THE PALACE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1892.

PEOPLE'S PALACE

Club, Class and General Bossip.

COMING EVENTS.

FRIDAY, May 6th.—Winter Garden open from 2 to 10 p.m. Admission 1d. SATURDAY, 7th.—No Concert. Winter

Garden open from 2 to 10 p.m. SUNDAY, May 8th.—Sacred Concert at 4, and Organ Recital at 8 p.m. Admission free.

MONDAY, 9th .- In the Queen's Hall, MONDAY, 9th.—In the Queen's Hall, at 8 p.m., Humorous Entertainment by Mr. Scott-Edwardes. Admission 1d., Reserved Seats, 3d. At 8, Lecture on the Principles and Practice of Horse Shoeing by Dr. G. Fleming, C.B., F.R.C.V.S. Admission free. Winter Garden open from 2 to 10 p.m. TUESDAY, 10th.—Winter Garden open from 2 till 10 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 11th.—No Entertainment. Winter Garden open from 2 to 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, 12th. — Winter Garden open from 2 to 10 p.m. Admission 1d.

THERE will be no concert in the Queen's Hall to-morrow, owing to the large examinations which will be held in connection with the Science and Art Department, and which will occupy all available space in the building.

THE library will be open each day during the week from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Newsduring the week from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m. On Sunday it will be open from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission free. The students' circulating library open on Mondays and Thursdays from 6.30 to 9.30 in the

THE attendances on Sunday last at the sacred concerts and library, were respectively 972, 1,344, and 872. Total, 3,188.

GORLESTON HOLIDAY HOME. - Owing to the great success of last year's holiday, arrangements have been made to re-open the house occupied then, under the same management. Intending trippers should book dates as early as possible. To suit the members' convenience, weekly or monthly payments will be taken in the

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SCIENCE AND ART STUDENTS.—Students who are going to sit for this year's examinations, and who have not already signed the General Register, are requested to do so at once. The same lies in the school office for this purpose.

On page 300 will be found a list of examinations to be held this week.

PEOPLE'S PALACE JUNIOR SECTION HARRIERS' CLUB .- On Monday last, the 25th ult., the above Harriers held their usual run, but owing to most of the members not turning up, only one of the committee and the secretary ran. Starting from the People's Palace at 8.35, we made our way to Charing Cross, viz. : Mile End-road, Fenchurch-street, Cannon - street, Strand, and Embankment. Turning here, we started on our journey home, reaching the People's Palace after one hour's run.

J. MARKHAM, Hon. Sec.

TYPEWRITING .- We would draw the attention of the members to a typewriting class held in room 16, four evenings a week, from 7 till 10. An article on typewriting by the instructress, Miss Hartley, will be found in the columns of this journal. Miss Hartley is a lady who has had a good deal of experience in the art of typewriting, having had an office in Woolwich for some time.

PEOPLE'S PALACE RAMBLING CLUB.-On Saturday last, April 30th, the Ramblers visited Venice at Olympia. As we did not all travel together, I cannot say how many took part in this outing, but no doubt the 'bus ride from Liverpool-street to Kensington was no small part of the success of this outing, and quite a new departure in our mode of proceeding from one place to another. No time was lost on arrival. The first thing thought of, however, was tea, after which a ramble through the fine art gallery and Modern Venice, including a visit to Dr. Salviati's glass-blowing establishment, occupied the time until the curtain was raised disclosing the grand spectacle, which has been so well described in the daily papers. On the whole, the show is marvellous and worth visiting.—Saturday, May 7th. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Carter (of the Woolwich Polytechnic Institute, and late member of the Palace) to visit the Rotunda, and afterwards take to at the Poly. Members are requested to attend this ramble. Train leaves London Bridge, S.E.R., at 2.22, book to Arsenal Station, Woolwich; or you can Arsenai Station, Woolwich; or you can go from Bow-road, G.E.R., 2.15, book to South Woolwich, and walk to Arsenal Station.——Saturday, May 14th. Mrs. Guy's, Buckhurst Hill. Train leaves Liverpool-street, 3.25; Bethnal Green, 3.30, Hackney Downs, 3,38. Book to Chingford, but get out at Wood-street, Walthamstow. thamstow.

A. MCKENZIE, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE GIRLS' GYMNA-SIUM.—A very interesting display, given by the lady members of the Goldsmiths' Institute Gymnasium, was witnessed by a party of our members last Saturday evening (April 30th) at New Cross. The programme was a varied one, consisting of dumb-bell and bar-bell exercises, Indian clubs, fencing (by class of leaders), gymnastics on the parallel bars, tug of war, and concluding with a musical running maze, which was somewhat long, and exceedingly pretty. All the events were executed with grace and precision, and reflect credit upon the members and their able instructor. The bar-bell exercises and figure marching interested us most, and must certainly be voted the more pleasing item of the evening. to congratulate the members of the G. I. Gym. on the success of their first annual display, and also to thank them and Mr. Nelson for the kind way in which we were received.—Notice.—Our tea, to which all members are cordially invited, is to

take place to-morrow (Saturday evening) at 7 o'clock in the Social-room. bers will be glad to hear that Miss Elstob has kindly promised us some recitations during the evening.

The following are the particulars and

The following are the particulars and results of the competitions of the above, held in the Gymnasium on Monday evening, May 2nd.

Leader's Competition.— There were nine entries: The Misses R. Joseph, M. Winfield, C. Baxter, D. Joseph, J. Baxter, D. Bliman C. Sinclair B. Huggett and D. Blinman, C. Sinclair, B. Huggett, and C. Bonsieur. Result — 1st, Miss D. Joseph, with 196 points out of a possible 200. 2nd, Miss B. Huggett, with 194 points. 3rd, Miss C. Baxter, with 192 points. points.

points. Members' Competition. — Six entries: The Misses C. Kibson, F. Clark, L. Isaacs, S. Andrews, Prior, E. Andrews. Result—1st, Miss S. Andrews, with 138 points out of a possible 140. 2nd, Miss E. Kibson with 135 points. 3rd, Miss F. Clark with 134 points.

Clark, with 134 points.

At the close of the competition, which was throughout a very keen one, Ser-geant Elliott, who had kindly officiated as judge, made some very encouraging and complimentary remarks on the work done by the competitors. Detailed par-ticulars of the competition may be seen posted in the gymnasium.
Annie A. Heinemann, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE OLD BOYS' F. C .-The Old Boys' F.C. have concluded a very successful season. The result of seventeen matches played, being eight successes, five losses, and four ties. Thirty-five goals were scored by the Old Boys and twenty-seven by their opponents. The Old Boys have all dates open for next season. Communications to be addressed to the hon. sec., H. Barnes, 64, Beaumont-square, Mile End-road.

On Saturday, May 14th, the People's Palace Choral and Orchestral Societies are to give a performance of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's "Woman of Samaria," and Haydn's "Spring."
Soloists, Mrs. Helen Trust, Madame
Schlüter, Mr. Charles Ellison, and Mr.
Charles Holman-Black. On the following Saturday, May 2181, 1977, Hondal's Musical Union are to perform Handel's Oratorio "Judas Maccabæus" with the following vocalists: Miss Edna Gray, Miss A. B. Devonshire, Miss Helen Pettican, Mr. Wilbur Gunn, and Mr. Joseph Clauss. With this talented array of artistes and choruses, we may expect an unusually large attendance on each

WAGES IN NATAL. — The report presented to the Immigration Board by presented to the Immigration Board by the secretary states that the wages of carpenters and joiners in Natal vary from 11s. to 15s. per day, bricklayers 16s., and masons 18s.; that the rent of workmen's cottages is from £2 to £4 per month, and that the coal miners earn from £16 to £20 per month. Mr. Simpson suggests the employment of Europeans in the place of the Kafirs on the wharf where 1200 Kafirs are on the wharf, where 1,200 Kafirs are now engaged.

Science and Art Eraminations, 1892.

300

LIST OF EXAMINATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, 12TH MAY, 1892. Friday, 6th May.-Elementary Princi-

ples of Ornament, 7 to 10 p.m.
Saturday, 7th May. — Machine Construction and Drawing. Building Con-struction, 6 to 10 p.m.; Painting from Still Life, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Perspective

(3rd Grade), 6 to 10 p.m. Tuesday, 10th May. - Architectural

Historic Ornament, 7 to 10 p.m.
Wednesday, 11th May.—Mathematics,
I., II., III., 7 to 10.30, p.m.; Elementary Architecture, 6 to 10 p.m.; Historic

Ornament, 7 to 10 p.m.
Thursday, 12th May.—Magnetism and Electricity, 7 to 10 p.m.; Design, Ornament (23c.), 6 to 10 p.m.

Employment for Girls.

TYPEWRITING.

By LEOLINE HARTLEY.

