

THE Palace Journal

People's Palace, Mile End Road.

VOL. XI.—No. 283.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893.

[ONE PENNY.]

PEOPLE'S PALACE Club, Class and General Gossip.

COMING EVENTS.

FRIDAY, April 14th.—The Swimming Bath open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 3d.

SATURDAY, 15th.—In the Queen's Hall, at 8 p.m., Concert by the Church Sunday School Choir, Selections from "The Creation." Admission 3d. Swimming Bath open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SUNDAY, 16th.—Swimming Bath open from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. At 4 p.m., Sacred Concert. At 8.30, Organ Recital. Admission Free.

MONDAY, 17th.—In the Queen's Hall, at 8 p.m., Concert by the English Opera Singers. Doors open at 7 p.m. Admission 3d. Swimming Bath open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18th.—In the Queen's Hall, Prize Distribution to the Students of the Green Coat School. Swimming Bath open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Women only.

WEDNESDAY, 19th.—In the Queen's Hall, at 8 p.m., Entertainment by the Royal Holdfast Handbell Ringers. Admission 2d. Swimming Bath open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, 20th.—Swimming Bath open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st.—Swimming Bath open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Sacred Concert.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16th, 1893.
At 4 o'clock.

ORGANIST—MR. B. JACKSON.

VOCALIST—MR. FRANCIS HARFORD.

1. Grand Chœur in E flat ... *Guilmant.*
2. Hymn, "Art thou weary" ...
3. (a) Largo in G ... *Handel.*
(b) Fanfare from the "Water Music" ...
4. Vocal Solo, "There is a green hill" ... *Gounod.*
5. Theme with variations in A major ... *Hesse.*
6. Anthem "I was glad" ... *Elvey.*
By the People's Palace Sunday Afternoon Choir.
7. Andantino ... *Salomé.*
8. Vocal Solo, "O God have Mercy" (St. Paul) ... *Mendelssohn.*
9. Marche Triomphale ... *Lemmens.*

Organ Recital At 8.30 p.m.

1. Air with variations and finale fugato ... *Smart.*
2. Chorus of Angels ... *Clark.*
3. March from "Eli" ... *Costa.*
4. Fugue in C minor ... *Bach.*
5. Fantasia on the hymn tune "Jerusalem the golden" ... *Spark.*
6. (a) Intermezzo (4th Organ Sonata) ... *Rheinberger.*
(b) Preludio (6th Organ Sonata) ...
7. Prayer ... *Gounod.*
8. Offertoire in G ... *Wely.*

ADMISSION FREE.

THE Tailors' Cutting Class will be continued this term on Monday evenings 8 to 10 p.m., and certificates will be awarded on the result of an examination at the end of the session.

A MEETING of the P.P. Lawn Tennis Club will be held to-night (Friday), at 8.30 in the Teachers' Room, when the committee and officers for the season will be appointed. Intending members should attend. The new term for the evening classes commenced on Monday last.

THE Students' Reference Library and Reading Room was opened on Monday last, and is now open each evening from 5 to 10 p.m.: on Saturdays from 2 o'clock. Should students, however, wish to work at any other hours, special permission will be granted on applying to the Secretary. Tables will be found, with books of reference in Science, Art, Trade, and other subjects upon them.

It is hoped that this room will be largely used by students, who will find it useful and quiet. It adjoins the men's social and refreshment rooms in the basement.

IN consequence of this innovation, it has been found necessary to transfer the Girls' Social Room to the room which was lately occupied as a club-room. The entrance to this room is through the vestibule of the Queen's Hall.

A CLASS in Practical Photography will commence on Saturday, 15th April, between 2.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m., and 3.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. Fee for the course, 6s. Students provide their own dry plates and sensitive paper.

THE Garden and Open-Air Gymnasiums were opened on Monday last, and already have proved very popular with the public, more especially with the boys and girls, who have entered with great zest into the amusements provided for them. When the grass has grown sufficiently to be seen, and the beds with the shrubs are more presentable, the garden will be a very attractive corner of the Palace.

MISS A. HEINEMANN, one of the leaders of the Girls' Gymnasium, is, I regret to hear, resigning her connection with the Gymnasium. This lady is deservedly popular with all the members, being one of the earliest and most enthusiastic of our gymnasts.

People's Palace Amateur Boxing Club.

By kind permission of the Governors, the above club will hold their annual boxing competition in the Gymnasium on Saturday, April 22nd. A 9-st. 4-lb. novices' competition for a handsome gold medal (open to all members of the People's Palace). Entries close April 8th; entrance fee, one shilling.
J. FUNNELL, Captain.

People's Palace Lawn Tennis Club.

As there are a few more vacancies, I shall be pleased to give full information to students desirous of joining this club. Application should be made as soon as possible, so as to make arrangements for the ensuing year.
JAS. GRANSHAW, Hon. Sec.

People's Palace Choral Society.

CONDUCTOR—MR. ORTON BRADLEY, M.A.
On Thursday evening, 23rd ult., a number of the members of the choir paid a second visit to the Workhouse in Bancroft-road, and gave a concert for the entertainment of the inmates. The choir sang six of Moore's Irish melodies, and songs were rendered by Mrs. Murray, Misses Wade, Owen, Underwood, Cotter, Hoare and Parfett, and Messrs. H. E. Lewis, Appelby and J. H. Thomas; also a recitation by Miss Daisy Murray. The various items on the programme seemed to afford much pleasure to the old people.
W. H. DANN, Hon. Sec.
J. H. THOMAS, Librarian.

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The Palace Journal.

April 14, 1893.

People's Palace Orchestral Society.

CONDUCTOR—MR. W. R. CAVE.

WE have just commenced a new term, and members are requested to pay their subscriptions without delay. Our second students' social dance, which took place in the Music Room on Saturday last, was a great success. The room was comfortably full, there being no overcrowding. Messrs. Victor, Veryard, and Brown kindly assisted in the band, Miss Ramsey accompanying; there was also a large number of our band present, in case their services were required.

