

THE PALACE JOURNAL

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[ONE PENNY.]

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Notes of the Week.

ACCORDING to the report of the Dutch Parliamentary Commission, the condition of the labouring classes in Holland appears to be very bad indeed. Having no coal or raw materials of its own, and no heavy protective duties, the manufacturers are able to meet foreign competition only by utilizing to the utmost badly paid labour. The smaller master bakers of Amsterdam, for instance, in order to compete with the machine-made bread of wealthier bakers, work sixteen hours a day all the week except on Fridays and Saturdays, when they work for twenty-six hours without intermission. The 5,000 tailors of the same city try to compete with the large firm, Van der Waal, which employs machinery worked by women and girls, by working with their wives and children till midnight, and sometimes twenty-four and even forty-eight hours on end. The average day in the great majority of the factories is fourteen hours. The Commission states that the low wages and long hours have not really been of advantage to Dutch industry: technical improvements are neglected, and the inventiveness of workmen is destroyed.

THE hardest angler, says the *Standard*, has been glad to stay at home this week. The bright autumn days have been hustled away by the frost, snow, and hail, and by a fierce touch of winter. The grayling does not dislike frost. It is a sturdy fish that thrives in boisterous weather. It prefers the river when it is storm swept, and reaches its greatest vigour at the time of the year when the luxurious are wrapped in furs. There is a considerable contrast between trout and grayling, and they have to be played very differently. The trout, though it is the most delicate and refined of the two, loving a warm temperature and the drowsy comfort of summer days, has a mouth as hard as a money-lender, and must be held with a tight hand. It is no use plying a trout with a slack line. You might as well give a thoroughbred his head down a steep—you are sure to lose him. But the grayling requires very tender handling. His mouth is tender. Even with the smallest hook the experienced angler does not always manage to catch him. He is not such an epicure as the trout. He will take almost any food. Flies light in hue please him best.

ALL right-minded persons will agree with the magistrates who have, for the present, refused to renew the licence of the Alexandra Palace, owing to the dangerous exhibitions of Professor Baldwin that take place there. Last week again this gentlemen had an extremely narrow escape from death: probably at the next experiment the thousands of spectators will have the gratification of seeing Professor Baldwin's mangled remains before them. Fathers who do not wish to see their sons brutalized and demoralized, should forbid their going to the Alexandra Palace at present.

SOME of the champions of "Women's Rights" have lately been writing to the papers to show that the Whitechapel murders are in some ways connected with the lenient sentences passed on men who have brutally ill-treated women. There does not seem to be much in this argument, but it is true that men guilty of the most shocking cruelty to women are constantly sentenced to utterly inadequate terms of imprisonment. A comparison of the sentences in which property—and person—especially the person of a woman are concerned—reveals the indisputable fact—that the man who steals a few turnips is far more severely punished than the man who kicks his wife's head open. The old answer that theft is more common and easier than cruelty certainly does not hold good nowadays: and the sooner Governments pay a little attention to a less scandalous condition of the law the

Shadows Before

THE COMING EVENTS.

- THURSDAY.—LIBRARY.—Open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., free.
 SWIMMING CLUB.—Committee Meeting, at 8.30.
 CYCLING CLUB.—Usual run to Woodford.
- FRIDAY.—LIBRARY.—Open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., free.
 LITERARY SOCIETY.—General Meeting, at 7.45.
 CHORAL SOCIETY.—Usual Meeting.
 BOXING CLUB.—General Meeting, at 8.
- SATURDAY.—LIBRARY.—Open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., free.
 CONCERT.—Queen's Hall, at 8.
 INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY DINNER, at Holborn Restaurant, at 6.30 sharp.
 CYCLING CLUB.—To Epping.
 FOOTBALL CLUB.—First XI., at Romford; Second XI., at Wanstead.
 RAMBLERS.—No Ramble.
 HARRIERS.—Usual run, at 4.
- SUNDAY.—ORGAN RECITALS at 12.30 and 4.
 LIBRARY.—Open from 3 till 10, free.
- MONDAY.—LIBRARY.—Open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., free.
 CONCERT.—Queen's Hall, at 8.
 SHORTHAND SOCIETY.—Usual Practice Meeting.
- TUESDAY.—LIBRARY.—Open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., free.
 DEBATING SOCIETY.—Usual Meeting.
 HARRIERS.—Run out from Headquarters, "Forest Gate Hotel," at 8.30.
- WEDNESDAY.—LIBRARY.—Open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., free.
 CONCERT.—Queen's Hall, at 8.
 FOOTBALL CLUB.—Run out from "Eagle and Child," at 8.15.

Organ Recitals,

On SUNDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 14th, 1888,

IN THE QUEEN'S HALL.

AT 12.30 AND 4 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE. ALL ARE WELCOME.

better. There is no doubt that if cowards who ill-treat women were punished with the lash, this kind of offence would be less common.

A FUNNY story is told by *The Daily Telegraph* of a man and a goose:—"There is a man in Montmartre who always perambulates the streets accompanied by a goose. The antecedents and general history of that goose merit a few lines, for it is a most remarkable bird. It was originally obtained by its owner from Beauce, and taken by him to Paris for the purpose of being fattened up for a great family festival. The bird, however, became sensible of the attentions which were lavished on it, and showed evident signs of gratitude for the good food with which it was supplied. It cackled with joy when its owner came home, and almost danced about him with delight as he partook of his meals. Accordingly, the sentence of death was countermanded; the goose was elevated to the rank of a domestic pet, was christened *Joséphine*, and a vicarious rabbit was killed for the festival. Furthermore, the pet was allowed to follow its master through the streets; and the man and his goose were frequently escorted in triumph through the city by the street-boys. Lately, an attempt was made to seize '*Joséphine*' as she was at some distance from her master; but she flew at her would-be captor, lacerated his nose in a most fearful manner, and nearly destroyed one of his eyes. The man and the goose were accordingly summoned, and a stern police-magistrate ordered the bird to be kept at home for the future."

