

November 4, 1892.

The Palace Journal.

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THE PALACE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4th, 1892.

**PEOPLE'S PALACE
Club, Class and General
Gossip.****COMING EVENTS.**

FRIDAY, Nov. 4th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Admission, 1d.

SATURDAY, 5th.—Winter Garden open from 2 to 10 p.m. Concert in the Queen's Hall by the Church Choral Union, at 8 p.m. Admission, from 6 p.m., 3d.

SUNDAY, 6th.—Sacred Concert at 4 p.m., and Organ Recital at 8.30 p.m. Admission free.

MONDAY, 7th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. In the Queen's Hall at 8 p.m. Moving Costume Tableaux, "Faust," by the Garrick Dramatic Company. Admission, 1d. and 3d. Reserved seats, 6d.

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

WEDNESDAY, 9th.—At 8 p.m., in Queen's Hall, repetition of "Faust." Admission, 3d. Reserved seats, 6d. Students of P. P. Classes admitted free. Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, 10th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Repetition of "Faust." Admission, 3d. Reserved Seats, 6d.

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., excepting on Monday the 7th, when it will be closed for cleaning purposes. Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m. On Sunday from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission free.

THE total attendances on Sunday last at the Library, Sacred Concert and Organ Recital, were 4,027.

PEOPLE'S PALACE CHORAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. Orton Bradley, M.A. Our concert in the Queen's Hall, on Saturday evening last, passed off very successfully, and Mr. Bradley expresses himself as being very pleased at the performance of the Choir on that occasion. Having made such a good commencement to our Winter Session, it is to be hoped that the members will all strive to more than maintain the high standard which has been set up. Our next engagement is to give the first part of the "Messiah," in the Queen's Hall, on Sunday afternoon, 13th Nov., when we hope that every member who can make it convenient to attend, will do so. On Saturday evening, 17th Dec., we are to perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah," in the Queen's Hall. We are also practising Handel's "Israel in Egypt," for performance early in the New Year. If we are to give performances of these beautiful works in such a style as to be worthy of our conductor, and creditable to ourselves, it is absolutely necessary that every member should endeavour to attend as regularly and punctually as possible. It is gratifying to note that the rehearsals of late have been very well attended, and if members will continue to show their interest in the choir in this manner, we

shall be able to attack the heavy work which lies before us with every confidence. We have at present no vacancies in the choir for sopranos, but should welcome a few good contraltos, tenors, and basses, and Mr. Bradley would like to see any lady or gentleman desirous of joining before the commencement of any of our rehearsals. The qualifications for admission, are:—1. Ability to read music fairly well at sight from either Tonic Sol-fa or Old Notation; and 2. A voice approved of by the conductor. Anyone wishing to join should apply at once.

W. H. DANN, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE RAMBLING CLUB.—The ramble to the Natural History Collection of the British Museum, South Kensington, also to Brompton Oratory, did not attract many of our members; probably the brightness of the weather suggested a ramble in another direction. However, those who did go very much enjoyed themselves. Saturday, Nov. 5th, United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard. This will be a specially conducted party. Meet outside Whitehall (Horse Guards), at 2.30; nearest station Charing Cross. Saturday, November 12th, a social dance will be held in the Music Room at 7.30 p.m. Tickets can be had for the above ramble on application to

A. MCKENZIE, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE GEOLOGY CLASS.—On Saturday, October 22nd, the members of the Geology class met Mr. Burrell at North Woolwich Station about 2.30 p.m. The party, which numbered eighteen, the masculine element very largely predominating, crossed the Thames on the Free Ferry and proceeded on foot to Charlton. Here our enthusiastic leader introduced us to a chalk pit near the railway station, and drew our attention to the well-marked divisions of strata. He shewed us how at this point the Woolwich and Reading Beds rest on the Thanet Sands. At Bagshot they rest directly on the Chalk. The chief fossils met within these beds were *Cyrena Cordata*, *Cyrena Cuneiformis*, *Ostrea Bellovacina*, etc. We noted that the Thanet Sands were divided from the chalk by a horizontal band of green sand with irregularly-shaped flints, the latter composed almost entirely of pure silica, usually aggregated round some nucleus of sponge spicules, shells, or other organic remains. The green colour is due to the presence of glauconite, a silicate of iron, with alumina, and potash. Glauconite is now being deposited in the Gulf Stream. It is held in solution by the warm waters, but on coming into contact with colder currents, it is precipitated. Probably this glauconite was deposited for a similar reason in the Thanet sands, and has been carried down in solution by infiltrating water until it now rests on the top of the chalk. All the flints in the Chalk were coated with a white siliceous substance, and on being split open by enterprising members of the party, were found to contain traces of sponges, etc. Once more examining the strata we saw that Blackheath Pebble beds at the summit of the Woolwich series could be seen best by crossing over the ridge to the south. So after a breathless scramble, first up, then down the

hill—in the course of which some younger members of the class endeavoured to imperil their necks—we came upon the Pebbles, and also upon a delightful clay patch. This was highly carbonaceous, and full of fossils, though most of these were too friable to get out whole, crumbling away when touched like Dead Sea fruit. Still, they proved a great attraction, in spite of the all-pervading stickiness of the clay, which made us, like Leonard's soldier, "beautiful to behold." The evidence of the estuarine character of the Woolwich and Reading beds was very interesting. We found quantities of oyster-shells in the above-mentioned layer of clay, and could realise, seeing the houses running almost to the margin of the pit, that "where the long street roars, hath been the stillness of the sea." But our popular lecturer called us away before we had time to carve a very deep valley in the hillside, and led the way to a second exposure about a quarter of a mile to the west. Here we had an opportunity of seeing the result of a fault, running through Greenwich, which causes the beds to dip about five degrees to the east. We searched for fossil sea-urchins. None, however, rewarded our labour, but to atone for their absence, a goodly company of *land urchins* were *en evidence*, armed with a supply of missiles, which they were not slow to direct against us. Their aim was not very good, and no damage was done. The sun, which had been smiling on us all the afternoon, was now setting, and the sound of the whistle soon called us homeward. Two of our number, however, were unable to tear themselves away from the fossils in the first pit, and were left presumably to hunt for fossils by candle-light.

ELEANOR I. CHAMBERS.