The social element which prevailed made the evening very enjoyable. Mr. Stock acted as M.C. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Osborn for the trouble and pains taken for our comfort, especially in the refreshment department, which seemed to be particularly attractive, everything being of a first-class quality, and in great variety. The students expressed their appreciation of what had been done for their enjoyment, and have made several requests, which will be submitted to the Governors for their approval.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—We have vacancies for violas, cellos, and basses, also for oboes, bassoons, and brass.

WM. STOCK, Hon. Sec.

C. AUGUSTE VICTOR, Librarian.

Letter to the Editor.

LADIES IN THE PARLIAMENT.

SIR,—With reference to letter in issue of March 31st, signed E.D.B., might I be allowed to suggest that the matter referred to in latter part (*re* young ladies being allowed to join Parliament) should stand over, as all of us do not share an equal admiration for the weaker sex in public. Could it not be made the subject of a first debate, the result of the division being accepted *pro* or *con*?

Yours faithfully,
W. J. P.

Indian Proverbs.

INDIAN proverbs, says the "Times of India," are especially valuable for the light they throw on the manners and customs of the people. One of the best traits in the Hindoos is their extreme love for children and their kindness towards them. "A house without children is like a burying ground," says the Gujarati proverb. Numerous proverbs testify that the birth of a woman child is habitually regarded as a misfortune, and her life is one of continued subjection. "Goods for sale and a daughter in the house are best disposed of," is not complimentary to women; but it is no worse than the Scotch saying, "Daughters and dead fish are nae keeping ware."

The Hindoos reverence their women as a part of themselves, as their own property—something which they would keep sacred and pure, as they would keep their drinking vessels sacred and pure; but their reverence goes not much further than this. From birth to death a woman is the mere slave of man. At the best she can only say: "When my

husband lived I was under a benevolent ruler; when the sun succeeds to the throne I am under the rule of a boot."

In Europe the mother of the bride is the thorn of married life. In India, however, it is the son's mother. Many proverbs indicate the oppression endured by the younger wife at the hands of her mother-in-law. "Every dog has his day," has its equivalent in "If there are a hundred days for the mother-in-law, there must be one at least for the daughter-in-law." No fault must the young bride commit, for "if the wife breaks anything it is an important matter; if the mother-in-law breaks anything it is a trifle." "The best of mother-in-laws is like a large boil," is a harsh saying.

The unfortunate and degrading position of Hindoo widows is illustrated by many proverbs. "No drum at a widow's marriage and no sugar in the *kidgerie*," is a common saw.

A good number of Indian proverbs refer to the ceremonies observed at marriage. It is the duty of the maternal uncle to conduct the bridegroom to the place appointed for the marriage ceremony. Hence the Hindoo equivalent for "Half a loaf is better than no bread," is "He that hath no other uncle must put up with a squinting uncle."

There are numerous proverbs containing reference to religion and caste distinction. "A tailor's son must remain a tailor all his life," shows the real conservatism of India.

In Italy the priests, and in India the Brahmins, occupy a prominent position in proverbs. As the Brahmin receives alms from all, "It is absurd to ask a gift from a Brahmin." As they use leaves for platters and perform frequent ablutions, it is said, "Water, stone, and leaves tremble at sight of a Brahmin."

Though the majority of Hindoo proverbs regarding religion refer to ceremonial observances, some few dwell on the advantage of inward spiritual grace. "If the heart is pure, a platter is equal to the Ganges," is a saying of which any creed might with justice be proud.

The most characteristic proverbs are those which have local or national features. "Make hay while the sun shines," is purely English and representative of the English climate. The Indian equivalent of "Wash your hands while the river is flowing," reminds us of the effect of the burning hot season on Indian streams. "A burned child dreads the fire" is suited to cold climates, but "A man whom a snake has once bitten dreads a rope's end" is much more adapted to a land where venomous creatures abound. "Charity begets at home" is expressed in a much neater form by "First myself, then the beggar." "Business before pleasure" cannot compare with "Eat first and talk afterwards." "Without being hampered, a stone cannot become a god," is a fine expression of the uses of adversity.

However, there are not many proverbs as fine as this. The centuries of oppression and foreign rule which India has endured are strikingly shown in the servile tone of many of the popular sayings. "Never fight with one superior in wealth and strength" is a common saying. "It is no use for the man standing to argue

with the man sitting," or, in other words, a judge has the advantage of a pleader.

"Even a wise man in need holds the feet of an ass" leads the memory to Aristippus, who, having given a petition to Dionysius, and no ear being given to him, fell down at his feet, whereupon Dionysius stayed and gave him the hearing and granted it; and afterwards some person, tender on behalf of philosophy, reproved Aristippus that he would offer the profession of philosophy such an indignity as for a private soul to fall at a tyrant's feet; but he answered it was not his fault, but it was the fault of Dionysius, "that had ears on his feet."

"What fear need he have of the waves of the sea who has Noah for his pilot." The folly of quarrelling with your superiors is happily expressed by the saying that it is a mistake "to dwell in the river and be at enmity with the crocodile." However, numerous proverbs testify that centuries of tyranny have not been able to root out all ideas of independence and liberty. "If you wish to retain your own honour, do not ask anyone even for a glass of water," bears witness to the fact that the value of independence is appreciated.

Weary.

Weary! Who should be weary? Not he who has life to live,
He to whom aught is given must still have something to give;
And man is made for the battle, and the sword is girt on the thigh,
And the purpose of God is thwarted if we only linger and sigh.
Ay, and we all have been wounded, some more, and others less,
And the sorrows our hearts have suffered have taught us tenderness.
Scatter the seed in the morning, and at eve stay not the hand,
Morning and noon and even, there will still be open land!
It may be but a cup of water, but a gently spoken word,
Above the gift is noted, the faintest accent heard;
And the good we do to another comes back to us ever again,
As the moisture raised from the ocean returns in the gentle rain.
For blessing works in a circle, and the faster that circle goes,
As it wheels around the throne of God, ever in strength it grows;
And life is the coinage of heaven, to be spent in the purchase of love,
Till all the realm of the earth below is as pure as the realms above.
Then weary not in the struggle; God ruleth all for the best;
And at last the wings in the circle shall bear the soul to its rest.

