

THE Palace Journal

People's Palace, Mile End Road.

VOL. XI.—No. 275.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

[ONE PENNY.]

PEOPLE'S PALACE Club, Class and General Gossip.

COMING EVENTS.

FRIDAY, February 17th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Admission 1d.

SATURDAY, 18th.—In the Queen's Hall at 8 p.m., Costume Recital. Selections from Popular Operas. Admission 3d. Winter Garden open from 2 to 6 p.m. Admission 1d.

SUNDAY, 19th.—At 4 p.m., Sacred Concert. Vocalist, Mr. W. Allen. At 8.30, Organ Recital. Admission Free.

MONDAY, 20th.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. In the Queen's Hall, at 8 p.m. Operatic Concert by the English Opera Singers. Admission 3d.

TUESDAY, 21st.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Pianoforte Recital. Admission 1d.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—At 8 p.m., in Queen's Hall, Concert by a Military Band. Admission 2d.

THURSDAY, 23rd.—Winter Garden open from 6 to 10 p.m. Admission 1d.

The Library will be open each day during the week, from 8 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, open from 3 to 10 p.m. Admission free.

The vocalist for next Sunday afternoon concert will be Mr. W. Allen.

SATURDAY last was a busy day at the Palace. In the Queen's Hall a very successful concert was given by the London Sunday School Choir (Eastern Division). The choir, which numbered 400 (two-thirds of whom were children), were kept well in hand by their enthusiastic conductor, Mr. Geo. Merritt, the result being a very creditable performance. In the Lecture Hall, Miss McLaughlin, assisted by the students of the P.P. Elocution Class, gave her first open-night recital. A very good programme was provided, and the Palace orators acquitted themselves with distinction. Miss Adeline Wetton and Mr. Ivan Berlin delighted the audience with a scene from "Money" (Lytton); Miss Birdie Pentecoste and Mr. James Carr also gave a scene entitled, "A Happy Pair." Mr. Alexander Moeller and Miss Adeline Wetton closed the entertainment with scenes from "The Hunchback."

ON Monday, the 13th, Mr. and Mrs. Hasluck gave a costume recital of "Hamlet," assisted by students of the Polytechnic School of Elocution. The performance was witnessed by a crowded house, who were most enthusiastic. "House Full" was up before 8 o'clock.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION. The nursing examination will be held on Monday next, the 20th inst., at 8 p.m. Intending students are requested to be in attendance early.

We have great pleasure in announcing that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has kindly promised to distribute the prizes and certificates to the successful students of last session. It is anticipated that the date will be at an early period.

Organ Recitals,

ON SUNDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY
19th, 1893,
IN THE QUEEN'S HALL.
AT 4.0 AND 8.30 O'CLOCK.

AT 4 O'CLOCK.—ORGANIST, MR. B. JACKSON, F.C.O.

VOCALIST, MR. W. ALLEN.

- 1 Sonata in D minor, No. 11 (1st movement) ... *Rheinberger.*
- 2 HYMN "Through the night of doubt and sorrow."
- 3 Cantilene Pastorale ... *Guiltman.*
- 4 Vocal Solo ... *Mendelssohn.*

5 "O God have mercy" (St. Paul).
"Fixed in His everlasting seat" *Handel.*
(Arranged for Organ by Smart.)

6 ANTHEM ... *B. Jackson.*
"Let the Heavens rejoice."

7 Largo in E flat ... *Bunnett.*

8 Vocal Solo ... *Gounod.*
"For ever with the Lord."

9 March ... *Molique.*
(From the Oratorio "Abraham.")

AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.

1 Fantasia ... *Berens.*

2 (a) "Blest are the departed"
(from "Last Judgment.")
(b) "The righteous shall enter
into glory eternal" } *Gounod.*
(c) "To God high enthroned,"
(from "Death and Life")

3 Toccata ... *Dubois.*

4 Cavatina ... *Raff.*

5 Fugue in G minor (vol. iv. Peters
Edition) ... *Bach.*

6 Allegretto ... *Lemmens.*

7 War March of the Priests *Mendelssohn.*
(*"Athalie"*)

ADMISSION FREE.

People's Palace Rambling Club.

PRESIDENT—WALTER BESANT,
ESQ., M.A.

Members of the above will please note the following announcements:—

Saturday, Feb. 18th.—Houses of Parliament. Meet at the Beaconsfield statue at 3 o'clock. Mr. George Billings will conduct the party.

Saturday, Feb. 25th.—Charterhouse, (near Aldersgate Street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Meet outside the Charterhouse at 2.30 p.m. Canon Elwyn will conduct the party.

Saturday, March 4th.—Tower of London, with facilities for seeing the most interesting parts, and a special warder as guide. Meet outside the gates at 2.45 p.m.

Saturday, March 11th.—Sir John Soane's Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Meet outside at 2.40 p.m.

Saturday, March 18th.—Messrs. A. Lyle and Sons, Limited, Sugar Refiners. Permission has been obtained to visit these most interesting works at Silver-town. Meet there at 3 o'clock.

Saturday, April 29th.—Westminster Abbey. Dean Granville Bradley will conduct the party. Meet at the Beaconsfield Statue at 2.50 p.m.

A. MCKENZIE, Hon. Sec.

Civil Service Exams.

Female Clerks, General Post Office.—An examination for about 14 appointments will be held on 14th and 15th March next. Applications for permission to sit must be made before 2nd March, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, S.W. The candidates must be between 18 and 20 years of age. The commencing salary is £60 per annum.

Boy Clerkships.—An examination for 200 appointments will be held on 21st March. Commencing salary, 12s. per week. Limits of age, 15-18.

Male and Female Telegraph Learners.—An examination is expected next May.

Female Sorters, General Post Office.—Limits of age 15-18. Salary commences at 12s. per week. Examination next May.

Full information concerning these and all other Civil Service Examinations may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, the Civil Service Tutor at the Palace Schools, who attends on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to our Civil Service and English

People's Palace Choral Society.

CONDUCTOR—MR. ORTON BRADLEY,
M.A.

We have had very good attendances at our last few rehearsals, and as a result good progress has been made with the works that we have in hand, which include "Israel in Egypt" (Handel), "To the Sons of Art" (Mendelssohn), "Stabat Mater" (Pergolesi), and various choruses and part songs.

On Tuesday evening, 14th March, we are to give a concert in aid of the Early Closing Association, and on Saturday, 18th March, we give a Popular Concert in the Queen's Hall, when the programme will consist of Irish music.

W. H. DANN, Hon. Sec.
J. H. THOMAS, Librarian.

Cannibalism and Con- juring.