In this densely crowded "tight little island" of ours, the working out of the social and domestic problem of providing suitable and lucrative employment for girls, is becoming more pressing and

The object of this essay is to direct girls to an occupation in which they may certainly gain an honest, and honourable livelihood. It is not a chimerical or impractical scheme, but is a door open to all well educated, active, willing girls.

I would suggest to our grown up English girls, that they might, with advantage, follow the example of Paul, "not to be chargeable to anyone,"not even, I take it, to parents. Money is necessary to every girl's happiness. Poverty is an evil; money, when rightly used, a blessing. Physical want is unfavourable to the growth of intelligence, knowledge and virtue. Though "many waters" cannot quench these godly attibutes, want and famine can burn them to a cinder. Comfort is as necessary to a girl's happiness, as air is for life For a girl to get money with a due obedience to the laws of the land and moral laws, is a duty and necessity which needs no advocacy. The chief drawback which girls anxious to get their own living have to contend with, is the distressing results of overtaxed callings. This increases the difficulty of obtaining suitable employment, and has a tendency to reduce the rate of remuneration. It is therefore well to steer clear of worn-out occupations, to strike out something new, to cease clinging with blind, though perhaps natural instinct to the place of our birth, and to go where duty and employment call us. The work to which attention is here directed is happily new, and one in which the demand for the workers exceeds the supply

Before giving details, I would remark that in bygone days, a girl who wished to become independent, had to pay a premium, and serve a long apprenticeship. This old-fashioned system is creeping towards final extinction before the steady advance of institutions like the People's Palare where classes are held for every drinch of ordinary or highly finished education, and where girls

are taught occupations in as many months as it used to take years. Here kindly hands are held out to help and guide girls to new fields of labour. Amongst these, Type-Writing comes prominently to the front. It is a profession specially adapted for girls, whose delicate fingers seem almost made for this particular work. It is an occupation in which men cannot successfully compete, and one in which girls are bound to come off best. Already girl typists can be counted by thousands, and will increase to tens of thousands. They are found in twenty-five railway companies, in numberless counting-houses, banks, shops, insurance, law, and other offices throughout Great Britain, the Continent, and America. Two hundred are employed in the Admiralty, War Office, Treasury, Local Government Board, and other departments of Her Majesty's Government. Four girl typists have already invaded Woolwich Arsenal, where 14,000 men are employed.

Until typewriting is superseded by a new and better invention, the position of girl typists is simply invincible, from the fact that the nimble fingers of a bright, well educated girl, at work on a Remington typewriter, can do the work of three or four clerks.

The typewriting amanuenses will command a higher salary by possessing a knowledge of shorthand. The tendency of the age is to supersede manual labour by mechanical appliances. Edison's phonograph may some day make short-hand obsolete, but in the interim girl typists should be able to write shorthand at not less than 100 words per minute. Its acquisition may be tedious at first, but there is nothing in it which a persevering girl of ordinary intelligence cannot surmount. The remuneration for girl typists who do not write shorthand is one-third less than that of those who combine phonography with typewriting. Shorthand can be learnt in classes at the People's Palace, and by close and earnest study, can be effectually mastered in the course of nine months, whilst typewriting can be acquired in three months.

It is essential that girls who desire to become typists should be well up in English composition, dictation, and orthography, spelling and correct punctuation being indispensable. They must be business-like, neat, attentive, accurate, able to read indifferent manuscript, and be loyal to their employers.

The remuneration to girl typists in business houses, without shorthand, is 15s. to 20s. per week, and with shorthand gos. and upwards. In the Government offices, without shorthand, and without passing a Civil Service examination, they commence at 14s., rising to 35s. Those who have passed the examination referred to and write shorthand enter at £60 per annum, and rise to £180. These rates of pay testify to the desirability of making ypewriting and shorthand go hand in

TELEGRAMS and letters received from Basutoland state that the ravages of locusts in that country have been most destructive. The whole of the mealie crop has been destroyed, and there is almost a certainty of prices going up unless supplies come for ward from other

Life.

Why all this toil for triumph of an hour? (Grav) Life's a short summer, man is but a flower. By turns we catch the fatal breaths and The cradle and the tomb alas, how nigh.

To be is better, far than not to be, (Sewall). Though all man's life may seem a tragedy; But light cares speak when mighty griefs

are dumb. The bottom is but shallow whence they (Sir W. Raleigh). come. Thy fate is but the common fate of all,

(Longfellow). Unmingled joys here to no man befall; (Southwell) Nature to each allots his proper sphere,

(Congreve) Fortune makes folly her peculiar care. (Churchill). Custom does often reason over-rule,

(Rochester) And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool. (Armstrong).

Live well; how long or short permits to heaven, They who forgive most shall be most forgiven. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise (Massinger)

We masters grow of all that we despise. (Crowley) Oh, then renounce that unpious self-

(Beattie). esteem: Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream. Think not ambition wise, because (Davenant). The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown? The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.

(Quarles). How long we live, not years, but action (Watkins) The man lives twice who lives the first life well. (Herrick.)

The trust that's given, guard, and to your-(Dana). self be just. For live now how we may, yet die we (Shakespeare). must. -Contributed.

THE Palace Journal may now be obtained of the following newsagents:—
Mr. Young, 250, Mile End Road. Mr. Haines, 212, Mile End Road. The Melbourne Cigar Stores, 178, Mile End Road. Mr. Kerby, opposite London Hospital. Mr. Moir, 57, Cambridge Road. Mr. Abrahams, Post Office, Globe Road. Mr. Roder, 163, Green Street. Mayor and Sons, 212, Green Street. Mr. Hanson, III, Roman Road. Mr. Sampson, 185, Roman Road. Mr. Smith, 21, Burdett Road. Berry and Holland, 180, Well Street, Mr. Connor, opposite South Hackney Church.

Mr. Roberts, 172, Victoria Park Road.

G. Hind, 295, Mile End Road. A. Lamplugh, Harford Street. Sullivan, 368, Mile End Road.

The Ibumble Brown.

THERE is much more in a penny than appears at first sight. Its manufacture, its history, its adventures, might each form the subject of an article, or even a series of articles; so with its purchasing power, which, to a famishing person, might be a matter of life or death; while under happier circumstances, what such a humble coin may command is well illustrated by the paper which the reader now holds in his hand.

Then there are the legends and emblems which are upon the two sides of a penny, and-well, really one is almost appalled at the idea of dealing with such vast subject in a single article, which is all that can be devoted to it at present.

The penny is of really respectable ntiquity. "Humble coin," indeed Why, if birth and long descent were things, apart from other circumstances, to make one feel proud, then might the penny be the most haughty of coins.

You recollect how, in sacred history, the labourers in the vineyard each received at the end of his day's work a 'penny" (or denarious, representing nearly eightpence-halfpenny, which was the regular pay).

Coming down to more recent times. and yet very far remote from ours, we find the penny the only coin generally current among the Anglo-Saxons. was a silver coin, the 240th part of the libra, or pound.

For long, long years the penny was indented deeply with a cross-mark, so that it could easily be broken into two or four parts, hence we get "half-penny" and "farthing," or "four-thing," But in the year 1210 round farthings were coined, and about seventy years later, large numbers of circular coins were struck by Edward I., who introduced many improvements in connection therewith, and made importation of false money a heinous crime.

The first legal copper coinage, it seems was established by Charles II., and halfpence and farthings were struck.

Between 1797 and 1805 the celebrated Matthew Boulton, of Soho, near Birmingham, coined for the British Government at a mint he had fitted up for the purpose, no less than 4,000 tons of copper coin, amounting at its nominal current value to nearly £800,000. That mint continued in operation down to half a century ago.

There is a mint (a new building) at Birmingham still, and that busy town claims the honour, with London, of manufacturing money. These are the only coinage establishments in England.

The old copper penny was a clumsier, but a more valuable coin than the modern bronze representative-that is, it was worth more as regards its metal; but, of course, you could only get a pennyworth of anything for a penny then. Some few of the old "cartwheel" pennies still remain, but only as curiosities.

The bronze coinage we now use came into existence in 1850, and in six years at Messrs. James Watt and Co's. mint at Birmingham, bronze and copper coins (for they made them for other countries beside England) were produced weighing 3,3174 tons, and numbering more than six hundred and six million pieces. On some occasions as many as a million pieces have been made and packed in

one day. The Birmingham mint now belongs to Messrs. Heaton and Co., whose initial "H." may be found on some of the bronze coins. Bronze, it may be stated, contains 95 per cent. of copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc.

So much for the history of the penny, Now let us see what there is upon the coin. On the face, or the obverse, is the bust of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which can hardly be called a faithful likeness of the Royal lady who has been on the throne of these realms for about fifty years, whatever it may have been a decade or two ago. Future historians will hardly take the coins of this nation as a guide to the personal appearance of the sovereign. Surrounding Her Majesty is the legend "Victoria D: G: Brit: Reg: F.D.," which is Victoria Dei Gratia, Brittaniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor, or, "done into English," "Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of Britain, Defender of the Faith." The latter title was first conferred upon Henry the Eighth by the Pope, but afterwards recalled when the bluff King Hal suppressed the religious houses. It was, however, subsequently confirmed by Parliament, and has ever since been used by the sovereigns of this country.

