

THE Palace Journal

People's Palace, Mile End Road.

Vol. XII.—No. 280.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1893.

[ONE PENNY.]

PEOPLE'S PALACE Club, Class and General Gossip.

COMING EVENTS.

SATURDAY, 25th.—In the Queen's Hall at 8 p.m., Ballad Concert, under the direction of Mr. Raphael Roche. Admission 3d. Winter Garden open from 2 to 6 p.m. Admission 1d.

SUNDAY, 26th.—At 4 p.m., Sacred Concert. At 8.30, Organ Recital. Admission Free.

MONDAY, 27th.—In the Queen's Hall, at 8 p.m., Lecture, "Orators in Action," by the Rev. Newton Vanstone. Doors open at 7.0 p.m. Admission One Penny. Reserved Seats, 3d.

TUESDAY, 28th.—Rehearsal in the Queen's Hall, by the P. P. Choral and Orchestral Societies.

WEDNESDAY, 29th.—At 8 p.m., in Queen's Hall, Lecture, "Tennyson," by Mr. Harold Spencer, M.A., interspersed with vocal music. Admission 2d. Students admitted Free.

THURSDAY, 30th.—

FRIDAY (Good Friday), 31st.—At 7 p.m., Handel's "Messiah," by the P. P. Choral and Orchestral Societies. Admission 3d. and 6d.

Sacred Concert,

SUNDAY, MARCH 26th, 1893,
At 4 o'clock.

ORGANIST—MR. HENRY W. WESTON.
(Sub-Organist of the Crystal Palace).
VOCALISTS—MISS MARY RAMSDEN AND
MR. JOHN KEMPTHORNE.

1. Morceau Symphonic "Homage to Mozart" ... J. B. Calkin.
2. Hymn, "Ride on I ride on in majesty" ... Schubert.
3. Selection from the "Rosamunde" music ... Schubert.
4. Vocal Duet "Help me, Man of God" (Elijah) ... Mendelssohn.
5. March for a Church Festival ... Smart.
6. Anthem ... Gounod.
"Praise ye the Father"
By the People's Palace Sunday
Afternoon Choir.
7. Concerto in G major ... Gambini.
8. Vocal Solo ... "With verdure clad" (Creation) ... Haydn.
9. Chorus ... Handel.
"Sing unto God" (Judas Maccabaeus)
(Arranged for Organ Solo).

Organ Recital

At 8.30.

ORGANIST—VICTOR G. GOLLMICK.

1. Offertoire ... Forbes.
2. Nachtstücke No. 4 (Op. 23) Schumann.
3. Musique d'Eglise ... Gounod.
4. "I waited for the Lord" (Hymn of Praise) ... Mendelssohn.
5. "Thanks be to God" (Elijah) ... Mendelssohn.
6. Elevation ... Guilmant.
7. Andante Grazioso ... Tours.
Cantilène ... Salomé.
9. Marche Religieuse ... Guilmant.
(On the theme lift up your heads)
(Messiah).

On Good Friday and Easter Monday
the library will be closed entirely.

THE performance by the People's Palace Choral and Orchestral Societies of Handel's "Messiah" on Good Friday is expected to draw a large audience, and we therefore advise our readers and their friends to obtain tickets prior to the day to ensure a seat. Admission: Reserved seats, 6d. (by No. 1 East gate); Ordinary seats, 3d. (by No. 2 East gate) for entrance before 6.45 only; to be obtained in the office up to Thursday, 30th March.

THE Easter Vacation commences on Friday, 31st March, and the classes will not meet again until Monday, 10th April.

THE new term for the general classes will commence Monday, April 10th.

On page 140 will be found a list of the attractions for the holidays, and these will be found to be up to the usual mark.

THE Governors of the People's Palace have decided to award certificates at the end of the present session in the following subjects:—Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Tailor's Cutting, Photography, Dressmaking and Cookery. The examination on the results of which these certificates are to be given will be made as practical as possible, and only those connected with the trade will be asked to act as examiners. The General Purposes Committee have appointed

Sir Benjamin Baker, Mr. Diggle, Mr. T. Mann, and Mr. Sawyer as a sub-committee to carry out the arrangements. Every effort will be made to make the certificates of such a kind that they will be of use to students in obtaining employment.

THE students library and reading-room will very shortly be ready for use. The books most often required in the course of their studies will be found by students together with pens and paper in the room which was previously known as the girls' social room. The old club room has been converted into a new girls' social room. Students of both sexes will be admitted to the new reading room, and we doubt not they will find it a convenient place for carrying on their studies.

EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

EASTER MONDAY. Winter Garden open from 10 to 2. Admission One Penny; at 3 o'clock—The Meir Family Entertainment; at 8—The Snowflake Minstrels.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4th. At 8—Military Band Concert; Vocalist, Madame Boyanoska.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th. At 3—Children's Entertainment, "Punch and Judy"; at 8—The Cardiff Welsh Choir.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6th. At 8—Professor Clarence's Excelsior Entertainment.

Old Boys' Notes.

THE Old Boy's concert which was held last Saturday evening passed off most successfully and pleasantly. The large audience repeatedly showed its approval of the fare provided by George Willmott. The thanks of the old boys are due to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly rendered their services on that occasion. These concerts were to have been given monthly, but there has been an interval of several months between the last and its predecessor. The secretary of the club would be very glad to hear from any ladies or gentlemen who are willing to lend their services.

It was announced that a meeting would be held at 8 p.m. on Saturday 25th, inst., of those Old Boys who intend to join the Swimming Club. Sid Birne is the

Science Notes.

IMPRISONED TOADS.

One often reads of the discovery of live toads in the centre of trees, or inside of apparently solid stone. A French naturalist, M. Margelilet, has published the results of an experiment of that nature. On the 15th of January in the year 1870, he caused a cavity to be hollowed in a large stone, put a toad into the cavity, and then sealed up the mouth of the cavity with impermeable cement. On the 15th of January, 1875, five years, day for day, after he had put the poor creature into durance vile, he broke open the cavity, at the Paris Museum of Natural History, and found the toad alive and well, though in a torpid condition. After its release it showed no disposition to take any nourishment whatever.

It was also given out that the governors had kindly presented the Rowing Club with a sum of ten pounds, at which the Old Boys expressed their thanks in a most determined manner: the roof of the building fairly shook. A crew of learners will be taken to Hammersmith, and coached by Atkinson and White.

Charles Atkinson, the Club secretary, will take the names of those who are willing to join the proposed Cricket Club.

It has also been suggested that a Tennis Club be formed. All names of intending members should be given in to W. White.

The following is a list of the names and addresses of the various secretaries: C. Atkinson, 145, Grove-road, Bow (Old Boys' Social); W. H. White, 133, Powerscroft-road, Clapton (Rowing); S. Beirne, 12, Palmerston road, Forest Gate (Swimming); A. E. Clements, Bow-road, E. (Football). "LITTLE NIPPER."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE KORAN.

According to the custom of the Turks, the Koran must not be printed, but always be preserved in manuscript. This circumstance puts it out of the power of the poor classes to possess a copy of the book, and recourse has been had to photography. As the heliographic process had no existence when Mohammed promulgated its prohibition, it was thought no impropriety to make use of it for the dissemination of his teachings, particularly as in Turkey this process is not classed with printing, but is described as due to the direct action of the sun. The operation of photographing the Koran has been accomplished by Fruhwist, in London, under the strictest control, to prevent any violation of the Mussulman regulations on the subject.