AT Nazy-Szent-Miklos, in Hungary, a conjuror of the name of Maximilian gave performances in the large assembly-room of the principal hotel. He swallowed knives, vomited fire, drew yards of coloured tape from his throat; still, the attendance was very small. He endeavoured to attract larger numbers by extending his programme, but with no better effect. The happy idea then occurred to him that at the conclusion of the next performance he would eat a whole man. The result was surprising. The following night the room was crowded to suffocation. The conjuror had gone through all the items of his programme except the act of cannibalism. After a very long pause the spectators became uneasy, and began to grumble and there was loud calls for the "man-eater." Maximilian came forward and declared that he would now redeem his promise if a gentleman in the company would be good enough to step on the platform and submit to the operation. A stalwart butcher's man at once jumped on the stage, and said he was quite prepared to be experimented upon. The performer bade him sit down on a chair. Meantime the spectators and the willing victim were on the tip-toe of expectation. Maximilian turned up his sleeves, and, after sundry cabalistic signs and gestures, proceeded to bite the ear of his subject. The man sprang from his seat, his features distorted with pain, and said to the cannibal: "Look here, I say, you bite!" The conjuror bared his teeth, with an expression which plainly told that he was ravenously hungry. "Of course I bite," he replied; "you surely don't expect me to swallow you at one gulp!" That was enough for our butcher. At one bound he leaped from the stage, and disappeared from the scene; and as no one offered to take his place, the man-eating performance had served its purpose.

INTRODUCTION OF SADDLES.—In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups. Saddles were in use in the third century, and were mentioned as made of leather in 304 A.D. They were known in England about 600 A.D. Anne, queen of Richard II., introduced side saddles for ladies.

Dean Stanley's Hand- writing.

THE anecdotes which are told with respect to Dean Stanley's handwriting might be supplemented by many amusing details which have not hitherto appeared. It constantly happened that reporters deputed to take down the Dean's sermons for publication applied to him first for the manuscript, and, having obtained a promise of the loan at the conclusion of the sermon, have sat idle during the delivery of the service, only to find when the manuscript came into their hands that from beginning to end not a single word was legible.

Few, if any, of the Dean's correspondents could ever decipher more than half of what he wrote, and constant applications were made to one of the officials connected with the Abbey, who, by dint of long study of Dr. Stanley's caligraphy, was generally able to interpret it for the benefit of those to whom the letters had been originally addressed. One of the last articles that the Dean wrote was for an American magazine, and the manuscript had to be sent back to London to him in order that it might be deciphered, the compositors being unable to make anything out of it. By the time, however, that the "copy" reached England, the Dean was dead, and a friend, after infinite trouble, succeeded in making something like an accurate transcript of what he had written.

Dr. Stanley, it is well known, was frequently unable to read his own writing, and was always lamenting his deficiencies in that respect, although he never appears to have made any serious effort to conquer them. It is certainly not a fact, as has been stated, that the addresses of the Dean's letters were carefully revised by a member of his household before being posted, for Dr. Stanley was an indefatigable correspondent, and it would have been no small labour to render such a service as that spoken of.

Almost every day letters were returned to the Deanery from the post office, owing to the officials having failed to decipher the addresses, and the Dean was often put to not a little inconvenience by the delay. Some years ago, when visiting the late Mrs. Erskine, at Linlathen, in Scotland, he had occasion to write to a gentleman residing near London. The name of the place on the address was, however, so unintelligible that the letter was opened—in the Edinburgh Post Office, I believe—with the view of returning it to the writer.

But if the postmaster was puzzled before, he was still more puzzled now, for the name of the writer at the foot of the letter was as completely illegible as had been the name of the village on the cover. One clue, however, existed, the printed address at the head of the note-paper. The postmaster, therefore, cut out the Dean's signature from the foot of the letter, gummed it on the outside of a post-office envelope, and addressed the whole to Linlathen; and in this curious way his letter at last reached the Dean, and furnished him vast amusement. In fact, the blunders caused by his handwriting were a great recreation to him, and he told them with infinite zest.

Classes, which have recently been considerably extended. Students who wish to compete for any of the higher Civil Service Examinations may now attend three evenings in the week, for a fee of 17s. 6d. per term. Younger students may attend two evenings a week for a fee of 15s. per term.

Students may also attend classes in separate subjects, viz.: Grammar and Composition, History, General Geography, Geography of the British Isles, and Writing, for a fee of 3s. per term each class. The half-term commences this week.

Students who wish to prepare for the examinations of the University of London, College of Preceptors, Oxford and Cambridge Locals, Pharmaceutical Society and Education Department, will receive special attention.

St. John Ambulance Association.

Result of Examination held on Wednesday, 18th January, 1893:—

WOMEN'S FIRST AID.

Lecturer ... Dr. Robert Milne.
Examiner ... Dr. J. G. Garson.

- Buckingham, Amy.
- Bingham, Ada.
- Bassett, Bertha.
- Button, Jessie.
- Billing, Alice S.
- Broodbank, Mary S.
- Beattie, Frances.
- Box, Gertrude.
- Creed, Laura.
- Cowlin, Ellen K.
- Dunstall, Lilly.
- Dermott, Marie F.
- Dermott, Agnes E.
- Davison, E. Gertrude.
- Doble, Minnie.
- Day, Florence D.
- Dove (Mrs.), Clara.
- Jolly, Matilda K.
- Jack, Elizabeth M. A.
- Keith, Johanna.
- Lock, Ada G.
- McNaught, Mary A.
- Mulrean, Mary K.
- Morrison, Edith L.
- Oldfield, Hattie.
- Roberts, Ellen.
- Swan, Jeanie R.
- Smith, Sara.
- Steggall, Sophie C.
- Stapley, Eliza.
- Stapley, Ada.
- Thomas, Bessie.
- Wright, Henrietta F.
- Wood, Alice E.
- Wade, Fanny.
- Yule, May.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Dace, Elizabeth M.
Hibberd, Gertrude H.

FINAL RE-EXAMINATION.

Bingham, Emma.
Beer, Harriette.
Button, Edith G.
Gardner, Margaret F.
Ries, Elizabeth.
Reed, Alice.
Seaborne, Eliza A.
Wilson, Florence.
Wilson, Caroline L.
Wood, Alice M.

PROGRAMME OF
GIRLS' GYMNASTIC DISPLAY,

TO BE HELD IN THE

QUEEN'S HALL,

On THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, at 8 p.m.,

Under the direction of Mr. H. H. BURDETT, M.B.C.P.E., assisted by Mr. C. WRIGHT, M.B.C.P.E.

Pianist for Musical Drill, Miss F. HICKS.

EVENTS.

- *I.—DUMB BELL EXERCISES.
- II.—FENCING AND SALUTE IN QUARTE AND TIERCE.—Miss M. LUCKOCK v. Miss F. LUCKOCK.
- III.—GYMNASTICS ON PARALLEL BARS.
- IV.—INDIAN CLUB SOLO.—Miss PAINTER.
- V.—JUMPING.
- *VI.—CALISTHENIC RING EXERCISES.
- VII.—FENCING.—Miss A. A. HEINEMANN v. Mr. C. WRIGHT.
- VIII.—GYMNASTICS ON VAULTING HORSE.
- *IX.—BAR BELL EXERCISES.
- X.—INDIAN CLUB CLASS.
- XI.—MUSICAL RUNNING MAZE.

