

August 5, 1892.

The Palace Journal.

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THE PALACE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1892.

PEOPLE'S PALACE

Club, Class and General Gossip.

COMING EVENTS.

FRIDAY, August 5th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Admission 1d.

SATURDAY, 6th.—Winter Garden open from 2 to 10 p.m. Concert at 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, 7th.—No Sacred Concert or Organ Recital to-day.

MONDAY, 8th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Concert at 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, 9th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Recital at 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Concert by Gipsy Choir at 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, 11th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Admission 1d. Pianoforte Recitals, 8 to 10 p.m.

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. Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m. on Sunday from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission free.

THE attendances on Sunday last at the sacred concert, organ recital, and library, were respectively 754, 1,042, and 494. Total, 2,290.

THE sacred concerts and organ recitals will be resumed on Sunday, September 11th.

GORLESTON HOLIDAY HOME.—We are having numerous enquiries, and several weeks are already filled up. Members and friends wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity for a cheap excursion should apply at once. Terms to members, 21s. per week; non-members, 25s. per week. Any further information can be obtained at the office.

THE results of the recent Science and Art Examination will appear week by week as received.

A SHORT summer term for the under-mentioned classes commenced on Monday, July 25th.

Civil Service—Thursdays. Teacher, Mr. G. J. Michell, B.A., 6.30 to 9.30 p.m. Fee, 5s.

Cookery, Practical, Plain—Thursday, 8 to 9.30 p.m. Fee, 2s. 6d. High Class—Friday, 8 to 9.30 p.m. Fee, 5s. Teacher, Mrs. Sharman.

Gymnasium (men), Tuesday, 6.30 to 10 p.m. Fee, 1s. 6d.

Gymnasium (women), Monday, 6.30 to 10 p.m. Fee, 1s. 6d.

Junior Section (boys), Wednesday, 6.30 to 9.30 p.m. Fee, 6d. per month.

Junior Section (girls), Thursday, 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. Fee, 6d. per month.

Elementary (Reading, Writing, Arithmetic) for women. Teacher, Mrs. Thomas, Friday, 6.30 to 9.30 p.m. Fee, 2s. 6d.

Mandoline—Tuesday, 6 to 10 p.m. Fee, 2s. 6d. Teacher, Mr. B. M. Jenkins.

Pianoforte—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Teachers, Mr. W. C. Hamilton, Mr. W. V. King, Mrs. Spencer, 4 to 10 p.m. Fee, 4s. 6d.

Solo Singing—Tuesday and Thursday, 7 to 10 p.m. Fee, 7s. 6d. Teachers, Miss Delves-Yates, Miss Lilian Delves-Yates.

Typewriting—Monday and Thursday, 6 to 10 p.m. Teacher, Miss Hartley. Fee, 5s.; practice only, 2s. 6d.

Violin—Monday and Wednesday, 6 to 10 p.m. Teacher, Mr. W. R. Cave, assisted by Mr. G. Mellish. Fee, 2s. 6d.

THE P.P. Choral Society and Orchestra will meet during September only.

WE have received a communication from the Crown Agents for the Colonies stating that the Government of Barbados are in want of gentlemen competent to teach their craft as carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, and masons in a technical school. Any of our students qualified to teach, and wishing for such an appointment, can apply to Mr. Osborn for further particulars.

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY.—The People's Palace opened at 10 this morning, and during the day a large number of visitors passed the turnstiles. The East London Military Band played at intervals during the afternoon in the grounds outside the new Winter Garden, the magnificent gift of Lord Iveagh. At 8 o'clock every part of the Palace was packed to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience to witness the costume recital of Wallace's popular opera "Maritana."

PEOPLES' PALACE YOUNG WOMEN'S SWIMMING CLUB.—The First Swimming Competition took place on Tuesday the 26th ult., Lady Jennings, the President of the Club, very kindly presiding on the occasion. Several races took place with the following results:—One Length of Bath—1st Heat: Miss L. Brown; Miss Grace Hurley. 2nd Heat: Miss F. Hurley; Miss G. Gardner. 3rd Heat, Miss Percival. Two Lengths of Bath—Miss Deeley. Several interesting feats were then accomplished, such as Plate Diving, High Dive, and Swimming under Water by Miss Grace Hurley. Swimming on one side and Double Swimming by the Misses Grace Hurley and Ryan. Waltzing, Swimming, and Diving through Hoops. A Duck Hunt, which proved very amusing, illustrating method of rescuing a drowning person. Throughout the evening, Mrs. McIntosh gave selections of music. It is hoped that the Club, which has made a very spirited start, will have a large number of entries for the next entertainment. Too much praise cannot be given to the girls for their excellent entertainment, with which Lady Jennings was very pleased.

M. J. OSBORN, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLES' PALACE RAMBLING CLUB.—Prospective arrangements: Saturday, August 6th, Bostal Heath and Plumstead; train to Woolwich from Coborn-road, 3.30. Saturday, August 13th, Leyton-

stone, Bush Wood, and Wanstead Park; meet at Stratford Town Hall, 3.30. Saturday, August 20th, Addington and Shirley hills; train, 3.55, London Bridge (L.B.S.C.); book to South Croydon. Saturday, August 27th, Beaumont Cycling Club Garden Party.

A. MCKENZIE, Hon. Sec.

THE Queen's Hall is now in the hands of the carpenters preparing for the Annual Picture Exhibition, which will open Saturday, 13th inst. The next number of the *Journal* will contain the catalogue.

THE Queen's Hall will remain closed until the 13th, but the Winter Garden will be open each day as usual. Promenade concerts, pianoforte recitals, etc., have been arranged for.

The Rambling Club at Cambridge.*(Continued from page 68.)*

AMONG the more interesting collections is the copy of the four Gospels in Latin presented by Gregory the Great to Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury; there are also the Saxon Chronicle, the Psalter used by Thomas-à-Becket, and a manuscript copy of Chaucer's "Troilus."