THE attention of our readers is called to the Moving Costume Tableaux, which will be performed on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th November, at 8 p.m., programme for which will be found on page 333. These performances were so successful on the last occasion, that we have been persuaded by many of our friends to repeat "the show."

OUT of the 180 candidates who sat in the United Kingdom for honours in Geometry, 15 only obtained a first class. The list being headed by one of the Day School boys of the People's Palace Technical Schools, viz., Henry A. Darling, age 15, closely followed by Herbert S. Rawlings, age 14. It is a noticeable fact that these boys are the youngest on the list, and speaks well for the admirable instruction received at the hands of their master, Mr. F. C. Forth. We may mention that several of our boys held a very creditable position in the 2nd Class Honours list.

WE are pleased to announce the result of the written examination in the Diploma Class in Cookery, in order of merit:—

Miss H. R. Speed.
Miss Marian Barnes,
Miss Sybil M. Sharman,
Miss Emily M. Speed,
Miss Elizabeth Jager.

THE Governors of the People's Palace have arranged for the Winter Garden to be open between the hours of 2 and 5 every Sunday afternoon commencing on the 20th instant, for the benefit of the aged and infirm poor. Admission will be by ticket only; the local clergy of all denominations, district visitors, etc., etc., will be asked to co-operate in this movement by distributing the tickets to those for whom this is intended. Lord Iveagh and the Governors are of opinion that the usefulness of the Winter Garden will be considerably increased by this boon being presented to the suffering poor of this neighbourhood.

AN additional attraction was provided on Sunday afternoon last when the boys of the Day Technical School assisted the Sunday Afternoon Choir by singing two anthems, Stainer's "What are these?" and Gounod's "Praise ye the Father." The amalgamated choirs gave out a good volume of sound, sang well together with admirable expression, and the experiment was altogether satisfactory. Mr. E. J. Burrell, the conductor of the boys, deserves high praise for his careful training of these lads. Mr. T. Firth chose for his first solo the recitative and air, "Thus saith the Lord," and "But who may abide," and later on "I feel the Deity," and "Arm, arm ye brave," all selected from Handel's works. The rendering of these greatly pleased the audience; the People's Palace Choral Society may well be proud of having on their roll such an accomplished vocalist as Mr. Firth.

The Greatness of London.

ITS VAST POPULATION, AND HOW THEY LIVE.

EVERY four minutes marks a birth. In the next two hours after you read this, thirty babies will have been born and twenty deaths will have taken place. Think of it; the evening paper that records the births and deaths of the preceding four and twenty hours must give three hundred separate items. Verily its joys and sorrows are a multitude.

London has seven thousand miles of streets—and if you walked them at the rate of twenty miles a day, you would have to walk almost a year—and more than a year by nearly fifty days if you should rest on Sundays. And if you were a thirsty sort of a traveller, and couldn't pass a public house, don't be alarmed—the seven thousand miles have five and seventy miles of public houses; so you need not think of thirst.

In a year London folks swallow down five hundred thousand oxen, two million sheep, two hundred thousand calves, three hundred thousand swine, eight million head of fowls, five hundred million pounds of fish, five hundred million oysters, two hundred million lobsters—is that enough to figure on?

If not, there are some million tons of canned provisions; no end of fruit and vegetables, and fifty million bushels of wheat.

But how do they wash all this food down you might feel glad to know. It takes two hundred million quarts of beer. But more than this, they drink ten million quarts of rum and fifty million quarts of wine—the wine, the rum, the beer—two hundred and sixty million quarts!

Cleanings—Grave and Gay.

PROBABLY not the least amongst the benefits we shall receive from our colonies will be the lessons we can learn from their attempts at giving New World Answers to Old World Questions. Australia, the first country to introduce the eight hours day, and the democratic (not bureaucratic) ownership of railways, is now trying her hand at other problems. The Victorian administration is introducing a Bill for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation to prevent strikes and lock-outs, and another to authorise the loan of public money at 3 per cent. to farmers wishing to buy land and build homes. The Victorian Government actually put forward the outrageous assumption that it is better for the State to lend money to poor people who want it and who will spend it at home, than it is to lend it to rich people to spend it abroad. Surely a most revolutionary and absurd idea!

THE number of children as well as adults falling under the category of "Lost, Stolen, or Strayed," often strikes me as extraordinary, but the last New York police report on this subject seems specially remarkable. No less than 3,137 lost children were taken to various police stations in New York City; 62 of these were returned to parents and guardians in various parts of the Union outside New York, but 41 little waifs were never claimed. Of adults no less than 141 were reported "missing" at the bureau in one year; 112 of these were heard of or from, but of the balance nothing is known; 203 people were found dead, and of these but 96 were identified.

A MOST gruesome account is given, in a recent book on Norway, of the manner in which the "Black Death" arrived in that country in the fourteenth century. The chief external trade of Norway was with the eastern ports of England. According to the tradition, a cargo-boat came over one day from England and put into Bergen. The crew commenced to unload the cargo, but before they could do so they fell dead, one after another, on the landing quay. The people of the town, not liking to see the goods lying there useless, set to work to carry them up to their houses. All who carried the cargo also died. Then the pest spread over the whole town, and thence over the adjoining country. The tradition is that two-thirds of the population of Norway died from this plague. This is probably an exaggeration. Still, the fearful depopulation that occurred in the east of England, from the same cause and at the same time, goes far to justify even an exaggeration. Even if a depopulation to the extent of one-third is admitted, the picture is terrible enough. In some cases whole villages were swept off, and the villages themselves re-absorbed into the primeval forest.

SOME members have asked me to tell them how they can use the British Museum Library. It is open free to all persons over twenty-one years of age; application for permission to study there must be made in writing to the Principal Librarian, and applicant must give his or her address and occupation, and a reason for wishing to study. This application

must be accompanied by a householder's recommendation—merely a note saying that the applicant is, in the opinion of the householder, a fit person to use the Library. In two or three days the pass will be sent, or the applicant will be asked to call at the Library for it, and when he has this he will have no further trouble, but will be at all times free to use one of the finest libraries in the world. The Library is open every day except Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and the first four week-days of March and September. The hours are from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m., September to April; 9 till 7, May to August. The Library is in the form of a circle, and readers will notice that all the seats are numbered and lettered, thus: F2, or J14. It is only necessary to put a hat on the desk to secure it, and the number and letter must be noted on all the forms on which requests for books are made. Other details will be found on the backs of these forms, which can be obtained, with the catalogues, at the centre of the room.