In other countries, monarchs are called Defenders of the Church, and so on. On the reverse of the penny we find the principal figure is Britannia.

But for the complimentary fiction that ladies never grow old, we might say of Britannia what we have said of the penny, that she is of respectable antiquity. She appears first on a Roman coin of Antonius Pinus, who departed this life so long ago as A.D. 161. Then she makes her reappearance on the copper coinage of Charles II., a celebrated beauty of the period having been selected as a model. The present day Britannia was designed, we believe, by Mr. Wyon, the celebrated designer of coins and medals, so long ago as 1825.

Britannia, it will be seen on referring to a penny, holds a trident-a staff with three sharp prongs, having double barbs at the points.

This, in classical mythology, indicates Neptune's sovereignty over the sea. The shield on which Britannia sits on an isolated rock has on it the Union Jack, which is formed of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, these three crosses being the national banners of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively.

This combination was, by Royal Proclamation in 1807, constituted the National flag of Great Britain. To the right of Britannia is a ship, and to the left a lighthouse. Not a word need be said here about the naval supremacy of England, whilst the lighthouse is too large a subject to find space for in this article. It may not be amiss, however, to say that to England, among modern nations, belongs the honour and renown of having made such erections a matter of national concern.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that pennies and halfpennies, besides their value as coins, may be put to use as weights and measures. A bronze halfpenny measures just an inch across. A penny weighs one-third of an ounce. A halfpenny and a threepenny piece will

answer the purpose of a quarter-ounce weight; and, from what has been already said, of course three pennies may be used for an ounce.

This information may be serviceable in cases where proper letter or other weights are not available, care being taken in nice adjustments that the coins are neither quite new nor very much worn.

Forgotten Letters.

How often do we see a man, searching for a memorandum, address, letter or note, pull out a lot of documents-frayed at the ends and edges, soiled or scored with pencil marks-hunt them through and over again, fail to find what he wants, and then-remember that he "wore another coat that day!"

But these searches, more often forced than voluntary, are not always in vain. Something is very apt to "turn up" clicits a prolonged "Whew!" or an emphatic "By Thunder!" That something may be one thing, or it may be another thing, and often it is both things. Most frequently, however, it is a certain thing which has fallen into un-certain hands, to wit, a letter which the culprit's wife has entrusted to him to post, with the repeated injunction not to forget it. But, once on his way to business, business thoughts dissolve the injunction, and litera scripta manet-in the pocket.

Why is that among the little commissions with which wives charge their husbands a too frequent one is a letter to post in town! They, mayhap, have some queer notion that it goes more quickly, if so posted, than if they or a servant posts it at a suburban office. The sooner they get over this delusion the better. Our people have learned better. They never entrust us with one. It is a nuisance anyhow to be bothered with a letter to post or deliver. Why not do it for one's self. As soon as a letter is finished and sealed we shirk the responsibility of posting it on to any other shoulders.

It is fairly estimated that, on the average, from one to three days is lost in the delivery of every letter a husband has porketed to post—and how many are total losses? Think of the amount of memory, presence of mind, energy, and quick-wittedness a man who is charged with the post matters of a whole family must possess (especially if he has to buy stamps also) to be ready to remember not to forget to avail himself of the first letterbox he passes.

And the letters for home that get into the breast pocket aforesaid, and take a lease of the premises for a week or two! But that is a tender point to dwell on. too tender. It recalls memories of a note of invitation to our better half which was delivered just thirty-six hours after its value had "expired by limitation," and of another missive which travelled five times over our private and particular "homing" route, without a penny of compensation for "extra service." Why doesn't some smart inventor contrive a patent automemoric - self - acting - letter- and - parceldelivery-coat-pocket, which shall shoot out its contents at home and office alternately, like a timed torpedo, and relieve suburban Benedicts from their commoncarrier responsibilities.

302

Great Exhibitions.

THE credit of originating national exhibitions must be given to the Society of Arts, which was ostensibly founded to encourage arts, manufactures, and commerce, and which so far back as 1761 offered prizes for improvements in agri-cultural and other machines. But though small exhibitions fostered by this society existed at so early a date, the true

Parent of all the International

of modern times was one projected by the Marquis D'Avèze, and opened in 1798 at the Maison D'Orsay in Paris.

It seems to have been rather a collection of such objects of French art manufacture as could be borrowed from their owners than an assembling together of competing artists and manufacturers with their respective works; nevertheless, it is interesting as having been the first of these displays of which we have any authentic record. It remained open for but three days, and there were only 110

exhibitors in all.

In 1801 a second exhibition was held in Paris, under the patronage of Napoleon as First Consul. The exhibitors num-bered 229, and wooden galleries were erected round the quadrangle of the Louvre for their convenience.

From this time forward exhibitions came to be of frequent occurrence in Paris and the French provinces, and they gradually extended to every country in In this country they had to fight their way against an immense amount of apathy and prejudice, and it was not until 1828 that an Industrial Exhibition was attempted in London. An organisation selected from mechanics institutes throughout the country, and under the presidency of Dr. Birkbeck controlled it, while King George IV. gave his patronage.

It was anything but a success, and after dragging out its existence till 1833 was consigned to oblivion as an unfortunate bazaar.

A great success was achieved by an Exhibition of Manufactures, held at Covent Garden Theatre in 1845, and four years later a great Exposition of Industry was opened at Birmingham, which was the most complete of any previously held in this country, and which occupied the first building erected in England especially for such a purpose

The Eve of Great Exhibitions

began with the opening of Sir Joseph Paxton's Palace of Glass in Hyde Park, by Her Majesty the Queen, on the 1st of May, 1851. The conception of this gigantic idea, and much of the credit of its realisation, are due to the Prince Consort, who, at a meeting of the Society of Arts at Buckingham Palace, in June, 1849, propounded the idea. He devoted himself thoroughly to making the necessary arrangements, and the happy suggestion of throwing the Exhibition open to all nations was his.

The story of the many difficulties regarding plans for a suitable building and the ultimate acceptance of Paxton's plan, founded on his experience of

eighteen acres in extent, and upon it was eighteen acres in extent, and upon it was reared the wonderful structure known as the "Crystal Palace," a building which, with the exception of the floorings and joists, was entirely of glass and iron. The general plan was that of a parallelogram 1,831ft. long, 456ft. broad, and 66ft. high, besides which there was a projection on the north side 936ft. long by 48ft. wide. The transept near the centre was 108ft. high, and the entrance of the building was nearly 800,000 square

Four galleries ran lengthways, and others round the transept, and

Eight Miles of Tables

stretched along them and the ground floor combined. Altogether there were 4,000 tons of iron used, and the glass in the roof covered 17 acres, besides which there were about 1,500 vertical glazed

While the work of erection was in full swing, more than two thousand men were employed, with four powerful steamengines. The total cost came to more

The general effect of this great building was that of a structure of the "Arabian Nights"; full of light, and with an airy, unsubstantial character about it, which seemed strangely unfitted to this material land of ours, with its solid, heavy details of stone, lime, brick, and mortar.

It is a very curious fact that the Father of English Poetry-Chaucer-foretold the erection of this building in his "House of Fame," even to giving a description of the opening of it by the Queen. He begins :-

" But, as I slept, me mette I was Within a temple ymade of glas."

And then, after describing the wonders of this "temple," goes on to say-

Then gan I loke about and see, That there came entring into the hall A right great company withall; And that of sondry regions-Of all kinds of condicions-That dwelle in yearth under the Moone, Poore and riche; and all so soone As they were come into the hall, They gan on knees doune to fall Before this ilke noble queene. 'Madam,' sayd they, 'we bee Folke that here besechen thee That thou grount us now good fame, And let our workes have good name; In full recompensacioun Of good worke, give us good renoun."

The number of exhibitors exceeded 17,000, and during the 144 days on which the Exhibition was open, it was visited by 6,170,000 persons, being a daily average of 43,536. The admission fees, including season tickets, amounted to £505,107, leaving a surplus, after all expenses had been paid, of about £180,000, which sum Her Majesty's Commissioners invested in the purchase of an estate at South Kensington, on which subsequently the South Kensington Museum, the Royal Horticultural Gardens, and the Albert Hall were placed.

This great Exhibition was hailed by the conservatory building as a practical gardener, has often been told. The site chosen in Hyde Park was upwards of millenial peace combined with increased at Vienna in 1873. The building in

trade were widely entertained. No doubt it quickened industrial energy to an immense extent, but the other dreams to which it gave rise were quickly dissipated.

The success, pecuniary and otherwise, of the Exhibition, however, gave birth to a numerous train of successors, some merely local, others international.

