the tiara afterwards, were placed on his head, the Cardinals, prelates and priests doing homage to their ecclesiastical chief with various signs of profound obeisance. But all this was done almost in private, with only a few privileged spectators, including some of the Roman nobility and ladies. Cardinal Franchi, instead of Simoni, is appointed the Pope's Secretary of State.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

The Parsee cricketers are expected to arrive in London from India about the second week in June. Their first match, which will create great interest, will be with Marylebone at Lord's.

The present Parliament, having first assembled on the 5th March, 1874, will enter upon the fifth year of its age on the 5th inst. This is the reason why there is so much preparation already for the next elections. The poll at metropolitan elections is, by Act which has just received the Royal assent, to be kept open till eight at night.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S article in the *Nineteenth Century* has gone a long way to reassure some of those who, to use the distinguished soldier's own words, have been "croaking over our supposed want of strength and our consequent inability to fight." Sir Garnet Wolseley tells us that at no previous period of our history were we so strong as we are now, and that we have 400,000 men ready for service, and 372 field guns.

The Metropolitan District Railway Company has had printed a number of handbills with the words, "The House of Commons is up," and these are distributed to the various station-masters. As soon as the Speaker adjourns the telegram is despatched along the line, and the handbill is posted at the entry of every station, thus saving the members and others the trouble of a useless journey to the House. One would think this course would be detrimental to the Company's interest.

There is a "medium" at present working some stir in Spiritualistic circles here, whose chief spiritual guide is Oliver Cromwell. The ghost of the old Puritan occasionally gets "materialised," and is seen by those who have spiritualistic vision. At a *seance* the other night, besides the Old Protector, John Milton and Charles I. turned up. It will interest the world to learn that the spirit of the martyr King has made it up with Oliver Cromwell, and that the two are now fast friends.

Lord Beaconsfield has made a "fashionable change." He has left his private house in Whitehall-gardens and taken up his quarters at the official residence of the Prime Minister at Downing street. This savours of old times. Pitt lived here constantly; so did Lord Liverpool till he took a lease of Fitz-Roy House. Lord Grey lived in Downing street during the whole of his Premiership, from 1830 down to 1854; but since that date Downing street has been used only for occasional State receptions by the Prime Minister.

It will interest many to know that the Turkish fleet is quite safe at present, as it is cruising in the Mediterranean, and not far off Malta. The Military Governor of the Pardonelles fortresses has been ordered to prevent any more war vessels, whether British, French or Austrian, passing through the Straits into the Sea of Marmora. A distinguished English naval officer says as these forts are at present manned and worked, any one of our ships could silence them in a few hours without sustaining much damage to itself. These forts are arranged with no degree of uniformity, all sorts and sizes of guns are visible, and, in fact, the whole affair looks, as he expresses it, as "if it had been furnished from a second-hand gun shop."

An intellectual treat, such as is seldom equalled even in London, was given lately by Mrs. Theodore Martin at her residence in Onslow-square. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise honoured the entertainment by her presence. The assembly, which consisted of the *elite* of the literary and artistic celebrities of the day, had been convoked to introduce the new Hungarian tragedian, Neville Moritz. The reading chosen was that of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, to which the exquisite rendering of Portia by Mrs. Theodore Martin herself lent its great enchantment. Herr Moritz read the part of Shylock, Irving taking the part of Bassanio. The new tragedian produced the most favourable impression upon the critical audience, and the warmest reception into the London world of literature and art was awarded him in anticipation of the welcome which, no doubt, awaits him from the general public.

The destination of Cleopatra's Needle has at length been finally fixed, the Metropolitan Board of Works, on being applied to by Mr. Dixon, having made a free grant of the Adelphi-steps, on the Thames Embankment. Of all the sites named this is considered the most suitable. The St. James' Park site could not be had, and the rest that were considered in other respects eligible are too distant from the river and the heart of London. The site chosen brings the whole of the Needle within view of the Strand. Looking down Salisbury-street or Adam-street, all but the pedestal and steps will be seen thence. The wooden obelisk is to be cleared away to make room for its successor, and the preparations for the reception of Cleopatra's Needle will begin forthwith. It may be mentioned that the foundations at this part of the Victoria Embankment are some of the best along the whole line. Cleopatra's Needle will

stand above a block of concrete 1,500 yards in area, and four yards in thickness. This rests, not as has been said on Thames mud, but on the deep and tenacious strata of London clay.

VARIETIES.

