

THE PALACE JOURNAL

PEOPLE'S PALACE, MILE END, E.

Vol. I.—No. 5.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1887.

[ONE PENNY.]

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
EARTHLY TRACTS	53
THE APPRENTICES' EXHIBITION	54
THE NORSEMAN'S HOME	57
MUSICAL NOTES	57
PERSONAL AND HOME HYGIENE	58
COMMITTEES	58
PALACE GOSSIP	59
SOCIETY AND CLUB NOTES	60
THE HOLY ROSE	61—64
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	64
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	65
COMPETITIONS, PUZZLES AND PRIZES	65, 66
ADVERTISEMENTS	67, 68

Earthly Tracts.

No. IV.—ON FACTS IN ARGUMENT.



If we take away argument, life would be deprived of its chief excitement, and, to many, its greatest joy. There is argument everywhere: argument in the club, argument in the social room, argument when two men walk together, argument wherever two or three are gathered together. Sometimes, as in politics, the questions discussed are what is called "burning"—then the arguments are fierce, and lead to heartburnings: sometimes, as in matters of religion, the arguments become opinions, which those who argue call convictions: sometimes, as in historical questions, the arguments depend entirely on a knowledge of the sequence and meaning of events. In any case, whatever the question, the arguments are, and must be, based upon facts. Nor can any conclusion be trustworthy which does not rest upon facts which may be proved. Therefore, the first advice which we must offer to an intending debater is, that before venturing to speak, he should ascertain carefully and master the facts. In a question of the day he must remember that the facts, as presented by partisan papers, are too often not representative but accidental or exaggerated facts. For instance, for the purpose of begging money it is customary for persons to represent whole districts of East London as plunged in destitution, vice, drunkenness, or anything that the writer pleases to state. This is the exaggeration of fact. Then, again, some persons are pleased to represent East London as the chosen home of drunkenness, and some—equally for their own purposes—as inhabited entirely by total abstainers. This is another form of exaggeration of fact. In the same way, some of those who write about Ireland speak of the landlords, collectively, as absentees, tyrants, and rackrenters; and of the tenants as poor wretched slaves longing to break into revolt. Others again declare that there is the best feeling between landlords and tenants; that the former are conciliatory, and the latter are contented. The searcher after the truth will conclude that it lies between. Perhaps the safest rule for judging of facts, as connected with human beings, is to remember that everybody is human; that prince, nobleman, landlord, tenant,

employer and employé, master and servant, are all alike—men. So that, as you yourself would try to act under certain circumstances, you may safely conclude that most other men would try to act—that is to say, with a like regard for justice, tempered by considerations for self. This method of regarding other men has the great merit of suppressing furious invective and the shrieking mode of argument. For if you regard the man you are speaking of as one like unto yourself, you understand that he cannot be a monster of vice to begin with: nor an infallible hero, in the second place: but, whatever else he may be, a man subject to the same passions and temptations as you yourself; and this fact once grasped, you can never again either worship him or howl at him.

In debating societies, the best and safest reputation is to be made by those who attend to the simple rule of mastering the facts. Consider, to begin with, what a power the knowledge of facts gives to a speaker. First, how the young rhetoricians—with their froth, empty declamation, and hasty conclusions drawn from imperfect knowledge: when these have done the man who knows the truth rises and proceeds to grind them to powder. What avail all the arts of the orator beside the exhibition of the simple facts? Or, again, if the man who knows opens the subject, what chance has the man of froth who follows him?

The greatest temptation which besets the orator is that of playing with the facts for what, in a short-sighted way, he considers his own purposes. It is so easy to overstate or to understate to suit the party-purposes of the day. Yet in the long run, a cause is always weakened by the slightest suppression or exaggeration of the truth. Let every young debater resolve never under any temptation whatever to extenuate or exaggerate the importance of facts. The truest eloquence is the simplest statement of the facts. One who tells the plain unvarnished truth will command a hundred times the influence of one who alters here and colours there, and gives a false appearance to the whole. In every debating society of young men there are many who nourish the ambition of leading a larger House than their minor Parliament, and of swaying greater bodies than they see before them. It is a noble ambition, provided it be nobly led; but let the young man learn at the outset that his strength will rest, in the long run, upon the truth of his statements. Other men who shout, overstate and understate, insinuate and disparage, and use the wretched arts—which we call those of the Demagogue—may seem to lead for a time. It is only for a time. They presently sink and fall; but the man who speaks the truth—who rests all his convictions on the right array of facts—goes on from strength to strength.

Let your debating power be exercised in challenging facts. Insist always that the facts shall be rightly stated. Blow aside all the talk, the conclusions, the windy froth, and go straight to the facts. But before you do this take care to have collected them for yourself from sources which are pure from party influences, and which have no taint of party motives.

The Apprentices' Exhibition.



ON Saturday last, the 10th inst., the Apprentices' Exhibition at the People's Palace was formally opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The object of this Exhibition is to stimulate the old apprenticeship system, and its promoters have every reason to be satisfied with their first attempt, seeing that there are over 900 exhibitors, and about 1,600 specimens of their work. But the real interest of the Exhibition lies not in its extent, though that is considerable, but in the fact that all the exhibits are the productions of apprentices between the ages of 15 and 21; and it is satisfactory to see what finished work is turned out by lads who have only been at their trade two or three years. The Exhibition is arranged in two long galleries, one of which has been specially constructed for its accommodation. Along the whole side of the first gallery are ranged a number of booths, in which apprentices are seen at work at their various trades; and to give an additional interest to this feature of the Exhibition the lads are dressed in the costume of the "prentice" of the 16th century. The trades thus illustrated include the making of thermometers, barometers, and other meteorological instruments, carpentry and joinery, the construction of electric appliances, working in silver, hat-making, bookbinding and printing. At the printing stall the catalogue of the Exhibition is set up as well as the programmes and other handbills; and here is to be seen an old wooden "two-pull" printing-press, the first ever set up in Bungay, Suffolk. The end of this gallery is occupied by a very tastefully-arranged and handsomely furnished drawing-room interior, the peculiar merit of which lies in the fact that all the furniture and upholstery is the work of Members of the Technical Classes, assisted by a few outside apprentices, the design having been furnished by Mr. Thomas Jacob, Instructor of the Cabinet-makers' Class. In the centre space of both galleries of the Exhibition are chiefly arranged the machinery, model and full size, which is to be seen in motion. A large number of exhibitors are *protégés* of the Industrial Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians, with whom the scheme of the Exhibition originated; and some of the most creditable specimens of work are contributed by them. The Polytechnic Institution also sends a good deal of apprentice-work, of which the carving in wood and the metal-plate work are specially noticeable. The walls of the Exhibition are decorated with drawings and paintings, architectural plans, and freehand studies innumerable, all of a high average quality; and there is one sketch in colour, representing the front view of the Palace as it is to be, with green lawns, gravel walks and gushing fountains—interesting as a vision of the future. A prominent feature of the Exhibition is the class devoted to mathematical, surgical and scientific instruments, all requiring great nicety of construction; and yet in this class many of the contributors are only 17 and 18 years of age. The jars in the pottery section, contributed by apprentices of Messrs. Doulton, are remarkable for the beauty of their form; and a lad of 16, who has been only two years at his trade, sends some admirable specimens of heraldic engraving. What cannot fail to attract attention is the excellence of finish in the cabinet-makers' work, of which there is a great deal, and there should also be mentioned the work contributed by the School of Art Wood-carving and the exhibits of binding and lettering of books. But these particular features that have been enumerated do not by any means exhaust the interest of the Exhibition. There are samples of silversmiths' work, hair-dressing, upholstery, lithographing, tailoring, hat-making, boot and shoe making, saddlery, basket work, coopering, plumbing, tin-plate

working, dressmaking, millinery, and almost every other conceivable trade.

At one o'clock the gates were opened for the admission of visitors, exhibitors, and members, who took their places respectively in the Queen's Hall, the Exhibition, and the Gymnasium, and within a very short time these places were well filled by interested crowds. Whilst awaiting the arrival of the Prince a capital concert was given in the Queen's Hall, the chief vocalists being Miss Meredyth Elliott and Mr. John Probert; and, in addition, organ recitals were given by Mr. G. R. F. Egerton. In the Gymnasium, which was thoroughly packed by Members only, the band of the Scots Guards was stationed, and went through an excellent and popular programme of music, which whiled away the time pleasantly enough. The Post Office Volunteers were on duty in the grounds of the Palace.

At three o'clock, His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Lord Gosford, arrived at the entrance of the pavilion, and was received by Sir Edmund Currie (Chairman of the Trustees), the Beaumont Trustees, the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman De Keyser), and the Sheriffs, the Masters and Wardens of the City Companies, the Members of the Committee and Council of the Exhibition, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. After a few moments' interval a procession was formed, and the Prince, preceded by Mr. Nathaniel Cohen, Mr. H. H. S. Cunynghame, Sir Edmund Currie, and Mr. Robert Mitchell, was conducted through the Billiard-room into the Gymnasium. As he entered he received a most enthusiastic welcome from all present; and, taking his place upon the dais, His Royal Highness was soon deeply interested in the movements of the different gymnasts, who, at a given signal from the Director (Sergeant Burdett) simultaneously commenced their various movements, and in a moment the whole scene had become wonderfully animated. His Royal Highness, who seemed very gratified at so good a show—organised at his own request—took especial interest in the boxing squad, which, at the close of the performance, was honoured with his personal congratulations; and, further expressing his gratification to Sir Edmund Currie, the Prince left the hall, and proceeded towards the Exhibition.

The following had the honour of performing before the Prince:—

HORIZONTAL BAR.—J. Fordham, W. Fordham, J. Newitt, A. Gilder, E. Walker, G. Peterson.

PARALLEL BARS.—J. Bailey, C. Pugh, W. Hulls, W. Chapman, J. Hummerston, A. Guffier.

BOXING.—A. Bowman v. J. Burgess, G. Bowman v. J. Carmani, M. White v. J. Roper, J. Hawkes v. W. Scott, G. Josephs v. W. Morgan, F. Norris v. J. Potter, J. Roberts v. J. Lyons.

SWORD EXERCISE SQUAD.—F. Bowman, W. Marshall, H. Marshall, B. Mackelcken, C. Funnell, G. Kitchner, J. Witham, H. Pope, J. Bennett, G. Moss, A. Henley, J. Bauchope, B. Cayzer, J. Bullen, T. Colleson, C. Ballard, H. Fairweather, G. Floyd, F. Tomkin, J. May, T. MacKenzie, J. Wyman, C. Rugg, W. Bramley, T. Proops, J. Birch, J. Beatty, J. Miller, W. May, E. Goddard.

BAR-BELL SQUAD.—P. Levene, T. Billets, J. Lyons, M. Preager, F. Pearce, H. Collins, A. Blaber, F. Chipps, J. High, A. Connell, A. Harding, H. Clemance, E. Norford, H. Foster, E. Taylor, F. Goodeve, J. Richey, M. Canty, E. Seabright, R. Parks, W. Reynolds, T. Gilley, P. May, M. Johnston, C. Lowman, F. Emmerson, F. Box, A. Lloyd, P. Turtle, R. Shelly, J. Clenshaw.

VAULTING HORSE.—H. Clatworthy, W. Tumble, M. Samuels, J. Alexander, E. Tucker, E. Sorrell, G. Pratt, S. Goodchild, H. Jones, J. Kempton, C. Eschweg, J. Poole, A. Stevenson, D. Final, W. Pentney, D. Jessiman, W. Sarson, R. Peel, G. Grottick, G. Bailey, E. Watson, A. Arney, C. White, A. Jacobs, W. Ratcliffe, G. Gretton, A. Leach, H. Cox, W. Cleaver, H. Edwards.