Bidding good-bye to Mr. Kaimmer we were next conducted to King's College. Its chief object of interest is the chapel, founded about 1443, and esteemed the most beautiful in the kingdom. What most impresses one about the building is its numerous stained-glass windows and magnificent roof. From King's we proceeded to Christ's College. The gardens are very pretty, one of them containing a beautiful summer-house and a fine swimming bath, and another the mulberry tree which is reputed to have been planted by John Milton, although little credence is given to the assertion by the College authorities, who are inclined to ascribe the association of Milton with the tree to the fact of his having frequently studied under its branches. We were here introduced to the Rev. J. A. Robinson, one of the tutors at Christ's, who kindly showed us over his own rooms in the College, and drew our attention specially to the one occupied by Charles Darwin when he was studying at the University. Milton and Darwin were not the only great men whose youth was passed at Christ's College. Latimer, Quarles, and Paley were each students there.

Emmanuel College close by was the next to engage our attention. It was built upon the site of a Dominican establishment dating from 1240, but the College itself was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor and treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. It was intended to be specially for Puritans, and many of the Pilgrim Fathers studied in it. The old chapel transformed into the library, besides 20,000 volumes, contains many valuable manuscripts, including a folio manuscript of Wycliffe's Bible, a quarto manuscript of his New Testament, and a Hebrew manuscript of the Old Testament, purchased at Venice by Bishop Bedel, of Kildare, for its weight in silver. The present chapel, in which we entered, was built in 1678 from designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

Our worthy vice-presidents then refused to show us any more colleges until we partook of dinner. We had spent over three hours in the various colleges, and were not altogether unprepared for the repast, which was served in the same tent on the lawn. Our party divided after dinner, one section, under Mrs. Purkitt, proceeding straight to the river, and the other accompanying her husband to the Fitzwilliam Museum. This splendid building and much of the valuable treasures it contains were the gifts of a member of the University, Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, M.A., of Trinity Hall, who died in 1816, bequeathing, besides valuable paintings and books, £100,000 in South Sea Stock for the erection and formation of the museum. Mr. Burkitt conveyed his party from the museum to Trinity College, the most important of all the colleges, which was founded by Henry VIII. in 1546 to compensate, in some measure, for his spoliation of monasteries, the possessions of which helped to bring a substantial endowment to the college. Passing beneath the magnificent gateway we set feet within the largest court entirely surrounded by buildings to be found anywhere in the world, except in the Alhambra.

Retracing our steps we made towards Holy Sepulchre Church, commonly called the Round Church, on account of its being built in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The last college we visited was St. John's. Its buildings are comprised in four courts, one of which is on the further side of the river, but connected by what is called the "Bridge of Sighs," deriving its name from the fact that the bridge has to be crossed by many of the students to enter the examination rooms.

After this run of sight-seeing we rejoined the other members of our party on the river, where we plied our three boats pleasantly for an hour or so. It was past six when we returned to Harvey-road. During tea we were joined by Miss Besant, niece of our president, who manifested the keenest interest in the progress of the People's Palace, with which her uncle's name is indissolubly connected. Before quitting the tent, Mr. A. McKenzie proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Crawford-Burkitt for their kind reception and hospitality, and had there been time enough we would have all liked to express our personal obligations to both. Mr. Burkitt accompanied us to the station, and waved us a cheering farewell as the train departed.

Next Saturday we journey to Bostill Heath in Kent. Meet at Coborn-road at 3.30.

SATAN has got thousands of men into trouble, but he has never got one out.

A THIEF, who was tried on a charge of having stolen eight Bibles, valued at twenty-five shillings, had the impudence to tell the magistrate that he stole the books "to start a Sunday school."

"A HEALTHY place? I should say it was healthy. Why, there's only been one death in this place in ten years." "Who was it died?" "The local doctor, and he died of starvation."

City and Guilds of London Institute.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Ordinary 2nd.

Thomas, Walter, M.
Shreeve, Herbert E.

PRACTICE OF PLUMBING.

Passed.

Brown, F. C.
Black, J.
Bradley, R. S.
Gregory, A.
Gooding, Tom.
Hills, A.

RESULTS OF THE THIRD GRADE EXAMINATIONS IN ART.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIC ORNAMENT.

Bateman, Herbert J., Excellent.
Appleby, Edward L., 2nd.
Bunting, Robert, 2nd.
Layton, Harry, 2nd.

PRINCIPLES OF ORNAMENT.

Elementary Stage.

Bateman, Herbert J., Excellent.
Holman, Alice, 1st.
Alldis, Frederick W., 2nd.
Plester, Arthur C., 2nd.
Reid, Thomas H., 2nd.

PRINCIPLES OF ORNAMENT.

Advanced Stage.

Attwell, Emily A., 1st.
Overnell, Thomas, J., 1st.
Randall, George A., 2nd.

Science Examination.

RESULTS.

SUBJECT II.—MACHINE CONSTRUCTION.

Advanced 1st.

Bryan, Peter
Broome, Edwin R.
Bishop, Joseph E.
Belcher, Leon J.
Boustead, Robert N.
Browning, William E.
Catharine, Arthur F.
Downey, Sydney A. N.
Everett, Walter
Evans, Athol G.
Harris, Frederick W.
Huntington, William
Hancock, Percy B.
Lucas, Arthur H.
Lardner, Ernest
Miller, Herbert C.
Mathys, Albert W.
Mason, George L.
Oldfield, Frank S.
Penfold, William T.
Philpot, Harold P.
Relton, Thomas H.
Sparling, Thomas C.
Vyse, Thomas M.
Waugh, Herbert C.

Elementary 1st.

Appleyard, Walter S.
Aaron, Albert
Appleford, Frederick J.
Ambrose, Edmund J.
Bodgener, John W.
Brinkman, Arthur W.
Bonner, Percy A.
Breden, Frederick C.
Bartrip, George F.
Britton, John H.
Brown, James E.
Baxter, Francis E.
Collingwood, Alfred
Cameron, George H.
Canning, Henry G.
Clarke, William F.
Crowhurst, Christopher
Clacher, William
Chandler, Henry J.
Clark, Thomas W.