FIRES are of such constant occurrence, and are probably a greater test of self-control and presence of mind than any other danger that we are likely to meet in our journey through life, that a few simple directions, which can be easily remembered, cannot be too often repeated. In a lecture before the Society of Arts, Mr. A. W. C. Ghean gave a few simple directions how to act on the occurrence of fires. Fire requires air: therefore on its appearance every effort should be made to exclude air—shut all doors and windows. In a room a table-cloth can be so used as to smother a large sheet of flame, and a cushion may serve to beat it out. A wet handkerchief held over the eyes and nose will make breathing possible in the midst of much smoke, and a blanket wetted and wrapped around the body will enable a person to pass through a sheet of flame in comparative safety.

SOME interesting details about bear shooting are given in the *Standard*. The bears it appears usually inhabit the forests on the higher slopes of the Carpathians; but in the first days of October they begin to migrate to the lower hills, and between the 10th and 15th of the month some 300 to 400 bears are usually found in what may be described as the foreground of the forest. During dry weather the most experienced beater cannot find a trace of the bear; but, when the soil is sufficiently moist or the morass is ankle-deep the marks of the bear's paws disclose the route he took during the preceding night, and thus his whereabouts may be discovered. The sport is carried on in this way:—An area not too small is encircled by a hundred or a hundred and fifty beaters, and the bears are frightened towards the centre of that area. Each shooter stands by himself with nothing but his gun to protect him, as experience has proved that two men standing together, even if the one is an archduke and the other is his huntsman, will either chat or make too much noise by moving, or exhale so much breath that the bear—who though he does not hear so well as he is reputed to do, has a remarkable scent—will avoid the place although he can see nothing, even from a distance of twenty or thirty feet, the shooters being concealed behind beech-trees or thick foliage.

Genius.—Genius is creative, not created or imitative. It follows no rules—it evolves no rules—it creates them. The man of science can analyse genius, he cannot build it up. Turner thought that the rules of colour could not be reduced to science, but he unconsciously gave expression to those very rules which he tried in vain to discover. Thus comes it that the genius has something to tell, something to teach hitherto unknown. Thus comes it that genius is a living force in the world, and he goes on living until his genius has worked itself into the mental perceptions of the masses. His direct mission is then gone; he lives in all men, and for the rest as a beautiful memory.

The "Invincible Armada":

HOW IT IS WORKED.

A PERSON of inquisitive habits has prevailed upon Mr. Augustus Harris to expound to him the mysteries of the great "Armada" scene in the drama which seems destined to draw all London to Drury Lane. Mr. Harris's own observation on the subject was, that there was no mystery whatever about the scene—it was all as simple as A B C, when it was done. "Come round and see for yourself," said the manager; and in a trice the inquirer found himself in the heart of that dread and inaccessible region known as "behind the scenes." It is necessary to explain that when the curtain rises on the great naval fight, an English ship—not a painted ship, but a huge real model of the man-of-war of the period—is seen engaging at close quarters an equally real Spanish galleon of greatly superior size, while the middle and background of the scene is filled in with other battle-ships and fire-ships performing most complicated and determined evolutions and blazing away at each other with apparently innumerable guns. The two "real" ships are so gigantic, and the others are so realistic, that the audience may well wonder how the various movements are effected—by what machinery these huge masses are manipulated with such apparent ease and smoothness as to suggest, in a curiously perfect way, that the vessels are all actually afloat instead of being moved about on a wooden stage.

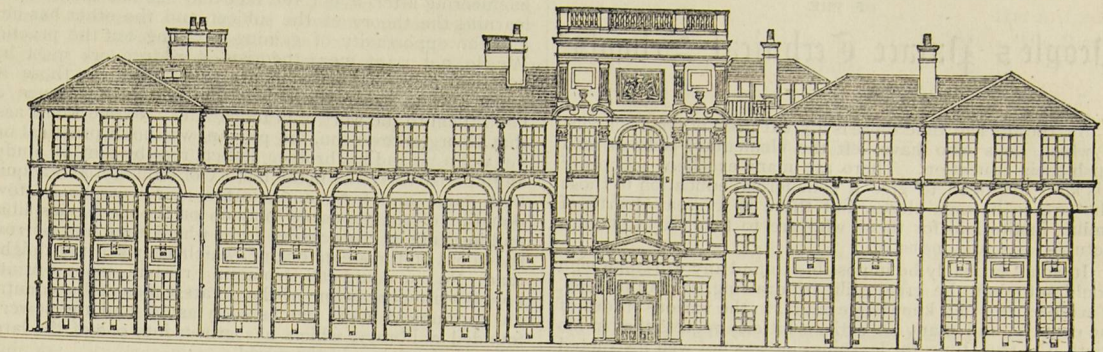
There is no doubt as to the weight and bulk of the two principal combatants. The English ship, though the smaller of the pair, reaches from the floor of the stage to the flies, and is a substantial structure of timber, though not, perhaps, of "heart of oak." At this moment she is resting peacefully in the wings; thence to emerge, when the fight comes on, upon a tramway laid along the floor of the stage and ending in a turn-table. The sides of the hull are painted in an artful perspective, which makes her look much longer than she really is; and as she is run out from the wings her huge sails flap down from the flies above. Simultaneously the Spanish galleon, which is painted in the same deceiving manner, comes forth from the opposite side, not on a tramway but on castors; for although she looks larger, she is mainly built of canvas, and is therefore much lighter than her English rival. Her sails also descend from aloft. The other ships are painted on flat canvas stretched on battens, and are moved about on rollers; while the whole scene is terminated by a flat background, bearing transparencies of ships in action and on fire. Up goes the curtain, and down bear the two chief combatants upon each other, amid the commencing roar of such heavy ordnance as England and Spain were then able to command. Every one of the numerous "pieces" of which the scene is composed is in charge of men whose parts have been as carefully rehearsed as those of the principal actors. Some of them have to manœuvre the ships; others, concealed within or behind, fire pistols through the countless portholes; others hold braziers filled with fire behind the transparencies, bringing out the flames and smoke they are made to represent, and throwing a lurid glare over the whole scene. At first it seems as if the Spanish galleon must have the best of the Britisher. She might stand for the monster described by old Thomas Deloney in his ballad of the Armada.

