



THE PALACE JOURNAL  
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To the Palace Members,  
AND OTHERS.

**M**EMBERS and visitors of the Palace—  
We now have our Palace, as yet, it is true, incomplete, but fairly started, on the lines intended to be followed; with its Classes, its Concerts, its Hall and temporary Library, its Gymnasium, its Exhibitions and its Billiard-rooms. We shall have, before long, in addition to these things, the great treasures which are promised us in the immediate future—the noble buildings comprising the Library, Social Rooms, Winter Gardens, Technical Schools, and Laboratory, all clustering round the great Hall, with its organ. Attached to the Palace we shall have our Clubs of all kinds; our own orchestra, our own choir, our debating societies, our dramatic company—everything that belongs to a great and complete college or society of men and women coming together for purposes of education and recreation will be ours at the Palace. Yet one thing is wanting: it is a thing indispensable in these days to all corporate bodies of every kind—it is our own Journal.

The *Palace Journal* is intended to be our own special organ. It will be a chronicle of the rise and progress and the onward march of the Palace, from its present small beginning of two thousand six hundred members to the proud position which it is bound to take, of the East London University, the greatest University in the whole world, of Arts, Trades, and Crafts of every kind, by which an honourable livelihood may be made; and for the study and practice of the various recreations which refresh the soul and the body. In the future years it will be a great distinction to any to have been an original Member of the Palace: the earlier numbers of this Journal will then be sought for and enquired after in order to learn the history of this small beginning, when as yet the Queen's Hall stood alone with no other buildings round it, and the technical schools were held in the disused buildings of the old almshouses.

The *Palace Journal* will contain, first and foremost, all the things which a Member of the Palace will want to know. First, the hours and subjects of the classes; next, the progress of the classes. The establishment of new branches, notes on the usefulness of the work taught, that is to say, the *reason* for the classes; notes on the gymnasium and swimming-baths, the billiard-tables; the doings of the clubs—of course, we intend to have rowing, cricket, football, lawn tennis, fives, boxing, single-stick, singing, debating, and every other kind of club. It will also, partly for the outer world, partly for ourselves, give the programmes of the two concerts which we propose to hold every week. The programmes will include the words of the songs.

Considering that there are many who will wish to have information on various points connected with their studies, their reading, or their daily life, we intend to have one column, at least, devoted to questions and answers. We have appointed a special Editor for this branch: he is a person gifted with encyclopædic knowledge. You cannot ask that Editor any question for which he will not find an answer. We intend that he shall become an infallible guide and counsellor and friend to everyone who wants to know anything.

Next, there is going to be a column or two of amusing extracts. The Editor of this department has been presented with a large pair of scissors and a great pile of American papers, and a pot of 'stickfast.' But he will also receive any number of new and amusing stories that Members like to send him—and the more, the merrier.

We propose, further, a page every week to be called the 'prize' page. This page will contain acrostics, riddles, conundrums, and puzzles, for which prizes will be awarded every quarter. We shall also offer one prize at least every week for all kinds of things, those requiring dexterity as well as those requiring knowledge. Sometimes there will be a prize for a story, an essay, or a poem; sometimes for a recitation; sometimes for a research in history; sometimes for some subject connected with the classes, and so on. There will be no end to the diversity of the prizes. The girls will be considered as well as the young men. The Editor who will conduct this branch is remarkable for his extraordinary versatility, as well as for his wonderful

justice and firmness. You can quite trust him. If you prefer, however, a jury of Members on the more difficult decisions, you have only to make known your wishes.

There will be, next, original papers. In a short time these will be nearly all written by the Members. Meantime they will be written by the best men that can be got. They will be on every kind of subject, but they will all bear upon the one most important subject that a young man or a young woman can have to consider—the conduct, and the management of life; and the way to make the best use of the opportunities that lie before us for self-culture and improvement first, and for worldly success next. Among these papers will be a series, headed 'Practical Papers,' in which everything that bears upon the daily life in youth, manhood, and age, will be treated. Thus, the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of the British citizen; the laws of health, thrift, prudence, temperance, cleanliness, and a thousand other things will be treated. Members, keep these papers. Give them, or lend them; make them useful, and do your best to make *The Palace Journal* become, week by week, more and more your own organ. Be proud of it: regard it as your own. Send contributions, questions, suggestions to it. Win its prizes. Look on it as the chronicle of the Palace. If you want advice or help; if you have any difficulty, or wish to make any suggestion, send it to the Editor. Let it be, with the classes and the clubs, the means of starting, nourishing, and developing the corporate existence of the Palace, so that you may feel that to be a Member is to belong to a great club with many branches, in which all the Members are friends and brothers.

This, the First Number, is naturally devoted to an account of the Palace itself, and its history since the opening.

### The Palace and its History.

IT is just about six months since, in the presence of probably one of the largest gatherings of all classes ever assembled under one roof, Her Majesty Queen Victoria formally opened the Queen's Hall of the People's Palace, and thus set in motion the grand educational and recreative scheme dimly foreshadowed in the will of the venerable Mr. Barber Beaumont, more vividly portrayed by the pen of the gifted novelist, Mr. Walter Besant, and brought from the domains of theory into actual practice by the efforts of Sir Edmund Hay Currie and his colleagues on the old Beaumont Trust. The Queen's Hall, thus auspiciously opened on that never-to-be-forgotten Saturday in May, was not long allowed to remain inactive, for in little more than a week from that time there was commenced in it a series of high-class concerts under the direction of Mr. Luther Munday, while in two long courts, built near the Hall, there was started an Exhibition of East London Industries, which, under the skilful management and experience of Mr. Harold E. Boulton, proved invaluable to large numbers of artisans, whose work, brought as it was under the notice of visitors from the west of London, was substantially encouraged. But by far the larger number who benefited by this Exhibition were the people of East London, who thronged the Courts and crowded the Queen's Hall nightly, seeking instruction from the one and amusement from the other. Into the very heart of the 'Joyless City' there had suddenly come amusement and recreation—an earnest of what was to follow—and the avidity with which the opportunity for obtaining that amusement was received is

best evidenced by the fact that during the continuance of the Exhibition it was visited by some ninety thousand persons.

In connection with the Exhibition a Flower Show was held, opened by the Crown Princess of Germany. When this very successful Exhibition had been brought to a close, the more solid work of the undertaking was commenced. At the beginning of August the management of the scheme was taken over by Mr. Robert Mitchell, the Secretary of the Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street, and under his directions something like a metamorphosis took place in the buildings contained in the site of the Palace. The old Bancroft Schools were made to contain a large number of commodious class-rooms, every one fitted properly for the carrying on of the instruction to be given there; that devoted to the engineering class for instance was turned into an engineering workshop, provided with lathes and vices. A Technical Day School was also formed, with a membership of nearly two hundred lads, who, instead of following out an education which would inevitably lead them into the ill-paid clerical market, are now receiving a first-class technical education, and are mastering, both in theory and in practice, the particular trades which they have chosen, in a manner calculated to revive and sustain the British reputation—which some think on the wane—for turning out the very best workmen. There was a time, and that not many years ago, when Professor Huxley applied to East London the words of Dante—'All hope abandon ye who enter here.' However true that description might have been some four or five years ago, we venture to think that the Professor would be compelled to acknowledge its inapplicability now, did he but see the two thousand youths, men and women, of East London, engaged at these evening classes.

One of the most significant, as it is one of the most satisfactory, features of these evening classes is that the Members find their daily employment no hindrance to their evening studies. The Classes are crowded. Not the less do the Members fill up the Recreative Rooms and Clubs already established. There are the Billiard-room, the Gymnasium, and the Library, of which detailed accounts will be found below.

There have been held shows of Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits; a Donkey Show, and a Flower Show. A Chrysanthemum Show will be opened to-day by H.R.H. Princess Christian.