UNTIL lately, cotton waste has been cleansed from the oil and re-used, the grease being considered as useless, and thrown away. It has, however, been found that the oil thus destroyed, can be made, after very simple treatment, to yield first-class printing ink, and it has been ascertained that one ton of this spent waste yields about fourteen hundred-weight of oil, from which ink of an improved quality and a reduced price is manufactured. The refuse cotton is placed in steam chambers, and a solution of bisulphate of carbon, on being pumped into these vessels, disengages the oil and grease, and after traversing several heated coppers, the grease is soon converted into the varnish, from which printing ink is made.

AT the World's Fair in Chicago, it is intended to institute a grand tournament in all branches of sport, open to all nations, for the championship of the world. The money will be provided by the authorities controlling the World's Fair, and a movement is on foot to get the athletes of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, to visit America in 1893 to compete for championship honours. Mr. J. E. Sullivan, the secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has written to Mr. J. Astley Cooper suggesting the desirableness of the movement, and the last-named has replied stating that the gathering is worthy of support if conducted under rules which receive the approbation of English leading amateur associations. Among those who support the idea are the Duke of Fife, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Rosebery, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Brassey, Lord Carrington, Lord Wenlock, Lord Harris, Lord Playfair, Lord Reay, the Bishop of London, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir R. Webster, Sir C. Dilke, Sir F. Leighton, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Froude, Professor Goldwin Smith, the Rev. Dr. Weldon, Mr. Quintin Hogg, and many others.

(Continued on page 337.)

Concerning Books and Current Literature.

A GUIDE THAT IS A GUIDE.

The A B C Guide to London (Joseph Smith, 12, St. Bride-street, E.C., 3d.) is about the handiest of handy guides. It is perfectly chockfull of information likely to be of use, not only to visitors, but also to the "old stagers" of the metropolis. Perhaps the most notable feature is a plan of London, giving, as it were, an extremely clear bird's-eye view of the main thoroughfares and principal buildings, and other points of interest. How it is possible to sell this handbook for 3d. is almost beyond comprehension. Besides two capitally executed maps there are no less than 18 full-page illustrations; e.g. amongst others, views of Fleet-street, the Law Courts, Westminster Abbey, and so forth.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Much is heard now-a-days of University Extension, a movement which originated in the University of Cambridge some twenty years ago with the object of providing higher education for those following the ordinary occupations of life. The idea was taken up by the sister University, and now most of the colleges contribute, in some degree, to the success of the scheme. The most recent development is the support given to the movement by the various County Councils. Each centre is notably self-supporting, and to this fact most of the success of the work is, in no small measure, due. The method of instruction adopted is generally through the medium of the lecture, supplemented by class work and weekly exercises, sent in by students, and corrected usually by the lecturer. The London council consists of representatives of the leading Institutes in the metropolis (the Birkbeck, the City of London College, King's College, the Working Men's College, etc.), and others elected by members of the society. In addition to this there is a joint committee consisting of representatives of the three Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The fees are very low and range from 1s. to 10s. according to the subject of study, and the lectures are arranged in two winter seasons of three months each, followed by final examinations. Such is a bald outline of the scheme, and it will be readily seen how many are the points of contact with the technical class work of our own Institute. So important is the movement that more than one publisher has risked capital in the supply of special text books. Probably one of the most important of these series of manuals is that edited by Professor Knight, of St. Andrews, and published by the historical firm of John Murray, whose name is in itself a sufficient guarantee that these manuals are the best of their kind. I have received for notice a parcel of six volumes, and as they seem to be fairly representative, both in subject and mode of treatment, I give full particulars.

The Realm of Nature: a Manual of Physiography, by Dr. Hugh Robert Mill, Librarian to the Royal Geographical Society. With 19 Coloured Maps and 68 Illustrations. (380 pp.) Crown 8vo. 5s.

The Elements of Ethics, by John H. Muirhead, Balliol College, Oxford, Lecturer on Moral Science, Royal Holloway College, Examiner in Philosophy to the University of Glasgow. Crown 8vo. 3s.

The Fine Arts, by Prof. Baldwin Brown, University of Edinburgh. With illustrations. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

English Colonisation and Empire, by A. Caldecott, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Coloured Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Use and Abuse of Money, by W. Cunningham, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Economic Science, King's College, London. Crown 8vo. 3s.

French Literature, by H. G. Keene, Wadham College, Oxford; Fellow of the University of Calcutta. Crown 8vo. 3s.

While all these are distinctly valuable contributions to the literature of the subjects with which they deal, one or two may be specially mentioned "for merit"; notably the first and fourth on the list. Of both of these it may be said that, although primarily designed as text books for study and reference, the subjects with which they deal are nevertheless treated so as to interest as well as instruct. The text, wherever necessary, is illustrated by woodcut and coloured plates and maps, while the cost of the volumes, as will be observed, is extremely moderate for literature of the kind. The series can be confidently recommended on all grounds.

A MAGAZINE TO BUY—AND READ.

Few of us, indeed, need an introduction to the *Boys' Own Paper*, the fame of which is practically world-wide. The yearly volume is just to hand, and is, as usual, a perfect mine of all that delights the young reader, and, for the matter of that, "older children," too. One point, however, strikes a casual observer very strongly, and leads one to wonder that, emanating as it does from a peace-loving house, the majority of the illustrations deal with scenes of fighting and carnage. For all that, the general tone of the stories is pure and healthy, and, lest there should be any misconception, let us add, not the least namby-pamby. Few more suitable presents could be given than this yearly volume.

A PRACTICAL BOOK ON THE HOME.

Domestic Economy, by Edith A. Barnett and H. C. O'Neill (Macmillan and Co., 1s.), is a useful little primer which, though dealing with so large a subject, is very much to the point. The authors, referring to the fact that many women think the subject beneath their capacity, plead that as the housewife must care for human beings, she should know something of anatomy and physiology, of the laws of health and hygiene, of educational and mental science, of the elementary laws of trade, supply and demand, the choice of foods, and, with it all, be a good needlewoman and cook. Let not this array of "all the arts and sciences" strike dismay into the female mind. If they wish a handbook which tells just

enough and not too much concerning these topics in a pleasant and interesting manner, they cannot do better than obtain this book.