The English ship, on the other hand, reminds one of the "little *Revenge*"; although it was not in this fight that the *Revenge* won her renown.

But the Spaniards do not "make mock" long. Their huge sea-castles rock and sway; the sails twitch nervously; and by one the more manageable of them are lowered down through gaps in the stage; the fire-ships carry destruction through the crowded fleet of the enemy; and so, amid the thunder of the triumphant English guns, the cheering from English throats, and the blinding flame and smoke of the fray, the curtain descends, galleon and man-of-war being trundled back to harbour again, ready to repeat the fight "every evening until further notice."

"You see," says Mr. Harris, "it is all very simple. But it took a good deal of thinking out. At the first rehearsal of the fight it took twelve men armed with levers two hours to move the English ship three inches. Obviously that would not do; and so we hit on the idea of the tramway and turn-table. Similarly, the manipulation of the smaller ships in the background by the scene-shifters was a matter of almost endless drilling. They all know their business now to an inch. It is all a question of illusion, and I flatter myself we have produced an illusion which has never been equalled in the history of scenic mechanism. But you have seen for yourself that even the most complicated effects can be produced by simple means, if you only know the way."—*St. James's Gazette*.

Opening of the New Technical Schools.



IN response to the invitation of the Beaumont Trustees, a great number of visitors assembled at the Palace on Friday evening last, the 5th inst., the occasion being the inauguration of the New Technical Day Schools, recently erected through the munificence of the Drapers' Company. As may be imagined from the sketch above, these buildings are very extensive, running the whole length of the Queen's Hall and embracing part of the Library. There are numerous and well-ventilated class-rooms, a spacious lecture hall, lecture theatre, chemical laboratories, and every convenience for thoroughly demonstrating Technical Education in its many features. On the top storey there are a series of dark rooms, photographic studios, etc., and a flat printing-roof for instruction in Photography. The buildings both internally and externally are very handsome; and have been erected in something less than four months. The lofty corridors are paved with mosaic, and the whole is characterized with an air of great strength and solidity.

Shortly after 7.30 the visitors began to arrive, and were received in the Queen's Hall by Mr. J. H. Daniell, the present Master of the Drapers' Company. During this reception an organ recital was exquisitely played by our blind organist, Mr. Alfred Hollins. At 8.15 the Members of the Palace Choral and Orchestral Societies, under the conductorship respectively of Mr. Orton Bradley and Mr. W. R. Cave, took their places on the flower-bedecked orchestra, and gave a very excellent concert. Mr. Hollins again assisted at the organ; Mr. Cave gave a violin solo, and the pleasing voice of Mr. T. W. Page was several times heard to much advantage.

The concert was interrupted soon after nine o'clock by the Master of the Drapers' Company, who, attended by the Wardens and Court of Assistants, took his place upon the covered platform and read an address:—

SIR EDMUND CURRIE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It has given me great pleasure to accept the invitation of the Beaumont Trustees, that I should attend here this evening to open the Technical Schools of the People's Palace.

In company with several of my colleagues of the Court of Assistants, I have spent the earlier part of the evening in inspecting the new buildings, and I shall have very much pleasure in reporting to the Company that they have been carried out in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and that the grant voted to meet the expense of building and fitting them, has been most judiciously expended by the Beaumont Trustees, assisted, as I understand they have been, by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Low, and the Staff of Teachers who are to carry on the educational work of the New Schools. It is with even greater satisfaction, that I learn that a very large body of Students, drawn from the district surrounding the Palace, have come forward to take advantage of the education provided for them. On Monday morning, nearly 400 Students will be busily at work in the new buildings, while, in the evening, a much larger number will be found there. With regard to the education to be given, I am assured that there is to be no cramming, no teaching simply for the earning of results fees; but that the Students of the People's Palace Technical Schools are to receive sound and solid instruction, especially adapted to fit them for the pursuits in life which they intend to take up, so that when they leave the Schools after two or, as I hope in many cases, three years' attendance in the day department they will be qualified to take their places in the workshop, and to be really of use there, while they are obtaining the experience and acquiring the manual dexterity which distinguishes the skilled workman.

In the Evening Department of the School, the instruction is to be directed rather with a view of improving the scientific and technical knowledge of Apprentices and Workmen already engaged in industrial life; and it is—I am sure you will agree with me—a most satisfactory sign of a wish to obtain an intelligent hold of the

scientific principles underlying all handicraft trades, which has led some thousands of Students to enter the Evening Classes of the School. I commend to your notice, and to the notice of all the inhabitants of the East of London, the programme of the People's Palace Technical Schools recently issued by the Beaumont Trustees. You will find there a long list of classes in which, as I said before, sound and solid instruction, at very moderate fees, is to be given.

In declaring the new buildings open, I have to express my most earnest wish that the anticipations which we have felt justified in forming of the success and prosperity of the Schools may be fully realized; that they may have a never-failing supply of intelligent and enthusiastic Students; and that by their aid, the People's Palace may be not less successful in its educational work than it has been on its social and recreative side, and may thus fulfil its great object of brightening the lives and promoting the moral and material welfare of the men and women of East London.

I have great pleasure in declaring the Technical Schools of the People's Palace now open.

In moving a vote of thanks to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Drapers' Company, Sir Edmund Currie said that he was sure they were all deeply grateful to the Drapers' Company for giving to East London that most inestimable privilege of enabling all classes of the community to improve their education. Those who had been round that building would have seen the magnificent series of class-rooms which would be filled up in a very short time for the benefit of that district. He could not conceive that the Drapers' Company could have better bestowed their wealth than in that way in East London. The Beaumont Trustees felt that if they were to be successful they must have the assistance of the School-masters and the School-mistresses of East London. He believed the foundation of the great work they were anxious to do would lay in the Day School at the People's Palace. The Day School-boys were scholarship boys who represented the cream of East London as far as the Public Elementary Schools were concerned; and he trusted that the teachers in East London would assist the work of technical education by recommending clever boys to the School at the People's Palace.

MR. F. J. W. DELLOW, M.L.S.B., seconded the vote of thanks, which was heartily carried.