Its first prominent successor was the Exposition Universelle, which was opened in Paris by the Emperor of the French in great state, on May 17th, 1855. Although the imposing magnitude of the "World's Fair" of 1851 was wanting, an assemblage of objects in the industrial and fine arts was brought together such as the world had never seen.

They were placed in a building which was specially constructed at a cost of half a million sterling, in which each nation had its special district, while the central nave or transept was common to all. At first the arrangements were lamentably imperfect, but as the wonders of industry and art became better known, very large numbers of people flocked to Paris

From all Quarters of Europe,

and immense crowds thronged the build-

ings.
The total receipts were £,128,000 against an expenditure of nearly a million, and the visitors numbered 5,162,230.

Next in order of time came the International Exhibition of 1862. It was held in London, in an immense brick building, part of which was atterwards utilised for the erection of the Alexandra Palace. The building consisted of two vast domes of glass, 250 feet high, and 160 feet in diameter-larger than the dome of St. Paul's — connected by a nave 800 feet long, 100 feet high, and 83 feet wide.

The domes opened into spacious transepts, and the nave into a wide central avenue and interminable side aisles and galleries, covering altogether 16 acres of ground; but in addition there were two annexes of wonderful ugliness which enclosed 71 acres more, thus making the whole area occupied by

the building 23½ acres.

The Exhibition was opened by the Duke of Cambridge on May 1st, 1862, and remained open until November 1st, between which dates no fewer than 6,211,103 persons visited it, an average of over 36,000 a day. The number of exhibitors was 28,653, and the total cost £321,000.

On April 1st, 1867, a second Exposition Universalle was opened at Paris, in an immense oval building erected in the centre of the Champ de Mars.

This Exhibition was intended to bring

into notice all the resources which industry can create for satisfying the requirements of mankind.

A distinguishing feature was the inclosure of part of the park for illustrations of national dwelling places; and the life, clothing, food, and domestic habits of various peoples were practically illustrated by living families, brought from all quarters of the globe to inhabit the houses of their countries,

The building itself covered thirty-seven acres, and there were 42,000 exhibitors; 6,805,969 persons visited it, and the

which it was held was of enormous size,

May 6, 1892.

Covered Forty Acres of Ground.

It consisted principally of a grand nave, nearly 1,000 yards long, in the midst of which rose a rotunda 312 feet in diameter, which was covered by a dome larger than

that of St. Peter's at Rome.

Situated as it was in a beautiful park, surrounded by trees and fountains, with every resource of ornamental architecture and landscape gardening lavished on the decoration of its grounds, this Exhibition lost nothing in comparison with those which had preceded it. It remained open from May to November, and was visited by 6,740,500 people.

Philadelphia was the scene of a huge Exhibition in 1876. It contained a vista nearly half-a-mile long, the main building was 1,900 feet in length; there were six other large buildings and 200 smaller.

It remained open for six months and nearly ten million people passed the turnstiles, a daily average of over 60,000.

Even this vast Exhibition was surpassed by one held in Paris in the following year. It was on two unequal sites divided by the Seine, and the main building in the Champ de Mars covered 263,600 square yards, besides which there was the palace of the "Trocadero," a stone structure with a rotunda, which was crowned by a dome and flanked by two lofty towers.

The Exhibition was visited by more

Sixteen Million Persons,

a daily average of eighty-two thousand. The recent Exhibitions at South Kensington are still too fresh in our minds to call for a detailed account. Sufficient to say that 2,703,051 people visited the "Fisheries," while the "Healtheries" saw 4,167,681 within its walls.

The Oldest Will in the World.

THE process of willing away property by a deed to come into effect after the death of the testator, is of course acknowledged to be an ancient one.

The love of power, is one of the first attributes of human being, and the race of man was not long in discovering means, by which that power could be continued after death.

They were quick to see that human life was too short for the continuance to completion of human passions, and only by sentences and commands girt round and solidified by the power of the law, could they hope, after they were gone, to make permanent their favours, and indelible their slights.

The recent discovery of the oldest will in the world, brings before us, in the clear light of to-day, an episode of family quarrels and family jealousy, enacted and forgotten some 2,600 years ago. Exhumed from the grave of a longforgotten world, is the will of Sennacherib, King of Assyria, who, it will be remembered, "departed, and went, and returned, and dwelt at Nineveh.'

Here family quarrels, "circumstances over which he had no control," engrossed

his attention, and the determination to see his favourite (though not eldest) son Esarhaddon, "well done by," caused the setting forth of this inscription; more valued now than when it was written, it runs as follows :-

"I, Sennacherib, King of Multitudes, King of Assyria, have given chains of gold, stores of ivory, a cup of gold, other crowns and chains, besides all my riches, of which there are heaps, crystal, and other precious stones; over four hundred pounds weight, to Esarhaddon, my son, named Assur-ebil-nincinpal, according to my wish; the treasures laid in the temple of Amuk and Neboirik-erba, the harpists of Nebo."

Let us hope that this wholesale gift of crown jewels, and riches of which there are heaps, were of some consolation to that son, for whom, in all probability, the father's life was sacrificed. For immediately afterwards we read that "it came to pass as he was worshipping in the house of Nisroch, his God, that Adrammeleck and Sharezer, his sons, smote him with the sword, and they escaped into the land of Armenia, and Esarhaddon, his son, reigned in his stead "

But the effects of the will were not concluded as summarily, as stated in the bare outlines of the text; an inscription of Esarhaddon's found at Konyunik continues the story. "I vowed from my heart. My liver was inflamed with rage. I immediately wrote letters, saying, that I assumed the sovereignty of my father's house; and lifted up my hands to Assur, the Moon, the Sun, Bel, Nebo, Kergal, Ishtar of Nineveh, and Ishtar of Arbela, and they accepted my prayer. . . . Then as a bird spreads its wings, so I displayed my standard, as a signal to my allies, and took the road to Nineveh, with much toil, by forced marches. Getting before my troops in the hill country, their warriors attacked my advance, and discharged their arrows, but the terror of gods, who are my lords, overwhelmed them, and they retreated before the valour of my army. Ishtar, queen of war and battle, stood by my side, and broke their bows, and in her rage destroyed their line of battle, proclaiming herself to the enemy as an unsparing deity. By her favour I planted my standards where I had intended.

Truly a poetic diary of passion born episodes; and preserved to us by the truthful testimony of those silent witnesses, the graven rocks. The ill consequences of this ancient erring have often been echoed in those of the less durable "6d. forms" of the nineteenth century, and as long as the human race lasts, men will through the medium of their "last will and testament," to have a finger in the making of that future which must come after them.

MR. FERRANTI is stated to have a scheme for utilising the water power of Niagara, on the Canadian side of the Falls. His plan is to sink shafts into the bed of the river, and drive Pelton water-wheels at the bottom of these shafts by the water dropping down. The wheels would in turn drive large dynamos, generating electricity, to be distributed by wire. The scheme is said to have been sanctioned by the Canadian Government.

Paris Casuals.

IN Paris, as in London, and in fact in every great city, the people who patronise the night refuges are of every occupation and almost of every class. One refuge received in the year 980 workwomen, 750 chambermaids, and after that, in their order, cooks, general servants, governesses (these sent only a contingent of twenty), lady companions (five), and "persons formerly having money in the funds" (two)—this out of a total of nearly 3,500 picked up and cared for in the one asylum alone. This establishment belongs to an association of a mixed religious and philanthropic character. Then comes the Société Philanthropique, which is purely religious, and which opens refuge for women under the management of the Sisters of Charity. This is called the "work of the hospitality of labour," and its most considerable establishment, or, perhaps, the only one at present, is a house opened at Auteuil at the beginning of this year. Although the police find none of the money, they cannot exactly keep their fingers out of the management, and they insist on having a register kept, just as though the place were an ordinary lodging-house. However, this is not allowed to become an excuse for a too searching inquisition. The applicants for admission give just what answers they like, and what answers they sometimes do give Maxime du Champ will tell us. Many of them have nothing but soubri-quets, or do not choose to have any "What is your name?" call me la Chiffonnette." "That is not a name." "Well, I have no other." "What is your family name?" "I don't know." "Where is your father? Where is your mother?" "I don't know?" "Did you ever know them?" "Never." "Who takes care of you?" "Nobody." "Where do you live?" "Nowhere?"

The arrangements here at Auteuil are of the simplest. There is a big reception-room, with benches and tables, and with a few religious pictures for its sole ornament ; a bath-room beyond, and a disinfecting chamber for clothing, with a wardrobe of cast-off clothes given by the charitable to supply some of the miserable creatures with a new outfit. The rags, once off, are often quite unfit to put on again, and, in fact, cannot be put on. Some of the inmates look on the bath as quite a penal infliction, or refuse to take it because they are "not ill." But, as in the English casual wards, all are tubbed remorselessly, whether they like it or not.