The calls made upon the Queen's Hall have been both numerous and varied. During the Exhibition, as we have seen, it was used for the purpose of the Popular Concerts; and lately, when not required for Jubilee entertainments and dinners, concerts of a similar kind have been given, under the direction of Mr. Bradley, with a pleasant variation, during the continuance of the Poultry Show, of the Promenade Concerts by the band of the Royal Scots Guards.

Until the Library—the foundation stone of which was laid by the King of the Belgians, who has throughout taken a warm interest in the scheme—is completed, the Queen's Hall is serving, and will continue to serve, the double purposes of a library and reading-room. In the recesses formed round the room there is already as valuable and representative a collection of books as is to be found anywhere in East London, while on the reading-stands and tables are to be seen nearly all British, and many Colonial, newspapers and periodicals, which are read by a great number of persons daily.

But great as has been the progress of the scheme during the last six months, it is yet only in its infancy: much more remains to be done. The permanent Technical Schools and the Library have yet to be built; the Winter Garden and grounds still require to be laid out; the Baths have yet to come, and some time must elapse before the Palace is completed.

## Our Next Number.

THE NEXT NUMBER WILL CONTAIN:—

1. PRACTICAL PAPERS. No. 1.
2. MEN WHO HAVE RISEN: PRESIDENT GARFIELD. By THOMAS GARDINER.
3. THE HOLY ROSE: A Serial Story. By WALTER BESANT. (To be completed in Six Parts.)
4. PALACE NOTES, CLUB REPORTS, and GOSSIP. By the SUB-EDITOR.
5. THE COMPETITION PAGE.
6. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
7. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
8. POEMS BY WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

COMMUNICATIONS must be written on *one* side only, in clear handwriting, with the Name and Address of the Sender, addressed to the EDITOR, *Palace Journal* Office, People's Palace.

## The Palace at Work.

**P**ENDING the erection of the Technical Schools, which will occupy the space to the east and west of the Queen's Hall, the work of the Palace is carried on in the old schools, which once belonged to the Bancroft Almshouses.

The Classes are open not only to Members, but also to the general public; but the Members have the privilege of a great reduction in the fees. The following is the list of Classes at present formed and in active work:—

### FOR THE MEN.

Trades, etc.	Taught by
Tailors' Cutting .. ..	Dr. T. D. Humphreys.
Upholstery, Cutting, and Draping ..	Mr. G. Scarman.
Cabinet Making .. ..	Mr. T. Jacobs.
Metal Turning and Lathe Work ..	Mr. D. A. Low.
Carpentry and Joinery .. ..	Mr. R. Emerson.
Wood Carving .. ..	Mr. Perrin.
Etching .. ..	Mr. Cortello.
Hand-rail and Staircase Work ..	Mr. R. Emerson.
Boot and Shoe Making .. ..	Mr. Herbert Hill.
Mechanical Engineering .. ..	Mr. D. A. Low.
Photography .. ..	Mr. E. H. Farmer.
Carpentry and Joinery .. ..	Mr. S. F. Howlett.
Cabinet Designing .. ..	Mr. T. Jacobs.
Printing (Letter-press) .. ..	Mr. E. R. Alexander.
Tools (Wood-working) .. ..	Mr. P. N. Hasluck.
.. (Metal-working) .. ..	Ditto
Electrical Engineering .. ..	Mr. W. Slingo.
Electric Lighting .. ..	
Electric Instrument Making .. ..	
Electric Telegraphy .. ..	
Plumbing .. ..	Mr. G. Taylor.
Building Construction and Drawing ..	Mr. S. F. Howlett.

Trades, etc.	Taught by
Machine Construction and Drawing ..	Mr. D. A. Low.
Geometry: Practical, Plane, and Solid ..	Ditto
Steam and the Steam Engine .. ..	Ditto
Chemistry: Inorg. Theo.; Inorg. Prac.; Theo. Adv.; Prac. Adv.; Org. Theo.; Org. Prac. .. ..	Mr. E. P. Laurie.
Mechanics: Theo. and Theo. Applied ..	Mr. Alfred Bevis.
Mathematics, I. & II. .. ..	Mr. Burrell.
Magnetism and Electricity .. ..	Mr. W. Slingo.
Geology and Mineralogy .. ..	Mr. J. Geddes McIntosh.
Sound, Light, and Heat .. ..	Mr. W. Slingo.
Physiology .. ..	Dr. W. R. Smith.
Drawing: Freehand and Model; Perspective; Antique; Decorative Designing; Clay Modelling; Geometrical ..	Mr. W. Cornish.
Arithmetic .. ..	Mr. A. Sarll.
Book-keeping .. ..	Ditto
Grammar .. ..	Professor D. Isaacs.
Civil Service .. ..	Ditto
Writing .. ..	Mr. T. Drew.
Shorthand (Pitman's): Elementary, Advanced, Reporting .. ..	Messrs. Horton & Wilson.
French .. ..	Mons. E. Vaton.
German .. ..	Mr. T. H. Dittel.
Elocution .. ..	Mr. S. L. Hasluck.
Ambulance .. ..	Dr. W. R. Smith.
Singing .. ..	Mr. Orton Bradley
Choral society .. ..	Ditto
Pianoforte .. ..	Ditto
Orchestral Society .. ..	Mr. W. R. Cave.
Military Band .. ..	Mr. Webber.

### FOR THE WOMEN.

Trades, etc.	Taught by
Dress-making and Cutting .. ..	Mrs. Scrivener.
Plain Needlework and Garment-making ..	Ditto
Millinery .. ..	Miss Newall.
Art Needlework .. ..	Mrs. Scrivener.
Cookery .. ..	Ditto

There are about 1,500 attending these Classes. The total number of MEMBERS, who must be between the age of 15 and 25, is 2,600. The Fee for Membership is (1) for Men, 2/6 a quarter, or 7/6 a year; (2) for Women, 1/6 a quarter, or 5/- a year. It is found that it is impossible to admit a greater number with the present accommodation until the buildings are completed. The names of Candidates will be received and registered with a fee of 1/-, and they will be admitted in order of entry, as vacancies occur. The PRIVILEGES of MEMBERSHIP are:

1. Admission to the Library in the evening, when it is closed to the general public.
2. The use of the Billiard-rooms, Social-rooms, &c., on every evening of the week.
3. Free use of the Gymnasium.
4. The right of joining the various Clubs and Societies formed within the Palace.
5. Admission to the Social Evenings which will be held from time to time.
6. Reduction in Fees for all the Classes.
7. Reduction of Subscription to *The Palace Journal*.
8. Right of Competition for *The Palace Journal* Prizes.
9. Admission Free to the Wednesday and Saturday Concerts; to all the Entertainments, and to the Exhibitions.

## The Palace at Play.

**W**HAT has been done in the way of entertainment the narrative of the Palace from its first opening will show. We proceed to set forth what is being done from day to day in the way of recreation and instruction apart from the great Exhibitions:—

1. On Wednesday and Saturday there is a CONCERT in the Queen's Hall, admission to which is Twopence only.
2. The GYMNASIUM, whose Members now number many hundreds, is fitted with every appliance for the best teaching of Gymnastics, with Single-stick, Fencing, Boxing, and Musical Drill.
3. The BILLIARD-ROOM has two Tables, at which Play is carried on at a penny a Game of fifty up. It is also furnished with BAGATELLE BOARDS, CHESS, DRAUGHTS, and DOMINOES.
4. The READING-ROOM is open every day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. for the general public; and for Members from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. On Sunday it is opened from 2 till 10 to the general public. It is provided with a great number of Daily and Weekly JOURNALS, with the best Monthlies and Quarterlies, and with PAPERS on EMIGRATION, &c. There are also Tables for those who wish to read and study, and the Librarians are always in attendance to assist the Readers.
5. The BOYS' READING-ROOM is open from 12 till 2, and on Sundays from 2 till 5.
6. The various Clubs and Societies of the Members:
  - a. The LADIES' SOCIAL CLUB.
  - b. The RAMBLERS' CLUB.
  - c. The CHESS AND DRAUGHTS CLUB.
  - d. The CYCLIST CLUB.
  - e. The DEBATING SOCIETY.
  - f. The FOOTBALL CLUB.
  - g. The HARRIERS' CLUB.
  - h. The ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

(These Clubs are already formed, and the Rules framed; and Members can obtain them on application to the Hon. Sec. of the respective Clubs at the Office of the Palace Institute).