The Master of the Drapers' Company, in replying, said that he must express the warmest gratitude—which was felt—to the Beaumont Trustees, and especially to Sir E. H. Currie, the Chairman, who had worked with such untiring energy for the success of the People's Palace. He congratulated him on the success which was the reward of his work.

Immediately after, the majority of those present (consisting largely of clergymen, school-teachers and inspectors) adjourned to view the new buildings. Refreshments were served in the Library. The concert was resumed until ten o'clock, when, after the playing of the National Anthem, the proceedings terminated.

The School-buildings thus formally opened on Friday had been occupied by the school-boys and evening students since the preceding Monday. On Wednesday a lecture on "The Body and Health" was given to an overflowing audience in the Lecture Hall; and on Thursday again, in the same room, Mr. Hasluck's pupils gave interesting elocution recitals.

The entrance to the Schools is approached by means of the road running alongside St. Benet's Church; and all enquiries should be made to the Chief Clerk, Mr. C. E. Osborn, at the School Offices.

OBJECTS

OF THE

People's Palace Technical Schools.

At the present time there is a great need of good schools, in which boys who have left the elementary schools can finish their education. There are many excellent schools of this kind arranged to give a commercial education to those who are to become clerks, but there is a great dearth of similar institutions for those who are to take part in manufactures, arts, and industry.

It would probably be impossible to find any workman who would not admit the great utility of drawing, of plan making, of science, and of a knowledge of art, to the various trades of the country, and many an artisan bitterly regrets that in his youth (the true time for learning) he was not well instructed in these useful matters, which would have increased his wages, stimulated his powers of invention, given him an interest in his work, and raised his social position. To our regret we see our shops filled with foreign manufactures (for instance with watches from America), and we are told that our artisans are not sufficiently trained to use the complicated tools necessary to produce these articles. We turn to America, to Germany, and to France, and we find them well provided with excellent technical schools; whereas London is almost destitute of them. Is this state of things to continue? Are we to allow year after year to pass by, and our apprentices and artisans to be left without the means of acquiring that theoretical knowledge which foreigners are gaining, and without which half the benefit of the workshop practice is thrown away? Is English skill of brain and hand alone in the world to remain without a suitable training? Are we to see the dyeing trade, the steel trade, the watchmaking trade, leave our country, because our young men are not taught chemistry, mechanics, and science? Are we to see England, where these arts had their birth, sink into the background, and our artisans become mere factory drudges, good only for handwork, but starved in that head-knowledge which the advances of modern times require, and unable to gain the wages which intelligence and education command and secure? If so, the future of our artisan classes, the backbone of our country, would have a poor out-look. Condemned only to execute the less intelligent and difficult kinds of work, compelled to accept, so to speak, the leavings of the industry of the world, and liable to have even them taken away when it should please some other nation, not naturally half so clever, but simply more educated, to use its superior knowledge as a means of depriving us of our best manufactures.

The question is a grave one; the future of our industries, and the wages of our artisans are in danger of being injuriously affected, and it is needful that we should exert ourselves with that energy which Englishmen have ever shown when they really become convinced on any question, in order that we may remove this reproach from our nation, and prepare for our sons their true position as leaders of the industry of the world. It is not intended by these remarks to imply that we can dispense with apprenticeship. On the contrary it is desirable to promote it, and to see that the boys in the shops are really taught, and taught well. But things have much changed since the old days. Mere hand skill is no longer sufficient, head skill is also required, and never in the world's history has it been more true than now, that "Knowledge is Power."

Convinced of these facts, the friends of education have determined to do what in them lies to help the industrial classes of our country. An important commission has fully examined the matter, sending its members into distant countries to see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears what is being done, and has reported that we are behind-hand. Commission after commission on our school education has repeatedly called attention to our deficiencies; the School Board of London is now conducting an enquiry into the matter, and a powerful and important society of men of all shades of opinion and all ranks of society has been formed to advance the question. The generosity of the Drapers' Company has enabled the Trustees of the People's Palace to give, for this next year, to our population the opportunity of getting a good industrial education for their sons, at a rate so cheap that if they do not take advantage of it, the fault will be theirs.

There is no one who is acquainted with industrial life who can afford to despise the advantage of capital. But

what capital is there that brings in such a tremendous rate of interest as Education? What makes the difference between the consulting mechanical engineer and the artisan engineering fitter, if not the fact that one has spent years in learning the theory of the subject, and the other has never had the opportunity of gaining anything but the practice? We do not want mere theorists it is true, we must have practical men—but no men are so practical as those who know how to grasp thoroughly the secrets of science and bend them to the work of practical life. No one would assert that George Stevenson, the pitman, was not a practical man, yet when he and his brother Robert rose by dint of study to an imperishable place in the history of industry, and acquired both fame and fortune, their first care was to bestow a donation of ten thousand pounds on the mechanics' library and institute at Newcastle, from which they had borrowed the books on the steam engine, which they sat up at night to read. No one could call Benjamin Franklin—once a printer's boy, but afterwards one of the greatest men of his country—an unpractical man; but as soon as he had the power, he founded a library, which has grown into one of the largest scientific institutes in the world.

It would be far too long a task to enumerate the roll of our artisans who have left their names in history, our Trevethicks, Watts, Faradays, and Comptons. These men were working men, but they were also students; they served their time, they learned their trades, but they were too wise not to see that it is the studious man who reads and thinks and learns as well as works, who will ultimately attain success. To all are not given such splendid abilities as these men possessed, but all may imitate the care with which, by hard work and study, they improved their opportunities. To attain these results some sacrifice is needful. Sacrifice on the part of the rich to find the funds necessary to inaugurate these schools, and sacrifice on the part of parents to allow their children a few years more schooling in order to prepare them better for their after career. It is no doubt often a hard thing for the father of a family to forego the weekly earnings of his son for a year or so while he is receiving his instruction, but it is a noble thing, and a wise one, too, for every penny so saved brings in a pound, and much more than a pound hereafter.