ICELAND.—In this island there is no illiterate person; no prisons; only 2 policemen in the capital; no capital crime till 1892, when the first occurred for the past sixty-four years; and Parliament meets only once in three years, sitting less than two months! O happy Arcadia of the frozen North! Long live Iceland! We read, however, that 2,000 Icelanders are about to leave their dear native land to settle in Manitoba, where they will be welcome immigrants.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT BY THE ENGLISH OPERA SINGERS

Under the Direction of Mr. BROUGHTON BLACK,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 17th, at EIGHT o'clock p.m.

GEMS FROM ENGLISH LIGHT OPERA.

PART I.

- QUARTET ... "When the buds are blossoming"
Arranged from "Ruddigore" Sullivan
MDME. EUGENIA MORGAN, MDME. GRAHAME
COLES, MR. WILLS PAGE AND MR.
BROUGHTON BLACK.
- SONG ... "Our Great Mikado" (Mikado) Sullivan
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.
- SONG ... "Never to part" (Sorcerer) Sullivan
MADAME EUGENIA MORGAN.
- DUET ... "I was once a very abandoned person"
(Ruddigore) ... Sullivan
MADAME GRAHAME-COLES AND
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.
- SONG ... "Guides of the Night" (Red Hussar)
MR. WILLS PAGE. Solomon
- SONG ... "Queen of the Roses" (Haddon Hall)
MADAME GRAHAME-COLES. Sullivan
- DUET ... "Buttercup Duet" (Cox and Box)
Sullivan
MR. WILLS PAGE and MR. BROUGHTON
BLACK.
- TRIO ... "Tell me what is a Maid to say?"
(Haddon Hall) ... Sullivan
MADAME EUGENIA MORGAN, MADAME
GRAHAME-COLES AND MR. WILLS PAGE.

PART II.

ORIGINAL MUSICAL SKETCH, entitled—
"The Servants' Ball,"
BY MR. CECIL BARNARD.

PART III.

- QUARTET "Then let's away" (arranged from
the "Gondoliers") Sullivan
MDME. EUGENIA MORGAN, MDME. GRAHAME
COLES, MR. WILLS PAGE AND
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.
- SONG ... "With such a Dainty Dame" (Dorothy)
MR. WILLS PAGE. Cellier
- DUET "I know a Youth" (Ruddigore) Sullivan
MADAME EUGENIA MORGAN AND
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.
- SONG ... "Be Wise in Time" (Dorothy) Cellier
MADAME GRAHAME-COLES.
- SONG ... "Admiral Tom" Locksley Hastings
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.
- SONG ... "La Zingara" ... Bucalossi
MADAME EUGENIA MORGAN.
- SONG ... "My old Dutch" ... Chevalier
MR. CECIL BARNARD.
- QUARTET "A regular Royal Queen" (Gondoliers)
Sullivan
MADAME EUGENIA MORGAN,
MADAME GRAHAME COLES,
MR. WILLS PAGE,
MR. BROUGHTON BLACK.

ACCOMPANIST - - MR. CECIL BARNARD.

ADMISSION THREEPENCE.

The Doors will be kept closed during the performance of each number on the Programme.

Holiday Trips for the Million.

I.—NORWAY.

In view of the near approach of the holiday season, it may serve a very useful purpose if in this and the few following numbers we endeavour to sketch, in a merely suggestive manner, the outlines of several pleasurable tours, which, by reason of the cheap fares, are within the reach of many members of our Institution. In one quarter it is announced that the inclusive fare for a fortnight's cruise to Norway is only £85s.—the itinerary of the voyage being from Stavanger through the Inner Lead to Trondheim, passing some of the most magnificent scenery en route.

Our readers may care to have presented to them some idea of the scenery to be encountered upon such a trip as that outlined above. Let our first glance, therefore, be at the beauty spots of Norway.

Perhaps no country within reach of the tourist has been more be-painted, be-written or generally be-praised of recent years, than the country of fjord, fjeld and fos, the land of the midnight sun, and ancient home of the Vikings. Norway appeals in a most striking manner to our love for the picturesque: there are no grand cities seeking to attract us by their mazy round of social delights and pleasurable entertainment, and bristling with the evidence of architectural achievement. We go to Norway to find some of the grandest, and certainly unique specimens of natural architecture the world can produce; and we can view these glorious examples of the Divine Architect's handiwork in befitting quietude and solemnity, apart from the buzz of the human bee-hives.

The entry to Hardanger Fjord presents a scene of especial grandeur. The fjord is about three miles in breadth at this point, and on either side are towering mountains with their snow-clad peaks, with the grand, shining white snowfield of Folgefond ever appearing

in the panorama. On every side we view fine waterfalls, the one after the other, leaping down the mountain walls in foaming cascades, or appearing like strings of white pearls peeping through the verdant foliage of luxuriant woods. A beautiful branch of the Hardanger is Sörjford, at the head of which lies

also be paid to the Ofsthusfos waterfall, the peculiarity of which is that you can walk under it without getting wet; and the mighty Lotefos, which issues from lake Loté. This fall is generally enveloped in a cloud of spray, in which the rays of the sun are broken, forming the most beautiful rainbows.

The glaciers constitute one of the great features of the Fjords which during countless ages they have been the means of carving out. The evidences of glacier action are everywhere apparent, notably so in the islands around Stavanger, where are to be seen examples of the "roche moutonne," or sheep's-back rocks, worn and polished by glacial action. They are so called from their resemblance at a distance to a flock of grazing sheep. Then we have the polished and striated sides and beds of the Fjords, all due to glacier action. Of the glaciers themselves visits can be paid to several from Odda, notably the Folgefond and the Buarbrae glaciers.