MAKING USE OF THE SUN.

During the building of a bridge in Holland, one of the traversers, four hundred and sixty-five feet long, was misplaced on its supports. It was an inch out of line, and the problem was how to move it. Experiment proved that the ironwork expanded a small fraction of an inch for every degree of heat it received. It was noticed that the day and night temperature differed by about 25°, and it was thought this might be made to move the bridge. In the morning the end out of place was bolted down securely, and the other end left free. In the heat of the sun the iron expanded, and towards night the free end was bolted down, and the opposite end was loosened. The contraction then dragged the whole thing the other way. For two days this experiment was repeated, till the desired place was reached. Probably there is no record that the heat of the sun was ever employed in this way before.

THREE ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

Lord Coleridge, speaking recently in America, said that every educated speaker of English uses at least three different languages. When he talks, he uses colloquial English; when he writes he uses literary English; and when he reads his Bible he uses an antiquarian form of English, which, from its

relation to modern culture, may almost be called sacred English. So, within the one language, there are at least three languages, blending with and overlapping each other, yet each independent of the other, having its own forms, its own vocabulary, and its own rules of use.

COLOUR BLINDNESS.

La France Medicale states that M. Delbœuf has found that if a person afflicted with colour-blindness looks through a layer of roseine in solution his infirmity disappears. A practical application of this discovery has been made by M. Joval, by interposing between two glasses a thin layer of gelatine previously tinted with roseine. By looking at objects through such a medium all the difficulties of colour-blindness are said to be corrected. Dr. Magnus, writing in the Polytechnisches Notizblatt, is strongly opposed to the use of blue glasses, so much used in Germany to protect the eyes, and prefers the grey and smoky glass used in England. He considers blue glass especially irritating to the eye, and says that many birds, reptiles, and amphibians possess yellow or reddish oil drops in the eye to neutralise this blue colour and protect the eye.

MACHINERY DRIVEN BY SAND.

An American paper gives an account of the method recently adopted by Mr. J. Townsend, of Virginia City, to run a number of arrastras by sand. The arrastras are placed in a light sandy field, where only sufficient water for drinking purposes and to moisten the ore to be operated upon can be obtained. The sand drives a large overshot wheel, taking the place of water. It was at first intended to run the arrastras by means of a large windmill, but as the speed was naturally irregular, the present method was adopted. The windmill now runs a belt containing a number of buckets, and these carry sand up to a large tank, somewhat in the way that grain elevators carry wheat. A stream of sand being let out upon the overshot wheel causes it to revolve, just as it would under the weight of a stream of water, and thus far the method is said to be very successful. When there is considerable wind, sand is stored up for use when calms prevail, and in this manner the mills may run continuously.

EFFECT OF TOBACCO ON CHILDREN.

Dr. G. de Caisne has reported the results of his last experiment to the Society of Public Medicine. Thirty-eight youths, from 9 to 15 years old, all of whom used tobacco, were placed under his care for observation. Twenty-five of them showed distinct disturbance of the action of the heart, deficiency of digestion, sluggishness of intellect, and craving for alcoholic drinks. In thirteen there was intermittent pulse; in eight the red blood corpuscles were reduced in number; twelve had frequent nose-bleeding; ten suffered constantly from night-mare; four had ulcerated mouths, and one developed consumption from deterioration of blood, caused by the long-continued use of tobacco.

People's Palace Choral Society.

CONDUCTOR—MR. ORTON BRADLEY, M.A.

OUR concert in the Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., in aid of the Early Closing Association, attracted a large audience, and the solos by members of the Choral Society were all very creditably rendered; as were the various choruses, though we should like to have seen a larger attendance.

The Irish concert on Saturday was a great success, and the various items on the programme were much appreciated by a very large audience, which filled the body of the Queen's Hall to its utmost capacity.

On Good Friday evening, 31st inst., we give our annual performance of the "Messiah" in the Queen's Hall.

Members are reminded of our social dance, which takes place at the Beaumont Hall on Saturday evening next. Dancing from 7 to 11.30. Tickets one shilling each, may be obtained from the Hon. Sec. or any member of the committee. W. H. DANN, Hon. Sec. J. H. THOMAS, Librarian.

Letter to the Editor.

SIR,—In welcoming the proposal to form a P.P. Parliament, I agree with W.J.P. that such a club would be "helpful and useful to young men," but as this is an age of women's rights, I beg to suggest that young women be invited to share these benefits with us.

Apart from the fact that they are fully qualified to discuss the questions we should deal with, their presence would have a refining and elevating influence.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will find it convenient to call a meeting at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
E.D.B.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

SATURDAY, MARCH 25th, 1893,

COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

ARTISTES:—

MISS HELEN PETTICAN.

MR. JOSEF CLAUS (Royal Opera of Rome). SENGR GUETARY (Royal Italian Opera).

THE FISHER-FARKUA DUETTISTS. RECITATIONS—MR. FREDERIC UPTON.

Conductor - - - MR. RAPHAEL ROCHE,

PART I,

PIANOFORTE DUET "Sonata in D major"
Beethoven.

MISS GRACE SIMON AND MDLLE
RENI.

SONG ... "Romance" ... *Gounod.*
(Faust)

SIGNOR JOSEF CLAUS.

Even bravest heart may swell
In the moment of farewell,
Loving smile of sister kind,
Quiet home I leave behind.
Oft shall I think of you
When'er the wine cup passes round,
When alone my watch I keep,
And my comrades lie asleep
Among their arms, upon the tented
battle ground.
But when danger to glory shall call
me,
I still will be first in the fray,
As blithe as a knight in his bridal
array;
Careless what fate shall befall me
When glory shall call me.
Even bravest heart, &c.

SONG *Gounod*
"When all was young" (Faust.)

MISS HELEN PETTICAN,

When all was young and pleasant May
was blooming,
I thy poor friend took part with thee in
play,
Now that the cloud of Autumn dark is
gloomling,
Now is for me mournful the day,
Hope and delight has pass'd from life
away.

We were not born with true life to trifle,
Nor born to part because the winds blow
cold,
What tho' the storm the summer garden
rifle,
O Margarita! O Margarita!
Still on the bough is left a leaf of gold,

SONG *Rossini.*
"Cujus Animam" (Stabat Mater.)

SENGR GUETARY,
ENGLISH VERSION,

Lord! vouchsafe thy loving kindness;
Hear me in my supplication,
And consider my distress.
Lo! my spirit fails within me;
Oh! regard me with compassion.
And forgive me all my sin!
Let thy promise be my refuge:
Oh! be gracious and redeem me:
Save me from eternal death!

PIANOFORTE SOLO "Spring" *Grieg.*
MISS GRACE SIMON.

DUET ... "Vous avez tort" ...
THE FISHER-FARKUA DUETTISTS.

RECITATION ... "Sensational novel"
MR. FREDERIC UPTON.

Interval of ten minutes.

SONG *A. E. Godfrey.*
"Together all the way."

MISS HELEN PETTICAN.

When Jack and Jill were twenty one,
T'was uphill all the way;
The journey, life, had just begun,
And at the foot were they, at the foot
were they.

"We'll climb together lass" says Jack,
"Of course we will" says Jill,
"And then, whatever else we lack,
We'll have each other still."