In the Day School the courses of instruction are arranged to extend over a period of two years. Mathematics, mechanical and industrial drawing, science, with laboratory practice, and handicraft work and the use of tools. Particular attention will be paid to giving the Students a thorough technical and practical knowledge of the nature of tools, of setting out working drawings, of applying artistic designs to industries, of the uses of chemistry in various trades, of electricity, and of the nature and use of steam. For this purpose spacious and well-fitted laboratories and workshops will be attached to the building, together with a school of art. These accessions will give to the school a unique position in London. Special effort will be made to give those pupils intending to follow the engineering, building, or other constructive trades, a thorough practical knowledge of drawing, construction, and mechanics; together with sufficient workshop instruction, to enable the lads leaving the school at the age of 15, to understand and execute an ordinary working drawing.

To those specially in training for engineers, the course of study will include drawing, the principles of pattern-making from drawings, and to measurement, metal turning and lathe work, and construction of models from drawings of their own execution; these practical exercises being calculated to train the pupil in the application of his drawing to practical utility.

Should the lad remain at school for a third year he will undergo a special course of instruction, arranged with a view to meet the requirements of the trade or profession he is eventually to follow, so that upon leaving school the pupil will enter the workshop with a good elementary knowledge of the principles of his trade.

This is the scheme proposed. Whether it succeeds or no will depend upon whether the parents and guardians of working lads avail themselves of it. If it should be found that they do not support the movement, nor care for the better education of their sons, then these advantages must be reserved for those who better appreciate them; but if, emulating the example of Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and other great towns in Europe and America, they embrace the opportunity, no effort will be spared to improve and enlarge the school, so as to make it worthy of the great metropolis in which it is placed, and a centre of intellectual improvement for the lads and young men of the eastern part of London.

EVENING DEPARTMENT.

Classes are held at convenient hours for apprentices, artisans, foremen and others, whereby opportunities are afforded for obtaining instruction in technical drawing, designing, and in the scientific principles upon which the industries in which they are employed are based. Well-fitted and spacious workshops also afford opportunities of instruction and practice in various handicrafts, whilst in the physical and chemical laboratories such instruction will be given as will be of special advantage to those connected with the chemical and electrical industries.

The workshops are furnished with all the necessary tools and appliances connected with engineering, building, and other trades, and the lecture rooms are supplied with all needful diagrams and models for illustrating the various subjects taught.

Drawing-boards and T squares are supplied to Students for use in the drawing rooms. A set of re-agents and apparatus are also provided free of charge to the chemical Students. Students must provide their own drawing instruments and materials, text-books, etc., all of which may be purchased at reduced prices at the schools.

The library adjoining the schools contains a large collection of technical and scientific works, which Students will be permitted to use free of charge.

Special courses of instruction are held preparatory for the Whitworth Scholarship for the Royal Exhibitions and other Scholarships offered by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Prizes and certificates of merit will be awarded by the Trustees to Students of each of the classes held, provided not less than ten Students present themselves for examination.

Lavatories well supplied with hot and cold water are reserved for the use of Students. They also have the use of the reading-room and refreshment bars attached to the Palace.

Students in any of the Science, Art, or Technical Classes are required to make at least twenty attendances at each class they join.

The Head Master of the Technical Schools (Mr. D. A. Low) will be happy to advise Students as to the most desirable courses of study they should take.

People's Palace Technical Schools.

(DAY DEPARTMENT).

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE, 9 A.M. TILL 4.30 P.M., WITH INTERVALS AT 11, 1.15, AND 3. NO SCHOOL ON SATURDAYS.

FEES . . . 6D. PER WEEK, OR 5S. PER QUARTER (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Boys joining the School must:—

1. Be over 12 years of age.
2. Have passed at least the 5th Standard, or an Examination equal to same.
3. Be orphans, or sons of parents in receipt of weekly wages or whose income is below £200 per annum.
4. Undertake to remain at the school for at least 12 months.

LIST OF TEACHERS.

Head Master.

MR. D. A. LOW (Whit. Scholar), M. Inst., M.E.

Assistant Masters.

MR. E. J. BURRELL. MR. A. W. BEVIS (Whit. Scholar).

MR. ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

MR. FRANCIS C. FORTH, Associate Royal College of Science, Dublin.

MR. ALBERT GRENVILLE. MR. G. J. MICHELL.

MR. E. H. SMITH, Associate Normal School of Science.

MR. F. G. CASTLE. MR. THOMAS BREMNER.

French Master MONS. POINTIN.

Chemistry Master . . . MR. A. P. LAURIE, B.A., B.Sc., Fellow King's College, Cambridge.

Assistant ditto MR. POPE.

Art Master MR. A. LEGGE.

Assistant ditto MR. BISHOP.

Lecturer on Commercial Geography

Lecturer on Photography MR. E. FARMER, F.I.C.

Instructor in Wood Carving MR. T. J. PERRIN.

Instructor in Wood-Working Tools MR. GRAVES.

Assistant ditto MR. EMMERSON.

Instructor in Metal-Working Tools MR. G. FISHER.

Assistant ditto MR. GRIMES.

Instructor in Drill and Gymnastics SERGT. H. H. BURDETT.

Assistant ditto MR. WRIGHT.

Chief Clerk MR. C. E. OSBORN.

Chief School Porter and Superintendent of Sports MR. A. HUNT.

The Dog Show.

WITH the object of giving East London the opportunity of witnessing an interesting and genuine exhibition—eclipsing in attractiveness the former efforts in the same direction—the promoters of the Dog Show opened a three days' display of Dogs in the Exhibition-buildings on Monday last. At an early hour the animals were brought to the Palace; and by the time the judging was commenced, 10.30 a.m., nearly 500 entries had been received. The Show was again under Kennel Club Rules; and the following gentlemen officiated as Judges:—

L. C. C. R. Norris Elye, Esq., St. Bernards; J. A. Doyle, Esq., Fox Terriers (Smooth and Rough), and Locals and Setters; F. Gresham, Esq., Mastiffs, Greyhounds, Deerhounds, Newfoundlands, and Great Danes; G. R. Krehl, Esq., Collies, Irish Terriers, and Bassett Hounds; M. Wootton, Esq., Dachshunds and Toy Spaniels; L. P. C. Astley, Esq., Pugs, Scotch Terriers and Bull Terriers; J. W. Berrie, Esq., Poodles (any variety), Selling Classes and all Locals except Fox Terriers and Bull Dogs; J. H. Salter, Esq., Retrievers and Spaniels; Geo. Raper, Esq., Dandies, Black and Tan Terriers, Welsh Terriers and Beagles; C. H. Lane, Esq., Bedlington, Skyes and Airedales; J. H. Ellis, Esq., Bull Dogs. The judging took place outside the building, and in the Gymnasium.