The road from Odda leads up the valley, and, crossing the river, runs along the east shore of the Sandven lake, in which there is good fishing. Many beautiful cascades are passed, but the first fall of any importance is the Hidsalfos, leaping out from under the masses of the Krosfond glacier. On the other side of the lake a glimpse is caught of the Buarbrae, through the gap between the Eidsnuten and Jordalsnuten, and even the snowy edge of the Folgefond may occasionally be seen overhanging the bluer ice of the



THE ESPLANDFOS.

From "Picturesque Europe," by permission of Messrs. Cassell & Co., Limited.

Odda—the starting point for several excursions.

The grandest and most imposing waterfalls are undoubtedly to be met with in the Hardanger district. By carriage or on foot may be visited the Esplandfos, which comprises a series of step-falls over an abrupt precipice of great height, and the Skjæggedalsfos. Visits should

Buarbrae.

Then there is an interesting excursion to be made to the Skjæggedalsfos, a gigantic double fall fed by the glaciers of Rucklefond and Salsfond, the best view of which is to be obtained by rowing to the east of the lake and climbing right up under it.

The Nærø fjord is the most popular



GLACIAL ACTION IN NORWAY.
(By permission of Messrs. Ward Lock, & Co.)

11 to 3, is exceedingly interesting. Near the Torv, or market place, is the bazaar, the fisheries museum and public library. In the Torve Almenning is the Exchange, and on the right the peninsular of Nordnes, leading to the theatre in the Engen, or largest "plads" in the town; the picture gallery, and on the left the museum and library, in which are many valuable collections, open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays between 11 and 1. Sundays, 11.30 to 1.30 and in summer 4 to 6. Behind the museum is the beautiful Nygaards park, and on the further shore of Puddefjord, at Laxeraag, docks and shipbuilding yards for which Bergen is famous. The walks and sea trips round the town are many and delightful. St. Olaf's Cathedral, at the head of the Vaagen or harbour, erected in 1248, rebuilt in 1537, has been restored; St. Marie Kirke, built in the 12th century, was the church of the Hanseatic League, and is near the fortress of Begehus.

From Bergen an overland journey may be taken to Gudvangen. The railroad passes for 67 miles along the edge of the fjords, twisting in and out, passing over steep inclines, and equally steep down grades. The scenery passed through en route is very beautiful. From Naes the Romsdalshorn should be visited. The Romsdal mountain rises like a horn and is surrounded by dark and weird mountains, each of which is supposed to be haunted. From this point also the grand Geiranger Fjord may be visited, with its tiny village of Merok, nestling at the base of the mountain side, with farmhouses seen perched in most inaccessible places, high above the fjord; indeed, the story goes that on the occasion of the death of the wife of a farmer the only means of lowering the coffin was over a perpendicular cliff some 200 feet high.



GEIRANGER FJORD. (By permission of the Religious Tract Society.)

and best known of the branches of the great Sogne fjord. The scenery perhaps excels that of the Hardanger in wild grandeur, but it is colder and more barren. The Nærø fjord is perhaps the most striking of all the Norwegian fjords except, may be, the Geiranger fjord. All around perpendicular mountains rise to a height of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. The really immense waterfalls and cascades which fall down from unseen icefields, appear like silvery streaks on the bare face of the gigantic rock, while the awful noise of the water is softened by the great distance into a soft murmur. Leaving the subject of fjords and glaciers, let us turn for a moment to Bergen with its historical associations. Founded on the site of the royal residence of Aalerksdal by King Olaf in 1070, Bergen aspires to be like Rome, seated upon "seven hills,"—in reality, however, only four hills are immediately around, and the highest 2,100 feet. On the north is the Vaag and Byfjord, on the S.E. the Lungegaardsvand, and on the S.W. the Paddetjord. The climate is remarkably mild and humid like the west of Scotland. Its busy population of 47,000 is chiefly engaged in the fishery trade, of which it is the headquarters. About 110 steamers and 260 sailing-vessels, representing about 100,000 tons, hail from Bergen. The greatest battles in Norwegian history were fought in the neighbourhood. Off the fortress of Begehus, in 1665, 14 English frigates were repulsed by the Dutch East India fleet of 60 merchantmen, aided by the guns of the fortress, then under command of a Danish officer. Tydskebyggen, or the German quay, is the Hanseatic harbour where the merchants of the League transact their business. The Hanseatic museum in the Finnegaard, open from

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

(THIRTIETH CONCERT, SIXTH SERIES),

To be given on Saturday, April 15th, 1893,

COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

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

SOLOISTS:—

Madame BOYANOSKA, Miss JESSIE KING, Mr. DAVID WILSON, Mr. ARTHUR BARLOW.

A DIVISION OF THE CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL CHOIR (200 VOICES).

CONDUCTOR - - Mr. GEORGE HARE. ORGANIST - - Mr. F. W. BELCHAMBER.
(Organist, All Saints', Knightsbridge.)

HON. SEC.—Mr. H. BURBAGE. HON. DISTRICT SEC.—Mr. J. H. HUMPHRIES.

PART I.

SELECTIONS FROM HAYDN'S ORATORIO

"THE CREATION"

RECIT. ... MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

Raphael.—In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth; and the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep.

CHORUS.

And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters: and God said, let there be light, and there was light.

RECIT. ... MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

Raphael.—And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament. And it was so.

Now furious storms tempestuous rage; And snuff, by the winds are impelled the clouds; By heaven's fire the sky is inflamed; And awful thunders are rolling on high; Now from the floods in streams ascend reviving showers of rain, The dreary wasteful hail, the light and flaky snow.

AIR ... MRS. BOYANOSKA.

Gabriel.—The marvellous work behold amazed The glorious hierarchy of heaven; And to th' ethereal vaults resound The praise of God and of the second day.

CHORUS.

And to th' ethereal vaults resound The praise of God and of the second day.