So Jack and Jill, one summer-tide,
A husband and a wife,
Together started side by side,
To climb the hill of life.
And when the winds of winter swept,
O'er hill and vale and wold,
They closer to each other crept,
And never felt 'twas cold.

Now Jack and Jill were sixty one,
'Tis down the hill to-day;
The journey long, will soon be done,
Jill's tresses grow so grey.
But hand in hand they oft look back,
To days of long ago,
"We've climbed together up" says Jack,
"Please God," we'll creep down so.

Then Jill, her hand in his she lays,
With tears her sweet eyes fill,
What ever else we've lost" she says,
"We have each other still."
We'll keep together hand in hand,
Until, beyond all pain,
We'll meet love in a better land,
And never part again.

SONG ... "Good-bye" *Tosti.*
SIGNOR JOSEF CLAUS.

Falling leaf and fading tree,
Lines of white in a sullen sea,
Shadows rising on you and me;
The swallows are making them ready to
fly,

Wheeling out on a windy sky:
Good-bye, summer, good-bye!
Hush! a voice from the far away—
"Listen and learn," it seems to say;
"All the to-morrow's shall be as to day."
The cord is frayed, the cruise is dry,
The link must break,
And the lamp must die:
Good-bye to Hope. Good-bye

What are we waiting for?
Oh! my heart!
Kiss me straight on the brows;
And part, again, my heart!
What are you waiting for, you and I?
A pleading look, a stifled cry—
Good-bye, for ever! Good-bye!

PIANOFORTE SOLO... "Etude" ... *Chopin*
MISS GRACE SIMON.

SONG... .. "Lili" ... *Guetary.*
SENGR GUETARY.

SPANISH.
Si tu me llamas Lili,
Toda todita soy para ti
En las delicias de amor,
Si tenemos que vivir
Como los pajaritos viven
En el mes de Abril!
Cuan bello es tu ideal;
Y de esos labios tal confesion,
Oh, encantadora Lola,
Me haces llamar Lili,

Y por que bajo ese nombre
El amor ine las a mi;
Un gran consuelo!
Es nuestra union
Y solo palta la hendicion.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
Call me, call me, Lili,
Then my heart I'll give thee
In love's delights all day,
Singing in carols gay
Like birds in April weather,
We'll pass our lives together!
How charming the confession
Of thy sweet lips expression;
Oh, enchanting Lola!
My darling Lili!
Dear either name
That gives thy heart to me;
Grand consolation!
Our loves' union
Waits for benediction.

SONG (Scotch.)
"John Anderson, my Jo"
MISS HELEN PETTICAN.

John Anderson, my Jo', John,
When we were first acquant,
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was brent,
But now your brow is bald, John,
Your locks are like the snow,
Yet blessings on your frosty pon,
John Anderson, my Jo'.
John Anderson, my Jo', John,
We climb the hill together,
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had with one anither;
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And we'll sleep together at the foot.
John Anderson, my Jo'.

SONG ... "The Laughing song"
THE FISHER-FARKUA DUETTISTS.
PIANOFORTE DUET ... *Mozzkowski.*
"Spanish Dance"
MISS GRACE SIMON AND MDLLE
RENI.

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 LECTURE "ORATORS IN ACTION."

Lime-light Sketches of Orators, Statesmen, Preachers and Lawyers,

BY
REV. NEWTON VANSONE,
On Monday, March 27th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

SYLLABUS.

Eccentricities of orators—Humours of gesture—Gough's coat—Demosthenes, his life and oratory—Curran's orations—Sir J. Eliot and stormy times of the Commonwealth—Death of Chatham—Burke, and the dagger scene—Lord Brougham—Irish House of Commons, 1782—Grattan and O'Connell—Disraeli's first attempt—Beaconsfield's triumph—Cobden and Free Trade—Sturdy John Bright—Gladstone in action—Phases of the G.O.M.:—A piece of his mind—Scoring a point—Vehement—Argumentative—Declamatory—Harcourt and his moods—Balfour's finger tips—Labouchere independent—Sir Wilfrid joking—John Morley's open hand—Balfour desperate—Trevelyan winds up—Churchill defiant—G. O. Morgan has a hand in it—Ireland insulted again—McCarthy defends—Parnell and Irish Members—Dear Mr. Atkinson!—The Healys—O'Brien in full costume—Chamberlain attacks his friends—O'Brien hammering nails—The House, from the Stranger's Gallery—Bradlaugh full tilt—Matthews attentive—An anxious moment—John Burns in a calm moment—Keir Hardie in full swing—Rush for seats—Front Bench—Lord Salisbury in the Lords—Gladstone delivering the Home Rule Speech, 1893—A batch of L.C.C. orators—Gladiators of the law—Sir C. Russell and Sir E. Clarke at war—Amongst the parsons—His son—John McNeill beware of fists—Dr. Pierson—A. G. Brown—General Booth—Canon Knox Little—Hugh Price Hughes—Dr. Parker, etc., etc

DOORS OPEN AT 7 P.M.
ADMISSION - ONE PENNY. RESERVED SEATS - THREEPENCE.
The Doors will be kept closed during the Lecture.

PROGRAMME OF SONGS

TO BE SUNG BY

ST. JUDE'S CHOIR, OF WHITECHAPEL,

AS ILLUSTRATIONS TO MR. HAROLD SPENDER'S (M.A.)

LECTURE ON "TENNYSON,"

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29th, at 8.

Conductor A. H. PEPPIN, B.A.

LORD TENNYSON. Born in 1809, at Somerly, Lincolnshire, educated at Louth and Trinity College, Cambridge. Subsequent career I. Period of Preparation (1827-1832) Youthful experiments, "Poems by two Brothers" (1827). Gained Newdigate with "Timbuctoo" in 1829. "Poems chiefly lyrical," in 1830. During this period he is perfecting his weapons. II. Period of Realisation (1832-1875) began with the volume of 1832, in which appeared "A Dream of Fair Women," "The Lotus Eaters," "The May Queen," and "The Palace of Art." Notice the immense width of range covered in this volume which brought him immediately to the first place among poets. The philosophy of "In Memoriam" is seen in "The Two Voices." The next volume followed after ten years' silence in 1842—a volume which maintained but did not add to the reputation won in 1832. Followed in 1848 by the "Princess," a "medley" of blank-verse and lyrics—of the Gothic, classic and idyllic styles. In 1850 appeared "In Memoriam," which marks the climax of the period of realisation. Significance of this poem—its place in the literature of the age. It is the most perfect literary expression of an unreconciled conflict—the conflict between Faith and Reason—brought to the keenest point by the test of a great trouble.

The three mental phases expressed in the poem—marked by the "Three Christmases": (1) "The agony of unbelieving grief" (1-30) (2) The "centre of indifference" (30-105); (3) The "hopefulness of believing resignation" (105-131)—in which feeling has prevailed over thought and love has risen

"On stronger wings
Unpalsied when he met with death."

In 1850 Tennyson, created Poet-Laureate, wrote "Ode to the Duke of Wellington"—His "Laureate" poems—The artificiality of most, except written, as "The Balaclava Charge," under genuine stress of emotion. "Maud and other Poems" (1855) contains many beautiful lyrics—as e.g., "The Brook" and "The Daisy." "The Idylls of the King" (1858) established his fame. The epic was completed by "The Holy Grail" in 1869, and "Gareth and Lynette," 1872.