7. The EXHIBITIONS, held under the auspices of the Trustees, have been:—
  - a. A POULTRY SHOW—which attracted 30,000 persons.
  - b. PROMENADE CONCERTS, with the Band of the Scots Guards, every evening during the Show.
  - c. The DONKEY SHOW.
  - d. The FLOWER SHOW.
  - e. The CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW, opened on Wednesday, November 16th, by H.R.H. Princess Christian.
  - f. The APPRENTICES' EXHIBITION, to be opened on December 10th, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
  - g. It is proposed to hold, in January, a Grand DOG SHOW.
  - h. In February, a Grand CAT SHOW.
  - i. It is hoped to hold, in August and September, a Grand ART EXHIBITION, in which Prizes will be given for objects of Art of every kind from East London.

- j. A LOAN EXHIBITION OF ART will also be held.
8. The LIBRARY will be completed and opened about May next.
9. SPECIAL ROOMS will be set apart, as soon as they can be built, for the LADIES' SOCIAL SOCIETY. These Rooms will be furnished with a Piano, Papers, and everything wanted to make the Room pleasant for the Members.

## The Library.

**T**HE Library and Reading-room were opened on Monday, October 3rd, 1887. The latter is supplied with 17 tables and 24 reading-stands, on which are placed weekly papers, magazines, and trade journals, and stands with all the daily papers. It is open every day to the general public between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the evening. On Sunday it is open from two o'clock till ten to all who choose to come. Already, though the conveniences offered cannot be known to a very wide circle, the room is well filled with those who come to read the papers, as well as by those who come to use the Library.

As regards the latter, it now contains about 9,000 volumes, and the number is increasing daily by gift and purchase. A catalogue has been prepared, which is, as yet, necessarily imperfect. Another is in preparation, which is intended to serve as a guide to students in the more common branches of learning. Thus: suppose one wishes to consult any point in Geography, and is uncertain what book to ask for, he will turn to the heading 'Geography,' and there find his information as follows:

'GEOGRAPHY: Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel. 6 vols. With Maps and Illustrations.  
Keith Johnstone's Geography.  
Atlases: Stanford's London Atlas.  
Johnstone's Royal Atlas.'

If a student finds that the book he wants is not in the Library, he is requested to write its title on a piece of paper, and hand it to the librarians, who will lay it before the Library Committee. If the book is judged to be one that ought to be in the Library, it will be purchased as soon as funds permit. The librarians have a book for the entry of books which are wanted. Any suggestion made by readers as to deficiencies will be received by them. The following are the principal rules:

1. Readers must write out the book they require on a form.
2. No book must be taken out of the Reading-room; and that, therefore, readers must get back their form before leaving the room.
3. Silence must be observed.
4. Permission to use the Reading-room will be withdrawn from any person marking books, or damaging them in any way, or behaving in an improper manner.

Every reader should remember that he who damages a book, or steals it, is injuring his own property, because the Library belongs to every one who uses it. The books are the property of the nation as much as the trees or the flowers or the seats in a park. We should not look on in silence if we saw a man hacking down a tree in the park. In the same way, if we observe a reader damaging a book, it is our duty to stop the mischief if we can. We must be, in the Palace, our own police.

The librarians will be happy to help readers in any way in their power; and all complaints should be brought to them at once.

## The Gymnasium.

**A**T present the People's Palace Gymnasium is necessarily a temporary but well-appointed building close by the Queen's Hall, and was opened under the most favourable auspices on the 1st of October, 1887. It is for the present a corrugated-iron building, capable of accommodating the whole class, now numbering many hundred of members. The initial performance was given by the Members of the Polytechnic Gymnasium. The Instructor, Sergeant Burdett, is supported by five capital and selected leaders, Messrs. Pugh, Bailey, Hall, Chapman, and 'Carlo' Wright.

With so much splendid material to hand, Sergeant Burdett will probably soon show the world what he can do in the way of training. The first public display of the East-enders will take place on the 10th of December next, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales comes amongst us to open the Apprentices' Exhibition.

The Gymnasium is open in the morning from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., for private lessons only, the charge being a guinea for a dozen lessons; and then from 5.30 till 10 o'clock for the ordinary Members, for which no extra charge is made. Tuesdays and Fridays are reserved for the lady Members.

## Men who have Risen.

**I**N such a journal as that of the People's Palace there can be no subject more useful than that of men who have made themselves. Every family, every great house, must have its beginning. The first king was a successful soldier, the first nobleman was a peasant: we all spring from the soil. In every conceivable form of civilisation men will push themselves in advance of their fellows. There must be leaders—there must be some stronger, braver, and clearer-headed than the rest. There are always men born to command. We are going to give illustrations of the way in which great men have made themselves, and been enabled to push themselves to the front. The world is full of men who have thus advanced themselves. Every town can show examples of such men—they are its mayors and aldermen; they are its leading citizens. In every department of art, science, and literature; in every profession, whether of the Church, medicine, law, architecture, or engineering—in every branch of business there are great men of whom it is said that they have made themselves, and that they began life with no money and no rich friends. The history of the city of London is full of examples of young men coming up to town with twopence in their pocket and becoming great merchants. The Church has always been favoured in a way of advancement open to the honest lad. The leaders of Nonconformity have generally had to make their own way against every disadvantage of early poverty and want of education. The law can point to one example at least where a boy who began as an office lad, to run messages and sweep the floor, ended as Lord Chancellor. There is, in fact, no country in the world, not even the United States of America, which can show a more noble roll of illustrious men who have made their own way. In the time to come it shall be said of many more: that they first began to make their way by means of the People's Palace and its classes.

Everybody must help himself. That is a maxim to which there are no exceptions whatever. No influ-

ence, no advice, no external help; neither money nor friends will help a young man who does not help himself. That is the reason why the sons of successful men are rarely themselves successful. They are born when their fathers have already passed through the preliminary labours, and undergone the hardships of struggle and adversity; they see the finished edifice, and do not understand how long it took to build, or how hard it was to build. All that can be done for an ambitious lad is to give him free access to his books, that is to say, the classes, books, and teaching which he must have. He may also be warned against certain dangers, but the rest lies with him alone. Nobody can find for him the work for which his hand is fitted; it is he who must find it, and having found it, must do it with all his might. There are plenty of ambitious lads among our Members; let them, when they read these papers, mark how the right work was found; and how, when it was found, it was made the most of. There is nothing in the world better for a lad than ambition to excel, but it must be ambition rightly directed, or it will fail.

## The Organ.

**F**OR the first time, the new Organ in the Queen's Hall will be played to-day (Wednesday). It is the munificent gift of Mr. Dyer Edwards, and was manufactured by Messrs. Lewis & Co. It is a hand-blown, three manual instrument, from C to C. It possesses 61 notes and 30 pedal notes, 7 pedal stops and 5 stops in choir. There are 14 stops on the great organ, and 15 stops on the swell; and, in addition, 3 composition pedals to swell, and 3 to great organ; a balance swell pedal, and 1 pedal to the great 2-pedal couplers. The initial selection will be played by Dr. Bridge, the celebrated organist of Westminster Abbey.

