

them, but so is the forbearance of the French people, whose kindness to children is their great redeeming quality. So it fell out some time since that all Paris palpitated with excitement when a judge's child was kidnapped in the Tuileries Gardens, and carried off and concealed in the country by a girl who presented the babe to her lover in the hope that he would marry her. Another child, the son of wealthy parents, has been enticed from his home by a foul witch Syconax, who lived with her daughter in grim repose in the navel of the hideous wood. They carried off the poor child for the mere gratification of their cruel instinct. They set a dog at him, which tore his flesh with sharp fangs; stuffed wood in his mouth to stifle his cries, and after keeping him concealed for some days in their lair they laid him down in the depths of the forest to die. His moans were fortunately overheard by some woodcutters, and this strange tale of human perversity was revealed. One of the hags is sentenced to six years' hard labour, and her accomplice, who was acquitted, left the Court showering curses on all around her.

THE DEATH AND OBSEQUIES OF THE POPE.

From time immemorial the Roman Catholic Church has surrounded every event in its career with an amount of ceremonial intended to impress the ordinary mind with the awful solemnity and importance of its movements. An instance of this is presented in the accompanying engravings, where the elaborate ceremony of "verifying the death of the Pope" is in process of performance by the Cardinal Camerlingo, in this case Cardinal Pecci, now the occupant of the pontifical chair. As soon as it is ascertained that dissolution has positively taken place, it is the duty of the Cardinal Secretary of State to convey the information to the Camerlingo, who from that moment becomes the Vice-Pope, the sole supreme ruler within and without the palace. It is for him to repair to the Pope's death-chamber, to knock at the door with a silver mallet, and, upon receiving no answer, to step up to the death-bed and "tap the corpse on the forehead, fall on his knees before the motionless body, and pronounce the words, 'Domine Papa meus mortuus est.'"

This is but a small part of the numberless ceremonies that attend the dissolution of a Pope, for whose last hours an elaborate routine is arranged, calculated to invest Death with double his usual terrors. There is no possibility of a Pope's slipping quietly out of life, ignorant of the great change until it is upon him, for the physicians who attend him have strict orders to apprise the sick man of the approach of his last hour. From that moment, according to the prescriptions of Pope Innocent III., no favour can be granted by the dying pontiff; no act of his is valid unless countersigned by two Cardinals appointed for that purpose. It is the custom, when the physicians have issued the fatal fiat, for the Pope to cause the Cardinals to be summoned, in order to make his profession of faith, to declare the contents of his will, to choose his place of interment, and to publicly demand forgiveness for his errors. In this last respect he must state the debts he has contracted in the name of the Church, and reveal the place where he has concealed his treasures. After all this is done he is permitted to give the assembled Cardinals advice as to the choice of his successor. Then he dismisses them. From that moment there remains near the dying pontiff only his confessors, his chamberlain, and his domestic prelates. It may be said that he is already dead so far as the world is concerned. Every thing that occurs up to the moment that he breathes his last is known only to his intimates.

As soon as the fatal moment is near, the Pope receives the sacraments. A couple of wax lights are kept burning in the chamber near a crucifix. The crucifix is presented to the dying pontiff, so that he may press it to his lips until death paralyzes the hand that holds it. During all this time the *penitencieri* recite the offices for the dead. They only cease when the last breath has left the body. Then follows the ceremony of "Verification," as already described. The corpse of the Pope is exposed for three days in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament at St. Peter's. Then, in the presence of three Cardinals who have been previously chosen by the dead, it is inclosed in three coffins—one of lead, one of cypress wood, and one of oak. The authorities then take charge of the obsequies. These are confined to the care of the College of Cardinals, who cause a large catafalque to be erected in the nave of St. Peter's. Then, in the presence of all the Cardinals, a mass and requiem are chanted, and candles of yellow wax are freely distributed to the public. When the ninth day arrives, the mass is sung by a Cardinal-Bishop, assisted by all the mitred Cardinals. Then five of them ascend to the catafalque with an incense-burner and a holy-water sprinkler. After this the ceremony of interment is proceeded with. It takes place either in the spot selected by the deceased Pope or in St. Peter's, if no other place has been designated.

MAX STRAKOSCH assures a Western interviewer that he has no less than ninety people with him, who cost him about \$8,000 a week. He says that from the 7th of January to the 7th of February he has received \$55,000. His highest salary is \$5,000 a month and his lowest \$25 a week. He intends to abolish the practice of sending bouquets to the stage and transfer them to the dressing-rooms.

FALCONWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This fine building is in course of erection near Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island. The following is an extract from a report on the building, its site and arrangement: The site chosen for the building is situated on the north bank of the Hillsborough River, being about 100 acres in extent, and generally known by the name of Falconwood. It is about three miles distant from Charlottetown, and for a long time has been used as the Government Model Farm.

There are about thirty acres of woodland. A fine grove of beech, birch and maple trees, intermixed with spruce, skirt the north side of the fields chosen for the site. These will form a good protection from north winds in winter, and with a little judicious thinning of underbrush, will make a fine park for summer use. The carriage entrance to the Asylum will be along the Model Farm Road, branching from thence under the large avenue of trees, and winding through the wood near the western part of the farm at the entrance to Coles' Creek, and thence up along the front of the building.

In locating the Asylum, all the natural advantages of the situation have been taken hold of. It has been arranged so that the patients in the front dormitories will have the benefit of direct sunlight from sunrise till about two o'clock in the afternoon, while those in the rear will have it from three till sunset. The recreation hall and day rooms will receive the sunlight during the whole day. From each of the recreation hall bay-windows there will be a beautiful prospect of the river and town. A large belt of woodland will protect the rear of the building in winter. The highest point in the field has been taken for the centre of the building, and in the survey made of the site, a very strange coincidence happened, namely, that from this central point to the extreme points east and west to where the building, when altogether completed, is to extend, a distance of seven hundred and seventy-nine feet, there was a natural fall in the land to the east of 6 feet, and to the west of 6 feet 1 inch, thus making a fine natural grade line for the face of the building. By grading the earth excavated from the basement, the natural surface around the building will be raised on an average 3 feet all round, thus giving a very good grade from front and back of the building down to the shore. This grading will be sown with grass, thus giving a pleasing effect to the lower stonework of the building, which will show about five feet above the finished grade line.

The buildings are to be built of brick, having stone window sills. The style of the architecture has been kept as simple as possible, and the architectural effect will depend upon the broad masses of the separate sections. To make a prominent central feature, the administration block has been carried up one story above the surrounding buildings, and the water-tanks are to be placed in a tower rising out of this central roof, the iron van of which will be 163 feet above the surface of the ground and 41 feet above the roof of the administration building.

Everything has been arranged, both in the internal arrangements and outside appearance of the building, to keep from the minds of the patients the idea of prison life. At each end and centre of the recreation hall there will be large day rooms, pleasantly lighted by bay windows, from which a beautiful view of the river may be had, arranged in situation so that the sun will continually shine into some of the windows from morning until night.

When all the future extensions of the buildings are completed, there will be accommodation for ten patients. The central block of buildings is devoted to administration office in the front, and kitchen arrangements in the rear. The ground and first stories will be used for physicians' apartments, officers' sleeping-rooms, and chapel. In the upper stories of this building convalescents are to be placed.

Connected with this central building by long fire-proof corridors, there are two large wings—one on the east side and one on the west. Each wing is to be three stories high, beside having basement and attic. Eighty-seven patients may be accommodated in either of the wings, and these patients classified into twenty-nine inmates for each ward. Each ward may be subdivided into two distinct portions, by having an iron sliding door in the centre.

The general classification will place all the female patients to the right of centre building, and all the males to the left.

The building, when finished, will be an ornament to the locality, and a lasting monument of the humanity of the people of Prince Edward Island, in thus providing for the unfortunates who cannot provide for themselves.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

"MARRIAGE! Pooh! don't men shun it!" exclaimed the maiden aunt. "Indeed they don't," replied her lovely niece.

A CAUTIOUS Chicago lover wrote letters to his sweetheart in ink that would speedily die out, so that when she desired to use them in a breach of promise suit they were only blank paper.

"NEVER be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an old Irish Peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex; "the only way in the world that a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the fault of a pretty woman is to shut his eyes."

SNIPPERS refused to get his wife a new hat,

and soon after his little girl came in and said: "Mamma, won't you buy me a monkey to play with when you go down town?"—"No, darling—wait till you are older, and then marry one, as I did," replied the grief-stricken wife, her tears bursting forth afresh.

THE LUSUS NATURÆ OF ST. BENOIT.