*Arranged by Mr. H. H. BURDETT

Admission - - THREEPENCE.

WOMEN ONLY ADMITTED.

Button-Holes and Bouquets.

THE making up of button-holes and arranging of bouquets is a far more important item in the fashionable world than most folk imagine, and the principal florists of the West End are always on the look-out for people whose peculiar talents lie in this direction; one gentleman engaged at a well-known establishment in Regent Street pocketing the comfortable income of £300 a year for utilising his good taste and nimble fingers in artistically arranging the flowers. Other firms, too, keep a dozen and fifteen hands constantly employed at salaries ranging from £1 to £4 a week.

We would not hurriedly pass by the industrious basket-woman who supplies us with a bunch of sweet-scented violets for a penny, but the majority of bouquets and button-holes which make bright the ball rooms and decorate the dining-tables of "society" are made by Frenchmen, for there is a distinct difference between the home-made article and that of foreign manufacture.

The Parisian will make a study of every hue and tint to be introduced into his work, and will arrange the sprays to such advantage that something like 33 per cent. less of flowers are used than would have been the case had the same sized bouquet had birth in Covent Garden Market.

Then again, our Continental friends seem to be in possession of many little secrets all calculated to be turned to advantage in their work.

Some two years ago a Continental florist discovered a means of changing the hues of various flowers so that they might pass for the out-of-season blossoms.

The ordinary ox-eyed daisy was made to assume a charming purple simply by sprinkling it with water coloured by red paint. In the same way white roses have been brought almost to the perfection of the Marshal Niel by the use of saffron water.

Drawing-room days are always busy times for the fashionable florist, and the anxiety of many ladies about to be presented, to look "nice," can be readily understood when it is mentioned that they positively send with their orders for bouquets, descriptions of their dresses, so that the flowers introduced may be in perfect harmony with their costumes. Such days drain the market, and the choicest of flowers come from Nice, Mentone, Naples, Jersey, Guernsey, and other spots to meet the demand.

One lady may be wearing as much as £5 worth of lilies of the valley on her dress; plenty of these bouquets cost from ten to twenty guineas each, whilst the value of the flowers used at many a society ball or fashionable gathering amounts to several hundreds of pounds.

Drawing-room bouquets have to be delivered by 12 o'clock on the day of

presentation at court, and those who are responsible for them being are busily employed all night, as the flowers must be fresh and full of their original perfume. And this brings us to a very interesting part in the arranging of a bouquet.

The florist must only introduce certain flowers for special hours of the day, for it is a remarkable fact that many blossoms are odourless, or nearly so, during the day, whilst they give out a sweet perfume in the evening.

A bouquet of hyacinth, for instance, is scarcely noticeable in a room during the day, but at about eleven o'clock at night its perfume is such as to fill the room with fragrance.

One of the largest floral trophies probably ever made, was that presented by an admirer to the Sultan on his accession to the throne. It measured nearly 12 ft. high and 7½ ft. in circumference, and represented a lemon tree surmounted by a crescent, inscribed with the name of the Sultan on one side in French, and on the other in Turkish. The services of eight men were required to carry it, and the construction of this floral emblem occupied ten persons for a whole week.

There is a plant in the Island of Sumatra the circumference of whose fully-expanded flower is nine feet; its nectarium is calculated to hold nine pints; the pistils are as large as the horns of a cow.

PROGRAMME OF COSTUME RECITAL

On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1893,

OF

SCENES FROM FAVOURITE ITALIAN OPERAS

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

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

(TWENTY-FIRST CONCERT, SIXTH SERIES.)

VOCALISTS:—

MDLLE. MARIE DE LIDO (Royal Italian Opera), Miss GRACE DAMIAN (Royal Italian Opera)

MR. FRANCIS LLOYD (New English Tenor),

MR. JOSEF CLAUS (Of the Royal Opera House, Rome).

STAGE MANAGER—MR. ALGERNON BRENON. AT THE PIANO—MR. ORTON BRADLEY.

AT THE ORGAN—MR. B. JACKSON, F.C.O.

ORGAN SOLO Flotow.
Airs from "Marta."
MR. B. JACKSON.

Scene from "MARTA."

Lady Henrietta ... Mlle. MARIE DE LIDO.
Nancy ... Miss GRACE DAMIAN.
Lionel ... Mr. FRANCIS LLOYD.
Plunket ... Mr. JOSEF CLAUS.

The Scene is laid near Richmond, in Surrey.

The young and lovely Lady Henrietta, maid of honour to Queen Anne, is wearied by the monotony of a court life. No novelty can amuse—no pleasure stimulate her. The songs of the peasants on their way to the statute fair, at Richmond, incite her to accompany them in disguise under the name of Martha, in the hope of gaining some momentary amusement. Her cousin, Sir Tristan de Mickleford, an old admirer, and her maid, Nancy, are induced to join in the frolic. They arrive at the fair, and two young farmers, Plunket and Lionel, offer to hire Henrietta and Nancy as servants. They accept and receive the earnest-fee, whereby they are legally bound to their masters for twelve months. Tristan attempts to turn the affair into a joke, but is driven from the fair with indignation. Henrietta sees she has gone too far to recede. The young men carry off her and Nancy to their farm-house, and, finding them unacquainted with menial duties, begin to instruct them. In

the scene represented, the ladies have just arrived at the farm-house. Lionel falls in love with Henrietta, and when alone makes an avowal of his passion. The lady laughs at his raptures. The farmers retire for the night, and Tristan, who has traced the whereabouts of the women, enters and carries them off. The noise of the departing carriage wheels awakens Plunket and Lionel, who arise and finding their servants gone, call upon their neighbours to join in pursuit. Lionel's affection preys on his mind. In the forest of Richmond he encounters Henrietta, who is out on a hunting party with the Queen, and pleads his passion with more warmth than before. The lady dismisses him rudely. He insists upon the fulfilment of her contract. The hunters arriving, Henrietta informs them that Lionel is mad. The lover is rendered almost mad by this artifice. His only solace is in the friendship of Plunket. Lionel is an orphan. His father on his death-bed bequeathed him to the care of Plunket, and gave him a ring, with the charge that whenever Lionel was involved in distress, the ring should be given to the Queen. The ring is presented to the royal hands by Henrietta, and Lionel proves to be the only son of the banished Earl of Derby, sometime dead. The young earl is duly reinstated in his rank and possessions, but Lionel's mind is distracted, and he will take no comfort even from the lips of Henrietta, who offers him her hand and heart. A stratagem, however, has the effect of restoring him to reason, and bringing about a happy denouement. Henrietta gets up an impromptu fair in her own park, modelled after that in which Lionel first saw her, and attends with Nancy in their menial

disguises. Lionel's wandering senses are brought back by the light of memory, and he is made happy in the possession of his beloved Martha. Nancy and Plunket, in a quieter way, determine to follow the example set them by Henrietta and Lionel.