ETIQUETTE AT DINNER PARTIES.—When dinner is announced the master of the house offers his arm to the lady of the highest rank (unless there is a bride present), and conducts her to the dining-room, placing her on his right hand at the table. The other gentlemen then follow, each conducting a lady, according to directions previously given by the master of the house, or sometimes by cards given to each gentleman as he enters the ante-room, by the house-steward or butler. As soon as all have gone down the lady follows with the gentleman of the highest rank, who sits at her right hand. When the lady wishes to retire, she glances at the lady whom her husband took down, then rises. The lady who went in first goes out first; the other ladies always stand aside till she has passed. The lady of the house goes out, as she went in—last.

TRIALS OF A GREAT CITY.—Constantinople has been besieged twenty-eight times since its foundation. The first siege was in the year 477 B.C., when Pausanias marched to the town after the battle of Plataea. In 410 B.C., it was besieged by Alcibiades; in 347 B.C., by Leo, general to Philip of Macedon; in 197 A.D., by Septimius Severus; in 313 by the Emperor Maximus; in 315 by Constantine the Great; in 616 by Chosroes of Persia; in 626 by the chief of the Avars; in 656 by Moavia, general to the Arab prince Ali; in 669 by Tesid, his son; in 674 by Saffa Ben Aaf; in 719 by the two sons of the Caliph Merwan; in 744 by Soliman, son of the Caliph Abdul-Melek; in 764 by Pagano, King of the Bulgarians; in 786 by Haroun al Raschid; in 798 by Abdul-Melek; in 811 by Hrunus, de-put of the Slavonians; in 820 by Thomas the Slavonian; in 886 by the Russian Varangians, under Asvold and Diz; in 914 by Simon, King of the Bulgarians; in 1048 by Tormicus, the rebel; in 1051 by Alexius Comnenus; in 1204 by the Crusaders; in 1261 by Michael Palaeologus; in 1396 by Bajazet; in 1402 by the same; in 1414 by his son, Musa; in 1422 by Murad II., son of Mohammed I.; and in 1453 by Mohammed II., who captured Constantinople on the 29th of May in that year.

TITLED COOKS.—Now that many ladies of the highest society show much interest and perseverance in the acquisition of the art of cookery, it may, perhaps, be interesting to recall some gone-by celebrities who were avowed cooks. Prince Talleyrand was accustomed to visit his larder every morning. The lovely and unfortunate Marie-Antoinette, when at Trianon, delighted in making her own creams and cheeses. The history of the Malmesbury omelette is not known to most. The Empress Josephine was one day amusing herself with her ladies of honour with the manufacture of an omelette, and, at the most interesting moment of the operation, Napoleon entered unexpectedly, much to the embarrassment of the Empress, who held the frying-pan in her hand, but dare not attempt to throw it over. With grim self-satisfaction the great General took it from her, saying, "I will show you, *ma bonne amie*, how to turn an omelette; this is the bivouac fashion." He gave the pan that little twist so well known to all cooks, but the discoloured omelette, instead of returning to the frying-pan, fell right into the fire, to the great delight of Josephine, who said, with one of her rich smiles, "Your Majesty is not at the bivouac now; you understand much better how to gain battles than to cook omelettes."

EGGS AS FOOD.—Eggs of various kinds are largely used as food for man, and it is scarcely possible to exaggerate their value in this capacity, so simple and convenient are they in their form, and so manifold may be their transformations. They are exceedingly delicious, highly nutritious and easy of digestion, and when the shell is included they may be said to contain in themselves all that is required for the construction of the body. It has been claimed for them that they may be served in about 600 ways, although it is generally found that the more simply they are prepared the more they are approved. The weight of an ordinary new-laid hen's egg is from one and a half to two and a half ounces avoirdupois, and the quantity of dry solid matter contained in it amounts to about 200 grains. In 100 parts, about ten parts consist of shell, sixty of white, and thirty of yolk. The white of the egg contains a larger proportion of water than the yolk. It contains no fatty matter, but consists chiefly of albumen in a dissolved state. All the fatty matter of the egg is accumulated in the yolk, which contains relatively a smaller proportion of nitrogenous matter, and a larger proportion of solid matter, than the white. Therefore, in an alimentary point of view, the white and the yolk differ considerably from each other, the former being mainly a simple solution of albumen, the latter being a solution of a modified form of albumen, together with a quantity of fat. . . . Raw and lightly-boiled eggs are easy of digestion. It is said that raw eggs are more easily digested than cooked ones; but this may be doubted if the egg is not over-cooked. A hard-boiled egg presents a decided resistance to gastric solution, and has a constipatory action on the bowels.

THE OPERA BOX.