RAPID TRANSIT IN LONDON.

I SUPPOSE that to almost everyone of us comes home, more or less, the fact that the means of communication in London are, year by year, becoming increasingly congested. This is especially true of the suburban railway traffic, and it has been difficult to see a way out of the difficulty. A unique suggestion has, however, recently been made, based partly upon the elevated railway system of New York, which, in its entirety, is one which, let us hope, has not the slightest hope of introduction into London streets. There can be no objection, however, to the adaptation of the principle to existing railways, which, if generally adopted, would probably solve an important question. It is that existing lines be double-decked; the cost of construction would undoubtedly be incomparably less expensive than the widening of existing lines involving purchase of adjoining property, and the buying out of interests. The suggestion is that the lower lines of rails should be retained for the long distance traffic in which quantities of luggage have to be handled, and the upper lines of rails reserved entirely for suburban passenger traffic. Of course there are difficulties to overcome, but, probably, none are insuperable, the most marked being the matter of bridges. Talking of rapid transit in so large a town as London, it is yet true (says *The Quarterly Review*) that no other town except New York can compete with the metropolis in its railway communication; but in tramways the accommodation, having regard both to mileage and density of traffic, London is far behind most of the other great towns of the world. In this huge city there are only about 100 miles of tramway, which carry, say 200,000,000 passengers. Berlin, with one-third of our population, has 180 miles of tramway, and a traffic of 121,000,000 passengers. Boston, with a fifth of the population, has 245 miles of line, with 119,000,000 passengers. Philadelphia, with only about a quarter of our population, has actually no less than 340 miles of line. Even in Paris, which may be said to be half the size of London, badly supplied as it admittedly is with means of internal communication, as long ago as 1888 the omnibuses carried 109,000,000, and the tramcars 132,000,000, so that each means of conveyance was further developed than is the case with us. As for Chicago, which is likely before long in the completeness of its internal communications to put not only the Old World, but even New York itself to shame, it is not possible to say much, for its metropolitan railway, the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad—the Alley Road as it is familiarly termed—has only just been opened, while the cable car system with its long trains of cars, crowded with passengers wherever standing or even clinging room is to be found, and driven slapdash through the most important streets at a speed that would turn an English policeman's head grey with horror, is worked under conditions so unlike our own, that no detailed comparison can profitably be made.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

(7th Concert, 6th Series)

TO BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH,

COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Musical Director to the People's Palace ... MR. ORTON BRADLEY, M.A.

A DIVISION OF THE CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL CHOIR (200 VOICES). CONDUCTOR—MR. GEORGE HARE. ORGANIST—MR. F. W. BELCHAMBER (Organist, All Saints', Knightsbridge). HON. SEC.—MR. H. BURBAGE. HON. DISTRICT SEC.—MR. J. H. HUMPHRIES.

Repetition of the Annual Festival Programme performed at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, July 14th, 1892.

SOLOISTS:—

MISS HELEN ORNAREY. MISS BEATRICE READ. MR. DAVID WILSON. MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

PART I.—"THE DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS."

BY SIR JOHN STAINER, M.A., MUS. DOC.

- 1. INTRODUCTION. 2. CHORAL RECITATIVE "In that Day" (Isaiah xxviii., 5; xxxiii., 2; xxx., 19.) 3. REC. "Behold there cometh" MISS HELEN ORNAREY, MR. ARTHUR BARLOW, AND CHORUS. 4. SONG "My hope is in the everlasting" MR. DAVID WILSON. 5. REC. "Then Jesus cometh" MISS HELEN ORNAREY. THE WALLING-CHORUS OF WOMEN—"Sweet tender flower" 6. REC. "And when Jesus was come in" MISS HELEN ORNAREY. 7. CHORUS OF UNBELIEVERS. TENORS AND BASSES. 8. REC. AND CHORUS—"But when Jesus had put them all out" MISS HELEN ORNAREY. 9. DUET "Love Divine" MISS HELEN ORNAREY AND MR. DAVID WILSON. 10. TRIO AND CHORUS—"To Him who left His throne on high"

INTERVAL.

PART II.

- 1. CHORUS "Gipsy Life" Schumann Where yonder dark forest the sunlight shuts out, There's rustling, there's whispering, there's bustling about; The fire is ablaze, and its strange light is thrown On figures fantastic, on leaf and on stone: A troop of the vagabond gipsies is there, With eyes brightly flashing, and black wavy hair: From Nile's holy waters their first life they drew, By Spain were they ting'd with that brown sunny hue. About the bright fire on their cushion of green, The men wild and fearless reclining are seen, The women cow'r round to prepare the rude meal, Well pleas'd the old goblet with liquor to fill. 2. SONG "A Song from my heart" MR. DAVID WILSON. I want to sing a song to you, A song that will reach your heart, I have sung it soft to myself sometimes In the days we have been apart. 'Tis no grand strain of the wondrous hills, Nor of mighty torrent's roar, But rather a song of the rippling rills That sing through the fern-clad moor. 'Tis a sweet soft sound, in the summer air, Like the blue dove's coo in the cedars there; I have heard it breathed in the air above, 'Tis the low sweet sound of a song of love. I want to sing a song to you, I have had it in my heart for years; 'Tis a song not sad, ah, no! yet still There's a sound as though of tears. 3. SONG "The Wood Nymph's Call" MISS HELEN ORNAREY. "Come! come! come to the greenwood," List! 'tis the wood nymph's call. "Come! come! morning is glowing, See! the dazzling sunbeams fall," "Gaily singing, upward winging, Song birds soar thro' the air; Music swelling,—praises telling, All, all is fair." Ah! "Come! come! come to the green-wood," etc. List! when, 'neath shades of evening, Slowly fades the day, List! list! voices seem with us, Hov'ring o'er our way; Softly stealing, Round us pealing, Joy revealing, 'Tis the wood nymph's lay. "Come! come," etc. 4. PIANOFORTE SOLOS (a) "La Cascade" F. W. Belchamber (b) "Valse de Concert" Tito Mattei MR. F. W. BELCHAMBER. 5. PART SONG "There is Music" Pinsuti There is music by the river, And music by the sea, And music in the waterfall That is gushing glad and free. There is music in the brooklet That singeth all alone, There is music in the fountain, With its silver tinkling tone; But the music of thy spirit Is sweeter far to me Than the melody of rivers, Or the anthems of the sea. Why should I dwell in silence, When the music is so near, That may overflow my spirit, So full, so clear, so full, so clear! Oh, let me listen!