ORGAN SOLO Donizetti.
Airs from "La Favorita."
MR. B. JACKSON.

Scene from "LA FAVORITA."

Leonora ... Miss GRACE DAMIAN.
Fernando ... Mr. FRANCIS LLOYD.
Alphonso ... Mr. JOSEF CLAUS.

The Scene is laid in Spain, in the kingdom of Castille, in the year 1340.

The subject of this libretto, which has inspired Donizetti with one of his most dramatic and solidly elaborated operatic works, is a fictitious tale of unhappy love built up on the slight historical foundation of the passion illicitly entertained by Alphonso XI. of Spain, the conqueror of the Moors, for Leonora Guzman, a lady of great beauty and intellectual gifts, for whose sake he came high repudiating his Queen. Leonora was induced to leave her father's roof, and, believing that the King would marry her, a residence was assigned her in the Island of Leon, where she was surrounded with every grace and luxury that could make life delightful. While here she visited the neighbouring monastery of St. James of Compostella, where she inspired a young novice Fernando, on the point of taking his vows, with a violent passion, which she

herself reciprocates. Balthazar, the prior of the monastery, questions Fernando on the cause of the change which has recently come over him, and elicits a confession of his infatuated attachment. The prior had looked upon Fernando, from his ardent religious zeal, as his successor, and is proportionately shocked at his backsliding. After vainly remonstrating with him, he drives him from the community.

Fernando now becomes a constant visitor of Leonora in her island retreat, whither he is conducted blindfold by an attendant. He presses her at last to become his wife, but she informs him it cannot be, and urges him to forget her and make his way in the world, adopting some career of honour for which she has provided. She then tenders him a scroll containing his commission; he still pleads his suit, when they are interrupted by the arrival of the King, and Fernando is hurried off, taking with him his commission, and ignorant of the cause of his dismissal. The interview between Alphonso and Leonora is one of reproaches on her part for having been deceived into the position of the King's favourite, and on his of protestations of devoted attachment, when they are broken in upon by Balthazar, who is the father of the King's legitimate consort, and who taxes him with the intention of discarding his Queen to marry Leonora, threatening them with the anger of the Church if they do not then and there separate. He is defied by the King and leaves, calling down heaven's vengeance on the guilty couple. Meanwhile the King goes forth to meet the Moorish host, whom he conquers, driving them from the country. Fernando has distinguished himself in the battle, saving the King's life, and is marked out for every honour and distinction. Asked how he shall be rewarded, he replies that he is in love with a lady of the court and wishes for no other guerdon than her hand. The King asks her name, when Leonora appears, and he points to her as the object of his passion. Alphonso had heard that he was being betrayed, but dreamt not it was by his protégé. His vengeance is to unite them, and he orders the ceremony

to be at once performed. The present scene takes place just before the Wedding. Fernando is overjoyed, but Leonora's satisfaction is clouded by the thought that her lover is not aware of her position. She charges her attendant to reveal all, but the latter is detained a prisoner by the King's order, and cannot perform her mission. Leonora supposes Fernando to be informed of her antecedents, and to forgive them, when she is finally led to the altar by him. The ceremony is no sooner performed when Fernando, seeking the congratulations of his friends, is destined to be enlightened, but too late for aught but shame and insult. His proffered hand is refused, and he is in the midst of a furious paroxysm of rage, when Balthazar appears, and is told that Fernando has married Leonora. "What! the King's mistress!" he exclaims. Fernando is overwhelmed at the discovery. He seeks the King, publicly hurls the bitterest reproaches at him, and finally breaks his sword, casting the fragments at his feet, and bidding the King take back the honours and benefits conferred upon him as the price of infamy. Fernando returns to the Monastery, resolved on resuming his vows. Everything is ordered for the ceremony, when he is requested to attend to a young novice who has presented himself at the gates of the convent entreating for shelter and repose. In this stranger he discovers Leonora, who has come to entreat his forgiveness and explain her apparent deception. On finding she was no party to his infamy, his passion revives, and he urges her to fly with him. She, on the contrary, exhorts him to devote himself to Heaven, the only safe asylum from the world's sorrow and disappointments, and while he is still uttering vows of devoted love she succumbs to protracted snuffing and conflicting emotions, and dies at his feet. The monks come forward and bid Fernando away to fulfil his vows, impressed with the assurance that ere long he will join the unhappy Leonora in another world.

ORGAN SOLO *Verdi.*
Airs from "Il Trovatore."
MR. B. JACKSON.

Scene "IL TROVATORE,"
from

Manrico (the Troubadour) Mr. FRANCIS LLOYD.
The Count di Luna Mr. JOSEF CLAUS.
Leonora Mdlle DE LIDO.
Azucena (a Gipsy) Miss GRACE DAMIAN.
The Scenes are laid in Biscay and in Arragon.

The final scene of the opera is the excerpt represented, and takes place entirely in the prison, with the exception of the previous duet, which takes place outside the prison.

The opera opens in the Palace of Aliaferia, where Ferrando, a follower of the Count di Luna, relates to the servants how, some years before, the younger brother of the Count was supposed to be bewitched by an old gipsy. The sorcerer was pursued, taken, and burnt; but Azucena, the gipsy's daughter, actuated by revenge, steals the child, with the intention of destroying it with her mother. In her excitement and rage, by mistake, she throws her own child into the flames, and the Count's brother is brought up as her son. He becomes a Troubadour, and at a tournament falls in love with Leonora, who returns his passion. Leonora is also beloved by the Count, who, in a fit of jealousy, challenges Manrico. Leonora retires to a convent, and is about to take the veil, when the rivals again encounter each other, the Count and his followers are beaten, and Manrico carries off Leonora. In the meantime, Azucena falls into the power of the Count, and is condemned to be burnt; and Manrico, in his efforts to release her, is himself captured. Ruiz, a follower of Manrico, conducts Leonora to the prison where he suspects his master is confined. She, hearing the *Miserere* sung for one who is about to suffer death, and recognising her lover's voice, to save his life, promises to marry the Count, and then poisons herself Manrico, not caring to live without Leonora, refuses to escape, and is led to execution. The Count drags Azucena to witness her supposed son's death, but his rage is turned to horror when she informs him that it is his own brother that he has sacrificed.

"That — is a man of good name and fame; and he does not desire the Freedom of the City whereby to defraud the King or this City of any of their rights, customs, or advantages, but that he will pay his scot and bear his lot: and so they all say."