The house at Auteuil is more than a temporary refuge. Those who most need it are allowed to stay there for some time, and many have won their way back into decent positions by the help given them in this way. This is intended to meet a supposed defect of some of the asylums, where the wretched inmates are remorselessly turned out in the morning, no matter what their needs, and many of them to certain and obvious starvation. Of the 3,500 women received at Auteuil in one year, over 1,700 found their way back to modest comfort under this arrangement.

A HUNDRED times more trouble is caused by men who can get work but won't work than by the men who want work but cannot get it.

The Growth of Great Cities.

NOTWITHSTANDING the circumstantia from past ages in regard to the enormous size and large population of the great cities of antiquity, there need not be any hesitation in asserting that there were never before so many large cities in the world as there are at present. If Rome in the time of the Emperor Claudius had, as is alleged, nearly seven millions of inhabitants, it is remarkable that for more than a thousand years after the fall of that great city there was no city in Europe with so many as one million people. Indeed, at the beginning of the present century, there was no city in Europe with that number of inhabitants, the most populous being London with 865,000 persons. There are now five European cities with upwards of a million inhabitants, the first two of which contain in the aggregate 7,000,000 persons.

London stands easily at the head of all

modern cities, yet it has added five times as much to its population during the present century as it did during the pre-vious thousand years. There is a difficulty about stating the exact population of London, because the metropolis is not a city in the ordinary sense, but an aggre-gation of towns, an ever spreading, overgrown aggregate of houses and streets, which is constantly invading new territory and covering it with buildings. Thus the old City of London had at the last census but 50,526 inhabitants. London, within the Registrar General's tables of mortality the Registrar General's tables of inortanly had 3,814,571 people; the London School Board District had 3,832,441 people, while the London of the metropolitan and city police districts had 4,764,312 inhabitants. The latter figures may be taken as the

proper population of London, regarded as a community. Its increase during the previous ten years was 880,000, or at the rate of 23 per cent. It is easy to figure up what the continuance of such a rate of increase would finally lead to. It would give London at the next census nearly six millions of inhabitants, and at the next succeeding one seven and a quarter millions. Of course, this rate of increase may not be maintained, but that is a matter on which no one can speak with certainty. When London had but two million inhabitants, everyone said that this wonderful growth must soon stop; but since then London has been growing faster than ever. There, if anywhere, will be solved the problem as to how many people can exist in one great

Paris, once well abreast of London in population, now takes second place, and will have to go down to third before many decades. Its population at the last census was 2,239,000, it having increased about 570,000 during the previous twenty years. Its rate of increase is, therefore, comparatively slow, and, as the population of France is nearly stationary, it must necessarily be slow in

New York is now the third of the great cities of the world, leaving out of consideration the cities of China, of whose population there is no reliable enumera-tion. The position of New York as the mart of a vast continent is unequalled, but the narrowness of Manhattan Island but the narrowness of Manhattan Island and the inferior facilities for rapid transit were 2,763 miles in length.

prior to the era of elevated railways, have been against it. Its population of 1,206,000 at the last census should have grown to at the last census should have grown to 1,550,000 at the next census, and to 2,000,000 at the succeeding one. If the population of New York was reckoned on the same basis as that of London, it would take in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and a number of small adjacent towns, with a united population at the last census of 2,250,000. The aggregated community 2,250,000. The aggregated community thus indicated is growing at the rate of 30 per cent. every ten years, so that the total population gathered here at the next census will be nearly 3,000,000, and at the

following census nearly 4,000,000. The North Hard the following New York the great cities of the world that have a population of more than one million, are Berlin, 1,122,000; than one million, are Berlin, 1,122,000; Vienna, 1,163,000; and Constantinople, 1,075,000. The capital of Russia has only 875,000, and the other European capitals, not already mentioned, will fall much below that figure. No doubt St. Petersburg will, before the next census, have passed the one million limit, and become entitled to rank as one of the

greatest cities of the world.

Of cities which rank but second in their respective countries the greatest is Philadelphia, with its 847,000 inhabitants at the last census, and which will probably reach 1,060,000 at the next enumeration. The United States will then be the only country in the world with two cities of more than a million inhabitants, and by the succeeding census Brooklyn will be added to the list to form a third, and Chicago also probably to form a fourth. By that time, however, Moscow will have passed the one million limit, and also Glasgow and

At the last census there were in Great Britain and Ireland twenty-seven cities and towns with upward of 100,000 inhabitants, an increase of seven over the number at the previous census. In the United States there were at the last census 18 cities and towns with upward of 100,000 inhabitants, an increase of four over the previous census. No other country in Europe had so many cities of that size as America can show; Germany had 14, France 10, Austria-Hungary 5, and Russia ; British India has 18 cities, with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards. It is certainly remarkable that "the glorious Republic" should be in advance of such countries as France, Germany, and Austria, with respect to large cities, and so close upon the heels of England, which, however, still retains a good lead, and some of whose younger towns are extremely vigorous in their growth. Oldham may be taken as a striking example of this class, it having nearly doubled its population in ten years, the increase being from 82,000

DR. NANSEN states that during his projected Polar expedition he will be supplied with provisions for six years, out will take no alcohol except in the medicine chest or to be used as fuel.

ALL the railways in Victoria are the property of the State. The borrowed money expended on their construction to June 30th, 1891, amounts to £33,172,426.

A Matural Method of Physical Training.*

UNLIKE more pretentious books dealing with the all-important subject of physical culture, this handy little volume is to the point, and, above all, essentially practical. It is not given to every one to write upon such a question (involving physiological detail and the minutiæ of muscular manipulation) with the brevity of an encyclopedist and the force of a skilled lawyer at the same stroke of the pen, and yet here is a key to health, to be read at a sitting, and yet arranged with such balance that one can carry away the hints and suggestions crowded into each chapter.

The author, Edwin Checkley, has his opinion of the stereotyped methods of muscle-grinding, and does not hesitate to condemn them as bad. In their place he sets forth,-

First. The essential to all proper

exercise is correct breathing.

Secondly. The body will be permanently benefited by the adoption of a natural car-

Thirdly. A few simple exercises, without apparatus, by which the contractile power of the muscles and the flexibility of the

joints may be increased.

The only book which we have seen in any way to touch this book in interest, is that contributed to the "Knowlege" series, by the late Professor Proctor.—RAPIER.

RECOGNISING the fact that reading and writing practice must proceed side by side whilst the aspiring student is acquiring a practical knowledge of shorthand, we consider he cannot do better than subscribe to the Phonographer and Typist, an excellent illustrated monthly, issued at the low price of 3d. The student will realise that the outlines chosen as a model must be absolutely reliable, and the reading matter practical; a careful glance through its pages convinces us that these essentials are attained. We notice also that a shorthand competition for a caligraphic pen, value 16s. 6d., is announced. Those who delight in the use of a good gold-nibbed fountain pen should compete. Sample copies can be obtained from Mr. A. E. Morton, 309, Regent-street, W.,

THE LARK TRADE IN LONDON.-In the Metropolis alone dead larks of the value of close upon £2,500 are annually disposed of; and this, taking the allround wholesale price at 2s. per dozen which is probably above rather than below the mark-gives a grand total of no fewer than 300,000 of these birds for London alone. This, however, sinks into insignificance beside the fact that just 20 years ago, during the winter of 1867-68, no fewer than 1,255,000 of these birds were taken into the town of Dieppe alone, and the season was not regarded as other than an average one.

To get very well acquainted with some men makes dogs appear more loveable.

WORRY is a good friend to the grave-

* Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 24, Bedford-street, W.C. Price 2s. 6d.

PROGRAMME OF SACRED CONCERT & ORGAN RECITAL

TO BE GIVEN ON

SUNDAY, the 8th of MAY, 1892.

Organist

May 6, 1892.

... Mr. B. JACKSON, F.C.O. (Organist to the People's Palace).

AT 4 P.M.—VOCALIST, MR. FRED. VIGAY. THE PEOPLE'S PALACE SUNDAY AFTERNOON CHOIR.

I. ORGAN SONATA, No. 2 ... Mendelssohn (a. Grave; b. Adagio; c. Allegro maestoso e vivace; d. Fuga.)

2. HYMN ... "Blessed City, Heavenly Salem" ...

Unison. mf Blessed city, heavenly Salem; Vision dear of peace and love, f Who of living stones art builded In the height of heav'n above,

mf And, with Angel hosts encircled, As a bride doth earthward move;

er From celestial realms descending, Bridal glory round thee shed,

p Meet for Him Whose love espoused thee er To thy Lord shalt thou be led; All thy streets, and all thy bulwarks Of pure gold are fashioned.

mf Bright thy gates of pearl are shining, They are open evermore;

cr And by virtue of His merits Thither faithful souls do soar,

p Who for Christ's dear Name in this world Pain and tribulation bore.

Many a blow and biting sculpture Polish'd well those stones elect, cr In their places now compacted

By the Heavenly Architect, Who therewith hath will'd for ever That His Palace should be deck'd.

Unison. f Laud and honour to the Father, Laud and honour to the Son, Laud and honour to the Spirit, Ever Three, and ever One, Consubstantial, Co-eternal, While unending ages run.