In the "Coming of Arthur," "Gareth and Lynette," "The Marriage of Geraint," and "Geraint and Enid," we have the rise and development of the ideal society of the Round Table. "The heathen and the beast" are temporarily quelled; and out of hate and lawlessness arises a fabric of law and love. In "Merlin and Vivien," "Lancelot and Elaine," and the "Holy Grail," we have the decline of the ideal society, with the two opposite causes for its decline—sensuality (embodied in Vivian) and mysticism (embodied in Galahad). In "Pelleas and Ettarre," "Tristan and Isolt," "The Last Tournament," and "Guinevere," we have the fall of the ideal, which finally vanishes in the "Passing of Arthur" as mysteriously as it came. The ideal "reels back into the beast and is no more."

Mark the following characteristics of Tennyson:—(1) His marvellous command of metre, rhythm and phrase—both extensively and intensively. Word-painting unparalleled in English poetry. The great artist-poet of the age. Passionate love of harmonious and orderly expression. (2) His reverence for order combined with enthusiasm for progress and development. This combination makes him representatively English in thought and feeling both in politics and morals. (3) His hatred of mysticism or excessive other-worldliness. His ideal morality distinctly of this world, in the best sense utilitarian—but recommended rather for its beauty than for its use. (4) His welding of speculation and feeling. The "believe no more" of the reason answered in his poetry with the "I have felt" of the heart. III. Period of Stand-Still (1875-1892).—Development has ceased.—Tennyson less optimistic.—"A critic of the age."—He "crosses the bar" (1892). Books suggested:—

The works of Alfred Lord Tennyson (new and revised edition), Macmillan & Co., 7s. 6d. Lyric Poems of Lord Tennyson, selected and annotated, by F. T. Palgrave (Golden Treasury Series), Macmillan & Co., 4s. 6d. "In Memoriam," by Alfred Lord Tennyson (Macmillan & Co.) 4s. 6d.

"The Owl" Silas.
When cats run home, and light is come,
And dew is cold upon the ground.
And the far off stream is dumb,
And the whirring sail goes round,
And the whirring sail goes round;
Alone, and warming his five wits,
The white owl in the belfry sits.
When merry milkmaids click the latch,
And rarely smells the new mown hay;
And the cock hath sung beneath the
thatch,
Twice or thrice his roundelay,
Twice or thrice his roundelay;
Alone, and warming his five wits,
The white owl in the belfry sits.
Song Sir Joseph Barnby.
"Sweet and Low"
(From "The Princess.")
Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea.
Low, low, breathe and blow,
Wind of the western sea.
Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the dying moon and blow,
Blow him again to me;
While my little one, while my pretty
one, sleeps.
Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,
Father will come to thee soon;
Rest, rest, on mother's breast,
Father will come to thee soon.

Father will come to his babe in the nest,
Silver sails all out of the west
Under the silver moon;
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty
one, sleep.
"Break, break, break" G. A. Macfarren.
(Original introduction to "In
Memoriam.")
Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.
O, well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play;
O, well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay.
And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O, for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.
Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is
dead,
Will never come back to me.
Song Professor Stanford.
"Peace, Come Away"
(Stanzas from "In Memoriam.")
(Dedicated to Lord Tennyson and written
immediately after his death.)
Peace, come away; the song of woe
Is after all an earthly song.

Peace, come away; we do him wrong
To sing so wildly. Let us go.
Come, let us go; your cheeks are pale;
But half my life I leave behind.
Methinks my friend is richly shrined;
But I shall pass; my work will fail.
Yet in these ears, till hearing dies,
One set slow bell will seem to toll
The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes,
I hear it now, and o'er and o'er,
Eternal greetings to the dead;
And "Ave, Ave, Ave," said,
"Adieu, Adieu," for evermore.
"Crossing the Bar" ... Professor Bridge.
Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the
bar,
When I put out to sea.
But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the
boundless deep,
Turns again home
Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;
For tho' from out our bourne of Time
and Place,
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot, face to face,
When I have crossed the bar.

ADMISSION TWOPENCE. Students of the Palace Classes admitted Free.
The doors will be kept closed during the performance of each number on the Programme.

Bon-Mots of Talleyrand.

Of all Napoleon's ministers there was not another who wielded, during the First Empire, so much *unseen* influence as did Prince Talleyrand. That he was a cold-blooded man his remark, when he had been informed of the assassination of the Duke d'Enghien by order of Napoleon, clearly shows. The Duke was in Napoleon's way, yet he was beloved by the people. In fact, it was the love of the people for him that had rendered him obnoxious. When Talleyrand had been told, and was asked if he did not think it a crime, he answered: "It was worse than a crime. *It was a blunder!*"

Charles Butler, an English writer, in speaking of that reply, says: "We are happy to believe that such an expression was never uttered by an Englishman, and that it could never be heard by an Englishman without disgust."

Here is one that we can smile at: A gentleman one day, in Talleyrand's presence, was delivering a somewhat glowing panegyric on his mother's personal beauty, dwelling upon the subject at an uncalled-for length. Those who heard him became tired, but the man was wealthy, and they bore with him, albeit he in his own face gave but little token of having had beautiful parents. Talleyrand, however, gave him his quietus. As the gentleman closed a grandiloquent period on his mother's marvellous beauty, said the minister, quietly, "It was your father, then, apparently, who may not have been very well favoured." The company were bored no more by that person.

Rulhières, an author of considerable repute, once said, in Talleyrand's presence, "I never did but one mischievous work in my life."

"Pray, tell us," said Talleyrand, quickly and earnestly, "when will it be ended?"

"She is utterly insupportable!" said Talleyrand, in speaking of a lady well known by the company. And then, as though he would take back a little of what he had said, he added, apologetically, "However, that is her only defect."

He was the man who said, only three months previous to his death, "A minister of foreign affairs must possess the faculty of appearing open, at the same time that he remains impenetrable; of being in reality reserved, though appearing perfectly frank."

Lord Palmerston's Marriage.

THE late Mr. E. C. Grenville Murray, in an article on Lord Palmerston, mentions that many years ago the Queen politely but firmly told him to get married, for if her Foreign Secretary continued a bachelor there would soon be serious difficulty about the reception of ambassadors. "May it please your Majesty," said Lord Palmerston, "I should only be too happy to marry if I knew anyone who would have me." The Queen graciously replied that there need be no difficulty on that head, and that if it were necessary she would take upon herself to find a lady both ready and willing. So Lady Cowper was sent

for from Rome, to reign for thirty years over London society. It is said, by-the-way, that this lady decided her husband was to be Prime Minister long before the idea occurred to himself. It was a very happy match—indeed a love match. It is known that Lord Palmerston seldom gave himself real rest except when he had a cold. He would then allow himself a holiday, to be spent by the fire, in a cozy arm-chair, with a novel—the more sensational the better.

Men of Tact.

A LAWYER in large practice once asserted that lawyers in the higher walks of their profession were distinguished as peacemakers. To substantiate his assertion he said that he had settled more cases in his office during the year than had been tried in the Supreme Court of the State within the same period.

That lawyer was noted for his tact. His habit was to bring the disputants into a private conference over which he presided as a mutual friend. The result usually was that both parties came to a settlement, without going to law.

The late Thurlow Weed was also noted for his tact in managing men. He never debated with a person whom he wished to win. He would let him talk, argue, and assert. Occasionally Mr. Weed would make a suggestion or start an objection, but in such a modest way as not to alarm the person's pride nor to put him in a hostile attitude. The conference usually ended in the person adopting Mr. Weed's view of the matter, while thinking that he himself had been the influential, instead of the influenced party.