On his arrival at the Exhibition building His Royal Highness was received by a great number of the exhibitors, who, drawn up in line and facing their respective exhibits, received their distinguished visitor in a very loyal fashion. The Prince, who leisurely and minutely inspected the exhibits, seemed greatly pleased at the youths and maidens plying their different vocations in the old world costume; and attentively watched the industrious apprentices of Messrs. Heath, and was further pleased to inspect the beautiful specimens of workmanship at the stall of Messrs. Thomas Poulter and Sons, the printers to the People's Palace. (Mr. E. R. Alexander, the Manager, had the honour of presenting a programme of the day's proceedings to the Prince, who very graciously acknowledged the same). Further down the busy carpenters, glass-blowers and cabinet-makers came in for a large share of attention, and the tailors' cutting section was equally well received. In this way His Royal Highness reached the end of the first half of the building, which had a very pretty termination in the before-mentioned "drawing-room," made solely by the united efforts of the Palace pupils, the carpentry, upholstery, cabinet-making and art classes each having contributed a share to the general effect—which the Prince greatly admired. After pausing before the valuable collection of articles from the Polytechnic, in Regent Street, the work of the students of that institution, the procession moved slowly along evincing the keenest interest in the surroundings; and then having turned the corner of the first-half of the double building, and so passing completely every section, the Prince of Wales finished his inspection of the Exhibition and proceeded towards the Queen's Hall to perform the most interesting of the day's ceremony.

As His Royal Highness entered the Hall the boys of the Technical Day School, assembled on the orchestra platform, sang, with organ accompaniment, the National Anthem; and whilst the company were taking their seats a short organ recital was played by Mr. Egerton. The Prince, with the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, having ascended the dais, Sir Edmund Currie, as Chairman of the Beaumont Trustees, addressed a few words of welcome to His Royal Highness, and Mr. H. H. S. Cunynghame, stepping forward, read the following address:—

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—

On behalf of the Apprentices of London, We, the Executive Committee, have the honour to request you to signify your approval of this Exhibition by declaring it open to the Public. We believe that it is the first which has been held for the benefit of all the youths of the Metropolis. It was initiated at the suggestion of the Industrial Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians, a society which has for many years successfully promoted a system of apprenticing poor lads.

His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, whose many useful acts will not easily be forgotten, was the earliest promoter of these great Exhibitions which are now held all over the world, and therefore your presence among us to-day is doubly gratifying both in remembrance of him, and as a mark of your recognition of our efforts.

The Institution in which we now are has sprung up as if by magic in a poor part of London, and the eagerness with which it has been welcomed shows that the People's Palace has supplied a long-felt want. Where so many have contributed to one end—the donations of the wealthy, the gifted pen of a distinguished novelist, the patient labours of Committees for many years—it would be invidious to single out any name in particular, but we think that the public may be congratulated in the possession of a Chairman who combines the most indefatigable energy with great organising power. All good things develop by growth, and it is no secret that the organisation of that part of the People's Palace which is designed for the young has largely profited by the experience of the Polytechnic Institution in Regent Street, which in its turn, through the generous exertions of Mr. Quintin Hogg, was created by adapting a Young Men's Christian Association to the wants of artisans.

The educational principles of the Polytechnic were these: First, that abstract science, though excellent in itself, was not all-sufficient, and that it was needful to provide for the sons of craftsmen some special forms of instruction necessary to fit them to take their place in the army of industry. Hence arose the Technical Classes in addition to those for general literature, art and commerce. Some of these Classes are held during the day; but most poor boys are obliged to earn their living—their parents cannot support them at a day school. For the advantage of these most of the Classes are

held in the evening. In the next place it was recognised that physical training was as valuable as mental training, and that boys who had been cramped up all day in the work-room were the better at night for a good plunge into pure water, or healthy exercise in the Gymnasium. But there was more than this. Man is a social being, born to live among his fellows, and prone to friendship, and hence a social side was formed which should promote brotherhood and good feeling, and out of this sprang smaller Clubs and Societies, managed by the young men themselves, for Chess Tournaments, Walks in the Country, Visits to Museums, Cricket, Football, Rowing, Running, and Boxing—things valuable as an exercise for brain and muscle, but more valuable still as a means of promoting a manly love of fair play; of taking a defeat pluckily, and shaking hands over it. It was an example of education in its widest and fullest sense.

Thus far had the Polytechnic carried on the good work. It was reserved for the People's Palace not only to imitate these things, but also to add to them. Firstly, this enormous Hall, with its adjoining Reading and Recreation Rooms, was devoted to the general public, and well have they profited by it. And secondly, remembering that women are also a part of the great human family, a girls' side was opened, where young women may not only enjoy the benefit of the Classes, and the comfort of Sitting Rooms of their own, but may also have their share of the Gymnasium, the Swimming Baths, and other physical enjoyments. The justice of this policy is self-evident; its wisdom has been vindicated by the crowds of girls who have joined as Members.

We are glad to think, having regard to the number of young people who come here, that the sale of intoxicating liquors is not allowed in the Institution, for we believe that every encouragement should be offered to the Members to take as much of their earnings as possible home to their parents, rather than to spend them upon drink.

We have heard much of the advantages of French and German Technical Schools, and the English nation has often been urged to profit by their example. In this instance, however, the English appear to have led the way. We have here an Educational institution such as exists nowhere on the Continent, and which may fairly be claimed as a national creation of our own. This, then, is the place which was offered to our Committee as a site for their Exhibition. We have gratefully accepted it, and wish the enterprising promoters the success which they deserve.

Turning now to the Exhibition itself, we desire to submit to your Royal Highness the following observations upon the principles which have guided us in arranging the Exhibits. We firmly believe, however good Technical Schools may be, and however well they may be arranged, that just as the barrister is trained in chambers, and the doctor in the hospital, so the workshop is the proper place for an artisan to learn his calling. We deprecate any attempt, however well meant, to interfere with this general law, except in rare instances: such as in the case of cripples, or those who are under some special disability—or, possibly, in some special industries—and therefore we hope that the Apprenticeship-system, which of late years has fallen into decay, may in future show signs of revival. We strongly urge the need of Technical Instruction, but we believe that it should supplement workshop training, not endeavour to supplant it. Formerly, an apprentice was carefully trained. He often lived in the house of his employer; he learned the mystery of his trade by serving his time; and at the expiration of it, he was required to present to his fellows a specimen of his work in proof of his fitness to be recognised as a master of his craft. This was called his master-piece. These things have fallen into disuse. Too often does the artisan merely desire to get his task done without taking that pride and pleasure in it which is the essence of good work; too often does an unintelligent public merely bargain for cheapness without considering the advantage of excellence of quality and beauty of design. We hope that this may change, and as a stimulus to higher aims, we have offered a series of prizes for genuine craft skill.

But so few boys are now regularly articulated by indenture that we considered it would be unfair to limit this Exhibition to those who have signed written documents:—we, therefore, gave the word Apprentice its wider meaning, and opened our Exhibition to all those who are *bona fide* learning their trade in the workshop. In addition to these Exhibits there are also a few offered for Exhibition by various educational establishments, but only those among the Exhibitors who are Apprentices will be entitled to compete for individual rewards. Our appeal has been well responded to, and the catalogue shows what a variety of Trades is here represented.

Large as it is, we believe that it is small compared with what will take place next year, when the youths of London shall have appreciated the Medals and Rewards which we offer to industry—rewards perhaps slight in pecuniary value, but which will be highly prized by the recipients. The Girls have also come forward to exhibit, but not to the extent that we could wish. It is perhaps natural that they should be somewhat retiring, but we hope that in future years they will be more numerous.

In conclusion, we have the honour to request your acceptance of a set of the Medals which we propose to award. They are enclosed in a little case, embossed with your Arms, the work of London Apprentices. The pecuniary value is trifling. We know that more rare and costly gifts have often been presented to you; but we venture on behalf of the Apprentices to affirm that you have never accepted any little offering which is accompanied by a keener sense of your kindness in coming among us, nor with more sincere good wishes for your health and prosperity.

This address, which was heard by the Prince with every token of interest, and by the public with the most cordial sentiments, was followed by a reply from the illustrious visitor, who, having graciously accepted the case of Exhibition medals, replied as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It has given me great pleasure to witness the Exhibition which has been shown to me, and I am glad to learn that it has been actively promoted by the Drapers' Company, which has already done good work in the cause of technical education.

I have been much gratified with the work of the boys, and it is impossible to see such an Exhibition as this without coming to the conclusion that the British workman, if properly educated, will be easily a match for any of his foreign rivals—I say if properly educated, for science has now taken the lead in industry, and new inventions are all around us. The electric light, with its complicated and wonderful machinery, the telegraph, new processes of photography,—of chemistry, of dyeing, of steam, are revolutionising trade in every direction, and a recent invention seems even to show that by certain chemicals the taste of such a food as sugar can be imitated so as to defy detection. It is therefore needful that we should keep up with the times, for it is of no use now for the workman to be content to be as good as his father, he must be better than his father, and this position he can only attain by diligent study. The national interest is to encourage and to help the workman in his study, and I am very glad to find that there is evidence here around me that an earnest effort is being made in that direction. I have read the list of the classes, and they appear to me to embrace a variety of subjects such as will be most useful to artisans. I am very glad to see that the young men and women of the East End have hastened to join them, so that in two months since the opening there are over 1700 students. It is of great value to a boy that he should continue his education after he leaves an elementary school. There is much for him to learn—drawing, mathematics, and a thousand things, the very names of which were unknown to our ancestors. How wise and prudent then are those parents who make the sacrifices necessary to enable their sons to attend secondary day schools, of which there is one here that bids fair to attain a high state of efficiency. I feel convinced that the efforts of those parents will be rewarded, and I hope that in after years their children will repay them with gratitude for their generous self-denial. It is highly to be desired that scholarships should be founded where practicable, in order to secure to the nation the thorough education of poor boys of exceptional ability. But those boys who cannot go to day schools need by no means despair. They should remember how George Stephenson used in his evenings, with his friend John Wigham, to read works on mechanics, and acquire the knowledge which afterwards put him in the forefront of mechanical engineers. What would these men not have given for an institute like this!—who had to sit up at night with a candle over difficult books with no one to smooth the way for them! They exemplified the truth, that genius without work must ever be sterile, and they further proved that determined industry is almost certain ultimately to obtain its reward. I also find here that it is remembered (what is sometimes forgotten) that a man has not only a mind, but a body; and it is with pleasure that I have just witnessed a display in the large Gymnasium. The students are beginners it is true, but the proficiency they show is really very promising. How much more manly and wholesome it is for a young man to exercise his limbs, his eye, his nerve, and courage in the gymnasium, than to spend all his evenings, and his earnings too, in lounging about the streets without any rational amusement or useful employment! It was at my special request that this display of gymnastics was held, and I have been greatly pleased by it. Private munificence has provided means for a swimming bath, which I hope to see when next I visit this institution. I am informed that there are 2,600 members here belonging to the club, and that many are waiting, for whom at present there is no room. I have not the least doubt that the social recreations are a source of pleasure to the young people, but I hope that they will not forget to add to their amusements a fair amount of work in the classes. The age of entry here for boys and girls is fifteen. The average age at which children leave the elementary schools is probably under twelve. Efforts are being made by the Recreative Schools Association, which I hope will meet with the success they deserve, to utilise the school-rooms in the evening by giving to boys and girls between the ages of eleven and fifteen attractive lectures, gymnastics and other entertainments, thus keeping them out of the streets, and forming a link between the Board Schools and higher institutions. Excellent lectures are also given by the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Indeed, the many efforts to educate the young which are now being made are so numerous that I could not attempt to recite them all. Those who assist such work as this are rendering many a home happy by keeping boys and girls out of mischief, and richly deserve the gratitude of the fathers and mothers of Great Britain. These buildings, when finished, will form a very fine establishment, and now that the season is approaching when so many of our workmen are, unhappily, out of employment, I am glad to think that the extensive works here in progress afford relief to many of them. I have now to announce to you some intelligence which I think you will receive with satisfaction. The Drapers' Company has for some time past been watching the People's Palace. Like wise men,

they determined to proceed with caution. The classes and gymnasia which are now being held for this winter as an experiment were provided out of their moneys; and now that the young men and girls have responded by joining in vast numbers, they have determined to see if the institution could be rendered permanent. But for this money is needed. You cannot do things on a scale like this without considerable expenditure, especially as it is in contemplation to double the number of the clubs and classes.