Of the Exhibition, as a whole, it is only possible to speak in the most unqualified praise. Many of the splendid creatures now to be seen (the Show closes to-night) in the Exhibition-buildings clearly show the great attention and kindness that have been bestowed on them by their respective owners. To all lovers of dogs—and their name is legion—the Show at the Palace must have proved a source of delight; and the interest manifested during the past few days proves pretty clearly that the public, when it recognises a well-organised and capital institution, signifies the same in the usual manner.

There were nearly five hundred entries, distributed amongst fifty-seven classes, and of the classes six only were limited to local competition. Amongst the large dogs were St. Bernards, mastiffs, deerhounds, Newfoundlands, and Great Danes. In the other classes were poodles, setters, terriers, pugs, collies, dandies, Bedlington, Airedales, dachshunds, and bull dogs. There was a fair class of Skye terriers, most of them possessing qualities typical of the breed, and the class was one of the strongest ever shown in the South of England. The Council, to mark their appreciation of these animals, allowed the Judge to separate them into dogs and bitches, and award three prizes in each division, instead of four for the whole. Bedlington made a good show, and were very level in quality, and the task of selecting them was by no means easy. The St. Bernards rough-coated made a very good class and at least six of them were well-known winners of prizes at leading exhibitions. There is an increase in this class over the number at the last Show held in the Palace. In the smooth-coated dogs and bitches there was only one bitch entered, to which a second prize was awarded.

Organ recitals and concerts in the Queen's Hall, and an open-air band performance have supplemented the attractions of the Dog Show; and the result has been very satisfactory.

Society and Club Notes.

[NOTE.—Any Club Report arriving after the LAST POST ON MONDAY NIGHT cannot possibly be accepted for the current week.]

PEOPLE'S PALACE PHOTOGRAPHIC CLUB.

Ordinary meeting of Members will take place on Wednesday evening next, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. Item of programme:—A night with apparatus. All Members are requested to bring their kits.

The annual subscription being due, it is requested that the same (2s. 6d.) be paid before the end of the month, as Members are liable to be erased unless their subscriptions are paid.

Intending Members are requested to be present for election.

It is hoped that all Members will be present at this meeting, as the Secretary expects to be in a position to state exactly what the arrangements will be for the winter meetings, and use of dark room, etc.

WILLIAM BARRETT, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

BEAUMONT CYCLING CLUB.

On Thursday last the run to Woodford was abandoned, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather.

On Saturday afternoon a great number of the Members visited the Oval to witness the races for the benefit of the National Cyclists' Union. In the One Mile Handicap, Mr. E. Ransley distinguished himself in his heat, but came in fifth in the final. In the evening nine Members enjoyed a pleasant ride to the "Wilfrid Lawson." On Thursday next, usual run to Woodford.

On Saturday to Epping, when Members are requested to be at the Palace, or to join the Club at the "Wilfrid Lawson," in case the run is shortened.

JAMES H. BURLEY,
Hon. Sec. and
Treasurer.

BEAUMONT SKETCHING CLUB.

The subjects for the November Exhibition of the above Club are as follows:—
Landscape .. "Sunrise."
Figure .. Italian Girl.
Design .. Dado 6 in. square.
Still Life—Study from Nature.

Seeing that the contribution of a sketch every month is not now compulsory: the fine for omission having been abolished, the Committee trust that a larger number of Members will enrol themselves this season.

The Secretary will be pleased to hear from any lady or gentleman wishing to join.

T. E. HALFPENNY, Hon. Sec.
C. WALTER FLEETWOOD, Assist. Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE LITERARY SOCIETY.

President—WALTER BESANT, Esq., M.A.

The usual meeting of this Society was held on Friday last, at 8 p.m., in the sub-Editor's Office, Mr. Hawkins in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read by the Secretary, it was proposed by Mr. W. White, and seconded by Mr. Dumble, that they be accepted as read, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Rhodes then, in a short speech, stated that he was regretfully obliged to resign the joint Secretaryship, owing to pressure of business preventing his attendance. His resignation having been accepted, Mr. Cayzer proposed, and Mr. Norton seconded, a vote of thanks being returned to Mr. Rhodes, for his efforts in connection with the Society, which was carried unanimously.

Notice of a General Meeting for the revision of Rule 2 was then given.

"Cause and Effects," an essay by "Lux," was then read by Mr. Hawkins, and criticised by several Members.

"Advice to Bicyclists," a humorous essay by Mr. Cayzer, was read by the author, and criticised by Mr. W. White.

The proceedings closed at 9.30 p.m.

A General Meeting for revision of Rule 2 will be held on Friday next, at 7.45 p.m.

A letter has been returned to the Secretary, signed A. W. R., who begs to tender his thanks for same.

We are glad to announce that a gentleman from Toynbee Hall has promised to give an address on Friday evening next. This will form the first of a series of fortnightly lectures.

New Members enrolled every Friday evening; subscription 6d. per annum.

All information given, and enquiries promptly answered by

B. SEARLE CAYZER, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE DEBATING SOCIETY.

Tuesday, October 2nd, Mr. Walter Marshall in the chair.

Mr. Norton called attention to a small amount collected for the Cobden Club by the Conservative Whips of the late Parliament; and the Secretaries were requested to ascertain from the whips as to its disposal.

The first debate of the new Session was then opened by Mr. Hawkins, who moved "That the present system of unrestricted importation of Foreign Manufactured Goods, unaccompanied by commensurate freedom of Foreign Markets, is injurious to British Commerce." Mr. Jolly seconded and supported this.

Mr. Masters moved an amendment, "That this meeting heartily supports the principle of Free Trade." Mr. Ive seconded, and Messrs. White, Norton, and Maynard supported this; Messrs. Moody and Taylor opposed the amendment, which was carried by a majority of four.