Strategy is tact applied to war. A general who wins a victory by a battle when he could have conquered by strategy is looked upon as a butcher by his profession, though the unthinking rabble may shout for him as a hero.

Catching the Speaker's Eye.

THE celebrated assembly known as the Long Parliament, which met for the first time at Westminster, on the 3rd of November, 1640, commenced its proceedings at eight in the morning; but after some time the attendance of members being found slack and irregular, sundry devices were resorted to with the view of counteracting a movement which gave too much favour to early risers.

At one time a roll was called; and at another it was ordered that whoever did not come at eight o'clock, and be at prayers, should pay a fine of one shilling. On the first morning after this order was made there was an excellent attendance. The House was full, but prayers could not be said. Mr. Speaker himself was not there. At a quarter before nine in he walked.

Prayers being over, Sir Harry Mildmay congratulated the House upon the good effect of the order made on the previous day, and said to the Speaker that "he did hope that hereafter he would come in time," which made the Speaker "throw down twelve pence upon the table." Other members coming

in after paid their respective shillings to the Sergeant. This shilling fine seems to have occasioned no little quibbling and contention, and it was accordingly soon relinquished. Another rule adopted in this Parliament, however, attained a firmer footing. On the 26th of November, in the same year, there was a long dispute as to who should speak, many members stood up at one time, each claiming precedence, and each backed up by his friends. The confusion became intolerable. The passing of some rule preventing such discord in future was indispensable; and at last, as Sir Simonds D'Ewes tells us, "the House determined for Mr. White, and the 'Speaker's eye' was adjudged to be evermore the rule," and so it has remained down to the present day.

Persian Etiquette.

IT is singular, indeed, how little we know about Persian manners and customs. The Persian tongue has long been the language of Oriental diplomats, and Persian etiquette is remarkable for its elaboration. Indeed, Persia is now the only country where Oriental etiquette is kept up in all its ancient purity. All marks of respect are observed by the Persians with the utmost punctiliousness and exactitude.

On the Shah entering the throne-room on a state occasion, and seating himself, an official shouts "He has passed!" and all present bow by stooping the body and placing the palms of the hands lightly on the knees. The Grand Vizier then walks backward from the Shah, and, moving down the assembly, gives handfuls of silver coins from a golden salver. Inferior officers distribute sherbet from jewelled cups and bowls of rare china.

The next is the recital by a *mulla* of the prayer for the sovereign, and the whole affair winds up with a *ode* spoken by the poet laureate. Among other singular customs enforced by etiquette is the rule that where a superior dines with an inferior the latter brings in the first dish himself.

The bringing in a dish is, however, no light undertaking, and requires considerable skill, strength, and practice, for the manner in which the operation is performed is, especially at Court, strictly prescribed. The dish or tray must be held at arms' length, carried perfectly horizontally, and deposited precisely in the right place at once. Some ludicrous stories are related about this practice.

One old gentleman with a magnificent beard had to bring in a large tray containing several dishes, and place it in front of the Shah. The tray was heavy, the bearer was feeble, and to make the matter worse, just as he was about to deposit it, a candle, which he had not observed, set fire to his magnificent beard.

For a moment he was in a state of the utmost perplexity. To put the tray down elsewhere than its appointed place—an operation which required some deliberation, was out of the question. He was equal to the occasion, and plunging his flaming beard into a dish of curds, which stood on the tray, he calmly completed his task, amidst the applause and amusement of the beholders.

Edmund Kean.

ON one occasion, when fulfilling a starring engagement at Portsmouth, Kean accepted an invitation to luncheon at one of the chief hotels of the place.

The landlord waited on the party in person.

Kean no sooner caught sight of him than his manner changed. "Stay, is not your name —?"

The landlord answered in the affirmative.

"Then, sir, I will not eat or drink in your house. Eight years ago I went into your coffee-room, and modestly requested a glass of ale. I was then a strolling player, ill-clad and poor in pocket. You surveyed me from head to foot, gave some directions to your waiter, who looked at me suspiciously, and then presented to me the glass in one hand, holding out the other for the money. I paid, and he gave me the glass. I am better dressed now, and can drink Madeira. I am waited on by the landlord in person; but am I not the same Edmund Kean I was then, and had not Edmund Kean the same feelings then as he has now.

The landlord stammered an apology. "Apology!" exclaimed the tragedian, scornfully. "Away with you, sir. I will have none of your wine." With this he hurriedly left the house.

On another occasion, a manager who, in former days, had dealt hardly with Kean, had fallen into reduced circumstances, and asked Edmund to play for his benefit. The latter consented. On the night before the performance Kean and a large party of actors were seated in a tavern parlour, when the ex-manager, thinking the ancient indignity buried, got up and made a speech about Kean's generosity, and informed the company that the great tragedian, who had known him in his prosperity, was not averse to prove himself a friend in his adversity.

This was too much for Kean; he rose to his feet, and directing a witty glance at the manager, said, "Do not let us misunderstand each other. I am bound to you by no ties of former acquaintance. I do not play for you because you were once my manager. If ever a man deserved his destiny it is you. If ever there was a family of tyrants, it is yours. I do not play for you former friendship; but I play for you because you are a fallen man." Afterwards Kean, when excusing his warmth of temper, said, "I am sorry I forgot myself, but when I and mine were starving, that fellow refused to let a subscription for me be entertained in his theatre."

Alexandre Dumas.

AT one time the "Three Musketeers" had a talismanic effect on the public. After devouring the novel people ran to see the drama. The first rehearsal, says the younger Dumas, was held without costumes or stage scenery. Behind one of the side-lights we spied the helmet of a fireman, who listened with the greatest attention to the piece. In the middle of the seventh tableau the helmet disappeared. "Do you see the

fireman's helmet?" said Dumas to his son. After the act, Dumas set out in quest of the fireman, who did not know the author, and, on finding him, inquired: "Why did you go away before the end of the tableau?" "Because it did not amuse me as much as the others." This reply was enough for Dumas. Stepping into the private room of Béraud, the manager, he took off his coat, his cravat, his waistcoat, his braces, unfastened his shirt-collar, as he always did when settling down to work, and asked for a copy of the seventh tableau. When it was brought to him he tore it up and threw it into the fire. "What is that for?" asked Béraud. "It didn't amuse the fireman, and, therefore, I destroy it. I know what's wrong with it." And he re-wrote it there and then. This facility of reproduction was exemplified on another occasion. At the general rehearsal of "Halifax," Dumas said, addressing the actors, "Mes enfants, the piece won't do as it is; we must have a prologue. Are you capable of learning it between now and to-morrow? I'll write it for you." They agreed, and the prologue was written, learnt and performed, within twenty-four hours.—*Blaze de Bury.*

Facts about Lord Mayor's Day.

THE day on which the chief magistrate of London enters upon the duties of his office has, from time immemorial, been celebrated by processions and feasting in the city. During the dominion of the Romans London was governed by a prefect; under the Saxons it was subject to a portreeve; and, in 1067, William the Conqueror granted the first charter to the portreeve and burgesses, in conjunction with the bishop. It was not until the reign of King John that the title of "Mayor" was first conferred, and until the reign of Richard II. that the prefix "Lord" was bestowed.

Sir William Walworth was the first Lord Mayor of London, and the title has been retained by his successors.