Watsham, Edmund W. E.
White, Arthur J.

Advanced 2nd.

Auld, Walter
Butler, Ernest W.
Bryant, Frederic E.
Bowles, James
Bassett, Ernest H.
Birkett, Frederic C.
Brooker, Robert W.
Cooper, Walter L.
Carr, William H.
Coram, William H.
Chant, Walter G.
Dixon, Ernest J.
Davis, William A.
Dale, Arthur L.
Fair, Henry H. R.
Glasscock, Philip
Gill, Alfred J.
Mood, Alexander
Hames, Herbert W.
Howlett, Albert J.
Holyfield, Sidney
Hubert, Edward C.
Hannam, Francis J.
Jeffries, Joseph G.
Jenkins, Herbert F.
Jordan, James
Lloyd, Archibald H.
Lyddon, Joseph
Merrin, Charles A.
Marsh, Charles E.
McClellan, Robert H.
Nash, William J.
Newland, Edwin J.
Phillips, Henry A.
Parrott, George A.
Pringle, George
Pinniger, Ernest
Ray, Alfred
Sturt, Charles
Short, Ernest R.
Shonk, Albert
Stimson, Sidney J. P.
Shaw, Frederick C.
Skinner, Edward W.
Tilston, William
Thompson, Alfred J.
Thompson, Drury F.
Usherwood, Thomas S.
Ward, John S.
Wheatcroft, Bertie C.
Watts, Ethelbert
Worrow, Isaac J.
Welsh, John C.
Warren, Thomas J.
Worrow, Isaac
Welch, Albert J.
Zieschang, Richard

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING.

Elementary 2nd.

Alcock, Joseph
Allen, Ernest J.
Adamson, Walter H.
Argent, George F.
Abbott, William
Berry, Joseph W.
Blanck, Charles
Barber, William
Brett, Charles F. W.
Barnes, William R.
Biggs, John B.
Bowler, Charles E.
Cole, Albert H.
Cunningham, Herbert H.
Croft, Alfred C.
Coghlan, Thomas
Craig, Alexander
Chatwood, Archibald
Crouch, Herbert A.
Chapple, George H.
Edwards, Percy S.
Edwards, William J.
Enoch, Reuben
Fisher, William A.
Fry, Albert G.
Frost, Sidney
Frost, Arthur A.
Firth, Thomas James
Finch, Charles H. H.
Forrester, Joseph
Ferguson, Andrew
Frost, George L.
Foster, Albert
Grist, Stanley V. A.
Gosling, Frank
Gillham, Elijah M.
Goldsworthy, Percy H.
Gosling, William J.
Higgins, David S.
Hogg, James W.
Hirons, William
Hudson, Walter
Huntingford, Frederick
Hill, Arthur E.
Hill, Frederick R.
Harris, Alfred A.
Hammond, Edward W.
Hunt, Albert H.
Hill, Ernest J. J.
Hewitt, William W.
Hollick, Alfred J.
Hughes, Alfred G. A.
Harvey, Charles
Jotham, George A.
Johnson, Henry
Joseph, Joseph
Kilminster, George J.
Kinipple, Frank T.
Kirk, James J.
Lincoln, Ernest R.
Langrish, Henry W.
Leau, Louis
Louden, Frederick O.
Lowles, George J.
Mason, Ernest J.
Maggs, Ernest A.
Mills, John W.
Marshall, Frederick J.
Mathew, Morgan
Mansell, Frank W.
Mayers, Walter E.
Partridge, George W. O.
Pauley, Arthur K.
Parker, Henry T.
Plaak, Nai
Puxty, Charles P.
Randall, Everard J.
Rice, Arthur H.
Regnier, Louis

Roberts, William T.
Summers, William H.
Stuart, Lewis
Sadler, Henry F.
Stark, Thomas
Savell, Edgar
Stoat, George W.
Stone, Walter
Spurgeon, Samuel J.
Symmons, Henry
Swaby, Edwin J.
Tannahill, Robert
Tucker, Claud A.
Thomas, Arthur R.
Trotman, William
Westlake, John W.
White, George W.
Wilson, Thomas H.
Winn, George E. W.
Webb, William F.
Weatherdon, Robert C. A.
Walker, William H.
Watsham, James T.
Watson, George P.
Wherby, Charles G.
Whitbread, Edwin J.
White, Henry T.
Younger, Robert.

SUBJECT VIII.—SOUND, LIGHT, AND HEAT.

Elementary 1st.

Apps, William
Butler, Ernest W.
Bryant, Frederick E.
Browning, William E.
Blyth, Thomas R.
Bohli, Percival W.
Catharine, Arthur F.
Clacher, William
Derbyshire, Walter H.
Davis, William A.
Davis, Frederick H. R.
Genese, John P.
Hall, Arthur J.
Hannam, Francis J.
Hames, Herbert W.
Hepburn, Andrew
Hancock, Percy B.
Jenkins, Herbert F.
Kingston, George J.
McClellan, Robert H.
Marsh, Charles E.
Miller, Herbert C.
Mathys, Albert W.
Oldfield, Frank S.
Palmer, Charles T.
Pringle, George
Philpot, Harold P.
Ray, Alfred
Russell, George L.
Sturt, Charles
Skinner, Edward W.
Smith, Sidney
Stimson, Sidney J. P.
Short, Ernest R.
Tilston, William G.
Thompson, Alfred J.
Worrow, Isaac J.
Winn, George E. W.

Elementary 2nd.

Bowick, George S.
Crowhurst, Christopher
Clarke, William F.
Carter, William H.
Davis, Arthur E.
Dear, Bertie
Downey, Sydney A. N.
Dale, Arthur L.
Evans, Athol G.
Fair, Henry R. H.