The Drapers' Company, therefore, after due consideration, addressed a letter to the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, offering the magnificent gift of £40,000 from their corporate funds, in addition to a donation of £20,000 more for building the Technical Schools, provided the Charity Commissioners would out of the money at their disposal, under the City of London Parochial Charities Act, supplement it by a sufficient sum to carry on the establishment with economy and yet with efficiency. To this a favourable reply has been received, and it is, therefore, gratifying to reflect that the People's Palace will soon be on a permanent foundation. I have also another pleasant piece of news for you. I am informed that the Ironmongers' Company is the guardian of funds available for London of £2,000 a year, and that they have suggested that if a sufficient sum could be obtained from the source previously alluded to, they would be willing in some other part of London to co-operate in the foundation of an institute of the same character for providing technical, scientific, commercial and artistic education united with physical and social recreation. I am glad to learn that their appeal has also met with a favourable response, and it is to be hoped that the action of these Companies may be followed by the enterprise of others in the same path.

I have still further to say that the Polytechnic Institution in Regent Street, which has done such excellent work, and which at present depends for its existence merely on the life of Mr. Quintin Hogg, is also in a fair way of being rendered a permanent blessing to the boys of the neighbourhood. For Mr. Hogg and his friends have come forward with an offer so generous both of buildings, fittings, and money in the funds, that I believe there can be no doubt of the Charity Commissioners also coming to their assistance, and thus providing for an institution which numbers about 6,000 students. I also learn with feelings of satisfaction that the inhabitants of the parish of Bishopsgate, who possess some ancient charities, have requested that these may be employed for a library and institute, and that steps have already been taken to carry this into effect. I rejoice to think that there are other institutions like this, and that there will soon be more, and I sincerely hope that ere long no great quarter of London will be without similar means of recreation and education.

One great use of schools like this is to serve as a means of recruiting more advanced institutions, and if they are managed with a view to economy and efficiency and not to display, then I believe they will realise the high promise that they seem to offer, and we shall have the satisfaction of seeing Great Britain developing a national system of her own, and offering a satisfactory solution of one important problem of technical education.

At the conclusion of this reply, which was received throughout with the greatest applause, Sir E. Currie presented the following gentlemen to His Royal Highness:—Major-General Greenaway, the Master of the Drapers' Company and President of the Exhibition; Mr. H. H. S. Cunyngame, the Chairman of the Exhibition; Mr. Nathaniel L. Cohen, the Deputy-Chairman; Mr. Stephen S. Hyam and Mr. George Shipton, the Honorary Secretaries; and Mr. Robert Mitchell, the Secretary.

Sir Lyon Playfair, in thanking the Prince for his kindness in attending the Exhibition, then said:—

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—I am called upon by the Committee to express their thanks to your Royal Highness for having come here to open the Exhibition of the London Apprentices. I am old enough, Sir, to have had the high privilege of co-operating with your illustrious father the Prince Consort in various undertakings for the promotion of industrial exhibitions and of technical education, and I am young enough to have had the gratification of continuing this work under the presidency of your Royal Highness. Few persons are fully aware of the great demands made upon the time of a Prince of your exalted position, and I confess it is a continual surprise to me how you are enabled to meet these demands. There is no working man in this room who is more of a working man than yourself. In the various Royal Commissions on which I have served under your presidency, I have always observed that the members worked well because they had a good example set by their President. In recent years you, Sir, have recognised that the great efforts of the Prince Consort to promote technical education are now beginning to bear fruit, and that new seed should be sown in ground which had become well prepared for its reception. The Exhibition opened to-day, and the place in which it is held, are evidences of a striking character. The apprentices of London exhibit their handicraft in a palace which advances industry, by giving to the labourer that knowledge of science and art which dignifies labour, because it unites it to the principles upon which it is based. England is not old as a manufacturing country, for it had no right to that name till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Before that time we produced raw materials like wool, but it was exported

to Flanders to be made into cloth. Gradually as trades and manufactures arose in this country apprentices were indentured to them, and this apprenticeship was their technical education. Science had not begun to put its impress upon manufactures, so they chiefly depended upon practical experience, and very often upon the limited experience of one locality. To correct this apprentices afterwards became journeymen, and had to travel about all over the kingdom, doing work in various localities to enlarge their experience. All this was very useful in its time, but when science applied itself to aid production, it enormously increased, and the work of the head became as important a factor as the work of the hand. The apprenticeship system fell because in its old forms it was only fitted to train the hand and not the head with it. The exhibition, which has now been opened in a palace of technical education, acknowledges this fact, and wishes to show that hand and head may work together. When I visit a factory, and am told that it employs 500 hands, I always puzzle the manager by asking him how many heads belong to the hands. Work is no longer merely manual, it is intellectual also. No individual workman and no nation will thrive in the future competition of the world till they recognise this fact. That is too big a subject to address you upon on the present occasion. But the young apprentices here may take faith in my words, as they have been supported by incessant arguments urged by myself, in season and out of season, for forty years. I congratulate you, Sir, on the important announcements which you have made to-day. The Drapers' Company have already done magnificent service to the nation by promoting technical education in the provinces, and have to-day crowned their munificence by the grant of £40,000, in addition to the £20,000 already given to this Palace for the People. Another announcement was equally gratifying, that the Charity Commissioners have been able to devote £2,500 a year to this useful work. Perhaps I may be allowed to congratulate them on this wise support, as I was Chairman of a select committee on endowed schools last session, when it pointed out the importance of supporting technical education. London may now be congratulated on the possession and permanence of two institutions in the East and the West. We all know how much this one owes to the wisdom and energy of Sir Edmund Currie. The equally remarkable West End School in Regent Street, devised and matured by Mr. Quintin Hogg, and hitherto supported by his private fortune and incessant work, is likely now to be made a permanent technical school. Both of these institutions are *sui generis*, original in conception and effective in their execution, differing from all other technical schools that I know in the more popular appeal to persons engaged in actual labour, and not merely as a preparation for it. I conclude by expressing the sense of this meeting to your Royal Highness for your presence to-day, and its general appreciation of your untiring exertions to dignify and fructify labour by bringing it into harmony with the intellectual necessities of modern industry.

In responding to this address, which was throughout heartily received, the Prince of Wales said:—

After the excellent speech we have all just heard from my old and valued friend, Sir Lyon Playfair, there is nothing for me to add. But I wish to express to him, and through him to you all, my thanks for your kind welcome of me to-day, and to assure him of the very sincere gratification it has given me to be present on this occasion to inaugurate this most interesting and important Exhibition. I think you will believe me when I say that I have always taken, and shall always continue to take, the deepest interest in the welfare of all that concerns every class of Her Majesty's subjects. The occasion of coming into a part of London, where I have not the opportunity of coming very often, is one of really sincere pleasure and gratification to me. I sincerely hope that this Exhibition will be, as it is sure to be, a great success, and that it will be visited by great numbers of people.

The proceedings then terminated, and as His Royal Highness left the Hall the boys of the Day School burst out with "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The vast crowd assembled outside was most enthusiastic as the Prince drove away, and His Royal Highness seemed greatly gratified.

The Exhibition shows conclusively what the English workman can do, if properly trained, and it also shows what a wide field of choice there is before a lad seeking an occupation in which to earn his livelihood. As the success of future exhibitions will, of course, largely depend upon the way in which specimens in the present one are judged, 150 of the leading practical men in the various trades have been appointed judges in the different sections of the Exhibition. They will make their awards of prizes next week, but the distribution will not take place till after the close of the Exhibition. On Saturday, no fewer than 4,067 visitors passed through the doors of the Exhibition, in addition to the exhibitors and Members with their friends, who have the right of free entry. The charge for admission

is 3d. on Saturdays, and 2d. on other days of the week. The exhibition will remain open till the end of the year, and, if it be successful, perhaps longer. The band of the Scots Guards has been engaged for the afternoon and evening of every day, in addition to many well-known vocalists who daily perform in the Queen's Hall.

The Norseman's Home.

(A NORSE SONG.)

The Norseman's heart is staunch and true
As he rides on the restless seas;
For a stout-ribbed ship and a gallant crew,
What better cheer than these?

The town burns red, the spoil's aboard;
The dark-haired warriors flee;
And my golden bride of the distant fiord,
Is waiting my ship and me!

Then hurrah for a lusty wind to blow,
And many a fight to come;
For the swords of our sires are the laws we know,
And the world-wide seas are our home.

FEDERATIONIST.

Musical Notes.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—We had not space last week to speak in detail of the very successful Concert on Saturday, December 3rd, on which occasion the Palace Choir made a capital first appearance, and the Palace Orchestra also made its debut with the most gratifying success. The Choral Society and the Orchestra may both be sincerely congratulated on their excellent performance, which was thoroughly enjoyed by an enormous audience. The Orchestra was most ably assisted by Mr. W. R. Cave's West London Orchestral Society, and the following artistes also assisted in the concert, Miss José Sherrington, Miss Emily Dones, Mr. Ifrey Wyndham, and Mr. Conrad King. The solo violinist was Miss Florence Burle, a pupil of Mr. Cave's, who is only ten years of age, and she shared the honours of the evening with Miss José Sherrington, whose delightful vocalisation completely enraptured her audience.

The concert on Wednesday last, December 7th, was well attended, and was very successful indeed. Mdle. Henriette Murkens played with very remarkable skill some very interesting violin solos, and was received with great enthusiasm; Miss Katherine Hovil, a pupil of the Musical Director's, played very successfully a duet with Mr. Orton Bradley, and two short solos. With these exceptions, the concert consisted of vocal music, which was rendered most charmingly by Miss Mervyn Keatinge, Miss Lister Newman, Madame Schlüter, Mr. T. W. Page, and Mr. Farley Sinkins. Madame Schlüter, who made her second appearance here this season, was most favourably received, and was encored in all her three songs. She sang two songs composed by Signor Denza, and was accompanied in them by the composer.

ORGAN RECITALS.—The first of the Sunday organ recitals was given here on Sunday, December 11th, at 12.30, by Mr. Victor Gollmick. It is proposed to give a series of Organ recitals during the time the Apprentices' Exhibition remains open, in the Queen's Hall, every day at six o'clock. Particulars will be duly announced every day.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—The series which is to be continued in the Queen's Hall every night during the Apprentices' Exhibition, was opened on Saturday, December 10th, by a most crowded and successful concert. The Scots Guards Band, under the direction of Mr. Holland, played a very delightful selection of popular music; and Miss Merdyth Elliott and Mr. John Probert charmed the immense audience with their beautiful singing.

SINGING CLASSES.—Any new Members who wish to join either the Advanced or Elementary Singing-classes, are requested to attend any Monday evening, and interview Mr. Orton Bradley.

CHORAL SOCIETY.—The first appearance of this class has attracted already a few more Members, but the Musical Director will be glad of as many new Members as possible, especially altos, tenors, or basses. The works in rehearsal are Macfarren's "May-day," and Haydn's "Spring."

ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—Mr. W. R. Cave is ready to enrol new Members whenever they present themselves, on Tuesdays or Saturdays, during the hours for practice.

Personal & Home Hygiene.

By JOHN GOODFELLOW.

Lecturer on Hygiene at the Bow and Bromley Institute. Author of "Our Water," "Practical Physiological Chemistry," etc.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

OF late years a wide-spread interest has been aroused in the study of those natural laws, the observance of which keeps the body in a state of health. This is shown by the various weekly journals which are now devoted to the interests of the various subjects which are embraced under the head of Hygienic Science.

There can be no doubt that such a diffusion of knowledge, bearing on the natural laws by which the body is governed, must be productive of great good; resulting in our living healthier, and consequently, happier lives. It is appalling to think of the disease and misery which is the direct result of the continued disregard of these laws. How many victims are claimed by the dread diseases of consumption, rheumatic fever, dyspepsia, small-pox, whooping cough, typhus and typhoid fever, contracted when the vital power of the body is so low that it cannot resist the ravages of the disease! And how is the body reduced to such a low state of vigour? The answer is, by wrong modes of living, bad habits, and deficiency of pure air.

Statistics shew that annually there are a large number of persons who are carried off by essentially-preventible diseases; but in addition to this yearly sacrifice of human life to neglect and ignorance there is a large amount of suffering and disease in a minor degree, brought on by disregard of the laws of health. As certain as nature's laws are violated, so certain is the just retribution of the violation to follow. The study of Hygiene treats of these natural laws, and teaches us how best to observe them, and inquires into those causes which are ever at work around us reducing the vitality of the body. It teaches us the best way to keep healthy, thus reducing the chances of our taking disease to a minimum. For it is when the body is at a low vital ebb, when the tissues are weak, and the fluids of the body loaded with waste and impurities, that the disease germs find a fitting medium in which to grow and multiply, producing disease. When the body is healthy, the chances are that the disease germs will find no fitting medium in which to grow, and hence an individual possessing such a body enjoys immunity from disease. It includes the consideration of the substances which form our food, and their economical and advantageous preparation, as well as the adulteration of food, and a study of diet. It teaches us to distinguish pure water from contaminated water, and impresses the importance of fresh air.