## Musical Arrangements.

The Musical Classes have started most successfully, and fresh Members are being enrolled every day. At present, the sum-total of the numbers on the list amounts to 214. To Mr. Orton Bradley's Singing Classes, 117 Members belong. They are Members either of the Choral Society, which meets on Fridays from eight till ten o'clock, or of the Elementary or Advanced Singing Classes, which meet on Monday evenings. The Choral Society will make their first appearance in public on Saturday, December 3rd, when an unusually attractive programme will be given under the direction of Mr. W. R. Cave, who promises for this occasion a specially selected Orchestra of young men from the West End.

There are 46 Pianoforte pupils, who are instructed by Mr. Orton Bradley and Mr. Louis Marsden on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday evenings. There is still room for a few more pianoforte pupils on Friday evening. Mr. Jackson's Violin Class, which is held on Monday evenings, numbers 17.

Mr. Webber, who has been Bandmaster of the Inniskillen Dragoons, conducts a Military Band Class, which numbers 26, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The latest addition to the Musical Staff is Mr. W. R. Cave, who comes from Harrow on Tuesdays and Saturdays to conduct an Orchestral Class, which is as yet quite in its infancy, but has started with very good promise of a complete success.

The whole of these Classes have so far afforded the greatest gratification to the respective Class Masters, who look forward to the time when the East End of London shall become remarkable for its Choral and Musical powers.

The Queen's Hall has been well filled every Wednesday and Saturday evening, when there has been given Ballad Concerts, under the direction of Mr. Orton Bradley, with the exception of the evenings of the Poultry Show week, when the Hall was thronged with a most enthusiastic audience, who listened with delight to the band of the Scots Guards.

**Indolence.**—The miseries of indolence are known only to those who have no regular pursuit; nothing in view, however tedious or arduous; nothing by which time may be shortened by occupation, and occupation rendered easy by habit.

## Society and Club Reports.

### DEBATING SOCIETY.

OFFICERS: President, SIR E. H. CURRIE; Chairman, MR. W. MARSHALL; Deputy-Chairman, MR. J. DRISCOLL; Treasurer, MR. A. VALENTINE; Secretary, MR. S. THOMAS.

The Committee of the above Society met on Wednesday evening, November 9th, to confirm the Rules and Minutes of the previous meeting, and to transact incidental business. It was announced, amid enthusiasm, that Sir Edmund Currie had accepted the office of President to the Society, and would deliver an Opening Address on Wednesday evening, November 23rd.

The Secretary was instructed to thank Sir E. Currie for his kindness; and it was decided that Mr. L. Currie would open the first debate of the Society on the 30th November, at eight o'clock.

Members are invited to join this really useful branch of the many recreations abounding—which affords so much healthy excitement and provokes so much lively discussion. The fee for Membership is very small, and easily comes within the range of everyone. Join at once. There's a well-warmed room, a bright fire, splendid practice for budding orators, and—as Mr. John Bright once remarked—'the benefits to be derived are incalculable.' Applications for Membership will be gladly responded to by

SYDNEY THOMAS, Hon. Sec.

### CHESS AND DRAUGHTS CLUB.

This Club, started on the 24th of October, now numbers 24 Members, and has already given great satisfaction to its promoters. Several interesting games have already been played, the interest shown being remarkably keen. More Members are wanted—there's plenty of room for all comers. The meetings are held in Room 2 every Wednesday and Saturday at eight o'clock. For further particulars, leave note, or apply personally to

E. J. SMITH, Hon. Sec.

### FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Beaumont Football Club is now forming. Any Member of the Palace who loves this truly grand sport is heartily invited to send his name and subscription fee to the Hon. Sec., who will be happy to introduce him to the Club.

Terms 2/6 per annum. It is hoped that a large number will respond to this invitation, so that at no distant date the Beaumont Football Club will make itself known in the Sporting universe. Drop a line to, or interview,

T. MORETON, Hon. Sec.

### CYCLING CLUB.

There would have been something decidedly wanting did not the Palace possess a Cycling Club of its own; and so, being fully aware of the fact, and also recognising the wonderful benefits to be gained from this pleasant sport, the Trustees determined to organise a Society within the Palace walls. With a happy result. Already, the idea has quickly taken root, and bids fair to become the foundation for a really strong club in the future. With characteristic generosity Mr. Nathaniel Cohen has thus early promised a Cup for competition, and it is to be hoped that other kind-

hearted gentlemen will speedily follow his example, and so help to keep alive a young but a decidedly promising addition to 'wheeldom.' Full particulars of the competition will be duly announced.

On Friday, November 11th, a General Meeting was called to confirm the Rules, to elect Officers, and—equally important—to receive subscriptions. Every information and detail will be gladly furnished by

J. KILBRIDE, Hon. Sec.

### HARRIERS.

Five Shillings per annum, payable by two instalments. Already a goodly gathering have enrolled themselves as Members; and as soon as the Palace Harriers get into working order some of the better known clubs will have to look to their laurels; for a fine spirit exists amongst our fellows, and they are not going to let themselves be beaten by outsiders. *Verb. sap.* A cup has been offered for competition by Mr. Ernest Flower, who has taken a great interest in this Society. The fullest information can be obtained either by letter or interview, from

J. R. DEELEY, Hon. Sec.

### RAMBLERS.

The People's Palace is happy in the possession of a Ramblers' Society; and although at present the Rambler can hardly be expected to wander through 'fresh fields,' he may yet, with advantage, confine himself to the great metropolis, and derive amusement and recreation from never-failing London. There is much to be seen in London—much more than an ordinary observer would suppose; and it is a well-known fact that nine Cockneys out of ten do not know their own city half so well as their country cousins do. Even Paris, with its boulevards, its fêtes, and its fountains, does not possess half the charms that dearer—and decidedly dirtier—London does. So the Ramblers' winter campaign will be strictly confined to the city of Lud; and then, when 'the flowers that bloom in the spring' are again with us, they will weekly wander after 'pastures new,' and seek healthy inspiration at dear old Pinner, pleasant Sidcup, and a thousand other places. Subscription: one shilling per annum. Our first Ramble will be to St. James's Palace on November 19th, and there we hope to feast our eyes on Her Majesty's Jubilee presents. All letters and queries will be responded to by

F. W. BULLOCK, Hon. Sec.

### LADIES' SOCIAL.

A pleasing feature of the People's Palace will be the forthcoming Ladies' Social—which will enable any lady Member to hold weekly receptions of her friends in the Palace. A spacious apartment is being handsomely furnished, which will be replete with every modern convenience; and in the long dark nights that are coming this will afford a pleasant retreat, and enable Members to enjoy the sociability of true companionship.

**The Home of Taste.**—How easy it is to be neat; to be clean! How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not put up with the hangings and curtains; it is not in the mosaics, the carpetings, the mahogany, the candelabra, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of its abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life may be wanting in much which the discontented desire, but to its inhabitants it will be a palace far outvieing the Oriental in brilliancy and glory.

## Class Notes.

### BOOT AND SHOE CLASS. Teacher—HERBERT HILL.

In an industry, where distinct processes number close upon twelve, the obstacles to the worker in the path of progress may be readily conceived and understood; and, further, when the tendency to a still greater subdivision of labour, together with the total absence in the factory of any organised attempt to impart technical instruction are remembered, some mode to remedy such a glaring defect in the education of the worker, either by a course of lectures or practical demonstrations, must clearly be regarded as an absolute necessity. Such an industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes, and such a course of instruction it is the object of the Boot and Shoe Classes to supply. In the pursuit of such a course as it is intended to give at the Palace in the technology of boot and shoe manufacture, many initial difficulties have to be contended against. For instance, to properly follow the course, an elementary acquaintance with the sciences is absolutely indispensable. The majority of the students cannot afford the time or have not the inclination to prepare for the examinations of the Science and Art Department, and consequently the necessity devolves upon the instructor of combining the offices of both a science and a technical teacher. Thus, in the boot and shoe course, the elements of plain solid geometry and of physiology receive first attention. The theory and practice of measurement is next considered; after which in order, the processes of boot and shoe manufacture, such as, pattern-cutting, last-fitting, fitting and closing, clicking, bottoming etc., will be discussed with the students. A lecture will be given upon all subjects which it is necessary to treat theoretically, and practical demonstrations will be given of the more complex of the manipulations; in all, about 20 lectures and 10 demonstrations. In every case it will be the endeavour to render the 'reason why,' clear and unmistakable.