By virtue of his office the Lord Mayor of London is nominally a Privy Councillor, though in modern times he is never called upon to act in that capacity.

Until the 9th of May, 1214, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life. King John by letters patent bearing that date, granted permission for the mayor to be chosen annually, but required that he should take his corporal oath for the due execution of his trust.

The first account of the annual exhibition known as the Lord Mayor's Show is said to have been published by George Peele, for the inauguration of Sir Wclstan Dixie, on the 20th of October, 1558. The pageants were then occupied by children appropriately dressed to personate London, the Thames, Justice, Loyalty, etc. On Sir Thomas Middleton's mayoralty, 1613, the solemnity is described as unparalleled for magnificence and expense. Sir John Leman's show, three years later, was also a very gorgeous affair. In allusion to his being a member of the Fishmonger's Company,

the first pageant in the show consisted of a fishing-boat, with the fishermen "seriously at labour, drawing up their nets laden with living fish, and bestowing them plentifully upon the people." These moving pageants were placed on stages provided with wheels, which were concealed by drapery, the latter being painted to resemble waves. After the fishing-boat came a gigantic dolphin, with a crown on it. This was the arms of the Fishmongers' Company and those of the mayor. Then followed a lemon tree, richly laden with fruit and flowers. This was in playful allusion to the name of the mayor, a custom observed, it is said, whenever the name allowed it to become practicable.

At the outbreak of the Great Civil War these processions were put a stop to, and no further account is given of them until 1655, when Sir John Dethick attempted a restoration. He introduced a crowned virgin on horseback, the arms of the Mercers' Company, of which he was himself a member.

But with the Restoration these old state shows came back in all their splendour. In compliment to the king, the royal oak was the principal feature in 1650. It was one of the most gorgeous affairs of the kind. Charles II. attended nearly all the shows during his reign. In 1671 the King, Queen, the Duke of York, and most of the nobility were present. Again, in 1672, '73 and '74 a "right merrie royal party" graced the triumphs. On the latter occasion, both the king and the mayor got so merry at the feast that all notion of rank and dignity was lost. It is related that when the king was departing, Sir Robert Clayton, the mayor, ran after him, and insisted on him returning to "take another bottle." Charles, good-humouredly, allowed himself to be half dragged back to the banquetting hall, softly humming the words of the old song—"The man that is drunk is as great as a king," and they ultimately did "take t'other bottle."

The Lord Mayor's Show, which as a rule was held on the 29th of October, was, on the alteration of the style, changed to the 9th of November, and it has continued so ever since. The Mayor himself always rode on horseback in these processions until 1712, when a coach was provided for the use of Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

One of the most conspicuous individuals at the show was the City poet. He was an officer of the corporation, with an annual salary; he prepared all the speeches, and generally superintended the arrangements. It was also the duty of these poets to write descriptions of the shows, and they were then printed. These descriptions are extremely rare and much prized. It is said that the British Museum authorities, some short time ago, gave no less than £20 for one of these pamphlets, which was at the rate of £5 a page.

Settle was the last City Poet, and he wrote the last pamphlet intended to describe the Lord Mayor's Show. It was for the inauguration of Sir Charles Duncombe, 1708; but the Prince of Denmark dying the day before, the exhibition was not proceeded with

Who Work Hardest?

WE wonder what it is that imparts the curious quality of industry to any people. No animal except a beaver has it, and no man in a totally uncivilised and, therefore, presumably natural condition. The popular English view that it is in some way inherent in race, that black men are very lazy, brown men lazy, yellow men rather lazy, and white men lazyish, while the Englishman alone loves work for itself, is palpably untrue.

Englishmen, to begin with, are not the most industrious of the white race. The Belgian peasantry, most of the French peasantry, and some of the Prussian peasantry beat them all hollow in the power of persistent, monotonous, long-continued application to disagreeable work. They labour, taking them all round, three hours in the day longer than average Englishmen, who, indeed, are rather fierce workers, possessed of a special energy, than industrious men.

The English can get quantities of work, and good work, done; but they will only work six days in seven—they try hard to get another day in each week and do get a half one, and they are savagely irritable about long hours, which Continentals bear quite placidly. When they can, they fight for a day lasting from 10 to 4; and when they cannot, they will strike rather than bear two unusual hours a-week.

We greatly doubt if English labourers would toil for any wages for fifteen hours a-day, as the Auvergnats do; and are quite sure they would kill somebody, if forced to work fourteen hours in stifling dens, as the silk throwsters of North Italy are. Indeed, they shirk some trades because the work is too hard, and they have not only not a monopoly in their own bakeries and sugar refineries, but no fair share in either of them. The Germans and Scotch do three parts of the work.

The Englishman's idea of rising in life, indeed, is to be free of heavy work, and he shares the feeling of the Lowland Scotch, who, as a great American employer of labour testified before a committee of the House of Commons, are, as labourers in the United States, of no use at all. They all become masters in two years. As to the yellow races, who ought to be just lazier than Europeans, they beat them altogether.

We suppose there are indolent Chinese, but the immense majority of that vast people have an unequalled power of work; care nothing about hours, and so long as they are paid, will go on with a dogged, steady persistence in toil for sixteen hours a-day, such as no European can rival.

No English ship carpenter will work like a Chinese, no laundress will wash as many clothes, and a Chinese compositor would very soon be expelled for over-toil by an English "chapel" of the trade. The Chinese peasants and boatmen work all day, and every day, and, in fact, but for untiring industry, the closely packed masses of China could not be sustained as they are by artificial irrigation.

Of the brown races, the Arabs generally prefer abstemiousness carried to a starving point to continuous labour;

but the most numerous brown people, the Indian, labour unrelaxingly for seventy-seven hours a-week. They are often called lazy by unobservant Europeans, because they enjoy the cool of the evening; but they go to work before four in the morning and work on till three, and only eat once during sunlight, the second meal being taken after dark. They take, too, no weekly holiday.

ALL THE SAME.—It has been said that of all the sciences it is a difficult task to make a Highlander understand the value of mineralogy; there is some sense in astronomy, it means the guidance of the stars in aid of navigation; there is sense in chemistry, it is connected with dyeing, and other arts; but "chopping off bits of rocks," that is a mystery. A shepherd was sitting in a Highland inn, and he communicated to another his experience with "ane of thae mad Englishmen." "There was aye," said he, "who gave me his bag to carry by a short cut across the hills to his inn, while he took the other road. Eh! it was dreadful heavy, and when I got out of his sight, I determined to see what was in it, for I wondered at the unco weight of the thing; and, man! it's no use for you to guess what was in that bag, for you'd ne'er find out. It was stones." "Stones," said his companion, opening his eyes, "stones!" "Ay, just stones." "Well, that beats all I ever knew or heard of them. And did you carry it?" "Carry it? Man, do you think I was mad as himself? Nae, nae! I emptied them all out; but I filled the bag again from the cairn near the house, and I gave him good measure for his money."

THOMAS CARLYLE'S VOCABULARY.—Statisticians of past days have calculated that the vocabulary of Milton comprised about eight thousand words, and that about fifteen thousand were included in the language of Shakespeare. An admirer of Carlyle, fresh from the perusal of "Sartor Resartus," has arrived at the conclusion that not less than 7,500 distinct words are used in that work alone.