RECIT. ... MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

Raphael.—And God said, Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appear; and it was so. And God called the dry land earth, and the gathering of waters called he seas; and God saw that it was good.

AIR.

Rolling in foaming billows, Uplifted roars the boisterous sea. Mountains and rocks now emerge, Their tops into the clouds ascend, Through the open plains outstretching wide, In serpent error rivers flow: Softly purling glides on Through silent vales the limpid brook.

RECIT. ... MRS. BOYANOSKA.

Gabriel.—And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth. And it was so.

AIR.

With verdure clad the fields appear, Delightful to the ravish'd sense; By flowers sweet and gay Enhanced is the charming sight. Here fragrant herbs their odours shed; Here shoots the healing plant; With copious fruit the expanded boughs are hung; In leafy arches twine the shady groves; O'er lofty hills majestic forests wave.

RECIT. ... MR. DAVID WILSON.

Uriel.—And the heavenly host proclaimed the third day, praising God, and saying—

CHORUS.

Awake the harp, the lyre awake, And let your joyful song resound,

Rejoice in the Lord, the mighty God; For He both heaven and earth Has cloth'd in stately dress.

RECIT. ... MR. DAVID WILSON.

Uriel.—And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of heaven, to divide the day from the night, and to give light upon the earth; and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and for years. He made the stars also.

RECIT.

In splendour bright is rising now the sun. And darts his rays; a joyful Lappy spouse, A giant proud and glad To run his measured course. With softer beams and milder light, Steps on the silver moon through silent night; The space immense of th' azure sky, In numerous hosts of radiant orbs adorns. The sons of God announced the fourth day In song divine, proclaiming thus his power:—

TRIO AND CHORUS ...

MADAME BOYANOSKA, MR. DAVID WILSON, AND MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

The heavens are telling the glory of God, The wonder of his work displays the firmament. To day that is coming speaks it the day, The night that is gone to following night. The heavens are telling the glory of God, The wonder of his work displays the firmament. In all lands resounds the word, Never unperceived, ever understood. The Heavens are telling the glory of God, The wonder of his work displays the firmament.

RECIT. ... MADAME BOYANOSKA.

Gabriel.—And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

AIR

On mighty pens uplifted soars The eagle aloft, and cleaves the air In swiftest flight to the blazing sun. His welcome bids to morn the merry lark. And cooing calls the tender dove his mate. From every bush and grove resound The nightingale's delightful notes; No grief affected yet her breast, Nor to a mournful tale we tun'd Her soft enchanting lays.

RECIT. ... MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

Raphael.—And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth: and God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful all, and multiply.

Ye winged tribes, be multiplied, And sing in every tree; multiply, Ye finny tribes, and fill each watery deep; Be fruitful, grow, and multiply, And in your God and Lord rejoice.

RECIT. ... MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

Raphael.—And God said, let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle and creeping thing, and beast of the earth, after his kind.

RECIT.

Straight opening her fertile womb, The earth obeyed the word, And teem'd creatures numberless, In perfect form and fully grown.

Cheerful, roaring, stands the tawny lion, With sudden leap the flexible tiger appears.

The nimble stag bears up his branching head.

With flying main and fiery look, impatient neighs the noble steed.

The cattle, in herds, already seek their food

On fields and meadows green.

And o'er the ground, as plants are spread.

The fleecy, meek, and bleating flocks, Unnumber'd as the sands in swarms arose The host of insects. In long dimensions Creeps with sinuous trace, the worm.

Now Heaven in fullest glory shone; Earth smil'd in all her rich attire; The room of air with fowl is fill'd; The water swell'd by shoals of fish; By heavy beast the ground is trod: But all the work was not complete: There wanted yet that wondrous being, That, grateful, should God's power admire

With heart and voice his goodness praise.

RECIT. ... MR. DAVID WILSON.

Uriel.—And God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them; He breathed in his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.

AIR.

In native worth and honour clad. With beauty, courage, strength adorned. Erect, with front serene he stands, A man! the lord and king of nature all! His large and arched brow sublime, Of wisdom deep declares the seat; And in his eyes with brightness shines The soul, the breath, an image of his God.

With fondness leans upon his breast, The partner for him formed— A woman: fair and graceful spouse Her softly smiling virgin looks Of flowery spring the mirror, Bespeak him love, and joy, and bliss.

RECIT. ... MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

Raphael.—And God saw everything that he made, and behold it was very good: and the heavenly choir, in song divine, thus closed the sixth day:—

CHORUS.

Achieved in the glorious work; The Lord beholds it, and is pleas'd. In lofty strains let us rejoice, Our song let be the praise of God.

TRIO. MADME. BOYANOSKA, MR. DAVID WILSON AND MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

Gabriel and Uriel.—On Thee each living soul awaits;

From Thee, O Lord, all seek their food.

Thou openest Thy hand And fillest all with good.

Raphael.—But when Thy face, O Lord, is hid,

With sudden terror they are struck; Thou takest their breath away, They vanish into dust.

Gabriel, Uriel and Raphael. Thou sendest forth Thy breath again, And life with vigour fresh returns; Reviv'd earth unfolds new strength And new delights.

CHORUS.

Achieved is the glorious work; Our song let be the praise of God. Glory to His Name for ever, He sole on high exalted reigns. Hallelujah.

PART II.

PIANOFORTE SOLO ... MR. F. W. BELCHAMBER,

SONG ... Ethel Harraden.

"As we love to-day."

MISS JESSIE KING.

When all the summers are over,

With their joys, and tears, and laughter, With their shadows, and glooms, and gleams;

When we hear neither birds nor breezes,

When the years shall have passed away,

Shall we still love on, if God pleases,

Shall we love as we love to-day?

When all the winters are over,

With their nights that are chill and dreary,

When we hear not the church bells ringing,

For the year that has passed away, Will the fount of faith be up-springing, In our hearts as it springs to-day?