The Boot and Shoe Class recently formed at the People's Palace is the first which has been held on this subject at East London; the only other class of its kind in London being at the Polytechnic, in Regent Street. The subject is accordingly a new one from the technical educationalist's point of view, and all the difficulties of a new subject have to be contended with. It is only till the present year that any attempt has been made to provide a text-book for this subject, and it is sincerely hoped that its production may assist the formation of a systematic method of teaching. A considerable amount of home work is necessary. Questions are set in the manual used, to which students are required to furnish answers week by week. These papers are corrected by Mr. H. Yeeman. Ample notes are made upon the answer-papers in order to reduce the time occupied in question-asking at the close of the lectures. It is gratifying to relate, at such an early stage of the course, that many papers received the maximum number of marks. The room is already crowded, and very shortly further accommodation will be needed. The majority of the students are drawn from one class of workmen—the cutters or clickers, as they are technically called. It would have been an advantage had other branches of the trade been better represented. For rapidity of perception and natural shrewdness the East End student would be hard to beat, and it is in the confidence that the Boot and Shoe Class will render honour to the People's Palace that we look forward to the May examination of the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.

### CHEMISTRY CLASSES. Teacher—A. P. LAURIE.

The Chemistry Classes have only met as yet three times, and it is almost too early in the session for us to say much about what has been done, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to describing what is going to be done, and saying something of the accommodation provided, and the classes arranged. The Trustees have not only converted an old dormitory into a lecture-room, but have also arranged a laboratory with separate fittings and apparatus for 32 students. Four classes meet here during the week, three for the study of Elementary Chemistry on Monday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons, and one for Advanced Chemistry on Tuesday evenings. Unfortunately, the word 'Chemistry' conveys little to the general public; and therefore an interpretation of the meaning of the word, by a description of an evening's work, may be of interest. The teacher begins at eight with a lecture on Chemistry, illustrated with experiments. Next, in order, an inquiry into the properties of coal, charcoal, coke, etc., and experiments on the true nature of combustion. The preparation of quicklime from limestone, and its properties, will also form the subject of one of the lectures next week, the mortar-shed for the new library supplying the necessary materials for these experiments. After an hour thus spent by the students listening and watching the experiments a move is made to the laboratory. Here another side of chemistry engages the attention, namely, the practical work of the analyst, who has to discover the constituents of ore and minerals, of manures, and of various articles of commerce sent to him to report upon. Perhaps the most interesting part of this laboratory work is the methods of analyses with the blowpipe. A man who once knows how to use his blowpipe can carry an analytical laboratory about in his pocket. With a pocket mouth-blowpipe, a candle end, a piece of charcoal, a twist of paper con-

taining a little washing soda dried over the fire, and another containing a little borax, two or three little bits of glass-tubing, and a couple of inches of fine platinum wire, he can easily detect the presence of the more important metals, and consequently can set up his laboratory in the Australian bush if he chooses, and by means of his blowpipe discover, perchance, a valuable vein of copper ore, or a pocket of cinnabar. To teach then this elementary knowledge of chemistry, both practical and theoretical, is the work this winter. Doubtless the future laboratory of the People's Palace will contain in miniature all the great chemical industries of the East of London, and we will thus be able to train men specially for special work; but even then beginning with the general knowledge of the subject, for there is no royal road to the knowledge of chemistry; and those who wish to master some especial department can only do so by a careful study of the elements of the whole science. Already a valuable library of technical and scientific works is being collected, so that those who have learnt in the class and laboratory the beginning of the science can easily continue their studies in some special department.

### CIVIL SERVICE CLASSES. Teacher—D. A. ISAACS.

There are about 70 students attending the Civil Service Classes; while the examinations under preparation proceed from Telegraph learners through all grades (male and female) to Lower Division clerkships. The ages of the pupils range from 13 to 25; all degrees of proficiency are found among them, from the child who has just left school to the Civil Servant who desires to rise in rank. In order to give the necessary attention to every section, and to each individual member of the classes, students have been classified according to proficiency into three grades, which meet on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 7.30 to 10, and on Thursdays from 7 to 9. This last class is supplementary to those given in the prospectus, and has been arranged specially for the training of telegraph learners, boy copyists, and female sorters, on which account it meets and concludes at an earlier hour than do the other classes. On every evening, special tuition is given in handwriting, dictation, spelling, composition, arithmetic of all grades, and geography; the course and subjects of home preparation are detailed and explained; printed papers and copies are distributed, and a progressive course of questions is set for home practice in every subject of examination. Of course it is scarcely to be expected that every student will cover all the work allotted—this would occupy many hours in the aggregate; but it is hoped that they will specially devote themselves to such parts of the weekly programme in which they are most deficient. The zeal shown by some of the students is most encouraging, as several have resolutely completed everything that had been set them to prepare—a task which must have monopolised almost all their leisure. Some good essays have been produced, especially on 'A November Day,' and 'Intemperance: its Cause and Remedy.' The improvement on the whole, as compared with the work during the first week, is notable; and, without making any invidious distinctions, it may be remarked that the lady members are among the hardest workers. It may here be remarked that the Editor of this paper will gladly publish any original essay, if its quality recommends it. This may prove an extra stimulus to zeal in all the classes. There are no details as to the occupations of the pupils; but of such as are old enough to go to work, we think that two-thirds are not artisans or mechanics, but earn their livelihood by the pen, or in some similar light industry. The home work is submitted weekly to the teacher, who corrects every sheet and returns it the following week with notes and corrections. As an instance of the labour which this involves, it may be mentioned that this reaches, on an average, nearly 500 pages of foolscap every week. In this way, every student not only receives his weekly class instruction, but obtains, in addition, the advantage of special individual instruction by means of these papers. To illustrate the wide range of subjects covered in all three classes, we add here a bald list of all subjects (in all grades) which are taken weekly:—Tabular statement, spelling, punctuation, compound addition, arithmetic (various), mensuration, composition, orthography, manuscript copying, copying addresses, history and spaced dictation, indexing, digesting summaries, copy-writing, geography and map-drawing. To one who does not wish to qualify for the Civil Service, but desires to improve in general commercial knowledge, the class would be of special advantage, as affording a complete system of higher education. It is too early yet to speak of the amount of work done in every subject. The very names of some would be unknown to the public, while their thin details would be of no interest. But we have made definite progress in every subject, which every week approaches nearer its goal. It is not yet too late for others to join some of the sections not quite filled up, and we shall gladly welcome any new Members who may wish to join.

### FRENCH CLASSES. Teacher—C. VATON.

Started on the 3rd of October, the French Classes have, from the first, been well attended; new members joining every week, and we must confess ourselves well satisfied with the result attained up to the present date. The French students attending the different classes are, as a rule, regular and

punctual—two very important points, and all of them are well alive to the necessity of acquiring a foreign language. They work at it with a will, but they must persevere, and once the beginning got safely over, will find learning a pleasure; but they must bear in mind that it is only by hard work, study and perseverance that any satisfactory result can be obtained.

#### GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION CLASS.

Teacher—D. A. ISAACS.