The principles of ventilation, both natural and artificial come within its scope, and it embraces the subject of sanitation. It treats of healthy clothing and injurious dyes, as well as considering the healthy construction and situation of our homes. It deals, too, with our personal habits, the agents used in cleansing, our temperaments and idiosyncrasies, home disinfection, and the prevention and isolation of infectious diseases. In short, it teaches us how to have healthy bodies, healthy homes, pure water, fresh air, wholesome food, and proper clothing.

It is only intended in the following series of articles to deal popularly with the more important branches which affect ourselves and our homes; to place before the reader in as clear a way as possible, how we may keep well.

In these days of competition and bustle, when most of us are working at high pressure, how important it is that we should have clear brains, strong arms, and healthy bodies. It is only by these qualities that we can hold our own in the stern battle of life.

[To be continued.]

Committees.

WE have seen in the first number of *The Palace Journal* that Clubs have been formed for Football, for Chess, and for Cycling; now a Club is formed for the young women Members of the Palace, called the Ladies' Pavilion, and, as all clubs must be managed by committees, we think a few words may not be inappropriate which will show how committees are conducted. Some twenty years ago committees were composed exclusively of men, and no such thing was known as a joint committee of men and women; but the world is not as it was then, and women are now taking their share in active life, and in most of the modern philanthropic works we find men and women united in the committee work.

In two large representative Boards, which have to do with spending the money of the ratepayers—we mean the School Board and the Metropolitan Asylums Board—we have women elected or nominated to take part in the work of the Board and of Committees: with what beneficial result we must leave it to the members of each committee to decide. Women are also elected to sit on Boards of Guardians in many Unions.

Clubs for young women and girls should certainly be under the joint management of both sexes; but we need an education for public work of this sort as much as we do for our business or profession.

If the committee to which we are appointed is one of long standing we have only to look on quietly for some time, observing the procedure of business till we understand the method of work, and find out in what way we can be of use. But when a new committee is formed, and all are equally fresh to the work, there will be more difficulty, and rules must be laid down and carried out.

Most committees elect their chairman for the year; in Girls' clubs we would recommend that the chairman should be elected for one month by the members of the committee, and that they should meet once a week. The secretary should enter the minutes after every meeting in the committee-book. The agenda-sheet is the list of subjects to be discussed at each committee, and should be written out by the secretary, and laid before the chairman, who will bring each point before the committee, who then discuss and determine what action has to be taken. When a proposal is brought forward and seconded, if not carried unanimously, the chairman calls for a show of hands, and the majority will decide. On the chairman, and on the secretary, the chief responsibility of the work devolves. We need hardly say that the first requisite is punctuality, and next, unflinching attendance at the committees. We cannot take up such duties, and then delegate to others the discharge of our obligations.

We meet also with numbers who are always objecting, fault-finding; others who are always wanting to speak, taking up the time of the committee by many useless words. We meet with the silent member, whose voice is never heard—he may be a deep thinker—some will not object greatly to him, but we have known members whose silence was broken by very evident signs of somnolence.

But the greater part of those who undertake committee work have their heart in the work, and are not thinking of themselves, but of the work itself, striving to bring to it their best experience and capabilities; and with such materials as the Palace possesses of enlightened and superior young business men and women, we doubt not that committees will be well chosen, and found equal to the task entrusted to them by their companions, and that, by harmonious and diligent work, the grand conception of a People's Palace may be developed to the utmost, through the energetic and united work of those toilers for whom it was erected.

Palace Gossip.

(BY THE SUB-ED.)

"A Child's among ye takin' Notes."

I HAVE often wondered in my artless way what shape the Billiard-room dispute, to which I called attention last week and the week before, would eventually assume: whether, as I fondly hoped, it would be peaceably settled—to the satisfaction of all parties, or whether it would be allowed to continue a standing grievance with the billiard-table frequenters. But I am pleased indeed to learn that these columns have already done a certain amount of good, for they have not only attracted general attention to this matter, but my suggestions have also been followed; for I believe a meeting was held one night last week among the disputants, with Sir Edmund Currie in the chair. Right glad was I to hear that this gentleman had entered so fully into the matter, for with one in such a position as Sir Edmund the whole controversy may have the chance of a thorough threshing out. I am further informed and verily believe that a meeting is to be arranged to come off some time this week, and,—the Committee having already come into existence—the officers will be elected; so I suppose the framing of better rules and regulations will speedily follow—or at least, I hope so.

I DON'T usually name names, but if I may be permitted to do so on this occasion I should suggest that W. Moody, who has throughout taken a lively part in the question, should be appointed as Hon. Sec. I am quite sure Moody is dying to distinguish himself in this way, and I know he is burning for an opportunity; so I hope he won't feel conceited or flattered when I tell the world generally, and the Billiard-roomites particularly, that if any fellow is capable of undertaking these duties that same fellow is W. M. Of course, he is extremely youthful—but that's nothing; for, like the celebrated "Dr." Portia, he's a "noble judge—an excellent young man," and is possibly "the elder" of his looks. This is not adulation, flattery, or falsehood—but truth, sirs, truth.

No; for heaven's sake don't think I flatter him, for sooth to say I have an osseous trifle to discuss with him. I am told from a certain quarter—which shall be nameless—that Willie Moody has been impersonating the sub-Editor of this Journal—a proceeding scarcely in consonance with the traditions of truth. He himself tells me he has been mistaken for that classical and awful personage, but he omitted to mention the source of the mistake. Not that I mind—not at all; if Moody cares to burden himself with the sub-Ed.'s cartload of sorrows let him do so. Go on, my gentle M., go on, I shall ne'er object to thee; only, all I ask is that you don't disillusion those happy mortals with fighting "fortes" who may, perhaps, one day "go for 'up" what they imagine to be the sub-Editorial form. No, no; keep it up, my boy, keep it up.

WELL, I hope *Moody the merry*—sounds like a paradox; 'tisn't—will be elected, and live happy ever after. There's Christian resignation for you!

I HAVE to tender my thanks, and the thanks of our Secretary to those fellows who, seeing my paragraph about the Palace "Specials," came up like Britons, and at once enrolled themselves. I am further requested to observe that these gentlemen will be called upon as soon as they are wanted; and to add that the zeal with which they have replied has been very much appreciated.

SORRY am I to learn from the Hon. Sec. of the Footballists that Everson, who was disabled in a match about a fortnight ago, is no better; but I trust that ere long we shall see him, with recruited strength, fighting his battles o'er again.

ANOTHER appeal. All you fellows—and your name is Legion—who are capable of charming an assembly with the dulcet tones of your Reevesian throats, are specially requested to "come for'ard," and give Diggins or Marshall your names and services for the "coming" Socials,—not forgetting to state the number of times you are at liberty to "caterwaul," as Malvolio would probably term it. I suppose this appeal also extends to the possible Patis that we have among us: therefore should the ladies also volunteer. What with mirth and laughter, and the "sound of revelry by night," the "coming" Socials promise muchly.

ALSO. Any Member who—though not exactly a Josef Hoffman—can yet decently thumb the pianah, would greatly oblige by volunteering his services for the musical drill in the Gymnasium. Now where is the good Samaritan?

"NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—During the Exhibition Members' Tickets will only be available for the Concerts on Wednesday and Saturday as heretofore. Admission to the Exhibition and Concerts on other days on payment of Twopence each." Now, I want all Members to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest this little announcement, and when they have read it, not to send to this office dozens of letters, which would mean a waste of time, paper, and stamps. And all ye who have written fiery epistles to the Editor and myself may take it from me that we know nothing about it, and that if we *did* insert a paragraph in the Journal to the effect that one of the Members' privileges was the "free admission to all concerts," will have to know that since that paragraph was printed the awful discretion of the authorities—which may not be disputed—has decided to make other arrangements. 'Nough said.

A MODERN PHARISEE.

There's young Augustus, who has "golden" hair,
With curious eyebrows—just a trifle darker;
Complexion—mealy; well, say *very fair*,
And feline molars—like another Carker;
The fairest features with an oily smile,
With shifty eyes, that tell a depth of cunning;
He sometimes finds he cannot *quite* beguile,
Although his tongue with virtue's over-running.
Hear him declaim, to 's ever-ready friends,
The Christian love he bears to all the world;
And watch him smile, as if to make amends,
O'er any lapsus lingue he's unfurled.
But, best of all, just note him when he talks
Of self and self; form your opinion then;
E'er hear him "whisper," as through life he walks—
"I thank the gods I'm not as other men!"

In acknowledging the gift of art treasures from Mrs. Norris last week, it seems I ought to have added that they came through Mr. A. H. G. Bishop, Assistant Master of the East London School of Art, which is holden at our own beloved Palace. Certainly my informant did not mention this gentleman's name in connection with the gift, and—well, that's why it was omitted.

I AM able this week to give a complete list of the articles presented by the above lady to the art classes. The articles for model of still life drawing included a guitar, glass vase, old china jug, and old china teapot; and those for still life only, of an ormolu candelabra, silver plate stand, old blue china cup, set of three old china saucers, two old china jugs, peacocks' feathers, piece of carved woodwork; in addition to an old fancy waistcoat in colours, for costume model.

I HAVE it on good authority that the Refreshment-room question originally raised, if I remember rightly by Louis Nathan, is having the careful consideration of the Beaumont Trustees. It is not improbable that the Palace will cater for its own refreshment before long—which is indeed a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

So the Palace Gymnasium achieved the long-expected triumph after all last Saturday. Well, it's no more than might have been expected. I know the fellows have worked hard for it; and indeed, I began to think that Director Burdett and his familiar were rapidly approaching that bourne from which, as Shakespeare—or rather Bacon—tells us no travellers e'er return. Fortunately, I was near enough to overhear the Prince congratulate the upholders of the fistic art, and I was very glad he did so, for it shows that His Highness of Wales can appreciate skill and dexterity when he sees it. The Prince, who was not as I had hoped he would have been, accompanied by his gracious and "boo'ler lady," apparently was greatly interested in all he saw: especially so when in the Exhibition, he curiously gazed at the busy hat-making apprentice from Messrs. Heath, who, in the curious old-time garb, quaint hat, and closely-cropped hair, looked more like a junior Jack Sheppard than a descendant of the thrice-famed Whittington. Lower down, Alexander the Greater, at the old style printing-stall, came in for a large share of attention: so much so, that I half exclaimed, after Diogenes, "If I were not the sub-Editor, I would I were Alexander!"

BUT the crowning piece of admiration was reserved for the People's Palace "Reception-room," erected, I believe, solely by the various students of the respective Palace classes, under the able directorship of Mr. Jacobs. This beautiful piece of combined workmanship was graced by the presence of several lovely young ladies—who bore the Royal scrutiny as if they had ever been accustomed to such a thing. When we got to the Queen's Hall, which, filled to its utmost capacity, presented a striking scene; there was a delightful scramble for seats which were never found; and Earls and Sheriffs, M.P.'s, Editors, and Subs., were congregated together in supreme, but silent confusion.

Society and Club Notes.

(By THE SUB-ED.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE DEBATING SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, December 7th, this Society met, and the Minutes of the previous meeting having been taken as read, Mr. Wadkin called attention to the report in this Journal of the last meeting, and proposed "That this report be not taken as correct; but that the heartiest thanks be given to Mr. Moreton for his kindness in reporting." This proposition having been carried, the Secretary was instructed to make inquiries for the attendance of a shorthand-writer to attend the meetings, and report verbatim.

The adjourned debate was continued by the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Winn, Watson, and White.