The Chairman congratulated the meeting upon the excellence of the debate. Mr. Masters will open the debate on Tuesday next, October 16th, and move "This meeting being of opinion that True Socialism consists in the beneficial re-adjustment of the Laws which regulate Society, gives its hearty support to the same."

All Palace Members invited to join the Society or attend the debates. Terms, 1/- per session. Any further information gladly given by

A. L. LONDON, Hon.

J. MAYNARD, Secs.

BEAUMONT FOOTBALL CLUB.

FIRST ELEVEN v. CASTLE UNITED.—This

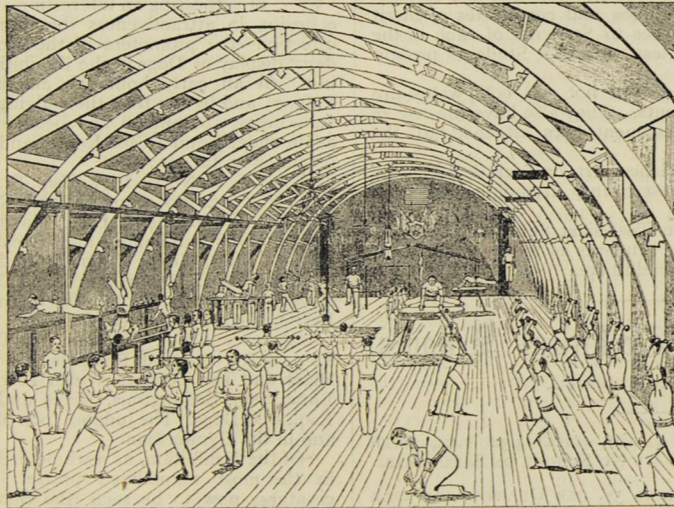
severely contested game was played last Saturday at Wanstead, and ended in a victory for the Beaumont by three goals to two. During the greater part of the first half, play was very even, both strongholds being now and again in danger. The Castle United forwards played a good passing game, several times evading the 'Monts half-backs and carrying the ball into their territory, but were unable to score through the excellent play of their backs who were equal to emergencies.

At the latter part, the 'Monts seemed to put fresh vigour into the game, but had some very bad luck.

The right wing forwards worked well together, breaking away frequently in grand style. The outside right did some very neat manœuvring, sending in some good shots which should have taken effect, if the centre had been up to the mark. He (centre) worked hard, but I am afraid he was out of form in that position on the field. The left wing forwards also showed up well, but should say are apt to play a little too greedily. The outside half-backs should be far more steady, they several times playing very blindly. On changing over the 'Monts, although having the wind against them, managed to increase their score by one goal. Their goal-keeper played well and saved some extremely nasty shots. The following scored for the Beaumont:—H. Shaw, W. Jesseman, and R. Douglas, who put in a splendid free kick which secured a goal. Team:—D. Jesseman (goal); R. R. Douglas, F. Hart (backs); Hennessey, Cook (Captain), Wenn (half-backs); Sherrell, Cox (left), W. Jesseman (centre), Shaw, Hendry (right, forwards).

Match next Saturday at Romford v. Romford 1st. Team:—Jesseman (goal); Wenn, Hart (backs); J. Munro, Cook, Hennessey (half-backs); Hendry, Shaw, Hunt, Cox, Sherrell (forwards). Reserves—J. Cowlin, W. Jesseman, R. R. Douglas.

N.B.—The above have been selected by the Captain to play for the First Eleven.



THE PEOPLE'S PALACE GYMNASIUM.

Match next Saturday for Second Eleven v. Romford 2nd, at Wanstead. Dress at "Eagle and Child." Team:—Mears (goal); Hawkins, Algar (backs); Helbing, Butterwick, Wainman (half-backs); Cattle, Horseman, Gould, A. Munro, Winch (forwards). Reserves—Oscroft, Jacobson, Stapleton.

N.B.—A meeting will be held before the match to elect a Captain for the season.

T. MORETON, } Hon. Secs.
E. SHERRELL, }

N.B.—Tickets at reduced fares to Forest Gate from Coborn Road can be obtained from Mr. A. Hunt at the Schools.

PEOPLE'S PALACE RAMBLING CLUB.

An enjoyable ramble was held last Saturday at Buckhurst Hill. We reached the latter Station at 4 p.m., and then made our way through Epping Forest to Chingford, and working back to Mrs. Guy's, near the "Roebuck." We picked and searched for blackberries, but found comparatively few. A good tea was ready for us on our return, which was thoroughly enjoyed. The rest of the evening we spent with songs and dances till 9.30, and then made tracks for the Station, voting this another successful ramble.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting will be held to-night (Wednesday) in the School-buildings, at 8.30 p.m. Agenda:—To receive Report and Balance-sheet; and other business.

Owing to the First Anniversary Dinner, in connection with the Palace Institute, being held on Saturday next, October 13th, there will be no ramble.

On Saturday, October 20th, ramble to Barking-side. Tea at "Red House." Further particulars will be announced in next week's Journal.

H. ROUT, Hon. Sec.
W. MOODY, Assist. Hon. Sec.

BEAUMONT HARRIERS.