Forfar, Stanley E.
Fisher, William A.
Gill, Alfred J.
Glasscock, Philip
Garthwaite, Henry J.
Gillham, Elijah M.
Homewood, Arthur J.
Horton, Arthur B.
Holyfield, Sidney
Hood, Alexander
Higgins, Henry J.
Jeffries, Joseph G.
Kilminster, George J.
Lardner, Ernest
Newland, Edwin J.
Nettlingham, Edgar Y.
Moloney, Joseph H. R.
Penfold, William T.
Shaw, Frederick C.
Tricker, Arthur E.
Thomson, Frederick A.
Thompson, Drury F.
Westley, William H.
Welsh, John C.
Watsham, Edmund W. E.
Watts, Ethelbert
Webbe, William A.

Edison's First Marriage.

An old telegraph operator, who was stationed at Menlo Park when Edison first came there, entertained a *Tribune* reporter the other day with some stories about the wizard. He is an oddity, doing nothing in the common way and setting at nought all the conventionalities. The first Mrs. Edison was an operator in the Newark factory, where Edison was making the machines to fill his first order for the stock indicator, which brought him into notice and formed the basis of his fortune. She was a tall, fine-looking girl—one of a dozen sitting at a bench winding magnets. One day, as Edison was walking down the line, that girl spoke up and bade him good morning, without raising her eyes from her work.

"Good morning," said the inventor. "How did you know it was I?"

"Oh, I can always tell when you're near," was the reply.

"See here," said the man of inventions, "I've noticed you a good deal of late. Suppose you and I get married?"

"I'm ready."

"When shall it be?"

"Three weeks from to-night."

"All right!"

And the inventor went on his rounds, while his intended bride merrily wound away upon her bobbin of wire. On the wedding day the first consignment of stock indicators came back from the purchaser, inoperative. When Mr. Batchelor, who has always been Mr. Edison's right hand man, went down to the shop after supper he found the inventor there, in his dirtiest shop clothes, tinkering away at the machines. Didn't he remember that it was his wedding night? No, he'd forgotten all about it. Batchelor dragged the lagging groom to the nearest clothing store, got him into a new suit, then to a barber's shop, and finally put him on a car and shipped him off to the house of the bride. Then he went back to the shop to work, supposing that was the last of Edison for that night. In an hour or two, however, Edison rushed in again, threw his new coat down on a greasy lathe, hung his

waistcoat upon the gaspipe, kicked his shoes under the bench, seized a file and went at the defective stock indicator as if there were no such thing as marriage and giving in marriage, and there he stayed with his faithful lieutenant till the morning sun looked in on two weary toilers and an electrical stock indicator that worked like a charm.

When wealth came to them Mrs. Edison No. 1 betrayed a tendency to branch out in the social world, but it had no effect on the inventor's habits. One of the largest entertainments Newark ever saw was given at her house. All the leading men of the Edison works were there, but he was nowhere to be seen. His subordinates grew a little uneasy. A committee of them went over to his laboratory about midnight, and there was the inventor, tipped back in a ricketty old chair, in his shirt-sleeves, his shoeless feet high up on the work bench, singing away into his phonograph at the top of his voice, happy as a clam at high tide.

The present Mrs. Edison sticks to her husband like a shadow. She is always at his elbow in working hours, with book and pencil, taking down his ideas and experiments. She is, in fact, a helpmate in every way worthy of his abilities.

The Cabinet Room in Downing Street.

It is a handsome room, well-lighted from without by high double-framed windows, separated from a smaller room by folding doors. At the lower end are four pillars with foliated capitals painted to imitate marble. The two rooms thrown into one probably served in time past as a State reception-room. On either side are book-shelves, well lined with stout volumes, and in the centre stands the famous long table, covered with green cloth—a "board of green cloth," so to say, at which the Lord Steward is the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being.

A goodly collection of material from H.M. Stationery Office rests upon it, all very new, and all very useful. Peerages, directories, calendars, and the like—blotting books of ample size (not a blotted page in any to reveal a secret if one had dared to look), beautiful sticks of red sealing wax, pens sufficient and various to suit the needs and whims of all Fleet-street, and writing-paper galore.

A fine assemblage of mahogany chairs in scarlet leather covers, stands within reach, suitable for the accommodation of more than the ordinary number of Her Majesty's confidential servants. A large Cabinet, we have been told on good authority, is an evil. The Cabinet, by olden rule, comprises usually eleven members; sometimes it has reached seventeen; at present it numbers fifteen.

The chairs, to descend to very minute particulars, furnish accommodation for as many as nineteen; possibly the odd four may provide occasional necessary rest for members' legs, as do the benches in the House of Commons! Two large maps, unrolled on substantial easels at the lower end of the room, meet the eye, the titles of which are suggestive of recent geographical research in a quarter of the globe which has not infrequently

engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government. On the left side of the cheerful fireplace, in a nice warm corner, hangs the map of Ireland, snug in its case.

The statesmen who of late years have met in this room should know only too well the name, position, and population of every city, town, village, and hamlet marked thereon, without the need of disturbing its dusty repose. Was it here, or in which of the rooms was it, that the Duke of Newcastle (some time among George III.'s confidential servants) received some necessary instruction in the geography of America] at the mouth of a better informed colleague? "Oh, yes—yes, to be sure; Annapolis must be defended. Troops must be sent to Annapolis. Pray, where is Annapolis?" "Cape Breton an island? Wonderful! Show it me on the map. So it is, sure enough. My dear sir, you always bring me good news. I must go and tell the King Cape Breton is an island." Let us be kindly to the duke's memory.

A Lady Special Correspondent.

It is a recognised fact that there are professions in which women can never successfully compete with men, but at least one woman journalist is not inclined to concede any superiority to her masculine colleagues. This is Mrs. Emily Crawford, who has been for more than twenty-five years in the inner circle of French politics, and has done journalistic work of which any veteran might be proud.

Her position as foreign correspondent of English papers not only presents difficulties, but has also been prodigal of dangers—all of which she seems to scorn or ignore.

When an acquaintance suggested to her that Paris under the Empire could scarcely have been a safe place for a young girl beginning a journalistic career, she owned the fact, but flanked it by the statement that she had never been rudely treated.

"I have been through the war, and through the Commune," she said. "During the second siege, a bombshell from the Versailles batteries burst in our kitchen. I was constantly in the streets alone at midnight, when Paris swarmed with soldiers.