Mr. Wadkin's amendment was then put to the House, "That in the opinion of this House the Government is worthy of cordial support," which resulted in a majority of two against.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Hennessey, Bullen, Drimble, Hawkins, and Masters, Mr. Currie arose and replied upon the debate, and proposed a resolution—"That in the opinion of this House, the present policy of the Government, as carried out in Ireland, demands censure," which was gained by a majority of six. The result was received with great cheering, and after a vote of thanks had been accorded the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

The next debate, with the resolution "That in the opinion of this House Imperial federation is desirable," will be opened by Mr. H. T. Wadkin, who, I believe, has been reading up his subject with great avidity, with the intention of astonishing the orators—which I've no doubt he will do.

For particulars as to Membership, interview that genial individual who rejoiceth in the name of

SYDNEY THOMAS, Hon. Sec.

BEAUMONT FOOTBALL CLUB.

On Saturday last, the 10th inst., a capital game was played in the London Fields between the B. F. C. and the Havelock Rovers. The courteous Moreton tells me—and he ought to know—that the latter club had by far the strongest team of the two; yet, for all that, the Beaumonts did not allow themselves to be lightly beaten, notwithstanding that they lost by eight to nothing. I am assured that the struggle was terrific, and I can well believe it, for Moreton tells me that the playing of the Rovers, especially that of Messrs. G. Owen, Pitman, Andrews and Barnes, tried the patience of the Beaumont to the utmost. Only nine of our fellows turned up, so the eleven had to be made up of subs. But I certainly could not help, in my gentle way, remonstrating with Moreton for taking his team out on Saturday, when as in duty bound he should have been at the Palace to receive the Prince of Wales. At this Moreton sniffed—and there's great significance in sniffing—but he said nought; therefore am I of opinion that he is not the loyal subject he ought to be, and—But doubtless football is a metal more attractive than royalty; and possibly M. believes in the old maxim, and puts no faith in princes. But the Football Club should have been there notwithstanding, for what's a Palace or a State without its "well-deserving pillars?" Match next Saturday, Dec. 17th, at Wanstead: Beaumont v. Forest Gate Alliance.

The undersigned will gladly enrol any of the Palace fellows as members; for details leave note at bookstall barrier, or personally interview

T. MORETON, Hon. Sec.

LADIES' SOCIAL.

I am pleased to hear from the Hon. Secs. that this Social has been favoured by the visits of ladies who have interested themselves very much in the girl Members. Amongst these may be mentioned Mrs. Jennings, the Misses Margetson, Miss Cunyngame, and Miss Ellice—the latter ladies being also Vice-Presidents. Any lady Member of the Palace will be welcomed by either of the below-named, who may always be found in the Ladies' Pavilion.

Miss S. E. BRADDOCK, } Hon. Secs.
Mrs. A. BELL, }

BEAUMONT HARRIERS.

I am glad to find that Deeley the delightful is not only an energetic Harrier, but is also a confirmed loyalist into the bargain; and I confess I was pleased to find that he had wisely abandoned the "merry sport" on Saturday last so as to appear the more nobly at the Exhibition ceremony. And doubtless D. the d. was well rewarded. I don't know where he got to during the Prince's visit: I never saw him anywhere; but I saw him in the evening at his—now accustomed—haunt, that is, by the side of the—But no; I am observed; and nothing on earth shall make me divulge.

Of course, "business will be resumed as usual" on Saturday next, when I suppose the Harriers, will turn up in their usual good form for the Saturday outing; at least, I hope so, for I can then chronicle some news, which is much to be preferred to my idle "words, words, words."

J. R. DEELEY, Hon. Sec.
E. J. CROWE, Assist. Hon. Sec.

BEAUMONT SKETCHING CLUB.

RULES.—That the Club be called "The Beaumont Sketching Club." Admission to the Club shall be limited to Members of the People's Palace or its Classes. Candidates for admission must first submit an original sketch for approval by the Committee. The business of the Club shall be conducted by a President, or Secretary, and a Committee of not less than four in number. The Committee, which shall be elected by the general body of Members at the Annual Meeting held at the beginning of every session, shall resign at the end of each session, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Committee may fill up vacancies occurring among themselves during the Session. The Committee shall have power to elect Honorary Members, and to exclude any Member of the Club. A quorum shall consist of three Members of the Committee, and the Chairman shall have a casting vote. There shall be an annual subscription of two shillings, and an entrance fee of one shilling. An exhibition of sketches shall be held monthly, the subjects for which will be duly announced in *The Palace Journal*. All sketches must be entirely original. Any Member omitting to contribute a sketch (still-life admissible) each month shall be fined sixpence for each such omission, unless he forward to the Committee such reasons as shall be deemed satisfactory. Any Member omitting to pay moneys due to the Club shall not have his sketches exhibited. Any Member wishing to withdraw from the Club shall give one month's notice to that effect. All communications to be addressed to the Hon. Sec. in writing. That in the event of the Club deciding to compete in the Sketching Club General Competition, the small expense incurred shall be equally defrayed by the Members.

T. E. HALFPENNY, Hon. Sec.

BEAUMONT CYCLING CLUB.

On Saturday next, the 17th inst., a dinner will be given by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Glover), to commemorate the first outing of the Beaumont Cycling Club. Only those who have belonged to the Club up to the first monthly meeting will be invited.

I am sure I wish this Club every possible success; and may its first dinner beat even the record of that wonderful feed which has shed undying lustre on the name of Todgers.

J. KILBRIDE, Hon. Sec.

PALACE RAMBLERS.

On Wednesday last, Dec. 7, a most interesting visit was paid to the great bakery of Messrs. Nevill, at the Harrow Road, Leytonstone. I have it from the lips of the Hon. Sec. himself that this visit was heartily enjoyed by all; and a hearty vote of thanks is due to the gentlemen who so kindly conducted the Palace party. I should have liked to have been there myself, for a bakery—and especially such an one as this—must be interesting; and besides one can get so delightfully white, you know. I believe that after the visit some of the spectators—who regarded the large party with amazement—thought that Bullock and his companions were madly (that is publicly) rehearsing the "Miller and his Men"—and probably a considerable amount of "chaff" was the result.

On Saturday last, that is, the eventful 10th, the Ramblers strayed no further than their own Palace, which I daresay amply repaid the choice of the selection, for a better entertainment could not possibly have been devised. The Prince is a Rambler himself—on a very large scale; so you see it was a sort of fraternal feeling that induced Bullock to remain at Mile End. And, did he wisely!

For the next ramble the handy Notice Board must be consulted, for I believe that, up to the time of going to press, nothing has been decided.

F. W. BULLOCK, Hon. Sec.
E. J. DIGGINS, Assist. Hon. Sec.

EAST LONDON CHESS AND DRAUGHTS CLUB.

Subscription: One Shilling per Annum; Meeting-nights Wednesday and Saturday at 7 p.m. in Room 8, School-buildings.

I take it for granted that no games were played on Saturday last, for of course, if there is a loyalist breathing, that same loyalist is Smith; and no doubt the Chess and Draughts Club was closed "for this night only" to the approving Members—who were probably in the Exhibition, admiring the fantastic costumes of yesteryear. The draughts will be turned on to-night and Saturday as usual. For full particulars write or see

E. J. SMITH, Hon. Sec.

SOCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The four Conversations will be held the first week in January: on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

Each of the Palace Members can obtain an invitation card (which will admit a friend), on production of their Membership ticket, which entitles them to attend one of the four evenings.

The Executive Committee will meet next Friday, Dec. 16th, from 8 till 10; Saturday, 6 till 10, and the following Monday and Tuesday, 8 till 10, when Members are earnestly requested to call for their cards.

Tickets are not transferrable. If Members are unable to attend the evening they have been invited, it will be necessary to find a friend to change with; the Secs. acting as the medium of exchange.

A Committee Meeting will be held on Thursday, Dec. 22nd, at 8 p.m., when the four representatives of each Club are requested to attend. Business: Report of the Executive Committee. Sir Edmund Currie in the chair.

E. J. DIGGINS, } Hon. Secs.
WALTER MARSHALL, }

The Holy Rose.

A NOVEL.

By WALTER BESANT.

Author of "The World Went Very Well Then," "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "Self or Bearer," "All in a Garden Fair," etc.

CHAPTER II.—(continued.)

PORCHESTER CASTLE.

SO this Church we came every Sunday; my father and I sitting in the pew on the right hand of the chancel, and, after the prisoners' return, Madame Claire and Raymond with us. The left-hand pew was occupied by Mr. Phipps, retired purser, and his wife, a haughty lady, daughter of a Portsmouth purveyor to the fleet. In the long nave, never half filled, sat the villagers; the choir were in the gallery at the end, where we had music of violin, violoncello, and flute; in the transept were the soldiers of the garrison, near the church door, so that in case of trouble they might troop out quickly.

There were no gentlefolk in the village, unless we count ourselves. I am well aware that people who sell fruit and vegetables from a market-boat, even though the head of the family be an Alderman, cannot be regarded as belonging to the Quality. But if a woman is by marriage raised to her husband's rank, it is beyond question that my own position, had every one her rights, should be among the noblest in the county, even though the boat still goes down the harbour (the profits being very far short of what they were in the war-time); and though some persons, jealous of my connection with the old French nobility, sniff, as I am informed, at the pretensions of a market-gardener. Sniffing cannot extinguish birth, and perhaps now that we are in easier circumstances, and have succeeded to my cousin Tom's estate, my son may one day resume the ancient title.

Outside the gates, the village tavern, now so quiet the week through except on Saturday evenings, was crowded all day long with soldiers drinking, smoking tobacco, and talking about the war. There was a canteen in the Castle, but the men preferred the tavern, because, I suppose, it was more home-like. In the evening there was a nightly gathering, or club, held in the upper room, where the officers, with a few gentlemen from the village, assembled to take their punch.

The regiments in garrison in the year 1801 were the Royal Dorset Militia and the Denbigh Militia, under the command of Colonel the Hon. George Pitt, afterwards second Lord Rivers, at this time a man of fifty years.

There were in the Castle at that date no fewer than eight thousand prisoners. It seems an incredible number to be confined in one place, but in this country altogether thirty-five thousand French prisoners were confined, of whom four thousand were at Forton, near Gosport; nine thousand in the hulks in the harbour, and I know not how many at Waltham, in Essex; at Norman Cross; at Plymouth, and up the Medway. These men were not, it is true, all French sailors; but they comprised the very pick and flower of the French navy. Why, the pretended peace of 1802, for what purpose was it concluded but to get back those sailors whom we fought again at Trafalgar? As for exchange, 'tis true that France had some ten thousand English prisoners, with a few thousand Hanoverians; but the advantage was all on their side.

A great fortress, with eight thousand prisoners and a garrison of two thousand men within a stone's-throw of the village, yet their presence disturbed us little. In the day-time those prisoners who were on parole walked out of the Castle, it is true, but they made no disturbance; the common sort, of course, were not suffered out on parole at all, so that we never saw them unless we

went into the Castle. Their provisions were sent up the harbour from Portsmouth; it was by the same way that most of the visitors came to see them. Within the Castle, among the prisoners, were farriers, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, and tradesmen of every kind, so that they had no occasion to go outside for anything except for poultry, eggs, and fresh butter, which the farmers' wives brought to the Castle from the country round. As for the fare of the prisoners, it must be owned that it was of the simplest. Yet, how many a poor man in this country would be thankful could he look forward confidently to receive every day a pound and a half of bread and half a pound of beef, with vegetables! No beer or rum was served out, but those who had money might buy it in the canteen, and that of the best and at a cheap rate.

All that we heard of the prisoners was the beating of the drums and the blowing of the whistles in the morning and evening. At night there were a hundred sentries posted round the Castle, almost close to each other, and every half-hour the sergeant of the main guard went his round and challenged the sentries. Then those in the village who were awake heard the hoarse answer of the men—"All's well"—and the sergeant marched on, and you heard the same words a little farther off, and so on, quite round the Castle, getting fainter as the sergeant reached the watergate, and becoming gradually louder as he returned to the main guard station outside the Castle gate. Also, at nine o'clock, the curfew bell was rung, when all lights had to be put out, and the men turned in. Once there was a great scare, for the man whose duty it was to ring the bell, an old man named Clapham, fell asleep just before nine and woke up at midnight; thinking he had been sleeping only for a minute or two, he seized the rope and rang lustily. Then the garrison was hastily turned out, and the whole country-side, roused by the alarm of the midnight bell, and all the men in the village, and from Cosham, Wymering, Widley, Southwick, Fareham, and even Titchbrook, all with one consent came pouring into Porchester, armed with whatever they could snatch, thinking it was a rising of the prisoners. At the head of the Porchester squad marched none other than our Sally, armed with a pitchfork and full of valor.