3. PASTORALE IN A (Sonata, No. 1) ... Guilmant

4. VOCAL SOLO "Arm, Arm, ye Brave" ... Handel (Judas Maccabæus).

> I feel the Deity within, Who the bright cherubin between, His radiant glory erst displayed To Israel's distressful prayer He hath vouchsafed a gracious ear, And points out Maccabæus to their aid, Judas shall set the captive free, And lead us on to victory.

Arm, arm, ye brave, a noble cause, The cause of Heaven your zeal demands, In defence of your nation, religion and laws,
The almighty Jehovah will strengthen your hands.

5. CONCERT STUCK ... Spark

6. ANTHEM "Praise ye the Father" ... Gounod 7. Andante, varied

8. Vocal Solo ... "The Bells" ... J. L. Hatton

I heard the bells on Christmas Day Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet the words repeat, Of peace on earth, goodwill to men; And thought how as the day had come, The belfries of all Christendom Had roll'd along the unbroken song, Of peace on earth, goodwill to men.

> Till ringing, singing on its way, The world revolved from night to day; A voice, a chime, a chant sublime, Of peace on earth, goodwill to men; But wilful man now drew the sword, And war was rife and cannons roared. And with the sound the carols drowned, Of peace on earth, goodwill to men.

And in despair I bowed my head, There is no peace on earth, I said, For hate is strong and mocks the song Of peace on earth, goodwill to men; Then pealed the bells more loud and deep, God is not dead, nor doth He sleep, The wrong shall fail, the right prevail, With peace on earth, goodwill to men.

9. MARCHE NUPTIALE Loret

Ат 8 Р.М.

I. MARCHE FUNEBRE ET CHANT SERAPHIQUE Guilmant 2. ... "Ave Maria" ... Schubert 3. TOCCATA IN G Dubois 4. Andante in E minor 5. TOCCATA AND FUGUE Bach 6. "God Shall Wipe Away All Tears" ... Sullivan (Light of the World) 7. MARCHE PONTIFICALE Tombelle

There are still a few vacancies in the Sunday Afternoon Choir for Contraltos and Basses.

The Audience is cordially invited to stand and join in singing the Hymn,

ADMISSION FREE.

PROGRAMME OF HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF MAY, 1892,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, BY

MR. SCOTT-EDWARDES,

Who will be assisted by the following artistes:-

MADAME BÜLOW, R.A.M.

MR. ALEXANDER EDWARDS. MR. S. C. MONTAGUE AUSTIN. MR. GEORGE VERNON.

Mr. JIMMY JAMES.

PART I.

"Welsh Airs" MADAME BÜLOW I. PIANOFORTE SOLO

... Mr. S. C. MONTAGUE AUSTIN 2. BALLAD "The King's Own"

"Love's Old Sweet Song"

4. RECITAL "Shemas O'Brien"

5. Song Melodies "

"The Future Mrs. 'Awkins"

PART II.

8. Pianoforte Solo Madame BÜLOW "The Gondoliers"

... Mr. S. C. MONTAGUE AUSTIN "Thy Sentinel am I" 9. BALLAD

3. CORNET SOLO ... MR. ALEXANDER EDWARDS 10. CORNET SOLO MR. ALEXANDER EDWARDS "Dream Memories"

... Mr. SCOTT-EDWARDES 11. Humorous Song ... Mr. SCOTT-EDWARDES themas O'Brien"

MADAME BÜLOW 12. BALLAD MADAME BÜLOW dies" "Dearest of All"

6. ORIGINAL MUSICAL SKETCH MR. JIMMY JAMES 13. MUSICAL SKETCH ON THE BONES MR. JIMMY JAMES

7. HUMOROUS SONG ... MR. GEORGE VERNON 14. SONG (Humorous) ... MR. GEORGE VERNON "The Lord Mayor's Coachman"

Doors Open at 7 p.m. ADMISSION-ONE PENNY, RESERVED SEATS-THREEPENCE. The doors will be kept closed during the performance of each number on the Programme.

Antiquarian Frauds.

THERE are perhaps few things in which fraud is more easily practised than in antiquarian curiosities, and frequently years elapse before the purchaser of what is treasured as a relic of centuries ago learns, to his vexation, that his inexpe-rienced eye has been deceived, and that the object he has kept so carefully is

Recently, in Paris, frauds of this description have been successfully carried on by chevaliers d'industrie, who have turned to account the finding of an old coffin by some workmen engaged in excavations in the Rue de Bearn. Beside it were also discovered several old swords, supposed to have belonged to Knights Templars; and since this discovery the number of old swords and helmets that have been offered to collectors of curiosities in the French capital is amazing.

Dupes have been remarkably numerous. One of the latter having paid a large price for some rusty armour, alleged by the vendors to have been worn by a Knight Templar during the Middle Ages, was so proud of his bargain that he despatched his treasures to the museum of his native town. The Mayor of the town thanked him, cordially inviting him to be present at the opening of a new wing in the museum he had enriched. Soon afterwards, however, the "mediæval curiosities" were inspected by an experienced member of

chanced to be staying in the town. a common enough symptom of many Without hesitation he declared them to nervous and mental diseases, and deprivabe articles of theatrical "property," which had been plunged into some chemical preparation. They were, consequently, returned to their owner, who has placed the matter in the hands of

Concerning Sleep.

THE immortal Sancho Panza says: "While I am asleep I have neither fear nor hope; neither trouble nor glory; and blessings on him who invented sleepthe mantle that covers all human thoughts; the food that appeases hunger; the drink that quenches thirst; the fire that warms; the cold that moderates heat, and, lastly, the general coin that purchases all things; the balance and weight that makes the shepherd equal to the king and the simple to the wise." Cervantes, like all great brain-workers, evidently understood the value, the com-forts, the delights of sleep, which are not fully appreciated by any one until he suffers the pangs of wakefulness. One of the most exquisite forms of torture devised by the tyrants of Europe and of modern China was to inflict death by preventing sleep. A case is some-where recorded of a Chinese criminal who suffered for nineteen days before he succumbed. Food, drink, and raiment the French Academy of Sciences, who brain. Insomnia or inability to sleep is

tion of sleep, if kept up long enough, invariably results in loss of reason. The poet Southey laid the founda-tion of that mental malady which clouded his later years by watching at night at the bedside of his sick wife after the continuous mental labours of the day. Many a mental wreck dates from such over-taxation of the brain. Wakefulness is generally owing to something that irritates the brain through the feelings. Prolonged or excessive intellectual effort, so long as the emotions are not stirred up, does not naturally produce loss of sleep, but rather predisposes to slumber. the emotions, especially those of a depressing character, are aroused, the brain is kept in a state of irritation, and sleep will not come, no matter how earnestly it may be sought. In fact, anxiety to sleep, like any other form of anxiety, hinders the obtaining of it. Worry is therefore worse than work, and wears out the instrument of the mind more rapidly than anything else. The hard-worked soldier or sailor may sleep soundly in spite of noises or confusion, the roar of cannon or tempestuous winds, while the officer may remain sleepless, when the night is peaceful and everything would seem to favour rest of mind and body. Care and worry over duty unperformed, or to be done effectually, prevent the advent of slumber.

ALAN RAPER,

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS, WEDDING RINGS, KEEPERS, &c., &c. The largest selection in the East of London at Manufacturers' Prices.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED UPON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

610a, MILE END ROAD. Facing Tredegar Square.

East London Banjo Studio. SEYMOUR & CO.,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, 391F, Mile End Road,

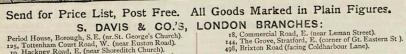
Opposite Burdett Road.

PEOPLE'S PALACE STUDENTS

Will be served with Strings and Instruments at SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.

PIANOS AND ORGANS ON SALE OR HIRE.





Period House, Borough, S.E. (nr.St. George's Church). 125, Tottenham Court Road, W. (near Euston Road). 10, Hackney Road, E. (near Shoreditch Church). 53 and 55, High Street, Peckham (facing Rye Lane).

(Chief Office and Wholesale Depot) 241, 243, 245, 247 & 251, HIGH ST., BOROUGH, S.E.



W. S. CROKER, Cycle Manufacturer,

2, St. Stephen's Road, BOW. E.

Any make of Machine supplied Any make of Machine supplied at a large discount for Cash, or on easy payment system. Repairs of every description executed Promptly and Cheaply. All the latest pattern Machines let on hire.

Second-hand Machines Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.
Fittings supplied and Repairs done for the Trade.

2, ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD, BOW, E.



TRADE STOUT BROS.

Importers and Manufacturers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, REEDS, FITTINGS, &c

BAND FURNISHERS AND MUSIC SELLERS.

8 & 10, West India Dock Road, Limehouse, London, E.

Musical Instruments repaired on the premises. MS. Music Paper and Books. Instruction Books and Sheet Music. Strings, &c., sent on receipt of P.O. or Stamps. Foreign Money and Notes Exchanged. Established 1844.