The form of declaration subscribed to by the recipient of the Freedom is as follows:—

I do solemnly declare that I will be good and true to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria; that I will be obedient to the Mayor of this City; that I will maintain the franchises and customs thereof, and will keep this city harmless, in that which in me is; that I will also keep the Queen's peace in my own person; that I will know no gatherings nor conspiracies made against the Queen's peace, but I will warn the Mayor thereof, or hinder it to my power, and that all these points and articles I will well and truly keep, according to the laws and customs of this City, to my power.

The freedom of the City.

THE Freedom of the City of London is obtainable by either of the following methods: (1) By patrimony, *i.e.*, the hereditary system, whereby the sons or daughters of Freemen on attaining their majority are entitled to be enrolled. (2) By servitude or apprenticeship to a master who is already a Freeman. (3) By redemption or purchase. (4) By Honorary Freedom or gift of the City.

The first two modes sufficiently explain themselves, but some details with regard to the latter courses are necessary.

Persons being owners of or renting property of a certain value within the City and its liberties, and who are thereby entitled to a vote at Parliamentary elections, have the option of taking up their freedom by redemption, upon application to the Chamberlain, and upon payment of a fine of five shillings, which is placed to the credit of the Freemen's Orphan School.

Ratepayers and those carrying on

business in the City, and not possessing the above qualification are admitted, with the approval of the Court of Common Council, upon payment of £2 18s. 4d.

Individuals, however, who neither hold premises nor are ratepayers of the city may be admitted upon payment of fines or fees amounting to £27 18s. 4d., five shillings of which, as in all other forms of admittance to the Freedom, is credited to the Orphan School.

The Honorary Freedom is the highest honour the City can bestow, and the power of its conferment is most zealously guarded by the Corporation.

Instances exist on the other hand where individuals, though nominally admitted to the Freedom, are not in reality recorded in the Chamberlain's records, such as in the case of foreigners not being naturalised Englishmen.

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ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1893.

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MR. H. SMITH-WEBSTER.

QUARTET "Strange Adventure" (Yeomen of the Guard) ... *Sullivan.*
MDME. EUGENIA MORGAN,
MDME. GRAHAME COLES, MR. WILLS PAGE,
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.

SONG ... "The Brigand King" ... *Philp.*
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.

SONG "Poor Wandering One" (Pirates of Penzance) ... *Sullivan.*
MDME. EUGENIA MORGAN.

TRIO "A man who would woo" (Yeoman of the Guard) ... *Sullivan.*
MDME. EUGENIA MORGAN, MDME. GRAHAME
COLES, MR. WILLS PAGE.

DUET ... "I know a Youth" (Ruddigore) ... *Sullivan.*
MDME. EUGENIA MORGAN AND MR. BROUGHTON
BLACK.

SONG ... "At Eventide" (Falka) ... *Chassaigne.*
MDME. GRAHAME COLES.

SONG ... "When other lips" (Bohemian Girl) ... *Balfe.*
MR. WILLS PAGE.

DUET "I once was a very abandoned person" ... *Sullivan.*
(Ruddigore) ...
MDME. GRAHAME COLES AND MR. BROUGHTON
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MR. H. SMITH-WEBSTER.

QUARTET "Then let's away" (Arranged from the "Gondoliers") ... *Sullivan.*
MDME. EUGENIA MORGAN,
MDME. GRAHAME COLES, MR. WILLS PAGE,
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.

SONG "Guides of the Night" (Red Hussar) ... *Solomon.*
MR. WILLS PAGE.

DUET ... "Oh, I have wrought" (Sorcerer) ... *Sullivan.*
MDME. GRAHAME COLES AND MR. BROUGHTON
BLACK.

SONG ... "Never to part" (Sorcerer) ... *Sullivan.*
MDME. EUGENIA MORGAN.

SONG "Whispering Breeze" (Mountebanks) ... *Cellier.*
MDME. GRAHAME COLES.

DUET "Put a penny in the slot" (Mountebanks) ... *Cellier.*
MDME. EUGENIA MORGAN AND MR. BROUGHTON
BLACK.

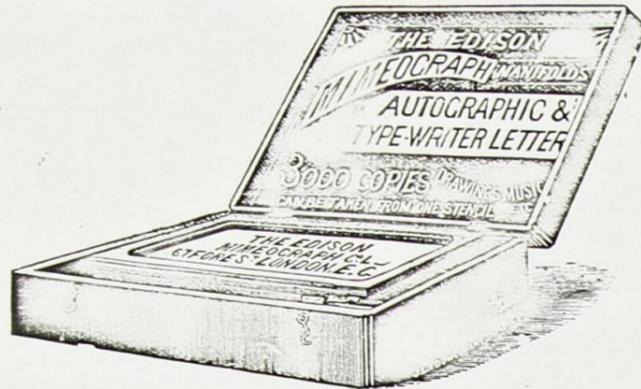
SONG "Engaged to So-and-so" (Sorcerer) ... *Sullivan.*
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.

DUET "The Buttercup Duet" (Cox and Box) ... *Sullivan.*
MR. WILLS PAGE AND MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.

QUARTET "A Regular Royal Queen" (Gondoliers) ... *Sullivan.*
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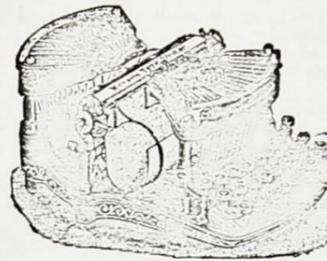
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War Dogs.

WHEN Shakespeare spoke about slipping "the dogs of war," he probably never dreamt what a practical meaning time would give to the allusion, and that in future the "dogs of war" would be in reality intelligent members of the canine race. Of course, there is no question of teaching the dogs to do the fighting, but of training these useful animals for sentinel and scout service in times of war.

Except in very few instances dogs have not been employed by any nation against another in warfare. The dogs that were with the Romans in the Capitol did not wake up in time to give notice of the approach of the Gauls, but left it for the geese to warn the inmates of their danger. The soldiers of Rhodes never left the camp on outpost duty without being preceded and followed by their trusty dogs.

During Bonaparte's campaign in Italy, a dog, whose name holds a place in military history, did service as scout and spy, and showed a reasoning power that more than once came to the aid of Napoleon's army. At Marengo the quaint-looking poodle "Moustache" on several occasions prevented the regiment falling into the enemy's ambush, and such confidence had the soldiers in his sagacity that they followed where he led, and met with considerable success.

When "Moustache" died he was buried with military honours, and was sadly missed by his comrades in the regiment. The dog "Dellys" held for a long time the grade of corporal in the second regiment of Zouaves of the French army in Africa.

The Arabs used to kill the French outposts by crawling up to them in the dark and stabbing them, until "Dellys" made his appearance, when he soon turned the tables on the enemy. The Zouaves shaved the dog, tied small branches on his back, and taught him to advance slowly on the Arab sentinel, stopping at the slightest indication that he was noticed, and when near enough, spring on the man and seize him by the throat.