IN countries where the ponds regularly dry at seasons, the fish, and especially eels, inhabiting them either lie dormant in the mud or make their way overland to fresh sheets of water. To keep their gills wet during these excursions, they distend the skin on each side of the head, and fill the pouch thus formed with water.

CHILIAN LONGEVITY.—From a recent return it appears that nearly 500 persons out of a total of 2,500,000 are upwards of 100 years old. One man puts his age down as 150, making himself the oldest man in the world. After him comes a woman aged 138; two women and one man report themselves as 135; 132, 130, and 127 have each a representative, while there are seven 125 years old, eight 120, twenty-seven 115, and no fewer than ninety-one aged 110. But they are mostly coloured persons. Chili does not appear to suit whites so well, as the average duration of life is computed at 90 years.

CHINESE CIVILISATION.—The Chinese were the first inventors of printing, the first inventors of gunpowder and the magnetic needle. They were the first to hatch eggs of fowl by steam, and to hatch fish eggs artificially; the first to invent chain pumps and artesian wells. Their great wall and grand canal were made in the remotest ages of the past. Their penal code is two thousand years old, and their civil service examinations, which we are just learning to imitate, they have had for the last thousand years. When our barbarian forefathers were wandering about the northern coasts of Europe, ignorant of letters or of any of the fine arts, the literary Chinaman, dressed in silks and satins, was lounging at his ease.

THE patriotic fervour of the British people was roused to a high pitch during the long war with France and while there was a fear of invasion. Voluntary enlistment for home defence was popular with all classes, and we find that the reserve force in 1804 comprised no fewer than 380,195 men. The enrolment figures for last year were 226,469.

SEEING THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—Dr. C. Hüter, a German savant, has devised a simple arrangement which makes visible the circulation of the blood in the human body. Dr. Hüter's method is as follows: The patient's head being fixed in a frame, on which is a contrivance for supporting a microscope and a lamp, his lower lip is drawn out and fixed upon the stage of the microscope by means of clips, the inner surface being uppermost, and having a strong light thrown upon it by a condenser. When these preparations are completed all the observer has to do is to bring the microscope to bear on the surface of the lip, using a low-power objective, and focussing a small superficial vessel. At once he sees the endless procession of the blood corpuscles through the minute capillaries, the circular ones appearing like white specks dotting the red stream. Dr. Hüter asserts that by taking careful note of variations in the blood-flow and changes in the corpuscles he has derived great advantage in the treatment of medical cases. This is the first instance of the flow of the vital fluid in one person being watched by another.

GOLF.—Notwithstanding that the word "golf" is of Dutch origin, being derived from kolf, there can be no doubt that the national game of Scotland had its origin in Scotland. A decree or Act was passed by the Scotch parliament prohibiting the game and sanctioning archery to be practised instead. This does not appear to have had the desired effect, and in 1471 another similar Act was passed. This Act forbids the practice of "fute-ball, golfe, and other unprofitable games," and orders that archery be pursued instead, "under the paine of fourtie shillings." Golf has been known in Scotland as "the royal and ancient game of golf." There was ample reason for this title, if merely on account of the number of royal golfers or followers of the game.

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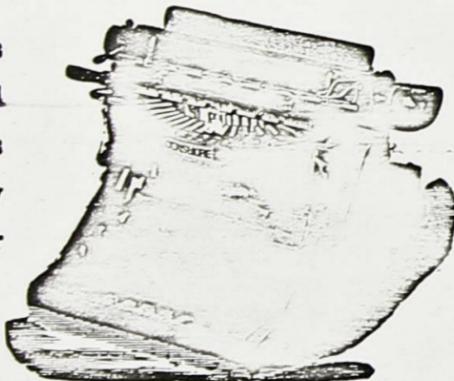
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London a Century ago.

THE newspapers of London were even then subjects for the wonder of the intelligent foreigner. The contrast between the English and Continental journals seems to have been as marked then as now. The prodigious number of advertisements is astonishing, as is the number of copies printed each day.

The drawback to the great spread of journalism is the class of idlers it created. "Among these may be reckoned the paragraph writers who go to the coffee-houses and public places to pick up anecdotes and the news of the day, which they reduce into short sentences, and are paid in proportion to their number and authenticity." Matrimonial advertisements were by no means unknown, though they had not a journal to themselves. The game seems to have been played exactly as it is now. There are the members of the demi-monde who advertise that they are "rich, young, and handsome"; there are the "young men bred in the country" who answer them; there are the male advertisers who "boast of their good sense and inclination to consult the will of their wives"; and there are also those who insert "such advertisements for pastime." We have outlived at least the former of the following form of publication:—"The public papers abound with the offers of large sums of money to those persons who have sufficient interest with the great to procure lucrative employments; to this transaction inviolable secrecy is always pledged. Many authors also insert criticisms in them on their own works, and next day attack their own judgments under a feigned name. Their sole aim is to make a noise and to be known, and they often attain it."

The saturnine character of the English is thus accounted for: "It is to this passion among the English for reading daily a prodigious number of newspapers and political pamphlets that their extreme gravity and unsocial disposition ought to be attributed. In general, nothing is more difficult than to make an Englishman speak; he answers to everything by yes or no; address him, however, on some political subject and he is suddenly animated; he opens his mouth and becomes eloquent, for this seems to be connected from his infancy with his very existence. A foreigner will find himself exactly in the same predicament after a long residence in England."

The same contrast as at present between the mean exterior of a London house and its inside existed 100 years ago. The following account of an interior is enough to make South Kensington burn with envy: "No part of Europe exhibits such luxury and magnificence as the English display within the walls of their dwelling houses. The staircase, which is covered with the richest carpets, is supported by a balustrade of the finest Indian wood, curiously constructed, and lighted by lamps containing crystal vases. The landing places are adorned with busts, pictures, and medallions; the wainscot and ceilings of the apartments are covered with the finest varnish and enriched with gold bas-reliefs and most happy attempts in painting and

sculpture. The chimneys are of Isalium marble, on which flowers and figures, cut in the most exquisite style, form the chief ornaments. The locks of the door are of steel, damasked with gold. Carpets, which often cost \$300 a-piece, and which one scruples to touch with his foot, cover the rooms; the richest stuffs from the looms of Asia are employed as window curtains, and the clocks and watches with which the apartments are furnished astonish by their magnificence and the ingenious complication of their mechanism."

Registry offices for servants are counted among the wonders of London which are unknown to foreign cities, showing that they are no modern inventions, and the writer takes from the Americans the honour of having invented the "corner" by his account of the operations of a great London merchant in alum, which finally caused that gentleman's ruin.

Orators' Peculiarities.

The methods of preparing speeches, and the manner of speaking among celebrated orators, are as various as the orators themselves. Some, with a great talent of expression, and a natural ability to give easy and rapid utterance to thought, trust to the inspiration of the moment, and speak off-hand, or, at least, without written preparation. Such was the case with many noted preachers: among others, Spurgeon and Beecher. Others make notes or headings of their subject, and frame here and there a sentence; they leave the rest to a careful study of their subject, and to the moment of speaking. Others, again, carefully write out the whole of their speech, and either commit it to memory or con it over very thoroughly before appearing in public to deliver it.