"I made my way, on March 23rd, 1871, across all the barricades to the Hôtel de Ville, and interviewed the Communist leaders as they sat in council. Ready wit, nerve, and unconsciousness of danger are better than any firearms."

On one occasion this fearless woman had to leave a ball to telegraph a description of it to a London paper. A thunderstorm had come on, and it was impossible to get a carriage. She ran a quarter of a mile through the rain to the Central Telegraph Office.

Her ball dress was drenched, and as the soles speedily dropped from her satin slippers, she finished the run in her stockings. Then came the writing out and sending of the message, as she sat in the office in her wet clothing. She did not take cold, and, stranger still, when she visited the cholera hospitals, infection did not touch her.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1892,

AT 8 P.M.,

IN THE WINTER GARDEN.

PIANIST—MR. VALENTINE H. SKEATES.		MANDOLINE—MR. G. JORDAN.		CORNET—MR. A. ROGERS.	
1. MARCH "Militaire" ...	<i>V. H. Skeates</i>	9. PIANO SOLO "Don Pasquale" ...	<i>Donizetti</i>		
2. CORNET SOLO "Love's Old Sweet Song" ...	<i>Molloy</i>	10. MANDOLINE SOLO "Chanson D'Amour" ...	<i>Newell</i>		
3. MANDOLINE SOLO "Edelweiss"	<i>Ellis</i>	11. CORNET SOLO "The Better Land" ...	<i>Cowen</i>		
4. PIANO SOLO Overture, "Tancredi" ...	<i>Rossini</i>	12. TRIO "La Coryphée" ...	<i>L. Lacoste</i>		
5. SPANISH VALSE "Dolorey"	<i>V. H. Skeates</i>	13. PIANO SOLO "Gondolied"	<i>T. Ostin</i>		
6. CORNET SOLO ... "Lost Chord" ...	<i>Sir A. Sullivan</i>	14. MANDOLINE SOLO "Popular Airs" ...	<i>G. Jordan</i>		
7. MANDOLINE SOLO "Devonia"	<i>Ellis</i>	15. CORNET SOLO "In Old Madrid" ...	<i>Trotère</i>		
8. PIANO SOLO "Spanish Fantasia" ...	<i>V. H. Skeates</i>	16. MARCH "Fusilier" ...	<i>V. H. Skeates</i>		
—					
INTERVAL.					

ADMISSION—2 to 6, ONE PENNY; 6 to 10, TWOPENCE.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT TO BE GIVEN IN THE WINTER GARDEN

On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1892,

From 8 to 10 p.m., by

MISS NELLIE WILLIAMS' GIPSY CHOIR.

1. VALSE "Heather Bell" ...	<i>Percy Lester</i>	6. SOLO ... "Ora Pro Nobis" (Pray for us)	<i>Piccolomini</i> Miss EMILLIE.
2. SELECTION ON THE DULCIMER	Miss MINNIE BEADLE.	7. SELECTION ON THE GIGILERA	Miss MINNIE BEADLE.
3. SOLO ... "When the Heart is Young" ...	<i>D. Buck</i> Miss EDITH TEAPE.	8. SOLO ... "Thine is my Heart" ...	Miss EDITH TEAPE.
4. COMIC SONG "Pretty little girl that I know"	MR. HARRY WALLACE.	9. COMIC SONG "When you Come to Think of It"	MR. HARRY WALLACE.
5. PICCOLO SOLO "The Wren"	<i>E. Damare</i> MR. E. A. SALFORD.	10. COMIC DUET "Two Johnnies in Love" ...	<i>Mohawks</i> MR. FRANK WIDDICOMBE & MR. E. A. SALFORD.
		11. PART SONG "Auld Lang Syne"	<i>Scotch</i>

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STUDENTS OF THE EVENING CLASSES ADMITTED FREE.

Five Old Things in America.

AN ancient Japanese coat of mail was recently unearthed in the vicinity of Victoria, British Columbia. Some workmen engaged in digging a well came upon this interesting relic four feet below the surface. It was a complete piece of chain armour, composed of thousands of diminutive iron rings the diameter of a common pencil. When worn, the coat covered the breast, back, and right side, leaving the left side, where it was fastened, to be protected by the shield. The right sleeve extended to the elbow. From the neck to the end of the skirt the length is 20½ in. In the side of the coat, below the arm, is a gash 2 in. long, resembling a cut from a heavy weapon, which has been repaired by what appears to be a piece of native silver. The armour was made by the Japanese two or three hundred years ago. It is impossible to explain how this interesting object came here, but there are other evidences of early Japanese occupancy in the surrounding section. A few years ago a large number of ancient Japanese coins were found in cairns or stone graves in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

Probably the oldest violin in the United States is owned by Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, of Baldwinville, N.Y. It was found in the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, which was dissolved in 1538. It was brought to this country seventy-five years ago, and antiquarians who have examined it are of the opinion that it dates back to the twelfth century. Be this as it may, it is a very interesting relic. It differs somewhat in form from the modern violin, being longer in the body and having C-shaped instead of S-shaped openings. It has seven keys instead of four—three on one side and four on the other—and the end of the handle is carved in the shape of a female head. The neck is hollow, and at the base of the finger-board is a large gilded rosette. The body is inlaid above and below with a darker wood. Even now it can be played in the ordinary manner by using four strings, and its tone is said to be full and sweet.

The venerable American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia still possesses the chair in which Thomas Jefferson sat when he wrote the Declaration of Independence. It has a broad leaf arm. In one of its rooms may also be seen the chair in which Benjamin Franklin, its first president, presided when the meetings of the society were held in his own house, where he was confined by the infirmities of old age. A library ladder is attached and folded under the seat, David Rittenhouse's clock, which was made in 1754 for the observation of the transit of Venus, is also a treasured memento. Among other valuable possessions of the society are several genuine tribute-rolls of Montezuma, emperor of Mexico, which was painted on maguey paper, and a Roman tombstone from Carthage, which bears the symbols of Osiris' worship, and is ascribed to the third century, A.D.