This Class meets on Thursdays from 9 to 10, to which hour the lesson has been transferred from 7, in order to meet the convenience of Members. There are 23 students, mostly mechanics or artisans, who come from an area extending from Barking to Dalston. The pupils are all adults, and include but very few under 20 years of age, the subject being one of little attraction to the young. Much zeal and earnestness are shown, and a few fairly good essays have been written. Those on 'Shelley' and 'Byron' show some thought and power of expression. The course commenced by a general Lecture on Composition, with illustrations from various authors. In grammar, rules have now been given for the selection of the parts of speech (Morris, 24 pp.), and in composition the pupils reached a good starting point. An essay is set every fortnight; and good models are read and analysed at class. Weekly exercises are given for home practice, based upon the weekly lesson. In order to encourage students to compose, essays were invited upon the 'People's Palace,' and it was requested that each writer would honestly express his own views, without fear or bias. Five essays have already been received, each of which contains some valuable criticism; and it is hoped that these will be followed by others.

#### LETTERPRESS PRINTING CLASS.

Teacher—E. R. ALEXANDER.

This Class was commenced on Thursday evening, October 6th, with the opening address, there being about forty young men present. Great interest was shown during the evening while the plan of education adopted for the instruction of printers in the admirable School of Typography of M. Chaix, in Paris, was explained, and the details of the course of study to be adopted in the People's Palace Letterpress Printing Class being laid before those present. The object in view is not only the technical character, but the practical portion, of the business, as far as the means of the Institute will afford for the time being. The plan adopted is—general instruction in all matters of composition, of type metal and its manufacture; how to use and carefully preserve type; all the important matters to be studied by the compositor in composition, and all matters relative to the composing-room, machine printing, press-work, and warehouse duties, with all the accessories of letterpress printing, such as stereotyping, electrotyping, zincography, &c.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that the attendance from week to week is regular, and great credit is due to the young printers of the East End for the interest shown in their studies.

#### MATHEMATICS. Teacher—EDWARD J. BURRELL.

The Class for Mathematics meets for instruction every Friday, from 8 to 10 p.m., the first hour being devoted to Stage I. and the second to Stage II. of the subject. The number of students is small (18), owing partly, it is believed, to the late commencement of the session. This cause, coupled with the fact that many were quite unaware of the formation of the class, although extensively advertised, led numerous students to seek instruction at similar institutions in other districts. The numbers are, however, steadily increasing, and it is confidently hoped that during the ensuing session the class will be very largely attended.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find amongst the Members such keen interest being taken in the work. This is manifested not only by the attention given to lectures, but also on the careful preparation of home exercises, and augurs well for success in the May examinations. Students taking up the study of science in its higher stages frequently meet with problems and investigations altogether beyond their reach, unless fairly competent as mathematicians. It is therefore desirable, and indeed absolutely necessary, to become acquainted with this branch of the subject, which has been aptly termed 'the door to science.' The First Stage includes: Arithmetic, Algebra—up to and including equations of two unknowns—and Book I. of Euclid's Elements. The Second Stage embraces, in addition to the preceding syllabus: Involutions, Evolution, Indices, Surds and Quadrates, Equations in Algebra; Books II. and III. of Euclid's Elements, and Trigonometry as far as necessary, for the solution of triangles, and the measurement of heights and distances.

Mr. Burrell will be glad to meet, after the Lectures, any who are desirous of information respecting the course of study laid down, text-books, &c.

#### METAL CLASSES. Teacher—A. W. BEVIS.

A doubt has been felt as to whether the mechanics of East London would appreciate the intellectual advantages afforded them by these classes; whether they would care to widen the deep and narrow groove made for them by the continued repetition of the

same work; a doubt not shared by those who have worked with them, but held only by those whose short experience has brought them to see the lowest, rather than the highest phase of artisan life. Undoubtedly men are kept at one job from morning to night, from year's end to year's end, without a chance of learning anything fresh. The keen competition which exists in the trade has forced masters to adopt this arrangement of work.

In shops where any quantity of the same work is turned out, every man has his set work; the draughtsman the drawings, the pattern-maker the patterns, the smith the forgings; the fitter, the machine-man, the turner—each has his separate work, until he becomes so used to it that brains can be, and often are, dispensed with. Unless a man had been fortunate enough in his apprenticeship to have passed at least some time in each of the respective departments, and learnt something of the various branches (a chance one rarely gets nowadays), there is little or no hope of his afterwards obtaining the knowledge unless means are afforded him apart from his business. How then can we expect from the mechanic that bright, quick, original inventiveness that is developed where theory and practice are combined? The theoretical man makes no allowances for local strains set up in the metal itself, for the effects of frost and weather; nor does he make provision for the accidents caused by rough handling or inexperienced workmanship during the construction, nor for similar careless treatment when in use. The practical man, though seldom erring in this respect, fails in proportioning his material to the best advantage. In his attempt to strengthen he often does the reverse, merely increasing the weight, and making the design more clumsy. The competent engineer, on the other hand, by studying with his design the process through each branch of its manufacture, and the usage which it may receive, saves much material and labour, and often averts accidents, while his thorough mastery of details obviates the oversights which are so frequently made. The defects belonging to the merely theoretical or merely practical man are thus avoided. This satisfactory result it is the aim of these classes to secure. That the attempt has not been made in vain is proved by the increasing number who are availing themselves of the advantages now put within their reach.

The present workshop is small and the plant too limited to make it possible to take all who would wish to join, but there is enough to serve as a good nucleus for the future workshop. There are in all eight lathes, a planing-machine, a drilling-machine, a forge and bench-room for fifteen; four of the lathes are for hand turning, one of which was presented by Mr. Samuel Smither, and the other four are screw-cutting, one presented by the Britannia Company, and one by Messrs. Buck and Hickman, of Whitechapel. It is intended that each pupil shall carry out a job from the beginning to the end, even to the making and fitting of his tools—a work that not one in a dozen mechanics is able to do.

A few of the things in making at the present are a one-horse-power horizontal engine, two drilling machines, a half-horse-power vertical launch engine, two lathes, Oldham's coupling, plumb bobs, paper weights, centre punches, etc., and we are doing sundry repairs to bicycles, sewing machines, lathes, etc. The larger work is not far advanced, as the castings have only just come to hand. Each pupil can take his work away by paying for the cost of the material, or by supplying his own material. The first essentials to the workman are a good working drawing, the ability to understand it, and the knowledge to work according to it. Too much importance cannot be attached to these points. The drawing itself, however, cannot be executed in the workshops, and for this pupils are recommended to join Mr. Low's class on Tuesdays and Fridays. The next step is the Patterns. It is to be regretted that in this branch only verbal information can be given, as our space will not permit of practical work. In the new buildings there will probably be a corner fitted up to meet this object.

The Foundry naturally follows next. Here, again, for the same reason, the work is obliged to be done elsewhere, but no doubt eventually, a second corner will be obtained, where at least we shall be able to cast the brass work and learn something of foundry practice. The forging, the fitting, the machining, and the turning comprise the work now in operation.

These classes were started two nights a week, but seeing it impossible to find room for all who wish to join, two other nights were arranged for, and the second class was speedily filled. Perhaps the greatest need is that of screw-cutting lathes: all wishing to learn this fascinating branch of turning. Should any kind friend desire to follow Messrs. Buck and Hickman's and the Britannia Company's generous example, we would even in our limited space make room for the gift with much pleasure. Finally, one great feature of the evening's work is the ten minutes' talk on the black-board, when all noise having been stopped, the class calculates out the change-wheels for screw-cutting, and discusses any practical points that require explanation.

#### MILLINERY CLASS. Teacher—Miss E. NEWELL.

This Class was started on October 4th with 13 pupils, which has since increased to 28. Of these, four are married, one is a companion, one a governess, one a machinist, one a shoe-bow maker, and the remainder follow no occupation. The class is progressing favourably, and promises to be a great success. Several have done the work very nicely; commencing by making ladies' caps (various shapes); then children's hoods; next, girls' bonnet shapes, and covering ditto after that, trimming hats and bonnets.