They were at night confined to their quarters, some in wooden buildings erected in the outer court, some in the four towers of the inner Castle. Of these the largest, the keep, was divided into fourteen rooms, without counting the dungeons. Gloomy rooms they were, being lighted only by narrow loop-holes.

The other towers were smaller; in one—it was whispered with shuddering—there was a dissecting-room, used by the French surgeons who were prisoners, and by the English regimental surgeon. As for the men's quarters, it may be understood that these were not luxurious. Some of them had hammocks, but when the press grew thicker, straw was thrown upon the floor for those to sleep upon for whom hammock-room could not be found. Hard as was the lot of the Porchester prisoners, however, it was comfort compared with that of the men immured at Forton, where there was hardly room to stand in the exercise ground, and they lay at night as thick as herrings in a barrel: or with those who were confined on the hulks, which were used as punishment ships, where the refractory and desperate were sent, and where half-rations brought them to reason and obedience. At Porchester the prisoners got at least plenty of fresh air, sunshine, and room to walk about. For the refractory, besides the hulks and half-rations, there was a black hole, and if a man tried to escape, the sentries had orders, after calling upon him to stand, to fire if he did not obey.

The prisoners, I have said, were mostly French sailors; but there were a good many soldiers among them, those taken, namely, in the conquest of the French colonies. There were also hundreds of privateers' men, as good sailors as any in the Republican navy. Among

them were many Vendéans who had been concerned in the rising; they thought to escape the penalty which overtook so many of their comrades by going on board a privateer, but, being taken prisoners, jumped, as you may say, out of the fire into the frying-pan. Among them also, at one time, were a thousand negroes, once slaves, but turned into soldiers by the French, and taken at the island of St. Vincent. The cold weather, however, killed most of these poor fellows very quickly. Another company of soldiers were the fellows intended for the invasion of Ireland, and taken off the Irish coast; a sturdy band of veterans they were. After the battle of Camperdown no fewer than one thousand eight hundred Dutch sailors were brought to the Castle; but these gallant Hollanders, who had been dragged into the war without any wish on their part to fight for France, mostly volunteered into our service, and became good British sailors.

The earliest prisoners were zealous Republicans, especially those taken prisoners by Lord Howe after the "First of June," in 1794. These men used to show their sentiments by dancing and singing "Ca Ira" and "La Carmagnole" every night, and flinging their red caps in the air.

"Le Duc de York avait permis
Que Dunkerque lui serait remis;
Mais il a mal conté
Grace à vos canonniers.
Dansons la Carmagnole;
Vive le son,
Vive le son—
Dansons la Carmagnole—
Vive le son
Du canon."

Such is the ignorance of the British soldier that the men understood not one word, and as they only laughed and were amused at these demonstrations, the zeal of these Republicans abated.

After the defeat of the Spanish fleet by Admiral Jervis off Cape St. Vincent, a great number of Spaniards were brought in, and these proved a very desperate lot indeed. It was a company of these fellows who laid a plot to escape, thinking of taking one of the small vessels in the harbour and to get out to sea. They got some horseshoe files, ground them to a fine edge and a point, and fitted them to handles, so as to make excellent daggers. Armed with these they got into the dungeons under the Queen's Tower, and began to dig their way out. They were secured after a desperate fight, and sent on board the hulks.

Among the officers the most remarkable was a certain General Tate, formerly of the Irish Brigade, who was sent with a legion composed entirely of galley-slaves to invade the coast of Wales—a wild and desperate attempt, resolved upon, one would think, with the view of getting rid of the galley slaves and effecting a diversion of troops to a different part of the country. The ships were wrecked at a place called Fishguard, and the men mutinied and spread about the country to rob and plunder, until they were caught or shot down. Their commander was a fine old man, tall and erect, with long white hair, an hereditary enemy to Great Britain, but good company and a man of excellent manners.

There were other notable prisoners. The wretch Tallien, who murdered seven hundred Royalists at Quiberon, was here for a short time. The General Baraguay d'Hilliers was also here. Once there arrived a whole shipload of young ladies, taken on board a ship bound for the Isle of France, whither they were going in search of husbands. They were not detained long, and the ladies and gentry round about made their stay pleasant for them with dances and parties. One of them remained behind to marry an Englishman. There was also a certain black general, whose name I forget, but he had with him four wives; and there was a young fellow who, after six months in prison, fell ill, and was discovered to be a woman. Strange things happened

among them. Thus one day, a certain French Captain, who had been morose for a long time, mounted to the roof of the keep and threw himself off, being weary of his life. When they quarrelled, which was often, they fought duels with swords, for want of proper weapons, made out of bits of iron, filed and sharpened and tied to the ends of sticks. And there was one man who was continually escaping. He would climb down the wall at night unseen by the sentries; then he would seek shelter in the Forest of Bere, and live by depredation among the poultry-yards and farmhouses till he was caught and sent back. Once he made his way to London, and called at the house of M. Otto, who was the French Commissioner for the prisoners.

The daily life of the prisoners was wearisome and monotonous. Some of them had money sent by their friends, with which they would buy drink, tobacco, and clothes; most had none. They lounged away the hours talking idly; they gambled all day long, for what stakes I know not, but they were as eager on the games as if there were thousands of pounds depending on the result. They played dominoes, backgammon, and draughts; they smoked as much tobacco as they could procure; few of them—I speak of the common sort—knew how to read or write; their language was full of blasphemy and oaths.

The soldiers for the most part had abandoned all religion, but the sailors retained their former faith. The happiest among them were those who had a trade and could work at it. The carpenter, tailor, shoemaker, cooks, and barbers were always at work, and made considerable earnings. Besides the regular trades, there were arts by which large sums were made. The place in the summer was crowded with visitors, who came from all the country round—from Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, Southampton, Lynnington, Faversham; even from Winchester and Chichester—to gaze upon the prisoners. These people, after staring at the strange, wild creatures, unkempt and ragged, were easily persuaded to buy the pretty things which the more ingenious of them carved, such as toys, tobacco-stoppers, and knick-knacks out of wood, the simpler things of soft deal, but the more expensive out of some chance piece of oak or a pine-knot; out of beef bones they made models of ships, chessmen, draughts, dominoes, and card counters; out of dried straws they braided little boxes, dinner-mats, and all kinds of pretty, useless things; and some of them made thread-lace so beautifully that it was sold at a great price and carried all about the country, and all the lace-makers began to cry out, when the Government stopped that industry.

Two priests were allowed to go in and out among them, and to celebrate the papistical mass, which was done every morning in a ruined gallery called the chapel. It was boarded, glass was put into the window, a door was provided, and an altar. Madame Claire came daily, and many of the Vendean and Breton sailors. The rest stayed away, even on Sundays, and many, if the priest spoke to them of religion, answered with blasphemy and execration. Why should a horrid atheism be joined to Republican principles? Yet the United States of America and the Swiss States are not atheistical.

CHAPTER III.

THE FAMILY LUCK.

THE Arnolds—whose real name was Arnault, but it has thus been Englished—came to Porchester early in the year 1794. Why they directed their steps to this village I know not. They were saved, with many more, when the city of Toulon was taken by the French. Raymond, who was then fourteen years of age, has often described to me the terrible night when the French poured shot and shell upon the town, while the English fired the arsenal and destroyed those ships

which they could not carry out. With his mother he was taken on board an English ship being separated by the crowd from his father, who was unhappily left behind. On board the same ship was found his aunt, Madame Claire, called in religion, Sister Angélique. How she got there she knew not, nor could she ever remember, her wits being scattered for the time with the terrors of the night, the awful flames, the roar of the cannon, and the bursting of the shells. When, however, she recovered her senses, it was found that she was still grasping the bag which contained the most precious of all the family treasures, namely, the Golden Rose, presented by a certain Pope, who lived I know not how long ago—it was when the Popes were at Avignon instead of Rome—to one of the ladies of their house, then, and until the Revolution, one of the most illustrious houses in the South of France. With the Rose the Pope gave his blessing, with the promise, it was said—though how a mere man, even the Pope of Rome, can presume to make such a promise one knows not—that so long as the Rose remained with the family, the line should never cease. Certainly the line hath never ceased for five hundred years and more, though after the death of Raymond's father, he himself, a boy of thirteen, was the sole representative. As for the Rose itself, which is now in my possession, and kept locked up, it is a strange thing to look at, being the imitation of a rose-bush, about eighteen inches high in pure red gold. No one would guess, without being told, that it was intended for a rose-bush, for the trunk and branches are all straight and stiff, as much like a real rose-bush as a tree in sampler is like a real tree. It is provided with leaves, also of gold, and with flowers and buds, which were set with all kinds of precious stones, small in size but beautiful in colour, such as rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and many others whose names I know not. I suppose there is no other example in the whole of His Majesty's realms of such a Rose. I have heard that the King of Spain or the Emperor of Austria may possibly have one, but probably there is no other Holy Rose in the possession of a private family.

When they were landed at Portsmouth, these fugitives had nothing; neither money, nor clothes, nor friends. One of them was a lady who knew nothing of the world, having been for the most of her life in a convent; another was a lady whose anxiety for her husband was quickly driving her mad; and the third was only a boy. A more pitiful party was never landed from France, not even counting that boat-load of unfortunate émigrés which was found in Southampton Water one morning, starving and penniless, and almost naked. There was nothing by which these ladies could earn their bread, because they could do nothing. Yet they were richer than any of the rest, because they had with them the Golden Rose.

I know not exactly when they learned the truth about the head of their house thus left to the mercies of the Revolutionists, but it was after they landed at Portsmouth and before they went to Porchester. The news was brought to them by an eye-witness. The Republican Army, masters of the city, made the whole of the remaining inhabitants prisoners. And they shot all those, including the Comte d'Eyragues, who were of rank and position. Against him, it was said, a certain man, who had been a dependent or humble friend, gave information, so that his fate was at once decided, and he was shot. And when this news arrived, his widow went out of her mind, and, unlike Madame Claire, who had only been scared, she never recovered.

"Ladies," said the Vicar of Porchester, when he was first called to consider their case, "there is no alternative. You must sell this precious relic."

He addressed both ladies, but only one heard and understood him.

"Alas!" cried that one, "if it were not for Raymond I would rather starve than part with it. And to let it

go is to imperil the poor boy's life, since there is none other to continue the family."

"You may send it to London," said the vicar, "to be sold to some great nobleman as a wonderful curiosity. Or you may sell it to a merchant for the value of its gold and precious stones. Or, if you prefer, you might sell it little by little. Thus you might keep the Rose itself for a long time by selling the jewels of the flowers. See, some of the stones are large and valuable. Take one out, and let me sell it for your immediate wants. When the money is exhausted you can give me another, and so on. Perhaps, long before you come to an end, your fortunes will change; the Republic will be overthrown, and the émigrés returned."

"Alas!" she cried again. "The jewels are a part of the Holy Rose, and they have been blessed by the Pope himself. Is it not the sin of sacrilege?"

"On the contrary, Madame," the Vicar replied, smiling. "I suppose that the blessing of the Pope has never before proved of so practical a value."

I remember very well the day of their arrival, for the news had spread abroad that some French people were going to live in Mr. Phipp's cottage, and I went out to see them come. They were brought up in a boat from Portsmouth, and landed close to the water-gate of the Castle. (There were no prisoners in the Castle as yet). The Vicar was with them, and led them through the Castle to the village. You may be sure we all stared, never thinking that we should behold on English ground so strange a creature as a nun. Yet here was one, dressed in a blue cloak and blue frock, with a white starched hood or cap. She carried a bag in her hand, and round her neck was a gold chain with a crucifix. On one side of her walked our Vicar, who, I suppose, had persuaded them to seek this asylum; and on the other a lady richly dressed, though there were the stains of the voyage and rough weather upon her fine clothes. The nun was pale, and walked with her eyes downcast; but this lady tossed her head and laughed, talking without cessation. She laughed because she was out of her mind, having been driven mad, we learned, by terror and the loss of her husband; and she talked because she believed that her husband was still living, and that he was always with her day and night. This belief she maintained till her death, and certainly nothing happier could have befallen the poor lady. Very soon those who went to the house began to believe that the spirit of her husband was permitted to remain on earth for his wife's protection; and though one may not be believed, I dare assert that the haunted house had no terrors for me, though a ghost in my own room would have driven me mad with fear. Behind the ladies walked a handsome boy, black-eyed and with black hair. Little did I think how that boy was to become the whole joy of my life.