PEOPLE'S PALACE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, MILE END ROAD, E.

In connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, the City and Guilds of London Institute and the Society of Arts.

TIME TABLE OF EVENING CLASSES FOR SESSION 1891-2.

New Term commences Monday, 25th April, and ends 23rd July, 1892.

New Term commences Monday, 25th April, and ends 23rd July, 1892.

The Classes, with some exceptions, are open to both sexes without limit of age. As the number which can be admitted to each class is limited, intending Students should book their names as soon as possible. During the Session, Concerts and Entertainments will be arranged for Students in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday evenings, in to which they will be admitted FREE upon producing their pass. The Swimming Bardwill be reserved for the exclusive use of Students on certain days and evenings in to which they will be admitted FREE upon producing their pass. The Swimming Bardwill be reserved for the exclusive use of Students on certain days and evenings in the Social state of the second of the France of the Swimming Bardwill be reserved for the second of the France of the Swimming Bardwill be admitted for the second of the Swimming Bardwill be admitted for the second of the Swimming Bardwill be pleased to consider the formation of Classes other than an insufficient number of Students will be admitted to pen on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7.30 to 0, papers. Students and Class Swimming Bardwill be social rooms containing the leading daily and weekly an insufficient number of Students may enrol. STUDENTS' SCHAL ROSIS—STUDENTS' LIBRARY—There is a circulating library for the use of Students which will be open on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7.30 to 0, papers. STUDENTS' LIBRARY—There is a circulating library for the use of Students and Class Rooms—For the convenience of Students, there are —Refreshments may be obtained at reasonable prices in the social rooms from Schall—Text-books, drawing paper, pencils, and other requisites for the Classes may be cloak rooms and lavatories, the latter being supplied with hot and cold water. BOOKSTALL—Text-books, drawing paper, pencils, and other requisites for the Classes may be cloak rooms and lavatories, the latter being supplied with hot and cold water. BOOKSTALL—Text-books, drawing paper, pencils, and other

Science Classes.

Specially in preparation for the Examinations of the Science and Art Department.

SUBJECTS.	TEACHERS.	DAYS.	HOURS,	FE	ES.
Applied Mechanics	Mr. F. G. Castle	Thursday	9.0-10.0	4	0
Building Construction and	Mr. A Grenville		8,0-10.0		0
Drawing, Elemen.	Mr. A Grenvine	Tuesday		5	C
Chem., Inorg., Theo., Ele-)	(7.15-8.15	4	6
Prac., ,,	Mr. D. S. Macnair,	Friday		4	0
Theo., Adv.	Assistant—	Friday	8.15-10.0		-
Org., Practical	Mr. F. G. Pope	Monday	8.15-10.0	7	1
		M., Tu., Fri.	# O-TO O	15	
and Special Lab. Wk.I J				*4	
Elem.	Mr. D. A. Low	Mon. & Th.	9,0-10.0	*4	
,, ,, Adv.)		11	410 1010		
Jach, Construct, & Draw.,)	Mr. D. A. Low (4.5			
Elem.	Mr. F. C. Forth,		8.0-10.0	4	-
Adv.)	Mr. F. G. Castle, and	n	0.0-10.0	4	
fathematics, Stage I	Mr. G. E. Draycott	Tues. & Th.	8000	*4	-
			0.0-10.0	*4	-
Practical	Mr. F. G. Castle	Friday		†4	5
fagnetism and Elect. Elem.	Mr. W. Slingo,	Monday		‡4 ‡4	0
" Adv. Prac.	Mr. A. Brooker	Tues, & Fri.		6	,
team and the Steam Engine	Mr. F. G. Castle,			4	C
heoretical Mechanics	Mr. E. J. Burrell		0.0-10.0	4	C

Per Session (ending immediately after the Examinations of the Science and Art Department in May, 1892).

Free to Members of any other Science, Art, or Trade Class.

Half Fee to Members of any other Science, Art, or Trade Class.

Only Members of these Classes can join the Electric Laboratory and Workshop

Apprentices under 20 years of age will be admitted to the Science, Art, and Trade Classes at half fees.

Trade Classes.

SUBJECTS.	TEACHERS.	DAYS.	HOURS	FE	ES.
*Carpentry & Joinery Lec	Mr. W. Graves	Friday	8.0-9.30	a ₅	0
" Workshop	Y . " . " . "	M., Tu, & Th.	8.0-10.0	IO	0
*Brickwork and Masonry Lecture and Workshop	Mr. A. Grenville & Mr. R. Chaston, foreman bricklyr.	Monday	7.0-10.0	5	0
*Electrical Engin., Lecture,	Mr. W. Slingo,	Thursday	8.0-10.0	6	0
Laboratory & Workshop	and Mr. A. Brooker	Tues. & Fri.	8.0-10.0	6	
Mech. Engineering, Lec. (Pre.)	Mr. D. A. Low, Mr. D. Miller, & Mr. G. Draycott	Friday	7.30-8.0 7.30-8.30 8.0-10.0	a4	
Photography	Mr. C. W. Gamble	Thursday	8.0-10.0	5	0
Plumbing Lecture, Hons	Mr. G. Taylor	Tuesday		65	0
,, Ord	11	,,	8.0-9.0	,	
Workshop,	19	Monday		88	
Printing (Letterpress)	Mr. E. R. Alexander Mr. A. Umbach				0
Sign Writing & Graining			8.30-10.0	6	0

* Per Session (ending immediately after the Examination of the City and Guilds Institute in May, 2632).

* Per Term.

* Per Term.

* Per Course.

* Per Cour

The above fees for Workshop instruction include the use of all necessary tools and materials.

Classes for Women only.

SUBJECTS.	TEACHERS.	DAYS.	HOURS.	FEES.
Dressmaking	Mrs. Scrivener	Monday	5.0-6.30	7 6
73	TAT OF A SHE	Friday		7 6
Millinery	Miss Newell		5-6.30	1
Cookery—	Maiss Mewell	Tuesday	7.30-9.0	5 0
,, Penny Lecture	Mrs. Sharman	Monday	8.0-9.0	1 0
", High - Class	M. combined and the	Friday	8.0-9.30	10 6
, Practical Plain	Same Spans	Thursday		5 0
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, etc}	Mrs. Thomas	Friday	8.0-9.30	2 6
Laundry		Wednesday		5 0

Commercial and General Classes.

subjects.	TEACHERS	DAYS.	HOURS.	FEES.
Arithmetic—Advanced	Mr. A. Sarll	Monday		2 6
,, Commercial	11	11		2 6
,, Elementary	"	rm ",		2 6
Book-keeping (Elemen-	- 11	Thursday	6.0-7.0	4 0
[tary, Practical)		1000		100
, Journalising	11	11		4 0
,, Beginners	11	n		4 0
,, Advanced,	11	n	9.0-10.0	4 0
[Practical	M C I Miskell	Man 0, Th	6 0	
* CIVIL SERVICE	Mr.G.J. Michell	Mon. & 111	0.30-8.45	0.00
Shorthand (Pitman's)	Messrs. Horton and	Paldon	8.0-0.0	
Begin.	Wilson		0.0-9.0	4 0
,, Advan.		» ··· ···	9.0-10.0	4 0
" Inter.		"	9.0-10.0	5 0
,, ,, Report.		M., T., Th., F.	7.10	12 6
Type Writing	- 11	M1., 1., 111., F.	7.10	12 0
French— Elementary, 1st stage	Mone E Pointin	Monday	8.0-0.0	4 0
Liementary, 1st stage		monday	0.0-10.0	4 0
	11	Tuesday	8.0-0.0	4 0
Beginners	11	regard and a	9.0-10.0	4 0
	11.	Friday	8.0-0.0	4 0
	11	,,	0.0-10.0	4 0
	Herr Dittel	,,	7.0-8.0	4 0
D. minnam		"	9.0-10.0	4 0
	111. 1111. 200	200 000	8.0-9.0	4 0
Elocution (Class 1)	Mr S L Hashick	Thursday	6.0-7.30	5 0
	Dir. D. D. Hasiack	11	8.0-10.0	5 0
Writing	Mr. G. J. Michell	Tuesday		2 6
	For particulars see			

PEOPLE'S PALACE GYMNASIUM.

PEOPLE'S PALACE GYMNASIUM.
Under the direction of Mr. H. H. Burdett, assisted by Mr. C. Wright.
Pianist for Musical Drill
FOR YOUNG MEN.
TURBDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY-6.30 till 8, Free Practice; 8 till 9, Musical Drill, Dumb-bells, Barbells, and Indian Clubs, Physical Exercises, Singlesticks; 9 till 10, Gymnastics. Fees, 26 per term, including locker.
TURBDAY & FRIDAY-9 till 80, Frencing with Folls and Sticks. Fees, 3; per term.
A Boxing Club is formed among the members of the Gymnasium, who arrange the fees.

the fees. FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY.—6.30 till 8, Free Practice; 8.0 till 10.00, Dumb-bells, Bar-bells, Indian Clubs, Physical Exercises, Gymnastics and Running Maze. Fees, 2/6 per term, including locker. 7 till 8, Fencing. Fee, 5/- per term.