#### PLUMBING CLASSES. Teacher—G. TAYLOR.

The Technical and Practical Plumbing Classes may now be considered fairly established and in working order; and to judge from the regular attendance, and the interest shown by the students in their work, they are greatly appreciated. There are already about 30 students, and new Members are joining every week, many of these being fairly skilled workmen that are desirous of improving themselves in the higher branches and technicalities of their trade, which they have not the opportunity of doing in their usual avocations; others are young men that have worked for several years at the trade, and who have a fair knowledge of the use of the tools, but who lack the knowledge of the principles and proper methods of applying them. A few are apprentices, who have only a very superficial knowledge of trade at present; but these show good promise, and will no doubt quickly improve. To each and all of the students a great opportunity is offered for the general advancement of themselves, practically and morally. These classes are open to all men engaged in the plumbing trade, irrespective of age, and should be a great inducement to those who have neglected to consider the technical part of their business. The old system of working by 'rule of thumb' and precedent is fast passing away, and a more sound and accurate system of working introduced, which all men must learn if they wish to be successful. The trade of plumbing may now be considered a public question. Every official that has charge of the public health (and very many private people) endeavour to master the laws and principles of sanitation; and as plumbing work forms a very important part of that science, it is most essential that the men who are responsible for the carrying out of these duties should be in advance, above all others, in technical knowledge and the requirements of their trade.

#### TAILORS' CUTTING CLASSES.

Teacher—T. DARWIN HUMPHREYS, M.A., Ph.D.

These classes, which are well attended, are under the tuition of Mr. T. Darwin Humphreys, M.A., Ph.D., who is a thorough tailor, and author of many standard works on scientific and practical tailoring. The students are drawn from the different sections or branches of the tailoring trade and vary in their ages from 15 to 50 years, while many of them are men of experience as cutters, and have a good and accurate knowledge of tailoring and systematic cutting. The majority of the students make very good progress in their studies. There are others who have no practical knowledge of the trade, and whose connection with it is limited to the commercial part, such as being salesmen in the lower-class trades, trimmers and stock-cutters; a few of the younger members of the classes are serving a period as apprentices in the sewing department of the trade. A technical knowledge of elementary tailoring is not a necessity, although an advantage, to those whose aim and ambition it is to adopt cutting as a profession. A successful cutter means the possession of something more than to be an expert manipulator, or to be able to draw out lines, angles, and to describe segments. Cutting, or skill in fitting the various forms and positions which the human figure assumes cannot be reduced to a mere mathematical problem. Systematic cutting means the employment of systems or methods to enable the mind to direct the hand to give expression in the garment to such element as the eyes and judgment have conceived to be necessary, in order to produce a suitable covering for the human form. Thus, art is blended with skill and science.

To become a scientific and systematic cutter, technical education is necessary. The term technical, in this connection, means the possession of mathematical science, so as to be able to find the aliquot parts of different given sizes; or the number of inches a man may measure round the breast or waist, and the relation which breadth should bear to height. For instance, suppose the half circumference round the breast to be 18 inches, and the proportionate height to be 5 feet 6 inches, or 66 inches, this co-relation of quantities may be accepted as normal in dimensions, which have to be divided into so many parts or sections, such as half, two-thirds, thirds, fourths, sixths, eighths, twelfths, or such other aliquots as may be required to fix and determine a given space from one stationary point to another in the system or problem. As differences take place in the relation of one measure to another, the figure from which the quantities were obtained becomes abnormal—tall and thin, or short and stout.

The class of students who are most difficult to instruct in the higher or advanced principles of systematic tailoring are those whose minds are impregnated with sophism, and old defective theories. Thorough knowledge of all such principles, as will demonstrate their truth in practical application, must be founded on a defined and accurate basis. Before truth can possibly reach the apprehension of the class of students named there is much rubbish to clear away, and the process demands more study, attention and energy than the older members feel disposed to bestow on the subject. As far as practicable, the plan or method of teaching adopted, and found to answer the requirements of the many, is that of meeting the wishes of each individual student, by showing the way to measure for, and to cut each kind of garment as they are most likely to require in the course of business. By these means the students' time is economised, and the knowledge acquired made of immediate value and service to them.

#### TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOL. Teacher—D. S. LOW.

The Technical Day School of the People's Palace is one of the most important features of the scheme which the Trustees of the Palace have devised for the improvement of the working classes of East London. Everyone is now agreed that if our artisans and their foremen and managers are to take the lead, or even keep abreast of other countries in the manufacturing arts, they must have all the advantages of a thorough technical education. This technical education is now more necessary than ever, not only because of the increased competition from abroad, but because the facilities which apprentices now have for learning their particular trades are less than formerly.

Then arises the question, should this technical education be given to the pupil before or after he begins to learn his trade? We are able, from large experience in teaching boys in a technical day school, and in teaching young artisans in evening classes, to give a decided answer to this question. Our answer is, that a very great portion of the necessary technical education is best given to the boys just after leaving the elementary school, and before they begin to learn their trade. In fact, it is a firm belief that if a boy spends, say two years, in a suitable technical day school, he will at the end of that time have as much skill in the use of the tools of his trade as if he had spent the whole of that time in a modern workshop, and he will have, in addition, a sound scientific education in the principles which underlie not only his own particular trade, but of several other trades closely connected with it. The reason why a few hours' practice per week in a school-workshop is equivalent to a whole week's practice in a manufacturer's workshop is that in the former the pupil is taught, while in the latter he has to train himself in the best way he can, as it is no one's business to teach him. No doubt the training in science could be got by attending evening classes after the boy had commenced to learn his trade, but his course would have to be extended over a larger number of years, and it would require a great deal more labour and self-denial on the part of the pupil. Another advantage of a boy spending one or two years in a technical school before entering any trade is that such a school acts as a test to find if the boy is suited for that trade, or if he is likely to be fond of it.

As at present organised, the course at the People's Palace Technical Day School is best suited for boys who intend being connected in some way with the engineering or building trades. The course includes instruction in mathematics, mechanics, practical geometry, machine construction and drawing, or building construction and drawing, freehand and model drawing, magnetism and electricity, and theoretical and practical chemistry. Those who intend to become engineers also receive instruction in fitting and turning in the metal-working shop, and in pattern-making in the carpenters' shop, while those who intend joining some of the building trades receive instruction in carpentry and joinery in the carpenters' shop. Every boy also receives one hour's instruction per week in the Gymnasium.

The school hours are from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except Saturdays.

At present there are over 120 boys going through the complete course.

Those eligible to be enrolled must be not less than 12 years of age, and must have passed the fifth standard at least, and be the sons of parents whose incomes do not exceed £200 per annum.

Of the boys at present enrolled the average age is about 12½ years. Seventy-five of the boys hold scholarships, which entitle them to free education, and the use of all books, tools, and apparatus required. These scholarships were competed for by boys from the public elementary schools of Tower Hamlets and Hackney in the beginning of September last. All other pupils pay one shilling per week or ten shillings per quarter, which includes the use of all books, tools, and apparatus required.

More than half of the pupils at present enrolled reside within one mile of the People's Palace, and the majority of the remainder reside within two miles, but a number come as far as three miles. These boys are mostly the sons of artisans, shopkeepers, clerks, labourers, etc.

As the present pupils are mostly boys of good average ability, the course of instruction is suited for those who will probably in the future take superior positions as foremen and managers; but when the new buildings for the People's Palace Technical Schools—towards the erection of which the Drapers' Company has generously given £20,000—are built, more elementary courses, with a larger amount of workshop instruction, will probably be arranged for those boys who will likely be artisans only. The complete scheme will probably also include a Technical Day School for girls, where they may be taught such subjects as dress-making, millinery, cooking, drawing, etc.