- There is music in the forest, A myriad voiced song, And music on the mountains, As the great winds rush along. There is music in the gladness Of morning's merry light, And in silence of the noontide And in hush of starry night, But a deeper, holier music Is the music of thy soul, And I think the angels listen As its starry echoes roll. Why should I dwell in silence, When the music that is thine May overflow my spirit, And blend with mine, and blend with mine! Oh, let me listen! 6. SONG "What the year brings" Cowen MISS BEATRICE READ. I linger'd alone in the garden, When the dusk was falling fast, And a nightingale sang in the shadow, Of the greenwood as I pass'd. And a rosebud hidden and shelter'd, Droop'd from a thorny spray, Ready to break into blossom, With the breaking of the day. I pass'd through the dewy garden, When the morn was dawning fair; A sky-lark joying in freedom, Was flooding with song the air. The bud to a rose had broken, The sheltering leaves lay apart, But there slumber'd a dewdrop shining, Like a tear in its inmost heart. So we in our childhood know not The tears that this world brings, How the song that once was near us, Too soon in the distance rings. We sigh for the days gone o'er us And their happiness, in vain, For the rose that awakes to blossom, Can ne'er be a bud again. The tears that the years may bring us, Shall deep in our hearts remain, Till the angel of silence speaketh, To bid us grow young again. 7. SONG "The Vagabond" J.L. Molloy MR. ARTHUR BARLOW. Homeless, ragged, and tann'd, Under the changeful sky, Who so free in the land, Who so contented as I? Ne'er need I quake lest fortune prove unkind, Ne'er my heart break that vows have ceased to bind, Not e'en a dog would I call by friend-ship's name, Lonely I jog, e'en thither whence I came. Homeless, ragged, and tann'd, Under the changeful sky, Who so free in the land, Who so contented as I? Nurs'd by hunger and want, I aught out of Nature's page, Bann'd by saintliest cant, Scorning hypocrisy's wage. Singing I plod, by wayward fancy led, Trusting in God, Who the sparrows still hath fed. No! let me die, Ere be the world's base thrall, Fate I defy, To-morrow ne'er recall. Homeless, etc., etc. Once tender love Watch'd at my side, Now from above Her angel's my guide. When heav'n above Asks my last breath, Angel love Smile on the Vagabond's death. Ah! Homeless, etc., etc. 8. CHORUS "Faithful and True" Wagner Faithful and true we lead ye forth, where love triumphant shall crown ye with joy! Star of renown, flow'r of the earth, blest be ye both far from all joys annoy. Champion victorious, go thou before! Maid bright and glorious, go thou before! Mirth's noisy revel ye've forsaken, tender delights for you now awaken! Fragrant abode enshrine ye in bliss splendour and state in joy ye dismiss, Faithful and true, we lead ye forth, where love triumphant shall crown ye with joy. Star of renown, flow'r of ye earth, blest be ye both, far from all life's annoy, As solemn vows unite ye, we hallow ye to joy! This hour shall still requite ye, when bliss hath known alloy! Faithful and true, now rest you here, where love triumphant shall crown ye with joy! Star of renown, flow'r of the earth, blest be ye both, far from all life's annoy. Champion victorious, now rest thee here! Maid bright and glorious, now rest thee here! Mirth's noisy revel ye've forsaken, Tender delights for you now awaken! Fragrant abode enshrine ye in bliss, splendour of state, in joy ye dismiss. Faithful and true, now rest ye hear, where love triumphant shall crown ye with joy! Star of renown, flow'r of the earth, blest be ye both far from all life's annoy.

Doors Open at 7 p.m. ADMISSION THREEPENCE. The doors will be kept closed during the performance of each number on the Programme.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN IN THE WINTER GARDEN ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1892, AT 8 P.M.,

BY THE ZULU CHOIR.

- 1. GLEE "Hail, Smiling Morn" ... CHOIR 2. SONG "The Diver" ... MR. SAUL MSANE 3. TRIO "Ye Shepherds Tell Me" Miss A. MSANE & MESSRS. GUMADE & DALMENIE 4. PART SONG "The Minstrel Boy" ... CHOIR 5. SONG "The Song that reached my heart" ... MISS A. MSANE 6. PART SONG "Cherry Ripe" ... 7. SONG "True till Death" ... MR. J. DALMENIE 8. GLEE "Awake, Æolian Lyre" ... CHOIR 9. SONG "I fear no foe" ... MR. J. GUMADE 10. GLEE "Lass o' Richmond Hill" ... CHOIR GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open 6 p.m. ADMISSION ONE PENNY.

PROGRAMME OF SACRED CONCERT & ORGAN RECITAL
TO BE GIVEN ON
SUNDAY, 6th NOVEMBER, 1892.

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

At 4 p.m.