When all our journeys are over,

When the angel of death, my dear one,

The swift arrow of fate hath sped, When his aim in our heart shall plant it, When our souls shall have fled away,

We shall still love on, God will grant it, We shall love as we love to-day.

SONG "The Pilgrim of Love," Bishop.

MR. DAVID WILSON,

RECIT:

Orynthia, my beloved! I call in vain, Orynthia: echo hears and calls again. A mimic voice repeats the name around, And with Orynthia all the rocks resound.

A hermit who dwells in these solitudes crossed me,

As way worn and faint up the mountain I press'd.

The aged man paus'd on his staff to accost me

And proffered his cell as my mansion of rest.

Ah! nay courteous father, right onward I rove,

No rest but the grave for the Pilgrim of love.

Yet tarry my son till the burning noon passes.

Let boughs of the lemon tree shelter thy head.

The juice of ripe muscadel flows in my glasses,

And rushes, fresh pulled, for siesta are spread.

Ah! nay, &c.,

PART SONG "Strike the Lyre," Cooke.

THE CHOIR.

SONG "The River of years" Marzials.

MADAME BOYANOSKA.

Stay, steerman, oh! stay thy flight, Down the river of years;

Turn, turn to the old sweet time, Far from sorrow and tears. . . . Moor thy bark to the shelving glade, Where as children we laugh'd and play'd;

Where we gather'd the crimson May, Stay! stay! Stay! . . .

"Nay," said Time, we must not bide, The way is long and the world is wide, And we must be ready to meet the tide.

Stay, steerman, oh! stay thy flight, Down the river of love. . . . See, summer is waning fast, Clouds gather above. . . . Moor thy bark to twilight shore, There to wander alone once more, Hand in hand the old sweet way, Stay! stay! stay! . . .

"Nay," said Time, we must not bide, The way is long and the world is wide, And we must be ready, to meet the tide.

Stay, steerman, oh! stay thy bark, The storm is here and the night is dark;

I fear the light and the foam afar, And the great waves dashing against the bar. . . . "Nay," said Time, we must not bide, Tho' storms may gather and seas divide. . . . For daylight is fair on the other side.

NEW SONG "Hope!" Tito Mattei.

MR. ARTHUR BARLOW.

Hark, the drums, the call to arm Resounds for the fray;

Gallant hearts at war's alarm, Are marching away! Tears of woe, by cottage hearth and home,

Fall for those in danger o'er the foam. Fierce the foe and grim;

From the altar dim, Pray'rs arise for those beyond the sea, Fighting for home and for Liberty!

"Lord of Hosts we pray to Thee, In Thee have we trusted, Thou wilt bear our plea, For our hope is ever in Thee. Amen"

Hark, o'er silent aisle and nave, 'Tis borne on the ear Tramping feet of bold and brave, The sound of a cheer!

Dies the prayer, the chanting voices cease, Bring thy home the message, war or peace?

'Tis the rolling drum— Home the victors come! All is o'er, the waiting and the pain,

Voices without raise the victors' strain. "Lord of Hosts," etc. Amen!

SONG "The Sands of Dea" ... Clay. Miss JESSIE KING.

Oh Mary, go and call the cattle home, Across the sands of Dee;

The western wind was wild and dank with foam, As all alone went she.

The western tide crept up along the sands, And o'er and o'er the sand, And round and round the sand, As far as eye could see;

The rolling mist came down and hid the land, And never home came she.

Oh, is it weed, or fish, or floating hair? A tress of golden hair, A drowned maiden's hair, Above the nets of sea; Was never salmon yet that shone so fair Among the stakes of Dee.

They rowed her in across the rolling foam, The cruel, crawling foam, The cruel, hungry foam. To her grave beside the sea, But still the boatman hear her call the cattle home, Across the sands of Dee.

PART-SONG Selected ... THE CHOIR.

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PART I.

WELSH SELECTION { "Bells of Aberdovey" ... "The Black Monk" ... "I'm a shepherd, born to sorrow" ... "March of the Men of Harlech."

GLEE "In the Hour of Softened Splendour" Pinsuti.

SANKEY'S SELECTION { "Joy Bells" ... "A few more years" ... "When the mists, &c." ...

RECITATION ... Selected ... MR. A. A. BRAND.

SOLO "The Polka and the choir boy" C. Grain. MR. THOMAS FORD.

AIR ... "Mandolinata" ... Paladilhi. (As performed on the Bells of Antwerp Cathedral).

SOLO ... "When other Lips" ... Balfe. MR. F. BEVAN JONES.

GLEE (Humorous) "The Goslings" ... J. F. Bridge.

AIR ... "Weel may the Keel Row" Tyneside.

PART II.

SELECTION "Imitation of Village Bells and Chimes" QUARTETTE ... Beethoven. "Holy Night, within this Breast"

CONGREGATIONAL SELECTION { "Far at sea" ... "Sun of my soul" ... "Hollingside" ...

SOLO ... "The Holy City" ... S. Adams. MR. ALFRED THOMAS.

SELECTION ... "Fairy Bells" ... MR. G. DENINGTON.

SOLO ... Selected ... MR. A. A. BRAND.

"Ye Banks and Braes" ... SCOTCH SELECTION { "Duncan Grey" ... "Blue Bells of Scotland" ... "The Campbells are Coming" ...

GLEE (Humorous) "The Three Chafers" ... Trutin.

AIR ... "Home, Sweet Home" Bishop. (With Carillon Variations).

Social and Educational Centres of the Metropolis.

TOYNBEE HALL.



In all hands it is admitted that every effort towards social improvement is at its best only experimental, based for the most part on the ideas of a few enthusiasts, who have caught a prophetic glimpse of the future, when culture shall have ceased to be the monopoly of the "clique" and the "set," and when the highest form of art shall be expressed through the hands of the craftsman.