There was never, I am certain, a household more frugal than this. The two ladies seemed to live altogether upon bread and salad, or upon bread dipped in oil; while Madame Claire rigorously kept all the fasts of her church (though none of the feasts), abstaining, on those days, from all food except that which is absolutely necessary. They kept fowls, the eggs of which were reserved for Raymond. They lived in a little cottage at three pounds a year. As for their clothes, Madame Claire mended them, washed and ironed them; though sometimes Raymond was in need of boots and coats, when money must be found. Yet, with all this frugality, the stones of the Holy Rose slowly diminished; its flowers began to assume a shabby and (so to speak) an autumnal aspect; for the years went on, and the Republic was not overthrown, nor were the émigrés invited to return to their property.

When we became friends, which was very soon, the boy taught me his language, and I taught him mine. Which was the apter scholar I know not. He was three years older than I, but was never ashamed to play with a girl. When he had no work to do—either lessons for the Vicar or work in the garden where they grew

their salads—he would go with me, either to row down the creek among the men-o'-war in the harbour, or to ramble in the woods beyond Portsdown Hill. And thus we continued companions and friends, after we were grown out of boy and girl and before we became lovers—though I believe we were lovers from the beginning.

Raymond was not a bookish boy, nor did he take to the learning with which the Vicar would have willingly supplied him in ample quantities had he desired. But though he grew up a gentle young man, as a boy he excelled in all kinds of manly games, and was ready to wrestle, run, or leap with any of his own age, or to fight with any who called him French Frog or Johnny Crapaud. Consequently he received the respect which is always paid to the possessor of courage. It is strange to note how boys will sometimes become enemies and rivals from the first. This was the case with my cousin Tom and Raymond. Tom was the stronger, but Raymond the more active. Tom spoke behind Raymond's back of French impudence, French presumption, and French brag; but I never heard that he allowed himself those liberties before Raymond's face. And I well remember one 26th of July, which is Portsdown Fair, how, in the sports upon the Running Walks at the back of Richardson's Theatre, Raymond laid Tom fair and flat upon his back at wrestling, so that he limped away, shaken all over and growling about foul play, though it was as fair a throw as was ever seen.

Later on it pleased Tom to describe himself as my wooer, which was ridiculous, because I never could have given a thought to Tom, even if Raymond had not been there before him. Who could endure the caresses of a man who was always longing to be where cocks are fought, badgers drawn, prize-fights fought, races run, and drink flowing; whose clothes smelled of the stable, and whose language was that of grooms, hostlers, and jockeys? It pleased him, too, in spite of the lesson taught him at Portsdown Fair, to affect a contempt for Raymond. He laughed scornfully when he spoke of him. "One Englishman," he said, "is worth three Frenchmen. Everybody knows that. Wait, Molly, till I give him a basting." Yet the day of that basting did not arrive. And I suppose that this threatening promise was made to none but myself, otherwise Raymond would have been told; in which case it is certain the thing would have been brought to a head.

Very likely it made Tom happier to believe that he could administer that basting if he should choose. As you will see presently the moment actually chosen by him for the purpose was unfortunate.

It was difficult for the émigrés and their sons to find employment by which to make their livelihood. For though in this country every calling is open to all, so that many, even our Bishops and Judges, have been poor boys to begin, yet a young man's choice is generally restricted by the circumstances of his birth and condition. Thus the son of the village carpenter succeeds his father, and the man who hath a good shop bequeaths it to his son. But if a young man aspires to a profession, he must be able to spend a great deal of money in order to learn its secrets, and to be received by some learned society as a member. Nothing can be done without money or interest. If he would be a farmer, he must be able to lay out money upon stock and implements; if a tradesman, he must be first apprenticed and afterwards buy and stock his shop; if he be a clergyman, he must be able to buy a living, unless he find a patron; if he becomes a soldier, he must buy his commission; if a sailor, he must bribe some one in place, or remain for ever a midshipman; if he would find a Government office, even of the humblest kind, he must have interest to procure it for him, or money to buy it.

[To be continued.]

Letters to the Editor.

(Any letter addressed to the Editor should have the name and address of the sender attached thereto—not necessarily for publication; otherwise the letter will be consigned to the paper basket).

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PALACE JOURNAL."

SIR,—I had the pleasure of attending last Saturday evening's concert at the Palace, when, to my annoyance, and that of a great many others, the capital singing of the artistes was frequently interrupted by the cries of children. This is not the first occasion when similar interruptions have occurred during the performances at the Palace, and I am of opinion (which is shared by a large number of Members and visitors), that immediate action should be taken to stop this growing nuisance. There need be no difficulty in effecting this, as a placard posted on the Palace gates, and with similar instructions at the pay-office, that "Visitors with children in arms cannot be admitted," would remedy this increasing nuisance. I am sure it can only be the desire of the energetic Trustees and Entertainment Committee that the entertainments should be conducted with the utmost decorum and refinement, and that they will not deny the Members the necessary concession I have ventured to ask at their hands. Trusting you will find space for these few remarks in our esteemed journal, I am, Sir, yours obediently,

ANTI-INFANTS.

SIR,—Seeing a letter in last week's journal on the smoking concerts, I beg to be allowed to express my opinion. I quite agree with the writer (Mr. H. Davis), that the Trustees are doing all in their power for our comfort, but that such a room would be beneficial there can be no doubt, as it would greatly relieve the Recreation-room, which is crowded every evening, and the accommodation is inadequate. Trusting that you will allow this to appear,

I remain, yours truly, A MEMBER.

DEAR SIR,—After reading a little of the correspondence in a local paper concerning the Sunday opening of the Palace, I thought it would not be presumptuous on my part, being a Member, to express an opinion upon the same. In one article I find the following: "The Trustees are about to re-consider their decision—and we believe the majority of the Trustees are not in favour of the Sunday opening." As the Members constitute an important part of the Institute, I think we may claim the privilege of expressing our views on this subject. I therefore take this opportunity of bringing before the notice of the Trustees and others one very important point, the consideration of which, I believe to be necessary in order to arrive at a right decision. Under the present arrangements the Palace is closed to the public after five o'clock; this effectually excludes the working class from the privilege they would otherwise enjoy; with the exception, of course, of Wednesday and Saturday, but in regard to the Reading-room, they have no means of using it unless they are permitted to do so on Sunday—the only day on which a man can thoroughly enjoy any beneficial recreation that may be offered him. Assuming that, when the Palace is complete in every detail, it will be open to the working class in the evening, we still find that there are many who work from early till late, to whom this would be of no use. What are we to do with them on Sunday, if we close the Palace—are we to leave them to their old habits and associations? Would that assist us to attain that result so much desired by the founder? I think not. By all means let us continue our Sunday opening, and if it is necessary to re-consider the matter, let it be for the purpose of a further development of the scheme. I shall feel extremely obliged if you consider this worthy a place in our Journal. I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

T. J. W.

DEAR SIR,—I am afraid "Dorothy" has appealed in vain to the Hon. Secs., through you, to take pity on us and let us have a little "blameless dancing." It devolves on the Executive Committee of the Social Evenings whether dancing shall be included in the programme, and not on the Hon. Secs. alone.

To soothe the anxious feelings of our friend "Dorothy," I hasten to state that dancing, together with sweet songsters, instrumentalists, and reciters, will be the principal features of the conversations.

As regards the "efficient M.C.," I feel sure we have found him, and he will be assisted by others who have before acted in the same capacity. By publishing the above you will greatly oblige

ONE OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Books.—In books we find the dead, as it were, living; in books we foresee things to come; in books warlike affairs are methodised; the rights of peace proceed from books. All things are corrupted and decay with time. Satan never ceases to devour those whom he degenerates, inasmuch that the glory of this world would be lost in oblivion if God had not provided mortals with a remedy in books. As long as a book exists the author remains immortal.

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents are informed that under no circumstances can replies be sent to them through the post. The name and address of the sender must always accompany communications—not necessarily for publication.

SWIMMER—Not started yet; all in good time. Somewhat premature, to say the least of it.

SWEET SIXTEEN—(1) Until the season tickets are announced there is no way. At present such things are not issued. (2) Too young!—by no means. Join at once. (3) Your suggestion although rather ingenious is scarcely feasible. It would be a boon; but the 'bus companies would scarcely stand such a thing as that. It wouldn't pay 'em.

MOSES—(1) This question is a constant night-mare to them; but we believe they have not yet decided the matter. (2) We think not; an additional night may be given, but Wednesday has been proved to be by far the best for the majority. (3) For some yes; if it were positive. (4) They may appreciate it—but how many would come? (Should you write again kindly send name and address. See rule above.)

A READER OF THE JOURNAL—(a) Yes; our sub-Editor was there—didn't you see him? He was conspicuous enough to attract the attention of the whole assembly—and *did*. No; it was the Prince. He said "Who is that distinguished-looking individual with the long hair?" "That, your Highness," responded we—"what that over there? Oh! that's only our sub-Editor, who has possibly dropped in to 'whop' the assembly." Whereat His Highness smiled; and together we proceeded to—liquidate.

ANTI-BACON—Bravo! We are very glad indeed to hear that Shakespeare *did* write his own plays and we hope you will be able to convince the world.

W. KING RHODES—The Sec. and Comm. were determined by Sir E. Currie at a meeting called on Oct. 26th. This Comm. had had subsequent meetings, and had drawn up the rules and had elected the officers of the Society, Rule 4 [duly passed by the General Meeting on Nov. 23rd], says—"That the Annual General Meeting shall take place on the first Wednesday in November for the election of Officers and transaction of General Business." The officers therefore conduct the business of the Society till Nov. 1888.

PYGMALION & GALATEA—(1) From the date of admission, of course. (2) Your second question is rather vague, and therefore we should not like to express an opinion.

A CONSTANT OUIDA—(1) Dear Miss, we cannot tell you just yet; but you shall be informed "later on." (2) Outsiders may come, with their friends—so you'll be all right. (3) Rest assured that we shall keep our hi upon the water-mark! (4) "You Johnnie," seems rather familiar; we'll try and remember where we heard it. Write again as soon as possible and let us know how you are prospering.

W. B. RATCLIFFE—See the sub-Editor's GOSSIP for this week; he treats of the matter.

MOODY ONE—Yes; Mr. Henry Irving is playing the title-rôle at the present time in America. Doubtless when he returns he will enlighten you—should you write him.

THREE LITTLE MAIDS—It is a little old-fashioned building near the famous Adelphi "dark arches," and it is called the Fox-under-the-Hill. There's a tradition extant that an Italian boy was murdered here for the sake of his teeth, but we should hardly like to vouch for the truth of the statement. What do you think?

MAD MARGARET—Basingstoke—it is! Why not write to the Secretary of the Society in question and he will, or rather should, furnish you with all particulars.

LORD ULLIN—(1) Somewhere in the south of Ireland. (2) No; probably Mr. Parnell knew what he was about, and didn't like to commit himself. (3) Queen Victoria's own theayter.

DISCIPLINARIAN—Quite so; we agree with you, and we sincerely hope your object will be obtained.

TIT WILLOW—Never Sir William Harcourt; the ex-premier may have thought so—but you can take it from us that such was never the case at all. We have too much respect for the gentleman ever to defame him.

DER FREISCHUTZ—(1) Not at all unlikely. Mr. Dickens was just the man to do that sort of thing. (2) "He was wery good to me—he wos!" (3) Lady Dedlock and Mr. Tulkynghorn.

E. P. P. S.—We fancy we had the pleasure of talking to the lady on one occasion—but we are not quite sure. Should we hear from her again we will write you direct.

JINGLE—Lawks, no! Was it not the Ankworke steamer? Try again.