In ten nights, seven Arab sentries were thus killed by the brave dog. For these and other services he was made sergeant, with stripes attached round his fore-legs. One day, by the aid of a beautiful greyhound, "Dellys" was induced to wander from the camp, and was killed by the enemy. The Zouaves, furious at his loss, immediately besieged the neighbouring village, and notwithstanding its almost inaccessible position on the rocks, took possession of the place in about an hour. "Dellys'" death was avenged.

In the 32nd regiment of the French army, while manœuvres were taking place a few months ago, experiments were made with the dogs trained by Lieutenant Jupin, which acted as sentinels and were stationed at some distance from the camp, and gave notice by a peculiar bark when anyone approached within 400 or 500 yards of the post.

The Germans and Russians have for some time past been trying dogs and training them for use in time of warfare as messengers, carrying despatches from

one part of the camp to another, as guards to aid the sentinel in his dangerous work, and as outposts to prevent the possibility of a nocturnal surprise.

Popular Songs and their Authors.

WHEREVER the English language is known the words and air of "Home Sweet Home" have long since entwined themselves round the hearts of the people. This song seems always new, and when the well-known tune is heard the tear starts to the eye, and memories of our youthful days and scenes never to be witnessed again float back to us.

John Edward Payne's famous song first appeared in the opera of "Clari; or, the Maid of Milan," produced at Covent Garden in 1823, and it then consisted of four stanzas. The author received nothing for it; but, although the opera was a failure, the song became very popular, and in the first year over 100,000 copies were sold.

In two years the publishers cleared over £2,000 by the publication. Numerous variations have appeared, one of which Donizetti has in his opera of "Anna Bolena."

Little did Payne know of those pleasures about which he sang so sweetly in this well-known song. He led a wandering life far from the home he loved, and ended his days in a foreign land. During his last years he was American Consul at Tunis, where he died, and he was honoured more in his death than he had been in life. In the early part of 1883 his remains were removed to America, and they rest in his native soil.

This is the picture he gives us of his miseries:—

"How often have I been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, London or some other city, and have heard persons singing, or hand-organs playing "Home, Sweet Home," without having a shilling to buy myself the next meal, or a place to lay my head. The world has literally sung my song till every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet I, in my old age, have to submit to humiliation for my bread."

It is popularly supposed that "Auld Lang Syne" is entirely the work of "Bobbie" Burns. The fact is, however, that he only wrote the second and third verses, re-touching the others from an old and unfamiliar song.

"Oft in the Stilly Night" was written by Moore after his family had undergone more than a usual amount of misfortune.

We owe "Auld Robin Gray" to the pen of Lady Anne Lindsay, and she tells the following curious story of its composition:—

"I called to my little sister, the only person near, and said, 'I have been writing a ballad, my dear. I am oppressing my heroine with many misfortunes. I have already sent her Jamie to the sea and broken her father's arm, made her mother fall sick, and given her Auld Robin Gray for a lover, but I wish to load her with a fifth sorrow within the four lines, poor thing; help me to one.' 'Steal the cow,' said little Elizabeth. The cow was immediately lifted by me, and the song completed."

"Kathleen Mavourneen" without doubt owes its popularity to the fact of its being an Irish song, pure and simple. The words are by Mrs. Crawford, and the melody was the work of F. N. Crouch, for which the magnificent sum of £5 was received, and it brought as many thousands to the publishers. Crouch's career was a varied one, and he played many parts.

In early life his musical talents were very high, and through a friend he procured a seat in the choir of Westminster Abbey. He, however, left the profession and speculated in some Kentish tin mills, which completely ruined him.

In 1849 we find him in the United States, acting as conductor to a musical society, where he was attacked with the Californian gold fever, but he was unsuccessful in "striking it." Afterwards he became a volunteer with the Southern army, and, last of all, a gardener. He had twenty years' struggle with poverty, but when we last heard of him, in 1883, the tide seemed to have turned in his favour, as he was then in comfortable circumstances.

It may not be uninteresting at the present time to give a few notes concerning the "Marseillaise," it being the favourite tune with the unemployed and the Socialists at their demonstrations. The author and composer was Rouget de Lisle, an officer, and formerly a music teacher. His gifts, poetical and musical, gave access to a wide circle of friends, with whom he was a great favourite. One of these was the mayor of Strasburg, Baron Dietrich, at whose table De Lisle happened to be dining one evening in 1792. The baron's resources had been so greatly reduced by the misfortunes of war that the only dinner he could give his guests consisted of a few slices of ham and some bread.

Dietrich, apologising for the meal, offered to bring forth his last bottle of Rhine wine if it would inspire De Lisle in the writing of a patriotic song. The bottle of wine was sent for, and after dinner De Lisle returned to his room, and there and then composed the words and music of the "Marseillaise." The next morning he took it to the Baron, in whose house it was first sung, and excited much enthusiasm.

Some few days after this it was performed in public at Strasburg, and on June 25th it was sung at a banquet at Marseilles, and made such an impression that it was forthwith printed and circulated among the volunteers of the battalion just starting for Paris. The soldiers entered the capital singing it, and calling it the "Chant des Marseilles," and the words and tune soon became "familiar as household words" all over France.

The "Marseillaise" played an important part in the French Revolution, and had such a magic influence on the people that when its strains were heard, men left their work and ran to join the ranks of the Republican Army.

We will close our sketch with Carlyle's words about the song. He says: "The sound of it will make the blood tingle in men's veins, and whole armies and assemblages will sing it with eyes weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of death, despot, and despair."

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|--|--|--|--|
| PART I. | | PART II. | |
| 1. MARCH ... "Monte Carlo" ... K. Kapps. | | 9. OVERTURE... "Italiana in Algeri" ... Rossini. | |
| BY THE BAND. | | BY THE BAND. | |
| 2. OVERTURE "Rosamunde" ... Schubert. | | 10. ESQUISSE ... "Amoretti" ... Rose. | |
| BY THE BAND. | | (PIANO, MANDOLINE, CORNET AND FLUTE). | |
| 3. CORNET SOLO Selected ... | | 11. CORNET SOLO "Killarney" ... | |
| MR. A. ROGERS. | | MR. F. G. LAMBERT. | |
| 4. GAVOTTE ... "La Coryphée" ... Lacoste. | | 12. GRAND SELECTION "I Martiri" Donizetti. | |
| (PIANO, MANDOLINE, CORNET AND FLUTE). | | BY THE BAND. | |
| 5. VALSE ... "Reverie" ... Waldteufel. | | 13. MANDOLINE SOLO "Romance" ... Ellis. | |
| BY THE BAND. | | MR. G. JORDAN. | |
| 6. MANDOLINE SOLO... "Valse Inez" ... Greenop. | | 14. VIOLIN SOLO "Saltarella" ... Papini. | |
| MR. G. JORDAN. | | MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS. | |
| 7. FANTASIA... "On Irish Airs" ... Basquit. | | 15. FANTASIA "Welsh Airs" ... Godfrey. | |
| BY THE BAND. | | BY THE BAND. | |
| 8. VIOLIN SOLO ... "Barcarolle" ... Spohr. | | | |
| MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS. | | | |

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Adventures of a Statue.