Well, we're here in good time, after all, ma; How glad I am to look a box! See, there's Mrs. Jones, in blue velvet So handsome; I dote on blue fox.

Don't you think that the troupe must feel flattered! The house is just crammed—such a crowd! There's the Count in the balcony—look, Kate! Just across from us—quick, dear!—he bowed.

Throw your cap back, ma, over your shoulder, Carelessly, so the lining will show. There's Fannie Duval with her husband— They're newspaper people, you know.

He "does the dramatic," or something, She told me; they go everywhere. That's one of her last winter's dresses— Made over—quite well, I declare.

How these singers do dress! My! what laces! Those diamonds are perfectly grand! Please lend me your opera-glasses— I left mine at home on the stand.

Ma, I wish you would shut your libretto; It's shoddy to stick to it so— Looks like you weren't used to the opera; Can't you read it at home when we go!

There, Charlie Van Zandt and his cousin, Young Bayter, are coming our way. Kate, shake out your train, it's all doubled. Ma, where did you put my bouquet!

That's the "Miserere" they are playing! It makes me feel awfully sad. They played it at poor Ned May's funeral. You know— What's it, ma—Mrs. Ladd!

Oh yes, I forgot her reception! She'll expect us. What time is it, Kate! Half-past ten! very well, there's no hurry; It's stylish, you know, to be late.

FASHION NOTES.

SATIN would be appropriate for trimming a myrtle green cashmere suit.

AMMONIA is used for cleansing the scalp of the head. It does not turn the hair gray.

TRAVELLING cloaks retain much of their Ulster shape, though more closely fitted, and many are ornamented with Carrick capes.

THE most elegant Sicilienne wraps are lined throughout with old gold-coloured silk, or else with twille silk of soft beige shades.

VERY handsome new shawls for the house are soft broad silk squares richly fringed. They come in pink, blue, olive and gray, and cost \$16.

THERE is no change in the style of dressed kid gloves; those with long wrists fastened by many buttons, and without fanciful stitching on the back, remain the first choice with ladies of taste.

TURNED-OVER Byron collars and the standing shape with pointed fronts are worn on boys' shirt waists. The large deep-trimmed collars are worn either round or square, but not with sailor points on the sides.

SOMETHING unique is sought for in gloves now-a-days, as in other things; hence, unadorned kid gloves have come to be considered the most elegant choice for street use, and lace mitts are selected for full dress toilettes.

CARRIAGE wraps are made of cloth in bourette mixtures of many colours. The shape is partly circular and partly Dolman, adhering closely to the outlines of the figure, yet being very easily put on or taken off, as all extra wraps must be.

WHITE honey-combed cloth simply hemmed will be pretty for the long saque of a girl one year old. Cut it long enough to reach to the edge of her dresses; have one seam in the back, one under each arm, and make the front double-breasted.

VERY few dressy wraps are made in saque shape. There are, however, some of heavily ruffled silk or of Satinette made in the simplest French saque shape, single-breasted, medium long, and smooth over the shoulders. These are elaborate with rainbow beads, lace, passementerie, and fringe.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

NEARLY 40,000*l.* have been already collected for the intended monument to Bellini at Naples.

THE next excitement at the Bouffes Parisiennes will be an opera by Offenbach called "Les Deux Maris de la Manola."

A NEW farce, entitled "The Telephone," has been accepted at the Strand and will be introduced to supplement the comedy and burlesque already in the bills.

"RUFFLER," of *Forty-Four*, hears that Adeline Patti and Signor Nicolini have joined the Greek Church, and that buying in this means disposed of various otherwise insuperable difficulties, have been married.

THE composer Gounod, in order to give additional importance to the *role* which Lassalle is to assume in the new opera "Polyeucte," has written some additional numbers. He has also composed some ballet music for this opera.

SIGNOR ARDITI has received from the subscribers to the opera at Madrid a silver crown and a *baton*, and has been decorated by H.M. King Alfonso with the order of Carlos III. From Madrid he proceeds direct to Vienna, to conduct the Italian operatic performances in that city.

COMPLAINTS are made in the theatrical world of the immense sums of money which the leading artists receive at theatres, concerts, &c., which necessitate a very small proportion to the rank and file. In Paris there is one theatre which cannot be opened for less than 2,450 a night, and 2,000 of this goes to two actresses alone.

SIX of the actors and actresses who appeared on the 100th night of "Our Boys" are the original representatives of the different characters, and Mr. Farrer, who takes the part of Sir Geoffrey Champneys, has, it is stated, played his part without a single night's intermission, an unprecedented feat, as remarkable as Weston's walking matches.

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