VOCALIST—MR. GEORGE GOODWIN.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
CHOIR.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. SKETCH IN F MAJOR Schumann | 5. PRELUDE AND FUGUE IN G MAJOR Mendelssohn |
| 2. HYMN ... "Blessed city, heavenly Salem" ...
<i>Unison. mf</i> Blessed city, heavenly Salem,
Vision dear of peace and love,
<i>f</i> Who of living stones art builded
In the height of heav'n above.
<i>mf</i> And, with Angel hosts encircled,
As a bride doth earthward move;
<i>cr</i> From celestial realms descending,
Bridal glory round thee shed,
<i>p</i> Meet for Him Whose love espoused thee,
<i>cr</i> To thy Lord shalt thou be led;
All thy streets, and all thy bulwarks
Of pure gold are fashioned.
<i>mf</i> Bright thy gates of pearl are shining,
They are open evermore;
<i>cr</i> And by virtue of His merits
Thither faithful souls do soar,
<i>p</i> 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,
<i>cr</i> In their places now compacted,
By the heavenly Architect,
Who therewith hath will'd for ever
That His Palace should be deck'd.
<i>Unison. f</i> 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. | 6. ANTHEM... ..
7. FANTASIA ON THE SICILIAN MARINERS' HYMN Lux
8. RECIT. AND AIR { "He was cut off"
"But thou didst not
leave" (Messiah) } Handel
<i>Recit.</i>
He was cut off out of the land of the living; for the
transgression of Thy people was He stricken.
<i>Air.</i>
But Thou didst not leave His soul in hell; nor didst
Thou suffer Thy Holy One to see corruption. |
| 3. { a. BERCEUSE
b. TEMPO DI MINUETTO } Grieg | 9. SYMPHONIE No. 4 (1st Movement) Widor |
| 4. VOCAL SOLO "Be thou faithful" (St. Paul) Mendelssohn | |

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

ADMISSION FREE.

On Sunday next, the 13th, Part I. of Handel's "Messiah" will be performed by the People's Palace Choral Society and Orchestra, to commence at 3.30 p.m.

Organ Recital at 8.30 p.m.

- | |
|--|
| 1. INTRODUCTION AND FUGUE (Sonata No. 12) Rheinberger |
| 2. CANTILENE PASTORALE Guilmant |
| 3. MINUET FROM OVERTURE TO "SAMSON" Handel |
| 4. "THE HEAVENS ARE TELLING" (Creation) Haydn |
| 5. a. ELEGIE; b. CAPRICCIO Lemaigre |
| 6. PHANTASIE (Sonata No. 13) Rheinberger |
| 7. ADAGIO Mozart |
| 8. { "GREAT DAGON HATH SUBDUED OUR
FOES" (Samson) } Handel |

THE GARRICK DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL GIVE A SERIES OF
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NOVEMBER 7TH, 9TH, 10TH, 12TH, 1892, AT 8 P.M.

Specially arranged for the Company by MR. J. HARTLEY KNIGHT, to illustrate the Legend of

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Manager and Assistant Stage Manager—MR. FRED. W. MEARS. Acting Manager—MR. SIDNEY POTTER.
Stage Manager—MR. JOHN WILLIAMS.

THE ARGUMENT OF "FAUST."

The argument is briefly this: "An old man laments his lost youth. The Devil gives him rejuvenescence in return for his body and soul. To encompass, with the ruin of Faust, the destruction of Margaret, he brings about the girl's ruin. At the last moment, when both appear to be in his power, Heaven interposes, and the soul of Margaret is wafted by angel's wings to Paradise; while Faust is the prey of the Devil."—MR. JOSEPH HATTON in the "Lyceum Faust."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Mortals.	
FAUST	Mr. CHARLES ELSTOB.
VALENTINE	Mr. S. J. SAVAGE.
Siebel	Mr. WM. WOOD.
Frosch	Mr. GEORGE HAVARD.
Brander	Mr. FRED. W. MEARS.
Wilhelm	Mr. GEO. WILMOTT.
Wagner	Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.
Gaspard (an old Lord)	Mr. ARTHUR EDMUNDS.
A Page	Mr. C. RUSHFORTH.
First Priest	Mr. VERNON JAMES.
Second Priest	Mr. SIDNEY POTTER.
Third Priest	Mr. S. A. HILL.
Fourth Priest	Mr. F. STAFFORD.
Fifth Priest	Mr. A. ALLEN.
MARTHA	Miss JENNIE RISLEY.
Bessie	Miss EDITH GOODCHILD.
Catharine	Miss CLARA GRAY.
Katrina	Miss LAVINIA GOOD.
Charlotte	Miss FLORENCE NEVILLE.
Elsa	Miss KATHERINE COURTNEY.
Ulrica	Miss SYBIL DEANE.
Teresa	Miss KATE ROGERS.
AND	
MARGARET	Miss AMY ELSTOB.

Supernaturals.

MEPHISTOPHELES	Mr. ARTHUR E. WERE.
A Syren	Miss LOUISE STEELE.
First Witch	Mr. FRED. FOULSER.
Second Witch	Miss EDITH CLARE.
Third Witch	Miss MAUD CLARE.

Other Spirits by Messrs. Brown, Wallace, Britton, Le Clerq, Irvin, and James.

Imps by Masters J. and R. Hann, H. Arthurs, Albert Potter, T. Smith, McPherson, and Cox.

EXPLANATION OF TABLEAUX.

Tableau 1.—"The Spirit of Evil." Scene: Faust's Study.

FAUST, tired of a life devoted to study, yet filled with an insatiable craving for knowledge, sits brooding over his lost youth. Obeying the impulse of a moment, he seizes a phial of subtle poison, and is about to quaff the deadly draught when his better nature suddenly returns to him through the singing of some unseen choristers celebrating the Easter Festival. He sinks into his chair overcome with grief and despair. Strange noises are heard: the lamp grows dim, and FAUST, alarmed, rises and peers fearfully at a mysterious cloud at the back of the apartment. Through this vapour, presently, the malignant features of MEPHISTOPHELES present themselves, and FAUST for the first time is face to face with the SPIRIT OF EVIL.

Tableau 2.—"The Vision of Margaret."

Scene: The same.

MEPHISTOPHELES, now thoroughly unmasked, endeavours to bargain with FAUST: and, in exchange for his body and soul, offers to become his slave, to satisfy his cravings for knowledge and to transform him into a young man. FAUST hesitates and refuses to sign the contract, whereupon MEPHISTOPHELES reveals to him in a vision the figure of MARGARET. Fired with the prospect of regaining his youth and intoxicated with the beauty of the phantom MARGARET, the old philosopher seizes the pen and signs away his soul.

Tableau 3.—"The Draught of Youth."

Scene: The Witches' Kitchen.