F. B.—"Tis not in mortals to command success!"

Competitions, Puzzles, and 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.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

All Competitors who have been announced as Prize-winners in the numbers of the Journal, issued respectively on November 30th, December 7th and December 14th (to-day), may receive the amounts to which they are entitled if they will call on the sub-Editor at *The Palace Journal* Office on Friday next, December 16th, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

AWARDS IN COMPETITIONS SET NOV. 30.

CLASS A.

The proverb about different people and different opinions was well illustrated by the varied views of Competitors as to the six worst specimens of the human race. Considerably over a hundred persons were named, some of whom (such for instance as Eve and Robin Hood), were not after all so very bad. But, as usual, there were certain names which occurred more frequently than others, and in the result the six worst characters—all men, be it observed, came out as follows:

Nero	..	..	..	..	75
Robespierre	..	..	..	..	63
Charles Peace (!)	..	..	..	..	41
Judge Jefferies	..	..	..	..	35
Nana Sahib	..	..	..	..	35
Richard III.	..	..	..	..	30

The next two on the list were, like the last, also monarchs of England, viz., John (29), and Mary (28).

No Competitor named all the first six; but three named five. Of these, one named as sixth Catherine de Medici (10), one Lipski (3), and the other Lucrezia Borgia (3). The winner is the first of these, Catherine de Medici having got more votes than either of the others. The prize, therefore, is awarded to

MARY TANNER,
School House, Park Street, Globe Road, E.

CLASS B.

There are not quite so many poets among the Members as was hoped. A good number sent in verses, but a great deal of it might be called, without undue flattery, very poor stuff. Some, however, was up to the mark, and the first two or three made a very close fight of it. The winner, as in Class A, is of the gentler sex; her name is

ALICE M. ROBINSON,
12, Sutton Street, Commercial Road, E.
and this is her PRIZE VERSE:—

INDIFFERENCE.

Coldness will make the kindest bosom smart,
Neglect will sap the strength from tender flower,
Indifference to love's pleading chills the heart,
And robs life's brightness of its wonted power.
Alas! in vain repentant, we would call
Back once again the friends that from us fall.

The verses of H. C. POULTER and R. S. MILLER are highly commended.

CLASS C.

(1.) The answers to the question, "What is your ideal of life?" were not on the whole very satisfactory. There was a certain sameness about them, and the general upshot of them was that the best thing in life is money. The prize is awarded to

LIZZIE TILLY,

1, Moreford Street, Burdett Road, E.

(2.) Some very excellent specimens of splashwork were received in this competition. Two, however, were ahead of the others, and in consideration of their excellence, it has been decided to increase the value of the prize rather than divide the sum offered. A prize of two shillings will therefore be given to both

CLARA and LOUISA TOOPES,

22, Bromley Street, Commercial Road, E.

CLASS D.

(1.) Some very neat paper boxes were received. The prize is awarded for the very solid-looking pen box made by

A. PLESTER,

5, Stanfield Road, Bow, E.

(2.) No Competition.

COMPETITIONS FOR THIS WEEK.

The ordinary competitions are suspended this week in favour of the Special Christmas Competitions which were first announced three weeks ago, so that competitors may give their undivided attention to these subjects. The prizes, it will be seen, are larger than usual, and there is still plenty of time in which to produce something that will win them. The subjects are as follows:—

CLASS A—OPEN TO EVERYBODY.

A Prize of One Pound for the best, and Ten Shillings for the second best, is offered for an original short story, complete in itself, of not more than 1,000 words in length.

CLASS B—FOR MEMBERS OF THE PALACE ONLY.

A Prize of Ten Shillings will be given for the best model of a dwelling-house made out of match boxes, old used matches, cardboard and paper.

A Prize of Ten Shillings will be given for the best set of original verses on the subject of Christmas.

CLASS C—FOR GIRLS ONLY.

A Prize of Five Shillings will be given for the best designed Christmas Card, done either in pencil, ink, or paint.

A Prize of Five Shillings will be given for the best and most originally designed pen-wiper made out of scraps of stuff.

CLASS D—FOR BOYS ONLY.

A Prize of Five Shillings will be given for the best model in clay of some animal.

A Prize of Five Shillings is offered for the neatest and most cleverly constructed fan made out of strips of firewood.

In all these classes extra prizes may be given should they seem to be deserved.

All answers to the above Competitions must be received NOT LATER than noon on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, and should be addressed to *The Competition Editor, The Office, People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.*

QUARTERLY PRIZES.

Puzzles are given every week, and marks are 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 is given each week, but the distinction between the four classes is observed. For value of prizes see previous announcements.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES SET ON NOVEMBER 30th.

(1.) The sons, being unable to make the division of the horses themselves, called in a friend, who added his own horse to the number. The eldest son then took one half—9 horses: the second took a third—6; the third took a ninth—2; and the borrowed horse remained over for its rightful owner.

(2.) The human body. (Kneecaps, chest, eyelids, veins, heart, soles, muscles, calves, hairs, pupils, palms, temples, drums, tendons.)

(3.)

Send her victorious
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home,
Your house is on fire, and your children are gone.

- (4.) Alien. A lie. Ali.
(5.) Abandon. Fortune.

PUZZLES FOR THIS WEEK.

(1.) DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My initials name a colour; my finals half the globe; my whole is a very small portion of my finals and was the scene of a very celebrated miracle.

The man who is my *first* cannot possibly be at my *second*; as for my *third*, if it were a letter in the Greek alphabet it would not be third, but fourth.

(2.) A DROP-VOWEL PUZZLE.

Fllthgrlsthrssmrt
Thrsnnlkprttyslly
Shsthdrlngfmyhrt
Ndshlvsnrly.

(3.) A HIDDEN PROVERB.

Is there no hope? Oh, tell me pray!
For news I pine this livelong day,
It is so hard to sit and sigh;
What good to tell me all must die?
For news I wring my hands and cry.

(4.) A DIAMOND PUZZLE.

A sibilant.
A pig's abode.
Pleasant to taste.
A district of London.
To recoil.
A beverage.
A semi-vowel.

(5.) WORD SQUARES.

To forgive a debt. A foreign mineral. A likeness. An official freemason.

Informed. A bet. Nimble. A remainder. Upright.
Of the earth, earthy. A narrow road. Never again. An animal.

All answers must be received not later than noon on Thursday, Dec. 22nd.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN D. ROBERTSON.—(1.) Your claim could not be allowed. Other Competitors were wise enough to chance the misprint, and to credit you would be unjust to them. (2.) Your pains will be recognised at their full value.

ANNIE BEVIS.—Thanks for your charade, which I shall hope to use some day.

ATRATO.—You may answer (if you can) any or all of the puzzles each week. They are quite distinct from the competitions, and you are at perfect liberty to go in for both.

A. FLAWN.—It is of no consequence at all which way the answers to square words are written, and yours have, therefore, not been disqualified.

E. M.—Yes. They have been duly received.

JOHN HUMMERTON.—No, you will not be disqualified for appending the key.

ANTONIO.—Your remarks are impertinent, and call for no other comment.

ELECTRIC.—You should put the class letter as well as the word "Puzzles."

THE COMPETITION EDITOR.

BICYCLE (50-in.), all bright, ball bearings, long distance saddle; bargain.—229, Commercial Road, E.

DRAWING-ROOM PETS. — Magnificent inlaid, domed AVIARY 43 by 38 by 18, with 14 Scotch Canaries, Siskins, Finches, &c. Cost £8; sacrifice for 70/- Also beautifully inlaid MUSICAL BOX, playing 8 operatic airs. Cost 90/-, accept 35/- Write in first instance, "Bookstall 77," Palace.

JOIN AT ONCE THE
PEOPLE'S PALACE BUILDING SOCIETY.

(877th STARR BOWKETT.)

Sums of £100 to £1,000 advanced free of interest for 12½ years.
Subscriptions 6d. per week £100 Share. All Appropriations by Ballot.
Offices: 376, MILE END ROAD, nearly opposite the Palace.

Subscriptions received every Monday Evening from 8 to 9. W. H. KNOX, Secretary.
THIS SOCIETY IS ONE OF THE BEST AIDS TO THRIFT.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, MILE END, E.

CHAIRMAN - - SIR EDMUND HAY CURRIE.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP:—Males, 7/6 per Year, or 2/6 per Quarter; Females, 5/- per Year, or 1/6 per Quarter.

PRIVILEGES:—

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, etc., 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 of all Classes.
7. Reduction of Subscriptions to "The Palace Journal."*
8. Right of Competition for "The Palace Journal."
9. Admission Free to the Wednesday and Saturday Concerts; to all the Entertainments, and to the Exhibitions.

* The Subscription for Members to "THE PALACE JOURNAL" is Three Shillings a year (NOT including postage or delivery).

ATHLETIC CLUBS & HOW TO FORM THEM.

GOY, LIMITED, have the honour to supply every personal requisite and appliance pertaining to the different branches of Sports (in or out-door) to most of the leading Athletic Clubs. To READY-MONEY purchasers MOST LIBERAL TERMS are offered, but

READY CASH IS NOT IMPERATIVE.

To responsible persons GOY, LIMITED, will be pleased to arrange terms without extra cost upon payments being guaranteed, by which the advantages of GOY'S NEW PLAN of EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS can be availed of. Captains, Secretaries, Treasurers and Presidents are invited to communicate with us, and call and inspect our large and varied stock.

Those interested in Cycling can see, compare, and purchase the most varied and extensive stock of

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, SAFETIES & TANDEMS,

and we have always on hand a few Second-hand Machines of good value.

CYCLING REPAIRS. MACHINES ON HIRE.

Arrangements will be shortly made to have REPRESENTATIVES AT THE
PEOPLE'S PALACE.

GOY, LIMITED, THE ATHLETIC OUTFITTERS.
H. F. GRIFFEN, Managing Director.

21, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.,

22, " "

LONDON.

Estd. 1839.

THE SCOTCH HOUSE
GARDINER & COMPANY

Estd. 1839.

CLOTHING
 AND
 OUTFITTING STORES.



OVERCOATS.

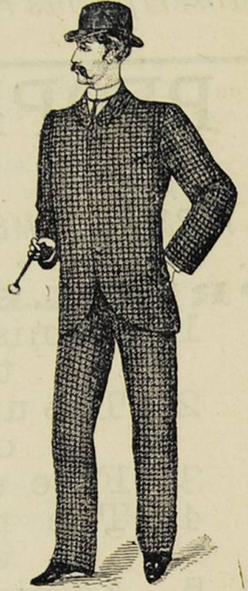
Made from the finest Diagonal Cloths, Meltons, and Beavers. Fit and make guaranteed. Warranted to wear.

READY-MADE.					
14/11	16/11	19/11	25/6	29/6	
		34/6	42/-		
TO ORDER.					
29/6	35/-	40/-	45/-	50/-	55/-



GARDINER & COMPANY have a Special Postal Order Department for the convenience of Customers who live in the country or at a distance. Orders by letter are carefully and promptly attended to and dispatched by Parcels Post or other conveyance FREE OF CHARGE. Patterns and Self-Measurement Forms with our New Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent Post FREE.

Cheques and Postal Orders to be made payable to GARDINER & COMPANY.



REEFER SUITS.

READY-MADE.

19/11	25/-	29/6	34/6	42/-
		49/6		

MADE TO ORDER.

27/6	35/6	42/-	45/-	50/-
	55/-	63/-	70/-	

1, 3 & 5, Commercial Road & 30 to 35, High Street, Whitechapel, E.
 And at DEPTFORD HOUSE, THE BROADWAY, DEPTFORD, E.

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARROWROOT,

Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

Is a World-wide Necessary for the Nursery, the Sick Room, and the Family Table.

NOTE.—Unlike many others, this CORN FLOUR bears the name of its Manufacturers, who offer the guarantee of their long-established reputation for its uniformly superior quality.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, MILE END, E.

CHAIRMAN - - - SIR EDMUND HAY CURRIE.

On SUNDAY NEXT, December 18th, at half-past Twelve,

GRAND ORGAN RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC

WILL BE GIVEN

IN THE QUEEN'S HALL.

ADMISSION FREE.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

Printed by THOMAS POULTER & SONS, for the TRUSTEES OF THE BEAUMONT TRUST, People's Palace, Mile End, E., at their Works, The Globe Printing and Paper Works, Rupert Street, E. Office: 6, Arthur Street West, E.C.—Wednesday, December 14th, 1887.