An ancient land tortoise was recently found in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. A gentleman and his niece, while strolling through the forest on the property of

Reuben Beale, discovered a pair of tortoises close together. On the under part of the male the following description was deciphered—"H. Deibert, 1717." The name proved to be that of a man who owned and cleared the land in the early colonial times.

On the shell of the tortoise were signs of great age, part of the lettering being almost obliterated. There could be no reasonable doubt that the animal, which was still living, was upwards of one hundred and seventy years of age.

E. S. Thompson, of Mifflintown, Pa., is in possession of a spinet which is believed to have been brought from Scotland by Colonel James Burd of the Revolution, who fought the Indians at Fort Augusta, which he built. The instrument is almost triangular in shape, the keyboard occupying almost one entire side.

Visit to a Mosque.

YOU enter this mosque through a bronze door, having, of course, previously shod your profane feet with protecting babenches; and then you are free to examine and admire.

The first feature that strikes you is four enormous pillars, which might be compared to four fluted towers, and which support the weight of the principal cupola. The capitals of these pillars are carved into the form of a mass of stalactites, a style of ornament which may be observed in many fine Persian monuments; and half-way up they are encircled by a band covered with inscriptions in Turkish characters. The strength and simplicity of these four pillars, which at once explain to the eye the constructive system of the building, give a striking impression of robust majesty and imperishable stability.

Sourates, or verses from the Koran, form bands of running ornament around the great cupola and the minor domes and the cornices. From the roof are suspended, to within 8 ft. or 10 ft. of the ground, innumerable lustres, composed of glass cups full of tallow, set in a circular iron frame and decorated with balls of crystal, ostrich eggs, and silk tassels, as in St. Sophia and all the other mosques.

The Mihrab, which designates the direction of Mecca—the niche where rests the sacred book, the Koran, the "noble book taken from a prototype kept in heaven"—is inlaid with lapis lazuli, agate and jasper. Then there is the usual member, surmounted by a conical sound board; the mastaches or platforms supported by colonettes, where the muezzins and other clergy sit. As in all the mosques, the side aisles are encumbered with trunks and bales of merchandise, deposited by pious Mussulmans under divine safeguard; and finally the floor is covered with fine matting in summer and carpets in winter.

While I was lost in wonderment at the splendour of this mosque, several Moslems came in to pray, with the usual prostrations and beard stroking and yawning. Two or three women also came to pray, clad in feridjis of brilliantly striped silks—rose and white, azure and white, yellow and red—and they, too, kneeled on the matting and bowed and touched the ground with their brows, and

their little baby girls, with their fine eyes and white veils wrapped round their heads, stood patient and motionless beside them, not being yet old enough to pray, or perhaps not strong enough on their legs to prostrate themselves without irremediably losing their balance.

Some of these little baby girls seemed as beautiful as fresh flowers and reminded one of the fair dreams of rosy childhood which we find in the pictures of the French painter Diaz. Then, in odd corners of the mosque, were boys learning the Koran under the direction of old turbaned priests, and others learning all alone, squatting cross-legged with the sacred book open before them on a reading stand in the shape of an X. These queer little boys produced the monotonous and melancholy sounds which alone re-echoed in the vast silence of the mosque; and in the immensity of the place, dotted as they were here and there near the mihrab and the mastashes, they looked like big black fungi that had sprung up through the pale straw coloured matting.

Huddled up into a sort of sphere with a flat base, these boys, each one acting independently, would rock themselves rapidly backward and forward, while they read aloud, in a sharp, nasal voice, a verse from the Koran. Then they would stop, look round, remain silent for a minute or two, and then begin rocking and reading again. Sometimes a single voice would be heard, to which another voice would seem to respond. Another time two or three voices would be heard together, and the immense vaults would receive and reverberate the sounds; which composed a kind of monotonous and shrill music; for the Koran is full of rhythmic prose, similar to that of which we find specimens in the Pentateuch and the Psalms.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A Living Barometer.

THE makers of "weather" instruments must look to their laurels. A living, infallible barometer is within the reach of every person possessing a hot-house. A "weather plant" has been discovered, whose performances throw those of the American weather prophets, with whose prognostications we are only too familiar, into the shade.

The wonderful plant is the *Abrus Peregrinus*, a legume, commonly called the "Paternoster Pea." It is a native of Corsica and Tunis, and will thrive in any hot-house. No less than thirty-two thousand trials have been made in Vienna during the last three years, and its infallibility has been proved to the complete satisfaction of the leading Austrian men of science. These agree that the shrub is truly prophetic, and may be implicitly trusted.

Its leaf and twig are very much like those of the Acacia. The more delicate leaves of the upper branches foretell the state of the weather forty-eight hours in advance, while its lower and more hardy leaves indicate all atmospheric changes three days beforehand. The indications are shown by a marked change in the position of the leaves, and in the rise and fall of the twigs and branchlets.

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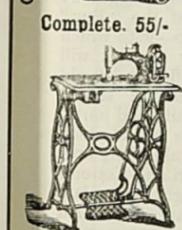
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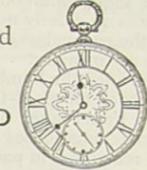
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How he Took the Good News to Manchester.

A CERTAIN uncle of mine was the first man to carry the news of the battle of Waterloo from London to Manchester. I heard the narrative more than once from his lips when he was an elderly man and I a youth, so that the particulars of it are clearly stamped on my memory.

At that time my uncle filled the humble post of clerk in the coach-office of the White Horse Hotel, Fetter-lane, one of the most famous coaching-houses of those days. It may be remarked, in passing, that the old hostelry is still extant, and if one may judge from its exterior, still presents much the same appearance as it must have done when the present century was still in its teens.