THE WITCHES are discovered preparing the elixir that is to restore youth to FAUST. The imps and myrmidons of MEPHISTOPHELES presently appear and, on learning from FIRST WITCH of the near approach of their Master, testify their delight with fantastic caperings. In the midst of the revels MEPHISTOPHELES appears: at sight of whom all prostrate themselves. He bids them rise, tells them he has brought a guest with him, and commands FAUST to enter. FAUST, affrighted, does so; but at sight of WITCHES is about to fly, when MEPHISTOPHELES reassures him. The Draught of Youth is ready; but FAUST, filled with apprehension, refuses to take the goblet. MEPHISTOPHELES thereupon cunningly summons a beautiful Syren. FAUST is fascinated at sight of her, and, seizing the proffered goblet, drains it to the dregs. It overpowers him and he sinks to the ground, what time the Spirits caper madly around him. Strength returns to his feeble frame, his snowy hair and beard vanish, and he stands confessed in all the habiliments of gilded youth.

Tableau 4.—“The Dawn of Love.”

Scene: A Street in Nuremberg.

The worthy folk of Nuremberg are discovered on the point of entering church. FAUST, in the first enjoyment of regained youth, is brought to Nuremberg by MEPHISTOPHELES—whose fantastic appearance not a little startles a group of gossiping church-truants. The cathedral organ is heard, and FAUST, moved at the sound, is inspired with a longing for a better and purer life than that which MEPHISTOPHELES has so far allowed him to lead. Presently MARGARET, having finished her devotions, comes from the church and, as she is relieving the wants of a lame beggar, FAUST recognises in her the beautiful reality of his vision. He accosts her and offers his escort, which she speedily declines. FAUST, infatuated, follows her, determined to discover her abode. MEPHISTOPHELES foreseeing, through FAUST, the downfall of MARGARET, suffers him to pursue her.

Tableau 5.—“The Sign of the Cross.” Scene: The same.

FROSCH and the wine-bibbers and toppers of Nuremberg are seen outside a tavern tasting the quality of mine host's cellar. In the height of their hilarity, BESSIE, the shrewish wife of FROSCH, stealthily approaches the party, and pounces on her bibulous spouse, whom she insists on taking home. Just as the guzzlers are taking their departure, however, FROSCH, having given his wife the slip, triumphantly confronts them. At this moment appears VALENTINE, the soldier-brother of MARGARET, who is about to depart to the wars. He is lovingly regarding his sister's keepsake, when he is observed by the drinking party, who insist on his joining them. He does so. Liquor is served, and VALENTINE's health is being drunk when MEPHISTOPHELES appears. He, unbidden, coolly annexes the goblet of ALTMAYER and changes the toast to that of “MARGARET.” Stung by such insolence, VALENTINE draws his sword. The others follow suit, when just as they are about to strike down MEPHISTOPHELES, the Fiend throws a spell upon, and transfixes them. He quickly, however, disenchanting them; and they, suspecting their visitor to be an enemy to God, reverse their swords, before which—the Sign of the Cross—MEPHISTOPHELES cowers and vanishes.

Tableau 6.—“The Love Test.”

Scene: The Garden of Margaret's House.

FAUST having made an impression on MARGARET, seeks to strengthen his cause by costly presents of jewels, which are invariably taken possession of by MARGARET's mother. FAUST, however, commissions MEPHISTOPHELES to fetch another casket, which he leaves, prominently placed, in the garden. They then retire to watch the result. MARGARET with MARTHA (a confidential neighbour) appear upon the scene. The new casket is presently observed; the jewels are displayed and tried on, and the casket finally committed to MARTHA's care. MEPHISTOPHELES and FAUST then reveal themselves: the former pairing off with MARTHA, and the latter with MARGARET—who, with a love test in the shape of a flower, satisfies herself that his professed affection is genuine. Meantime MEPHISTOPHELES amuses himself with bantering MARTHA, who in turn, makes violent love to him. It grows late; and as the clock strikes ten MEPHISTOPHELES rids him of his loving partner, and, interrupting the love talk of the younger couple, insists upon the departure of the infatuated FAUST.

Tableau 7.—“The Rebellion of Faust.” Scene: The same.

MEPHISTOPHELES, bent upon the downfall of MARGARET, encourages her clandestine meetings with FAUST. So enraptured are the lovers in their embrace that a couple of

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gossips, coming, presently, to pay their respects to MARGARET's mother, go away astonished and unperceived. The presence of MEPHISTOPHELES greatly disturbs MARGARET, who, recalling her former distrust and his mysterious influence over FAUST, instinctively raises the Cross she wears as if for protection. At the sight of that sacred symbol, MEPHISTOPHELES is strangely agitated, and MARGARET, having thus realised her worst fears, flies from the Evil Presence, and takes shelter within her house. FAUST, weary of the millstone the companionship of MEPHISTOPHELES has become, rails against him in an anguish of spirit; and MEPHISTOPHELES, resenting such antagonism, determines to remove him from the influence of MARGARET.

Tableau 8.—“The Anguish of Margaret.”

Scene: The Exterior of a Church. Evening.

Months elapse, nothing is heard of FAUST, and the unhappy MARGARET—kneeling now at the shrine of the Mother of Sorrows—is the scorn of virtuous Nuremberg. The women drawing water at the well take pleasure in slandering her; but one of them shows herself not wholly devoid of womanly sympathy. MEPHISTOPHELES flits across the scene and, observing MARGARET at her devotions, summons the dejected and remorseful FAUST, whom MARGARET welcomes and embraces. While thus occupied VALENTINE, the brother of MARGARET, triumphantly enters with his comrades, having just returned from the wars. He has heard of his sister's ignominy, and perceiving in FAUST the head and front of the offending, watches the lovers with revengeful feelings. As MARGARET takes her departure FAUST turns and is confronted by the indignant VALENTINE, who challenges him to fight. Supposing him to be some disappointed suitor of MARGARET's, FAUST waves him aside, whereupon VALENTINE flings his glove in his opponent's face. FAUST, maddened at the insult, whips out his sword, and, as the figure of MEPHISTOPHELES appears upon the darkening scene, they make ready to fight.

Tableau 9.—“The Death of Valentine.”

Scene: The same. Night.