Nothing like these monomphalian children of a certain M. Drouin, of St. Benoit, in the Province of Quebec, has ever been seen on the American Continent. They are two beautiful female infants, two months old, who are united below the ribs, and terminate by an ordinary basin and two perfect legs. In front these children present no deformity whatever, but the posterior plane offers the rudiments of a third leg inserted on the median line of the basin. For the use of this curiosity during five years, American exhibitors or showmen have offered the parents \$25,000. This they have refused. But we understand that it will shortly be exhibited in this city. We have published a pen-and-ink sketch of it entirely in the interests of science.

BURLESQUE.

SHE COULDN'T APPRECIATE PRUDENCE.—Something went wrong in business the other day, and Mr. Schrobiker reached home in the evening in a very bad humour. His wife met him at the door in her usual cordial and affectionate manner, but his response was gruff and grim.

"Why, what in the world is the matter, Thomas?—you act so strangely," asked the fond wife with much solicitude.

"The fact is, I'm mad!—mad at all creation—and feel like killing somebody," replied the husband.

"Oh, dear! that's dreadful! It's downright shocking. You shouldn't feel so; who is it you want to kill?"

"Anybody—everybody."

"And me too? Are you mad with me?"

"Oh, no, not you, of course, but everybody else. I just want to do something desperate. I feel as though I could eat up a dozen men. Oh, if I only had somebody to pound, wouldn't I give some starving surgeon a job, though?" And Schrobiker glared savagely as he kicked over a chair and a table.

That night, away along about the small hours, there was a noisy clatter in the next room, and Mrs. Schrobiker clutched her husband by the arm and said:

"Thomas! Thomas! wake up—the house is full of burglars! Get up and drive 'em out, and give the doctors something to do. The chance you wanted is right here in the house now."

But Mr. Schrobiker having recovered from his mad spell, had changed his mind, and no longer thirsted for gore; so he got out of the bed and crawled under it, and told his wife to tell the burglars if they came into the room to help themselves to whatever they could carry and clear out in peace. Mrs. S., however, didn't propose to see her property taken away without a fight, and paying no attention to her husband's chattering entreaties to seek safety by his side, she struck a light and marched boldly into the adjoining chamber, with blood in her eye and an iron boot-jack in her hand, to drive out the robbers.

A few minutes later Mr. Schrobiker scrambled out from under the bed with a very sheepish look, and declared he'd kill the cat if she wasn't kept out of doors hereafter. This thing of having a cat prowling around in the house of nights, rolling pitchers off the table and disturbing the rest of a hard-working man had got to be stopped or somebody will get hurt, that is certain.

"But you'll let somebody else take that part of the contract, won't you?" asked the wife with a tantalizing smile.

He only muttered in reply, as he got back into bed, that a woman never could appreciate prudence.

VARIETIES.

THE Sultan has required the resignation of all British officers holding commissions in his service, and Colonels V. Baker and Ailix have already left the country.

GENERAL TODLEBEN'S official report upon the siege and fall of Plevna has been published in the *Invailid Russ*. It deals with the events which it relates from a purely military point of view. The author bestows high praise upon the valor and perseverance of the Turks.

COUNT LAFAYETTE, the Italian envoy sent to St. Petersburg to notify the accession of King Humbert to the Italian throne, took with him an autograph letter from the King. He was received by the Emperor on the 8th inst., having been conveyed to the palace in a Court carriage drawn by six horses. A Court dinner was given in his honour on Monday last.

PICTURE OF ISRAELI-BEACONSFIELD.—A London correspondent says: "I saw not long ago this striking personage step out of his carriage and walk leisurely through a street near Piccadilly alone. He was dressed in plain black, without ornaments; his head was bowed, his face strong and sad; his strange, piercing, powerful eye looking at nothing before him, or nothing that was visible; he seemed the personification of all that he is called in the present

hour of his greatness, a 'modern Machiavelli,' a 'sphinx,' an Italian 'jettatore,' or 'Evil Eye'—the cruellest of all. \* \* \* I am told that at the garden parties of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, and other great houses, and at Buckingham Palace, you may see the Prime Minister wandering about among the throng of eminent men and beautiful women, like an evil spirit, without a word for any one save when necessity compels, his face the expression of moody and saturnine discontent, tinged with contempt and lofty scorn. Now that he has reached his goal—gained his paradise—he finds, perhaps, the soil strewn with ashes, and that it is not the paradise after all that brings peace to the soul."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Hayes decline all invitations to the theatre.