But when the vision is past, the realities of the every-day world remain, and the strongest resolve often weakens before the press of circumstance. The real test of human theories is practice. Unfortunately (or fortunately), few theorists descend to the sphere of practical politics. The fine-spun theories of the library somehow fail to impress the man in the street, and the scheme for social salvation invincible on the platform mysteriously fails in the execution; and we are prone to confess with Burns that "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley"; thus while the "bricks and mortar" stage of any undertaking apparently represents the inception of the idea, it more nearly approaches its realisation, and the laying of the foundation-stone is the marriage between theory and practice—parents of the highest gifts we enjoy.

The spirit underlying the work which has grown up in Whitechapel can be best described by quoting the words of the Rev. S. A. Barnett, the Warden to whom the success of the work is in so great measure due.

"Toynbee Hall came into existence in 1884, because a few men at Oxford and Cambridge felt that neither missions, nor systems of organised charity, nor law, could do what a friend can do for a friend, or a man for a man. It may be well, therefore, to remind ourselves and others that a settlement offers lives, and not schemes, for the solution of the social problem, and that the best workers are not those who start clubs and classes, but those who make friends with their neighbours."

From this it will be distinctly gathered that the emphasis is upon the social side of the work, rather than the educational, and a full appreciation of these words of the Warden is essential to a correct understanding of the nature of this work.

To many, Toynbee Hall represents the head and front of the University Extension Movement in London, but, in fact, its origin was in no way connected with that movement, being the outcome of the Universities' Settlement Association founded for the purpose of "providing education and the means of recreation and enjoyment for the people of the poorer districts of London and other great cities, to enquire into the conditions of the poor, and to consider and advance plans calculated to promote their welfare."

It is with this object that during the eight or nine years of its existence, nearly 100 graduates from Oxford and Cambridge have taken up their residence in East London to do something towards bridging the gulf between the classes. In addition to these, there are some 200 associates who are unable to settle at Toynbee Hall, but who co-operate with the residents in the many departments of activity; and it can be readily understood that the members and associates who have volunteered services in this spirit comprise many well-known in connection with the social awakening of this generation.

Pioneer among these settlers may be mentioned Edward Denison, who came from Oxford and took up his abode in East London as early as 1867, and the experience gained by him and those who have followed his example has exerted a remarkable influence on public opinion, creating a deeper sense of the responsibility of those who have to those who have not.

During the ten years preceding the actual establishment of the settlement, it became the custom for a few undergraduates (Arnold Toynbee among others) to spend their vacation in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, and to assist Mr. Barnett (the rector of St. Jude's) in the discharge of his parochial duties. For many years Mr. Barnett had recognised

personal contact as the indispensable element in any work which was to permanently influence the people for good, and in due course a proposal was made that the University men settling in the district should seek the advantages of organisation. The immediate outcome of this suggestion was the formation of the Universities' Settlements Association, and as Mr. Barnett was so closely identified with the scheme, Whitechapel naturally suggested itself to its promoters as being the best testing-ground.

Adjoining St. Jude's was an industrial school, and in 1883 this was removed to the country, leaving a considerable space free for building. The opportunity was at once seized upon for the purposes of the association, and by the end of 1884 the buildings were practically speaking complete; but Arnold Toynbee died in the preceding year, and the new movement was thus deprived of its most promising associate. No name so well as his expresses the aspirations of the promoters, and hence the first settlement was called after him. Since then the work has grown apace, and the building has seen the addition of a library block and exhibition building, and two sets of residential chambers—Wadham and Balliol Houses.

As is well known, Toynbee Hall is situated in Commercial-street, Whitechapel, a few minutes' walk outside the eastern limits of the City, and it is this proximity to the centre which has enabled many men to put in good and valuable work in their leisure hours, which otherwise would have been impossible.

All those familiar with Whitechapel (and who is not, if only by repute?) know that the task of amelioration is uphill work. One of the principal methods by which the work of "leavening the lump" has been attempted is by lectures in the working men's clubs of East London, several of the residents or associates giving special evenings to this work, and by this means becoming known and appreciated by those for whom they are working.

Apart from the working men's clubs, there are some number of clubs directly connected with Toynbee Hall, of which may be mentioned the Lolesworth Club, the Sydney Social and Athletic Club, the Old Rutlanders' Club, and the Whittington Club, etc., etc. These clubs owe their efficiency and usefulness to the devotion of the residents and associates of Toynbee; numerous conferences and conversaziones also tend towards strengthening the bond of friendship between them and their neighbours.



ARNOLD TOYNBEE.



THE REV. S. A. BARNETT.

One of the most important branches of the work under Mr. Barnett is the Fine Art Exhibition, which is open for some fortnight at Easter (Sundays included), from 10 till 10. These exhibitions have now been held for thirteen consecutive years, and last year the visitors numbered 80,000 persons, who were thus enabled to see the treasures of private collectors, and in this particular, at least, Whitechapel has received a more liberal education than most districts of London. In order to test the appreciation of the visitors, a plan has been adopted of voting for the three favourite pictures, which, although a rough is by no means a false test as to the ability of the artist to speak with his brush.

In that Mr. Barnett is both Warden of Toynbee Hall and Rector of St. Jude's, the work is able to advance in many directions which might otherwise have been closed to it, for few societies combine the work of education, philanthropy, and social reform.

Serviceable work has been done by the residents in connection with the Charity Organisation Society, and the Society for the Relief of Distress, and the residents of Toynbee have made the question of the social condition of East London peculiarly their own.

Toynbee is one of the most important centres of the London University Extension Society—started some seventeen years ago with the object of providing the means of higher education for persons of all classes, of both sexes, engaged in the regular occupations of life—the method of instruction adopted is generally through the medium of the lecture supplemented by class work and weekly exercises by the students, corrected by the lecturer.

The subjects comprise History, Literature, and Science; the fee for the course—consisting of ten lectures—is 1s. The work has been further developed by lectures specially intended for workmen, and given at the Poplar and Limehouse Town Halls at the nominal admission of 1d. each lecture.