A triangular duel: FAUST and VALENTINE engaged in a fierce combat, with MEPHISTOPHELES, invisible, interposing. The Spirit of Evil, by some mysterious agency, weakens VALENTINE's arm, and thus materially helps FAUST to conquer. VALENTINE falls, pierced in the breast, and MEPHISTOPHELES hurries FAUST away. The populace enter with torches and lanterns to enquire the cause of the disturbance. They raise the dying soldier, and restore him to consciousness. MARTHA enters, wondering, followed by MARGARET—at sight of whom much indignation is evoked. MARGARET then learns that the dying man is her brother, and that it is FAUST who has given him his death blow. She approaches VALENTINE in an agony of grief, and implores his forgiveness. He spurns and curses her. MARTHA interposes, but with his last breath he denounces her, and MARGARET falls senseless upon his body.

Tableau 10.—“The Salvation of Margaret.”

Scene: Interior of a Prison.

MARGARET, cast into prison for infanticide, is visited by FAUST and MEPHISTOPHELES. At the sight of the latter, she clings in terror to the Cross. FAUST endeavours to calm her, and presently tries to induce her to quit the prison, through the instrumentality of MEPHISTOPHELES. She refuses. MEPHISTOPHELES, thus thwarted, carries off the resisting FAUST to his doom. MARGARET falls dead at the foot of the Cross, and in a vision behind is shown her salvation.

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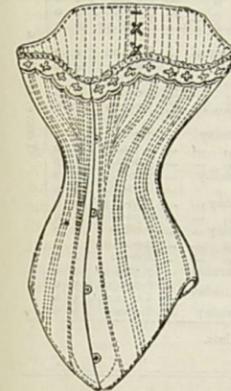
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The Classes, with some exceptions, are open to both sexes without limit of age. As the number which can be admitted to each class is limited, intending Students should book their names as soon as possible.

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

Table with columns: SUBJECTS, TEACHERS, DAYS, HOURS, FEES. Lists various science subjects like Ambulance, Animal Physiology, Applied Mechanics, etc.

Per Session (ending immediately after the Examinations of the Science and Art Department in May, 1893). Free to Members of any other Science, Art, or Trade Class.

Trade Classes.

Table with columns: SUBJECTS, TEACHERS, DAYS, HOURS, FEES. Lists trade subjects like Carpentry & Joinery, Brickwork, Electrical Engin., etc.

Per Session (ending immediately after the Examination of the City and Guilds Institute in May, 1893). Free to those taking the Workshop Classes in the same subject.

Commercial and General Classes.

Table with columns: SUBJECTS, TEACHERS, DAYS, HOURS, FEES. Lists commercial subjects like Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, etc.

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FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY.—6.30 till 8, Free Practice; 8.0 till 10.0 Dumb-bells, Bar-bells, Indian Clubs, Physical Exercises, Gymnastics and Running Maze. Fees, 2/6 per term, including locker.

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BOYS, Wednesday, 6.30 till 9.30. GIRLS, Thursday, 6.30 till 8.30. Sixpence per month, which includes attendance at two Educational Classes.

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Table with columns: SUBJECTS, TEACHERS, DAYS, HOURS, FEES. Lists art subjects like Freehand & Model Draw, Perspective Drawing, etc.

a 7/6 the Session commencing Sept. 26th and ending July 8th, 1893. 5/- the Half-Session ending February 18th, 1893. b 10/6 Session; 6/- Half-Session. c 15/6 Session; 10/6 Half-Session.

Students of the Wood Carving Class are expected to attend a Drawing Class in the Art School one evening per week free of charge. Term of 12 weeks.

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Table with columns: SUBJECTS, TEACHERS, DAYS, HOURS, FEES. Lists subjects for women like Ambulance-First Aid, Nursing, Dressmaking, etc.

School of Music.

(Under the direction of Orton Bradley, M.A.)

Table with columns: SUBJECTS, TEACHERS, DAYS, HOURS, FEES. Lists music subjects like Choral Society, Harmonium, Singing, etc.

a Reduced fee to Members of the Choral Society. b In these subjects the Students are taught individually, each lesson being twenty minutes duration.

Cleanings—Grave and Gay.

(Continued from page 328.)

THE "greyhounds" of the Inman Fleet, which is about to commence the carriage of mails between Southampton and New York, are, Transport says, the "City of New York" and the "City of Paris," which at the present moment hold the Atlantic record east and west.

Mr. Maxim states that when the question is solved, as it is sure to be in the immediate future, the whole system of modern warfare will be changed, and that for the better, because big ships armed with big guns will not be able to protect themselves, much less the country they belong to, from attack, and nations will not be so ready to go to war when each is armed in such a manner as to make it quite as dangerous and disagreeable to the rulers themselves as to the common soldiers.

ONE of the most amusing books that has been published for a long time is the "Round-about Recollections" of Mr. John Augustus O'Shea. It is full of anecdotes about actors, authors, artists, journalists, and all similar erratic persons.

worms and ants. In the temperate regions, the former continuously bring small portions of mould up to the surface of the lawn and field. The load brought by each of the labourers is only a worm-cast; and yet, in time, their labours turn the soil more thoroughly than a spade or plough, enabling vegetation to progress.

IN Egypt the land had to be re-measured and allotted after each inundation of the Nile.

THE ancient Egyptians had about two or three hundred gods, which were divided into three classes or grades, Phthah, Ra, Shu, Seb, Osiris, Isis, Set, Horus, Ammon, Sati, and Khem being in the first grade, and therefore the most powerful.

THE ancient granaries or barns of Palestine were caves in the limestone rock, entered by an aperture in the ground carefully concealed by a stone covered with turf or brushwood, to hide the grain from Arab depredators.

THE scientist who says that a person could not live over five days without water is suspected of being a milkman.

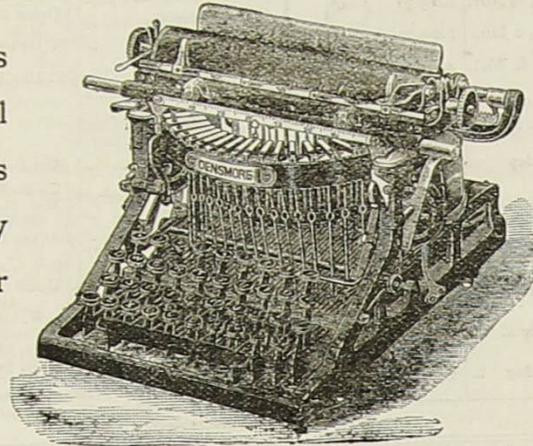
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