**Truth.**—A parent may leave an estate to his son, but how soon it may be squandered. Better leave him a sound constitution, habits of industry, and unblemished reputation, a good education, and inward abhorrence of vice in any shape or form; these cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver.

**Hurry.**—When one is in a hurry and a flurry of nervous excitement he can see nothing but stones after he has stumbled over them, and beams after he has run his head against them. To do anything well one needs to be calm and collected.

### Competitions, Puzzles, and Prizes.

In every number of the Journal Prizes will be offered for competition. The value of the Prizes will increase with the circulation of the Journal. The subjects of the competitions will be varied so as to give a chance to all, and will include puzzle-guessing of all kinds, essay-writing, verse-making, drawing, and the like, while opportunity will also be given to those who have clever fingers and know how to use them.

The Competition will be divided into four classes:

- Class A—Open to Everybody.
- " B—Open to Members of Palace only.
- " C—Open to Girls only—being Members.
- " D—Open to Boys of the Day School only.

At least One Prize will be offered for competition every week in each of the four classes, and there will also be Quarterly Prizes.

#### RULES AND CONDITIONS.

1. No Competitor may take more than one weekly prize in any one class in the same week.
2. Eight days will, as a general rule, be allowed for sending in answers to competitions. Thus, the Journal appears on Wednesday, and all answers to Competitions in any given number must be received not later than Thursday in the week following. They may be sent earlier, but if later, will be disqualified.
3. Every Competitor must, when the subject of the Competition requires the use of pen and paper, write on one side of the paper only.
4. All Competitors must send with their answers their correct names and addresses. On the envelope they should write, distinctly, the class of the Competition in which they are taking part—Class A or Class B, or C or D, as the case may be.
5. The decision of the Editor is final, and Competitors must not question the justice of his awards.
6. Prizes will be distributed monthly at the Palace, on a day to be announced from time to time in the Journal.
7. Members of the Palace competing in Class B must enclose in their answers a written declaration of their Membership.
8. Boys competing in Class D, when sending in their answers, must state the Classes to which they belong.
9. All answers, delivered by hand or through the post, must be addressed to *The 'Competition' Editor*.

THE OFFICE, PEOPLE'S PALACE,  
MILE END ROAD, E.

#### THIS WEEK'S COMPETITIONS.

##### CLASS A—OPEN TO ALL.

A Prize of Ten Shillings is offered for a list of six of the greatest benefactors of the human race. What Competitors have to do is to send in a list of the names of the six men or women who they think have done most to benefit mankind. The Competition will be decided by the Competitors themselves. The four names which occur most frequently on the lists sent in will be held to be those of the greatest benefactors, and the Competitor whose list most nearly agrees with the list thus formed will be the winner. Answers to be sent in not later than noon on Thursday, Nov. 24.

##### CLASS B—FOR MEMBERS OF THE PALACE ONLY.

A Prize of Five Shillings is offered to the Member who makes the longest list of words formed out of the letters contained in the word 'STARCH'. Answers to be sent in not later than noon on Thursday, Nov. 24th.

##### CLASS C—FOR GIRLS ONLY—BEING MEMBERS.

A Prize of Half-a-Crown will be given to the girl who shall write the best letter descriptive of the People's Palace. The kind of letter required is one written as by one girl to a friend, in the most natural manner possible.

A Prize of Half-a-Crown will be given for the best antimacassar made out of a sheet of newspaper, the pattern being torn or cut by hand. Answers to be sent in not later than noon Thursday, Nov. 24th.

##### CLASS D—FOR BOYS OF THE DAY SCHOOL ONLY.

A Prize of One Shilling will be given to the boy who best succeeds in cutting a piece of ordinary firewood into something pretty or useful.

A Prize of One Shilling will be given to the boy who sends in the best drawing of a dog.

A Prize of One Shilling will be given for the best short essay on 'Perseverance.'

#### QUARTERLY PRIZES.

A number of Puzzles will be given every week, and marks will be awarded for correct answers. The Competitors who have given most correct solutions, and who have thus won most marks in a quarter (thirteen weeks) will be the winners of Quarterly Prizes.

Only one set of puzzles will be given each week, but the distinction between the four classes will be observed.

- A—Thus, a prize of One Pound, and a second prize of Ten Shillings, will be given to the Competitors in Class A who win most marks for correct solutions to puzzles in the quarter.
- B—A prize of One Pound, and a second prize of Ten Shillings, will be given to the Members of the Palace who win most marks in the quarter.
- C—A prize of Fifteen Shillings, and a second prize of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, will be given to the girls who win most marks in the quarter.
- D—A prize of Ten Shillings, and a second prize of Five Shillings, will be given to the boys, under 15 years of age, who win most marks in the quarter.

#### PUZZLES FOR THIS WEEK.

##### NUMBER CHARADE.

I am the word of six letters, and am made from flour. My 4, 3, 2 is an animal, which dislikes my 2, 3, 4, and is also a foe to my 5, 3, 2. My 6, 3, 2 is a covering used by 2, 3, 4, 1, who much dislikes my 4, 3, 2, 1. My 5, 3, 4 is a conveyance; and my 6, 3, 2 is an animal.

##### WORD SQUARES.

1. An image. To plunge. Part of a kitchen. A season of the year.
2. A burden. Greasy. A tree. A colourer.
3. Not fat. Good for soup. The rainbow. The name of a bird.
4. Anything but slow. A continent. A country in it. Docile.

The Names of two well-known Songs transposed:

A B C E E K L L L O O S T V W Y Y.  
A A D E E E G H H L L N O R R T V W.

##### BURIED CITIES.

He lost his head, and started in that mad ride over the cliff.  
None but a fool would exchange halfpence for farthings.  
November lingers on an unpleasantly long time in London.  
Swinging round his bat he hit the ball out of the field.  
He birches terribly hard, but it doesn't hurt so much as the cane.

He wandered over hill and dale  
But never found the rabbit's tail.

All answers, both to the Competitions and the Puzzles, must be sent in NOT LATER than noon on THURSDAY morning, Nov. 24th, and must be addressed to THE 'COMPETITION' EDITOR, THE OFFICE, PEOPLE'S PALACE, MILE END ROAD, E.

NEXT WEEK A SERIES OF SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PRIZES WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents are informed that under no circumstances can replies be sent to them through the post.

- W. E. N.—We think there is a good deal of sound common sense in what you urge, but it may be possible to develop the one plan without contracting the other.
- RODERICK DHU.—Perhaps not; but it is all for the best. Suppose you write the Home Secretary direct, and then all will be answered to your entire satisfaction.
- JOHN RAMSAY.—(1) Yes; Mr. Irving has played 'Hamlet.' (2) By a gentleman named W. Shakespeare, who originally came from Stratford-upon-Avon.
- JANEY.—We should strongly urge you not to entertain such an idea. Racing is all very well in its way, but it is a dangerous thing for young men to tamper with.
- G. H.—It is to be hoped that the scheme you have so fully detailed will eventually prove remunerative. But don't forget the old maxim: 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'
- JOHN A. GIRTH.—Never trifle with a man's feelings; and, since you ask our advice, we should suggest that you immediately apologise, and entertain a greater respect for friendship ever afterwards.
- ANXIOUS LADY.—Yes; the Princess Christian will, all being well, open our Flower Show on Wednesday, November 16th, at half-past two. May you be there to see.
- SPOONEY BLACKER.—We should imagine from the tone of your letter that you are an extremely amiable person. We should much like to know you. If you find football so congenial stick to it by all means; but on the other subject you mention, we say, 'don't overdo it.'
- J. R. W. K.—Very sorry, of course; but, at present, our fighting Editor is absent. When he returns your communication shall be at once forwarded. 'The rest is silence!'
- PHILO R.—Don't get 'mad' about it; doubtless the rhymes were hardly up to the mark; but when next you write send in something stunning.

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