THE equestrian statue of King William III. which stands on College Green, Dublin, has been subjected to more rough usage than any other monument in the United Kingdom. It was erected in 1710, being composed of iron, and coated with lead.

Of course the statue was regarded with intense hatred by the Catholics, and even the Protestant College-lads disliked it, perhaps because it turned its tail on the University.

Twice a year, on the anniversaries of the Battle of the Boyne, and King William's birthday, the monument was cleaned, whitewashed, and decorated with a scarlet cloak and an orange sash, whilst a bunch of shamrocks was placed beneath the horse's foot.

On these days, every person who did not humbly take off his hat as he passed by the figure, was knocked down and mercilessly kicked; but during the remaining 363 days of the year the statue was besmeared with filth of every description.

On 27th June, 1710, it was robbed of the regal sword and martial bâton. The offenders, who were three college students, were sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment or pay a fine of £100; and also to stand for half-an-hour before the statue, with the following inscription placed on their breasts, "I stand here for defacing the statue of our glorious deliverer, King William."

Four years after, the bâton was again removed, but the culprit was never discovered. In 1798, Watty Cox, an editor, attempted to file off the king's head;

but, as a wit observed, "The inner frame foiled the literary filer's foul attempt."

A painter, pretending he had instructions to paint the statue during the night, was assisted by a watchman to rear his ladder, and covered the figure with a black pigment of grease and tar. After leaving the bucket suspended by an halter round the monarch's neck, the man coolly descended and walked off. This occurred in 1805.

In the month of April, 1836, the statue was blown up, the limbs of the king and his ill-fated horse being scattered in all directions.

The offer of £100 as a reward for the discovery of the offenders was unsuccessful, and in due time the statue was repaired and replaced. It was bronzed during the mayoralty of Daniel O'Connell, and now it is an ornament to the city instead of being a disgrace.

A Prisoner Granted Leave of Absence.

Among the many true stories connected with a certain county gaol is that which follows. A tradesman who lived near the particular bastille was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for receiving stolen goods. The consequent disgrace, loneliness, and so forth, preyed upon his wife's mind until, three months later, the doctors despaired of the woman's life. She was simply pining away; and it was merely a question of how long she would last. Grasping the situation, a man went to the gaol governor, whom he took care to see at a

melting moment—ten minutes after dinner. "Dying for the sight of her husband!" exclaimed that gentleman, when he had heard the simple facts. "H'm! Well, she'll be able to see him in about five months, and I daresay she'll find him greatly improved." "The poor thing will be dead then," said the applicant. "I thought, perhaps, this being a special case, and you knowing the parties as well as I do, that you might let So-and-So out tonight for an hour. Do, for Heaven's sake!" he went on, as the governor sprang to his feet, vowing that he had never heard so outrageous a proposition. "Do! It will be the means of saving a life, I feel sure." The governor sat down again and considered. "Well," he said at length, "So-and-So may go out for an hour, on these conditions:—He must pledge his word that he will not attempt to escape; two warders must go with him; you must stop here as surety while he is absent; and if he should escape, you must finish his time. What say you?" "I agree," was the reply, "and thank you with all my heart." About ten o'clock the same night, therefore, the prisoner, accompanied by two warders, visited his home. Those officials had orders not to lose sight of their charge, but as soon as they reached the room where the poor woman lay they retired, leaving husband and wife alone. When the time was nearly up they re-entered the room and took their man back to the prison. The result of this timely visit, creditable alike to him who thought of it and to the governor, was that the sick woman recovered with surprising quickness, and was soon restored to health.

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Slavery.

SLAVERY in England is of very ancient standing. Caesar states that it existed as an institution among the Celts, and in Roman England the conquered natives were held in a state of serfdom. In Saxon and early Norman times the children of the old English peasantry, and captives taken in war, were sold like cattle in Bristol market, and many were exported to Scotland and Ireland. Doomsday Book states that the slaves numbered 25,000. Soon after the Conquest the distinct slave class ceased to exist, and the slaves were merged with the lower class of serfs under the general designation of villeins. These villeins in early feudal times were annexed to the land and were devisable as goods and chattels, but in process of time the higher class of villeins gained a title to the land on which they worked, and after the reign of Richard II. we find little reference to villeinage. Although the church had early succeeded in putting an end to the English slave traffic, by the canon of the Council of 1102, slavery was never abolished by any positive enactment; and it was not till 1660 that the last remnants of the feudal system were finally swept away. Slavery was abolished, but slavery did not cease here; for until the time of George III. colliers were bought and sold, and if they left the estate to which they belonged, were brought back by force. It was not until the year 1775 that an Act was passed by which they were declared free, and were put upon the same footing as other servants.

Rival Astrologers.

DEAN SWIFT'S most laughable specimen of "acute nonsense" was his prophecy that a certain quack almanac-maker, by the name of Partridge, would die on a certain day. It is thus narrated:—

This Partridge had been brought up to the trade of a shoemaker, which he practised in Covent Garden, London; but having acquired a smattering of Latin, astronomy, and astrology, he at length published an almanac.

Swift began his humorous attacks by "Predictions for the year 1708, wherein the month and the day of the month are set down, the persons named, and the great actions and events of next year, particularly related as they will come to pass. Written to prevent the people of England from being further imposed upon by the vulgar almanac-makers."

After discussing the subject of almanac-making, Swift said:

"But now it is time to proceed to my predictions, which I have begun to calculate from the time the sun enters Aries, and this I take to be properly the beginning of the natural year. . . . My first prediction is but a trifle, yet I will mention it to show how ignorant those sottish pretenders to astronomy are in their own concerns. It relates to Partridge, the almanac-maker. I have consulted the star of his nativity, by my own rules, and find he will infallibly die on the 29th of March next, about eleven at night, of a raging fever; therefore, I advise him to consider of it, and settle his affairs in time."

Partridge, who was little disposed to die in order to give validity to the prediction of a rival astrologer, after the 29th of March came out exultingly denying the truth of the prophecy, and emphatically said he was not dead! Swift, nothing daunted, retorted in another tract, in which he set forth a large array of quirkish reasons to prove that Partridge was dead, and ingeniously argued that the quack's own testimony could not be received, as he was too notorious a perverter of truth to be entitled to belief on so important a point!

Some Instances of Presence of Mind.