Boys, Wednesday, 6.30 till 3.30. Girkis, Thursday, 6.30 till 9.30. Sixpence per ootth, which includes attendance at two Educational Classes.

School of Art

SUBJECTS.	TEACHERS.	DAYS.	HOURS.	FE	ES
*Freehand & Model Draw. *Perspective Drawing *Drawing from th' Antique *Decorative Designing *Modelling in Clay, etc.	Mr. Arthur Legge, Mr. H. J. Bateman, and Mr. D. Jesseman	Monday Tuesday Thursday & Friday	7.30-9.30	10	6
Drawing from Life		Friday	7.30-9.30	5	0
Wood Carving		Mon & Friday.	8.0-10.0	5	0 0
Art Metal Wk. & Engraving		Tues. & Thur.	8.0-10.0	6	0
Painting in Oil & Water Color from Copies, Still Life, etc.		Saturday		10	

10/6 the Session commencing Sept. 15th and ending July 2, 1892.
 Students of the Wood Cavring Class are expected to attend a Drawing Class in the Art School one evening per week free of charge.

Musical Classes.

SUBJECTS.	TEACHERS.	DAYS.	HOURS.	FEES.
Choral Society	{ Mr. Orton Brad- ley }	Tuesday	7.30-10.0 }	ı 6
Class 1. Junior Choir	{ Mr. W. Harding } Bonner.	Thursday	6.30-7.45	1 0
,, 2. Intermediate	,,	,,	8.0-9.0	2 0
Solo Singing		{ Tuesday Thursday	7.0-10.0 } 6.0-9.0 }	a15/-
bPianoforte	Mr. W. V. King	M.,T.,W., Th., Fr., and Sat.	4.0-10.0	9 0
" (Advanced)	Mr. Orton Brad-	Thursday	7.0-10.0	15 0
Orchestral Society	Mr. W. R. Cave	Tu. and Fri.	8.0-10.0	2 0
Violin	tion of Mr.	Monday	6.0-10.0	5 0
	W. R. Cave,	Wednesday	6.0-10.0	5 0
Viola and Violoncello	assisted by Mr. G. Mellish.	Monday	6.0-10.0	7 6

a Half this fee to Members of the Choral Society.

In these subjects the Students are trught individually, each sesson being twenty minutes dyration.

GEORGE HUNT'S

Old Established Thigh Class Herbal Medicine Store, PROVISION WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

108 & 109, WHITECHAPEL RD., E.

(Opposite the London Hospital.)

Gapp's

104, GREEN STREET.

Near Globe Road Station, G.E.Ry. Herbal Medicines at Small Cost-Test Them.

Eyesight Tested and Glasses to suit the sight from 51d. Good and Cheap Line in Pebbles.

JARRETT & GOUDGE'S

Bighzelass Iron Frame, Check Gction PIANOFORTES For Cash or by easy terms of payment. And AMERICAN ORGANS.

Highest awards obtained at Palace Exhibition for Design, Tone, buch and General Excellence of Workmanship. A Seven Years' Guarantee with every instrument.

STEAM WORKS AND FACTORY:-

TRIANGLE ROAD, HACKNEY. (LONDON WALL, One door from Moorgate Street, E.C.

308, MILE END ROAD, E. Rooms. (Nearly opposite the Palace.)
401, MARE ST., HACKNEY, N.E.

CHARLES SELBY.

UNDERTAKER.

Complete Funeral Furnisher, Car & Carriage Proprietor,

31. CAMPBELL ROAD. BOW.

15, HIGH STREET. BROMLEY.

191, HIGH STREET. STRATFORD.

A few doors from Board School,

OF IMPORTANCE AND INTEREST TO ALL CLUB SECRETARIES.

ORDER EARLY. Price Sixpence (Post Free, 8d.).

NOW IN THE PRESS Cloth, One Shilling (Post Free, 1s. 3d.).

THE SOCIAL CENTRES OF LONDON:

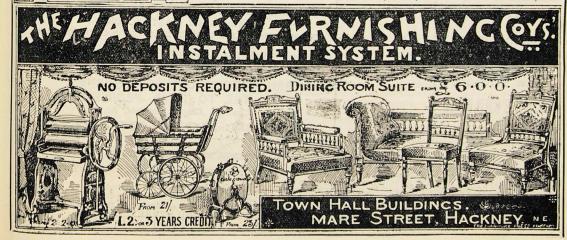
Being a Comprehensive Guide to the Social, Educational, Recreative, and Religious Institutes and Clubs of the Metropolis.

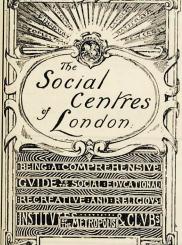
The Handbook will also contain a number of interesting articles specially contributed by well-known men.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

CLOTH, I/-

Address: RECEPTION BUREAU, 309, REGENT STREET, W





THE SCOTTISH

Sanitary Laundry. 131.

MILE END ROAD.

Specialité Shirt and Collar Dressing.

ROGERS' "NURSERY" HAIR LOTION.



Destroys all Nits and Parasites in children's heads, and immediately allays the irrita-Perfectly tion. harmless

namitess.

Prepared only by W. ROGERS, Chemist, Ben Jonson Road, Stepney, E. Bottles 7d. and 1s. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Special Bottles, post free from observation, 7c. s r s mer.



THE ALDGATE TURKISH BATHS.

J. & H. NEVILL.

Gentlemen-44, High St., Whitechapel. Ladies-7, Commercial Road. (Next door to Gardiner's.)

2s. 6d. before 6; 1s. 6d. after 6 p.m. And at London Bridge and Charing Cross,

TAYLOR & SON, 10 & 12, MILE END RD., E.

SALES BY AUCTION of every description of Property.

VALUATIONS & SURVEYS FOR ALL PURPOSES. RENTS COLLECTED & HOUSE PROPERTY MANAGED.

Insurances Effected in the Phœnix Fire, London and General Plate Glass, British Empire Mutual Life, and the Accident Insurance Companies.

A. J. SHEFFIELD F.A.I.,

AUCTIONEER, VALUER, & ESTATE AGENT,

94, ST. LEONARDS ROAD. POPLAR

(Near East India Docks), AND AT

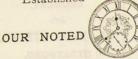
45, TERRACE ROAD, UPTON MANOR.

Property of all descriptions disposed of by Auction and Private Treaty. Surveys and Valuations made.

Dilapidations assessed.
RENTS COLLECTED and recovered, and the entire manage-ment of property undertaken.

A Register of selected investments in House Property, Land, Ground Rents, &c., post free on application. Businesses of all kinds disposed of.

Established



1876.

WATCH.

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET

TOBINS (late SILVERMAN)

MILE END ROAD.
(Almost opposite the People's Palace.)

Is well known for miles round as the BEST and CHEAPEST WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, therefore go there with confidence to buy or repair any description of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SPECTACLES, ETC. you are sure to get full value for money and a warranty in all cases.

GILDING, PLATING, ENGRAVING, ENAMELLING, skilfully done with best materials and lowest trade prices.

No jobs will be taken in unless fit for repair. OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT OR EXCHANGED. OUR MOTTO-Entire satisfaction and a widespread reputation.

A trial earnestly and respectfully solicited. J. TOBINS, 382, MILE END ROAD, E. (Almost opposite the People's Palace.)

H. HITTINGER &

WHOLESALE PASTRYCOOKS, CAKE & BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Special Lines for Coffee Taverns, Institutions, and Places of Public Entertainment. Write for Price List, CATERERS TO

LADY ASHBURTON'S COFFEE TAVERNS, TEE TO TUMS PEOPLE'S PALACE, Churches, Chapels, Schools, &c.

STEAM WORKS:-BOW ROAD, E.

W. WRIGHT, Photographer.

NEW STUDIOS:

422, MILE END ROAD.

Opposite People's Palace.

PEOPLE'S PALACE MEMORY LESSONS.

Arrangements have been made for Members of the People's Palace to receive COURSES of PROF. LOISETTE'S MEMORY TRAINING LESSONS for £1 is. instead of £2 2s. (Private Lessons £5 5s.).

MR. D. GREENLEAF THOMPSON (Author of "A System of Psychology," Longmans, 1884), Dr. W. A. HAMMOND (Author of "Works on the Mind"), and Dr. M. L. HOLBROOK (Author of "How to Strengthen the Memory"), testify that the LOISETTE SYSTEM is original and of GREAT VALUE. Opinions of Pupils who have passed Examinations, and of Members of the Medical, Scholastic, Clerical, etc., professions, post free. Call on Tuesday, 7.45 p.m., at 37, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.