As soon as it was definitely known in London that the British arms had achieved a brilliant victory on the plains of Waterloo, it became a matter of keen competition among the various rival coaches as to which of them should have the honour and glory of being first to carry the news east, west, north, or south, according to the particular route each of them was bound to travel. Some tens of thousands of "broadsheets," as they were termed, were rapidly struck off, on which were printed, in large type, such meagre but all-important items of news as had already come to hand from the seat of war. As soon as the coach by which my uncle, at his employer's request, had agreed to carry the news was ready to start, a huge bundle of the broadsheets in question was given into his charge, and he at once took his place on the back seat next the guard. From the roof a Union Jack floated gaily in the breeze. The coach carried its full complement of passengers, both inside and out.

My uncle used to relate how at every village or hamlet (excepting those they passed through after everybody was in bed), even those at which they did not stop to change horses, there was more or less of a crowd waiting to greet them and to catch such scraps of news about the war as the driver or guard might vouchsafe to shout to them in passing. For at that time all England was at fever heat. Napoleon's escape from Elba and the red-hot events of the "Hundred Days" treading so closely on each other's heels, had excited the nation almost to frenzy. Besides which, there was scarcely a hamlet, however small, one or more of whose sons or fathers were not away, fighting their country's battles. On this day, however, on which my uncle made his memorable journey the excitement was intensified.

When the people heard the blare of the guard's horn in the distance they hurried to their doors as usual, or ceased from their labours in field or barn, or congregated in knots in the market place; but when they beheld the Union Jack floating in the breeze, they knew that tidings of some great victory had come to hand, and as the coach flew through the villages, my uncle stood up and showered his broadsheets right and left with no stinting hand, but it was when they stopped to change horses that the effects of the news were seen.

The crowd surrounding the coach would break up into groups to listen

eagerly to one of their number, while he read aloud the contents of the broadsheet. Then would women burst into tears and sobs, and strong men turn white, and then presently, as the coach started again, hats would be thrown into the air, and one wild, glad cheer after another would go up to the Midsummer sky.

Such was the pace at which they had travelled that when they reached Derby their passengers, one and all, having some regard for the safety of their necks, declined going farther with them, preferring to await the arrival of the next coach. For the rest of the journey my uncle, the driver and the guard had the coach to themselves. When at length they galloped into the Manchester streets, horn blowing and flag waving, my uncle had the gratification of finding that he had accomplished his errand. He was the first to arrive with the news of the great victory. So extreme was the enthusiasm of the people that they hoisted him shoulder high and carried him, with immense cheering, three times round the Exchange Room, and later the merchants and brokers feasted him right royally at one of the chief hotels; and when next day he journeyed back to London, it was with a pleasant memento in the shape of sundry gold pieces stored away in a purse which had never bulged to such aldermanic proportions before.

High Prices for Old Books.

WITH book collectors at the present time there seems to be a strong popular fancy in favour of first editions. This appears to be especially the case in regard to Dickens, whose "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," "Sketches by Boz," and "Christmas Books," generally bring long prices. A genuine first edition of "Pickwick" in clean and perfect condition is worth £20, and probably more; while the same may be said of the octavo edition of "Boz" in parts as issued, and with all the wrappers. The latter point is a very important one with Dickens collectors, as no one will spend his money on a first edition unless the original paper covers are bound in with the rest of the text.

"The Strange Gentleman" and "The Village Coquettes," both by Dickens, are also rare and much sought after. Indeed the former, with the frontispiece, cannot be had for love or money. There is a copy in the Forster collection at South Kensington, but experienced buyers are ignorant of the existence of another. "The Village Coquettes" is also scarce and valuable, the last copy we heard of having been sold for £30. The high prices in all these cases, are of course, attributable almost entirely to the plates. Any book, whatever may be its literary value, with coloured plates by either Rowlandson, Bewick, the Cruikshanks, Alken, Leech, or Hablot Browne will now realise a sum which a few years ago would never have been thought of.

The prices occasionally secured for first editions of some of the poets are almost incredible. A copy of the "Kilmarnock," or first edition of Burns, brought, for example, £66 a few months ago. The courtly Lovelace, too, whose property was almost as great as that of the Scottish

poet, had his "Lucasta," in two volumes, knocked down last year for £26 5s. Tennyson's works bring some high prices. The 1842 edition recently ran up to £64; while, curiously enough, Moxon's earlier edition of 1833, brought only £26 10s.

Mr. Browning's works command a high position, and are always rising in value, and the same may be said of Swinburne's works. Shakespeare, strange to say, is not very popular with the book collectors, though the earlier folio editions always sell well. A good copy of the first folio fetched last year £255, and another, very patched and mended, £105. Recent controversy regarding the authorship of the plays will doubtless tend to raise still further the prices of all early editions.

Though old Bibles are little more than curiosities, the competition for them seems to be always very keen. For instance, the most memorable event of last year for bibliopoles was that day in June when Mr. Quaritch, the celebrated London buyer, gave £2,650 and £1,025 for two Bibles in Lord Crawford's sale—the so-called Mazarin Bible, and the first Bible with a date (1462). Coverdale's first English Bible of 1535 brought recently £226; Tyndale's version of the previous year, £230; the first edition of the New Testament in French, printed at Lyons, in 1474, £200; and the first edition of the Bible in German, Strasburg, 1466, £144.

One or two Bibles are sought after and are highly prized on account of curious translations. Of this kind are the "Breeches" Bible, so called from the use of this word where we have "aprons" in the opening chapter of Genesis; and the "Bug" Bible which takes its name from the rendering of Psalm xci., 5—"So that thou shall not neede to be affrayed for any bugges by nyghte." The last copy of the "Bug" Bible—an imperfect one too—with which we met was priced at £7 18s. It will thus be seen that the collector of old Bibles need not start on the search without an exceptionally well-lined purse.

The list of miscellaneous books which bring long prices is a tolerably long one. The first edition of Walton and Cotton's "Compleat Angler" brought at a late sale no less a sum than £195. All works of Caxton's printing are extremely valuable: his "Game and Playe of Chesse" was sold recently for £645. Of the first edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress," only one perfect copy is known to exist. It was published originally at a shilling, but it was sold some years ago, in its old sheepskin cover, for twenty guineas; and if it came into the market now it would certainly bring twice that amount.