This, however, constitutes but a section of the educational work. The Reading Parties dealing with Literature, Modern Languages, Geology, Mathematics, and Music. Classes are held on English Literature, Physiology, and Botany on Sunday. In addition, special lectures are held during the winter on Saturday and Sunday evenings, and the selection covers a very wide range of subjects.

In order to develop social feeling amongst those attending the Lectures and Reading Parties, the Students' Union has been formed—the subscriptions for the year being 1s. 6d. It is under the auspices of the Union that the conversaziones are held in the winter, and excursions and garden parties

organised during the summer months.

The Toynbee Travellers' Club was the first organisation which sought to bring to the poor student the advantages of travel by introducing the spirit of co-operation. The club numbers 200 members, who have visited Italy, France, and Switzerland.

The students' residences deserve special mention; Wadham House and Balliol House can accommodate some sixty students; in addition to the bed-sitting room each resident has the use of a common room, and apart from the mid-day meal 15s. will suffice to cover cost of a week's board and lodging.

That the classes have been instrumental in creating a lasting impression, can be gathered from the large number of societies formed for the continuous study of special subjects. Shakespeare Society, Adam Smith Club, Economic Club, Philosophical Society, Camera Club, Natural History Society, Chemical and Electrical Society. The backbone of the teaching is undoubtedly the Free Students' Library, which possesses some 6,000 volumes; the daily average of readers is 55 on week days, and on Sundays 74, giving a total for the year of over 21,000 attendances. In this connection it might be mentioned that owing to the efforts of Mr. Barnett, Whitechapel possesses a free library—opened in 1891.

The above is the briefest outline of a work which presents so many sides to the observer that it is difficult to form a standard, from which to judge of the exact position of Toynbee Hall among the institutions, which have set before them the task of the social regeneration of the Metropolis.

The need for money is as great at Toynbee Hall as at many less pretentious institutions, but it reflects only praise upon the workers that this want has not resulted in narrowing the sphere of usefulness.

The class attendance (1,000) does not reveal the phenomenal growth which characterises the classes of other institutions, but this is due to the fact that the demand for technical and commercial instruction is not provided for.

Judged from these standards, comparison does not reveal any very remarkable results, but taking the words quoted at the commencement of the article, "that the best workers were those who make friends with their neighbours," we have a method of testing the progress made.

For the children much has been done, the country holidays having been most successful in demonstrating to the neighbourhood that the resident of Toynbee took a practical interest in the children.

The work of the settlement received adequate recognition at the recent election of the School Board, when two of the residents were returned as members for the Tower Hamlets. Toynbee Hall is also represented on the County Council, and is well abreast with every movement for the improvement of the condition of the industrial classes. The residents have done well in making the settlement the headquarters of the many interests and organizations through which the worker is seeking to obtain greater consideration. The few years during which Toynbee Hall has been at work is too short a period to judge of the extent and character of the influence exercised in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, but, so far, the experiment has realised many of the hopes of its first promoters; the future development of the work is in the hands of the residents, whose comfortable quarters contrast strongly with the experiences of an early settler, Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol, of whom Toynbee says:—"He lived in half-furnished lodgings as far as he could after the manner of a working man, joined their clubs, discussing with them (sometimes in an atmosphere of bad whiskey, bad tobacco and bad drains) things material and spiritual, the laws of Nature and of God."

Compared with this the residents are not called upon to make any great sacrifice of personal comfort, and for the most part they would confess that their residence in Whitechapel had been of the greatest benefit to themselves. Since the establishment of Toynbee, some half-dozen University Settlements have been founded in London, but mostly upon Sectarian lines, and thus do not offer the best conditions for testing the full usefulness of this form of work. It is to be hoped that each year will see a large number of Oxford and Cambridge men turning their sympathies and energies to work of this character.

The settlement claims to be "a living link between knowledge and industry," and such experiments as Toynbee Hall are doing much to realise the ideal of a common brotherhood.

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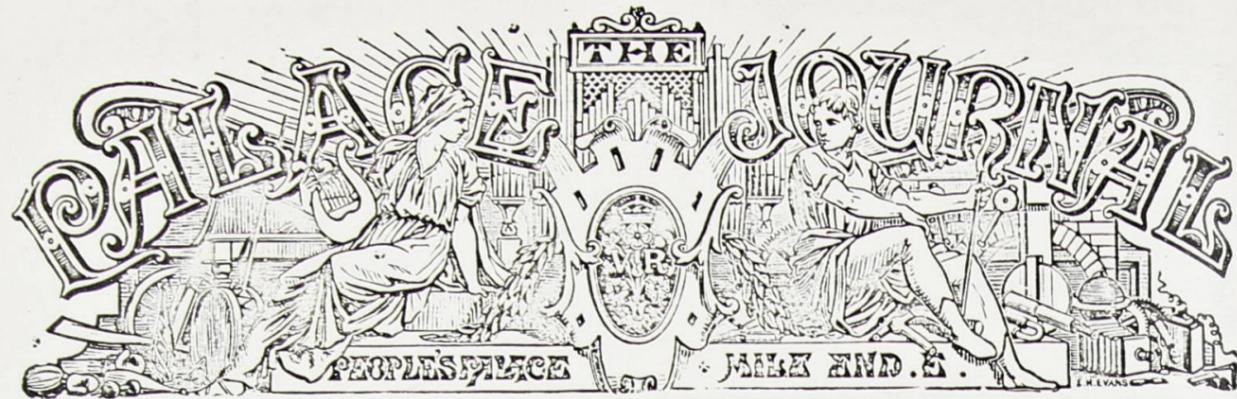
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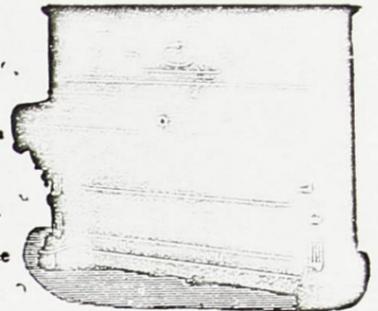
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