Webster and Everett always carefully prepared their orations in this way, while Clay often spoke with little or no preparation. John Bright made notes and headings of his speeches, and with great care wrote off and committed to memory their most important passages. Gladstone jots down only facts and figures, and for his expressions trusts entirely to the moment of speaking. Lord Derby wrote out every word, and usually committed his speech to memory. M. Thiers was equally as precise, while Gambetta, one of the greatest French orators, spoke extempore, and his marvellous eloquence was the result of the inspirations of the moment. Sumner precomposed verbally his great speeches in the laboratory of his brain, memorising them, being afterwards able to produce the eloquent sentences in the order he had thought them out.

"Why, how nervous you are," said a friend, on taking Canning's hand, just before he rose to speak. "Am I?" was the prime minister's reply. "Then I shall make a good speech." Daniel Webster, on the other hand, was cool, calm, collected. His nerves were of iron. Everything had been thought out before he rose to speak.

A junior counsel once congratulated Sir William Follett on his perfect composure in the prospect of a great case

he was about to try. Sir William merely asked his friend to feel his hand, which was wet from nervous anxiety. This nervousness and anxiety seems a condition of oratorical success. The late Lord Derby, "the Rupert of debate," as he was named by his admirers, said that his principal speeches cost him two sleepless nights, one in which he was thinking what to say, the other in which he was lamenting over what he might have said better.

Cicero, according to Plutarch, not only wanted courage in arms, but in his speaking also. He began timidly, and in many cases he scarcely left off trembling even when he got thoroughly into the current and substance of his speech. Cowper's friends procured him a place as clerk in the House of Lords, where his duties only required him to stand up and read Parliamentary notices and documents. The thought of standing up before such an audience was so terrible to him, that as the time drew on, he was in an agony of apprehension, and tried to hang himself. The famous Curran had a sensitiveness in public speaking which often hindered his success. He was painfully affected by any mark of inattention in his audience. If anyone fell asleep, or stared vacantly about the room, his eloquence began to flag, and much of his power was lost.

Mark Twain's Child.

MARK TWAIN has a child who inherits some of her father's brightness. She kept a diary at one time, in which she noted the occurrences in the family, and among other things, the sayings of her parents. On one page she wrote that father sometimes used stronger words when mother wasn't by and he thought "we" didn't hear. Mrs. Clemens found the diary and showed it to her husband, probably thinking the particular page worth his notice. After this Clemens did and said several things that were intended to attract the child's attention, and found them duly noted afterward. But one day the following entry occurred:—

"I don't think I'll put down anything more about father, for I think he does things to have me notice him, and I believe he reads this diary." She was Mark's own child.

UNFORTUNATE COMPARISON.—Lord Chief Justice Kenyon was conspicuous for economy in every article of his dress. Once, in a case of action brought for the non-fulfilment of a contract, on a large scale, for shoes, the question mainly was, whether or not they were well and soundly made, and with the best materials. A number of witnesses were called; one of whom, being closely questioned, returned contradictory answers; when the chief justice observed, pointing to his own shoes, which were bestridden by the broad silver buckle of the day, "Were the shoes anything like these?" "No my lord," replied the witness; "they were a great deal better and more genteeler." The court was convulsed with laughter, in which the Chief Justice heartily joined.

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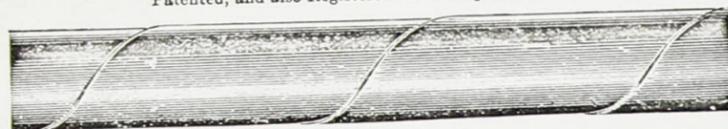
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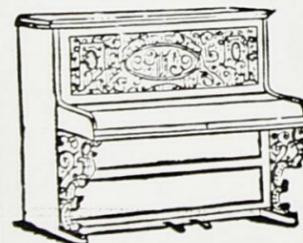
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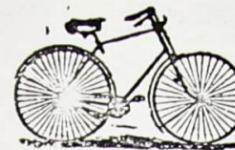
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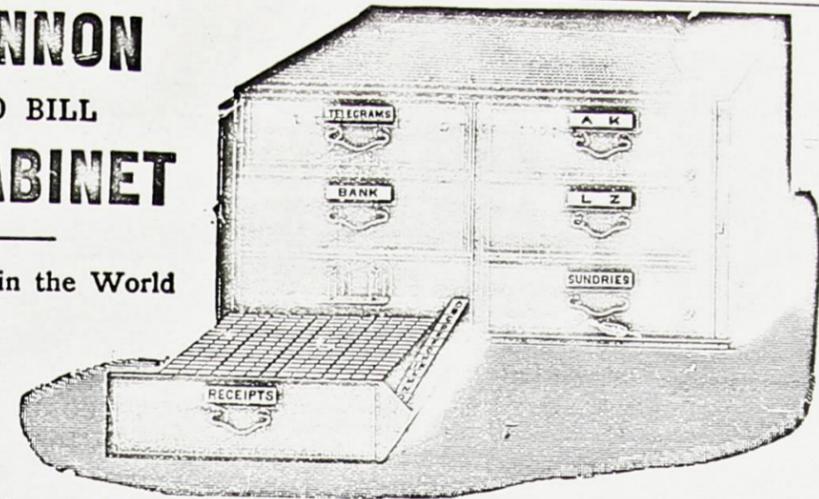
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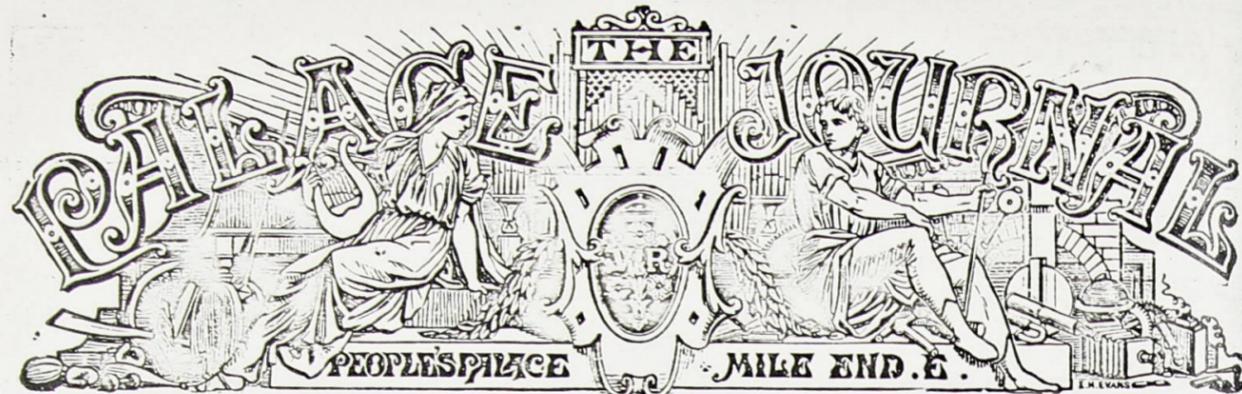
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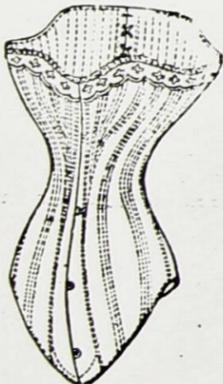
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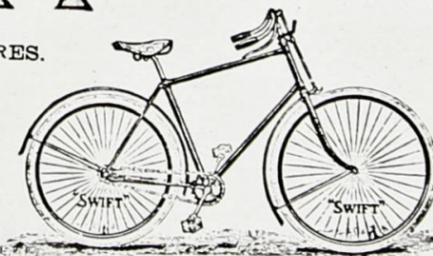
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