SOME years ago a poor woman near Moffat, when carrying home some "meal-pocks," had occasion to cross a field in which there was a wild bull. Suddenly the bull made its appearance. The woman ran for the dyke, the bull after her. The dyke was a good way off, and the bull was making up fast. Suddenly she tripped and fell. The monster was close upon her. Quick as lightning the woman tore open one of the "pocks" and threw a handful of meal in the brute's eyes just as he was lowering his horns to toss her. The bull was blinded for the time, and plunged madly about unable to see her. The woman picked up her "meal-pocks" and ran just as a gamekeeper made his appearance coming to her rescue.

A lady was sitting on a lawn with her children when a mad dog appeared running towards them, pursued by some peasants. Without presence of mind the lady would have shrieked and fled, or else flung herself upon the dog, and in seeking to save her children sacrificed herself. Her presence of mind, however, instantly suggested the best thing to be done. She sprang to her feet, ran forward to meet the rabid brute, received its head in her thick stuff gown between her knees, and muffing it up, held it with all her might till the men came up.

Another case, in which a man had steadiness of mind to do in a sudden emergency just what people considering it calmly afterwards would say was wisest, occurred at a farm near Exeter. The farmer, observing a swarm of bees, tried to attract them by waving a leafy branch he had torn from a bush. They came, but instead of pitching on it, they suddenly began to gather on the man's head, face, neck, and hands. Instead of yielding to the impulse there must have been wildly to plunge about and try to get the swarm off—an effort which would have ended in his being stung to death—the man, the moment he saw they were settling on him, cried to his friends to bring a hive, and then stood perfectly still, though the bees were soon swarming all over his neck and hands. A hive was brought and held in position; the bees swarmed away into it, and the man escaped without a single sting.

In 1760 the whole intercourse between Edinburgh and Glasgow was carried on by means of ten or twelve pack-horses, going and returning twice a week.

A Human Timepiece.

THE following singular account appeared in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*:—J. D. Chevalley, a native of Switzerland, aged sixty-six, has arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement. In his youth he was accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells and vibrations of pendulums, and by degrees he acquired the power of continuing a succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations of sounds produced. Being on board a steamer on the Lake of Geneva, July 14th, 1822, he engaged to indicate to the crew about him the lapse of a quarter of an hour, or as many minutes and seconds as anyone chose to name, and this during a conversation the most diversified with those standing by; and further, to indicate by the voice, the moment when the hand passed over the quarter minutes, or half minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated, during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hand at the conclusion of the time fixed. His own account of it is thus given:—"I have acquired by imitation, labour, and patience, a movement which neither thoughts nor labour, nor anything can stop. It is similar to that of a pendulum, which at each motion of going and returning gives me the space of three seconds, so that twenty of them make a minute, and these I add to others continually."

ARTEMUS WARD IN A SLOW TRAIN.

Among the countless good stories attributed to Artemus Ward is one which tells of the advice he gave to a Southern railroad conductor soon after the war. The road was in a wretched condition, and the trains consequently were run at a phenomenally low rate of speed. When the conductor was punching his ticket Artemus remarked, "Does this railroad company allow passengers to give it advice if they do so in a respectful manner?" The conductor replied in gruff tones that he guessed so. "Well," Artemus went on, "it occurred to me that it would be well to detach the cow-catcher from the front of the engine and hitch it to the rear of the train. For you see we are not liable to overtake a cow, but what's to prevent a cow trolling into this car and biting a passenger?"

LETTERS IN CANNON BALLS.

At the siege of Steenwick, in 1581, leaden cannon balls were used, each weighing about five pounds. These were hollowed out on one side, and a letter or other missive was placed in the cavity, which was afterwards closed with a lead capsule. To the other side of the ball was attached a piece of tarred rope. When one of these balls was fired from a cannon into the town, the blazing rope, as a messenger from the camp of their allies, informed the inhabitants that the ball contained letters, and it was then opened. Similar projectiles were used to convey messages during the siege of Turin, in 1640.

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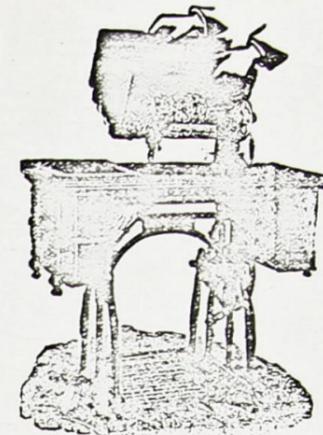
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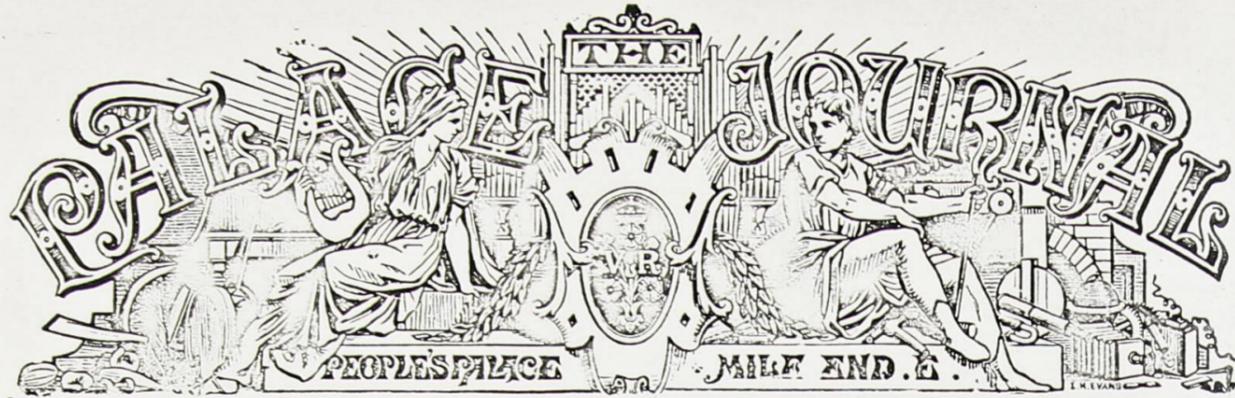
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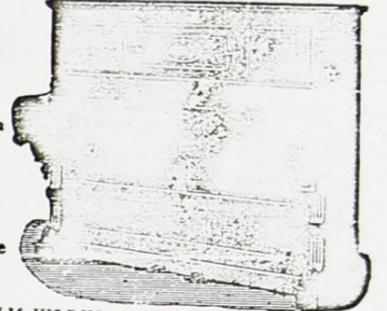
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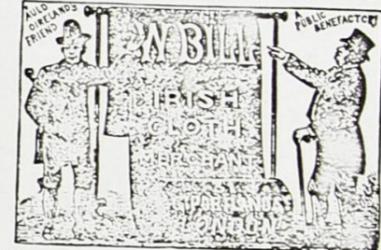
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