The first collection of Voyages ever issued—a small quarto, bearing the imprint Vicentia, 1507—is so extremely rare that a copy sold last year for £270. All works containing early references to America are eagerly sought after, and fetch high prices. This was never better illustrated than last year, when a pamphlet of four pages (the "Epistola" of Columbus, printed at Rome in 1493), was sold for the enormous sum of £230. Another volume of excessive rarity is that in which the proposal was first made to call the new world America. A copy of this work was sold some time ago for £50.

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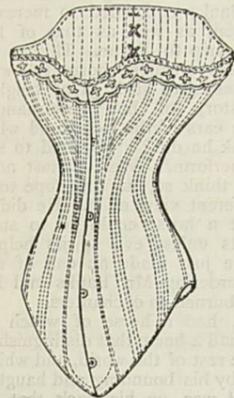
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A Curious Combat.

A TRAVELLER in South Africa tells of a singular combat he witnessed. He was musing one morning, with his eyes on the ground, when he noticed a caterpillar, crawling along at a rapid pace.

The ants, seeing that the caterpillar had too strong a position for them to overcome, resorted to strategy. They began sawing through the grass stalk.

The ants, seeing that the caterpillar had too strong a position for them to overcome, resorted to strategy. They began sawing through the grass stalk.

Afraid of Flies.

IN an excursion taken lately by a certain learned Society, it oozed out that the biggest man present, who was always in the front, rode on the highest brake, was calm in going at the fullest speed down the steepest gradient, scaled ruins with the activity and nerve of a boy, was afraid of flies!

He regarded the wettest summer we have had for years as acceptable, as it was unaccompanied by the swarms which a hot summer invariably produce. A fly was his abomination.

The Romans were very fond of their horses. The love of the noble animal reached its absurd climax in the case of the mad Caligula. He invited his favourite horse to sup with him and gave him food from golden vessels.

It happened one day that a gentleman, who was waiting for a train, was chatting with the station-master, and in the course of his conversation chanced to ask him how he employed his spare time.

Annie Laurie.

A PRETTY story is told as to the origin of the well-known song "Annie Laurie."

The heroine, whose name is the title, was born in 1827, and was about seventeen years old when the incident occurred which gave rise to the song bearing her name.

James Laurie, Annie's father, was a farmer, who lived on and owned a very large farm called Thraglostown, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

He hired a great deal of help, and among those he employed was a man by the name of Wallace to act as foreman.

While in his employ Mr. Wallace fell in love with Annie Laurie, which fact

her father soon learned, and forthwith discharged him.

He went to his home, which was in Maxwelton, and was taken ill the very night he reached there.

The next morning when Annie Laurie heard of it she came to his bedside and waited on him until he died; and on his deathbed he composed the song entitled "Annie Laurie."

First Great Railway Accident.

THE first great accident on any railway occurred December 24th, 1841, on the Great Western line in England. That day a train carrying thirty-eight passengers was moving through a thick fog at a high rate of speed.

The engine plunged into this and was immediately thrown from the track, and instantly the whole rear of the train was piled up on the top of the first carriage, which contained all the passengers, eight of whom were killed and seventeen wounded.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death in all the cases, and a deodand of £1,000 on the engine, tender and carriages."

This feature of "deodand" belongs to the old common law, which declared that whenever any personal chattel was the occasion of death it should be forfeited to the king, not only that part which immediately gives the wounds, but all things which move with it are forfeited.

Batting for Six Weeks.

It is related of Barlow, the Lancashire professional, that before he commenced his career as a cricketer, he held a situation as porter at a small railway station in Lancashire, where only three or four trains stopped each day.

It happened one day that a gentleman, who was waiting for a train, was chatting with the station-master, and in the course of his conversation chanced to ask him how he employed his spare time.

"Well, sir," replied the station-master, "we go and play cricket in that field you see down there, and generally we have very good games. But our porter, sir," he went on, "he's a very good player, and he's been batting now for the last six weeks; and try, as we will, we can't get him out."

From this amusing fact the gentleman perceived that Barlow was something more than an ordinary cricketer, and so he used his influence with the result that Barlow was tried in a Colt's Match, and finally obtained a place in the County Eleven.

Famous Horses.

IN 1609, according to an old record, an Englishman named Banks had a horse which he trained to follow wherever he led, over fences, ditches, upstairs, and to the very roofs of houses. One day they went to the very top of St. Paul's Church, "an immensely high edifice." They did various other things that were almost as astonishing.

Napoleon had a horse of which he said:—"I had a horse that distinguished me from the rest of the world, and which manifested by his bounding and haughty gait when I was on his back that he carried a man superior to those around him." Napoleon's beautiful grey Arabian horse Marengo, was worthy to have borne a better man.

Copenhagen, the charger the Duke of Wellington rode at Waterloo, lived to be twenty-seven years old. He was buried with military honours, which he richly deserved. Upon that memorable day when the battle of Waterloo was won, Wellington rode his famous war horse seventeen and a half hours without once dismounting.

The Romans were very fond of their horses. The love of the noble animal reached its absurd climax in the case of the mad Caligula. He invited his favourite horse to sup with him and gave him food from golden vessels.

CALIFORNIAN OSTRICH FARM.—The Kenilworth ostrich farm, near Los Angeles, is one of the wonders of Southern California, and almost unique among American industries, though there is another establishment of the kind at Anaheim in the same state, and one in Florida.

Dare not to sleep in that condition in which you dare not die.—M. Henry.

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TIME TABLE OF EVENING CLASSES FOR SESSION 1891-2.

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.

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Table with columns: SUBJECTS, TEACHERS, DAYS, HOURS, FEES. Includes Applied Mechanics, Building Construction, Chem., Inorg., Theo., Ele., Mach. Construct. & Draw., Mathematics, Stage I, Magnetism and Elect. Elem., Steam and the Steam Engine, Theoretical Mechanics.

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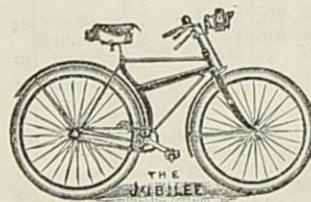


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