E. A. SOTHERN'S right name is Douglas Stewart.

DI MURKA'S last husband is named Hill, and they live in Denver.

IN 1846, Joe Jefferson, light comedian, made in a Baltimore theatre \$7 a week, besides \$2.50 for helping to paint scenery.

M. DE FLOUW has delivered to M. Esquier, of the Italian Opera in Paris, the complete score of a new four act opera.

M. BARDOUX, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, has demanded that 30,000f. be inscribed upon the Budget as a subvention for the popular concerts in Paris. This present acknowledgment of the efforts of M. Pasdeloup to popularize classical music in France will give universal pleasure.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS' married name is Canter. Her husband's father objected to having the sacred name of Canter used on the stage, so young Canter, by law, took the maiden name of his mother, Scott. Miss Siddons objected to giving up her name, and so the matter was compromised by both assuming the name Scott-Siddons.

LITERARY.

JOAQUIN MILLER makes about \$4,000 a year by his pen.

GEORGE ELIOT has cleared £10,000 on "Daniel Deronda."

GEORGE ELIOT'S last novelette, "The Lifted Veil," is described by a good critic as altogether disagreeable, with not an element of interest in it.

AN Omaha telegram says that Miss May Fisk, an actress, a cousin of the late James Fisk, Jr., delivered a lecture on "Womanly Duties" in a Pullman palace car, lately, on a through train from the West. The lady stood at one end of the car, her audience facing her. She kept her feet, notwithstanding the vibration of the train, and spoke for about half an hour.

THE English public shows itself somewhat in advance of the American on the question of reform on popular literature. An effort is already being made in London to suppress the pernicious cheap juvenile literature which is doing so much to make young criminals of those who read it, and the sale of *Wild Boys of London* and several similar publications has been prohibited.

A CORRESPONDENT says George Eliot's home life is a very charming one. She exercises an active supervision and develops a most comprehensive management and exquisite taste in every detail of the household. In composition she is very slow and methodical, writing not more than from forty to sixty lines a day. When a book is completed she is in such a state of nervous exhaustion that her husband takes her to Italy or Southern France to recuperate. While writing she must be scrupulously arranged as to her person, while every detail of her surroundings must be in harmonious place. Her information is encyclopaedic in its extent and as exact as the sciences. She belongs to a materialistic school of thought.

FASHION NOTES.

THE short dress for the street is at last an accomplished fact.

GENTLEMEN wear cameo rings or dark stones with intaglio cutting.

SEVERAL rows of knife-pleated lace will be used for trimming mantles.

MOST of the wide collars and cuffs have a lace frill to stand around the neck and wrists.

GET sheer striped muslin, or else dimity, and work the edges in coloured scallops for drapery for an infant's basket.

A HALF-DOZENS saccos or else a Dolman mantle of black silk or of camel-hair, with jet and fringe for trimming, is what you want for the spring.

CARRICK capes promise to be much worn on various spring garments. They are seen on cloth saccos, on basques of plain costumes, on polonaises, on Dolmans, on English cloth cloaks, and finally on linen Ulsters.

THE furnishing stores display new costumes of percale, cambric, and Scotch gingham, trimmed with pleated frills of the material, on which fall scant ruffles of white Hamburg embroidery. The favourite design for these is the pleated basque.

CAMBRIC wrappers are also being fancifully made at the furnishing houses. The prettiest of these have a yoke with Watteau pleating in the back, and are made of bordered cambrics, with the border used for trimming down the front, edging the yoke, pockets, collar and cuffs.

SILKS of light quality with raised figures are offered for spring costumes, or as parts of combination suits. These are more stylish than checked or striped silks sold for the same money, but they do not wear so well, as the raised figures are apt to fray; they serve, however, for a season, or as long as the capricious fashion lasts.

To make yourself look more slender you should wear the princess underclothing with yoke skirts and with close-fitting chemises that add nothing to the figure. Arrange your hair so that it will add nothing to the size of your head. Braid the back hair, and make a coil of it high on the crown, wave the front hair, and comb it back from the temples.

PUT velvet buttons on a silk dress trimmed with velvet. Put wide panels of velvet down the sides of the over-skirt, and edge it with fringe. The velvet flounce should be so deep that the bottom of the over-skirt will cover the top of the flounce, and make the skirt seem to be entirely of velvet. Turn the edge of the flounce under, and face it with silk. Gathered flounces are very smart. Pleated velvet flounces are twice the length of the space to be covered.