On Saturday last this Club held the Opening Run of their second cross country season, when, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the elements, twenty-five Members and several visitors turned up to carry out the programme which had been arranged by the Committee. Punctually at 4 o'clock, the first item was disposed of by the Members being photographed in the paddock hard by, after which two hares (Messrs. Deeley and Northmore) were started with the bags; a slow pack of about twenty-three, under the guidance of Assist. Secretary Crowe, following in their wake about four minutes later, and after a further interval of four minutes the fast pack started in full cry, when it was found they had gone over the following line of country:—Straight across Wanstead Flats, through the park down the new road into the fields at the back of the "Red House," Barking-side, thence through Bush's Farm out into Old Wanstead, then through various roads until Cambridge Park, Leytonstone, was reached. Here they crossed the green, and entered Bush Wood, through which they proceeded out into the Blake Hall road, along which they ran until the Flats were again reached, and crossing which they made the best of their way home. On re-assembling at the kennels, everybody expressed great delight at the variety of the country which had been traversed, and voted the run a most enjoyable one. After the usual evolutions had been performed, and a presentable garb donned, we dispersed in twos and threes for a stroll, until the hour for tea arrived, when we assembled at the festive board. After the Harriers had appeased their cravings, and accounts had been squared, an adjournment was made to the Concert Hall, where we amalgamated with the Cedar C.C., who were holding their First Annual Dinner there, and a Smoking Concert was held in conjunction with them, the following gentlemen contributing to the harmony of the evening, viz., Messrs. E. J. Crowe, E. C. Tibbs, J. Kilbride (B.C.C.), J. R. Deeley, A. Williams, Lovejoy, Swain, and Spicer, besides members of the Cedar C.C., most notable of whom was Mr. Pasco, junr. Mr. Fish, of the Palace Cricket Club, kindly presided at the piano, and the evening terminated at 10.30 p.m. with "Auld Lang Syne." The following, we might mention, took part in the run:—Messrs. Tibbs, Poynter, Bates, Crowe, Coningham, Savill, E. and E. J. Taylor, Cable, Williams, Dodd, Moxhay, Merritt, Marshall, Spicer, Swain, Lovejoy, Northmore, Dawson, Bowling, Hawkes, Deeley, F. Merritt, and Crawley, the last named arrived late, but went over the course alone.

Runs will take place every Tuesday at 8.30 p.m., and every Saturday at 4 p.m., from Headquarters, the "Forest Gate Hotel," when visitors are cordially invited.

Gentlemen wishing to join the Club should apply to either of the undersigned, of whom all particulars may be obtained.

J. R. DEELEY, Hon. Sec.,
35, Claremont Road, Forest Gate, E.
E. J. CROWE, Assist. Hon. Sec.,
14, Canal Road, Mile End, E.

PEOPLE'S PALACE CHORAL SOCIETY.

Members will please note that the usual meeting for practice will be held on Friday evening next.

FREDERIC W. MEARS, Ex-Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE AMATEUR BOXING CLUB.

A General Meeting will be held on Friday, 19th inst., at 8 p.m. prompt, for the election of officers and other business. All Members desirous of joining are requested to attend, so that arrangements may be made for commencing practice as soon as possible.

Any request for information, addressed to me at the General Offices, People's Palace, or 53, Blair Street, Poplar, E., will be at once attended to.

ROBERT M. B. LAING, Hon. Sec., pro tem.

PEOPLE'S PALACE SHORTHAND SOCIETY.

We met as usual on Monday last in the School-buildings. Meeting next Monday as usual.

G. T. STOCK, Hon. Sec.
H. A. GOLD, Librarian.

PEOPLE'S PALACE SWIMMING CLUB.

Consolation Race at Whitechapel Baths. Committee Meeting to-morrow night at 8.30 p.m. All gentlemen interested in the Consolation Race are requested to attend also.

E. C. BUTLER, Hon. Sec.
C. G. RUGG, Assist. Hon. Sec.

The Bold, Bad Mariner.

(A LUNATIC LAY).

An OLD SALT sings:

Young Peter P. was a mariner; he
As bold as brass was thought to be:
There never could be on land or on sea
A chap as would come up to he:

In consequent,
Full many a wench
Did fall in love with young Peter P.

There came a day—'twas the first o' May—
When Peter gave his heart away:
For in Biscay's Bay, I'm sorry to say,
A mermaid saw this mariner gay.

The forward minx,
With sundry winks,
Was trilling a lively nautical lay.

At her attacks he hoisted his slacks,
And grinned away like the South Sea blacks.
(Of Ulysses's wax he knew not th' knacks,
So the siren's song was as sharp as tacks).

He seized a boat—
And emotion smote
The susceptible heart of Peter Packs.

The 'maid he bore to his native shore,
Within a week was married—much more
Than a Mussulman boor—so he sighed for to soar
Far away from the bride whom he didn't adore;

For they couldn't agree,
The siren and he,
For she daily would flirt with the Boy at the Nore.

So he cut off her hair (she'd enough and to spare)
And fastened her close to the arm of a chair:
Such conduct unsquare made her solemnly swear,
To her pa she would publish his villainy bare.

With her beauty effaced,
She departed post-haste,
With a splash and a wriggle to her old sea lair.

More in sorrow than in anger:

In the dead of the night—oh! a sorrowful sight—
Peter P. disappeared in a terrible plight;
He couldn't show fight, for they held him too tight
With invisible hands—'twas a misery quite.

But his ultimate fate
I cannot relate—
For 'twas never quite known to his friend

HARTLEY KNIGHT.

Rest and Work.—Rest is an incentive to work: rest is work, and work is rest. The terms are synonymous, paradoxical as it may seem. The inner warring of doubts and aspirations ends in a peaceful calm where rest is found; and during the continuance of that rest the life-work of the storm-tossed mariner is accomplished. Work is nothing more or less than concentrated force, concentrated passion, which, allowed to run riot, must inevitably produce sin—give birth to sin. Work, then, comes to be the antidote for sin; and so comes it that the rest so needful to obtain really means the harvest-time of all charity and all virtue.

"Such a Good Man."

BY
WALTER BESANT AND JAMES RICE.

(Reprinted by kind permission of Messrs. CHATTO & WINDUS from the volume of collected stories, entitled "Twas in Trafalgar's Bay.")

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

NO stickler for large salary was Reuben; no strict measurer of hours given to the firm; no undue estimator of his own labour. All he had, all he thought, all he knew, he threw into the affairs of the house. The three hundred a year, which Sir Jacob considered an equivalent for his experience and zeal, seemed a noble honorarium to him, the old factory boy, who had never got over his respect for hundreds. And while he was content to occupy the simple position of jackal, it never occurred to him that it was mainly by the adaptation of his own ideas, by the conveyance to his own purposes of his own surprising mastery of detail, that the great Sir Jacob prospered and grew fat. A simple, hard-working dependent, but one who had faith in his master, one who felt that there could be no higher lot than in working for a good, a noble, and a strong man; and indeed, if such be the lot of any, dear brethren, write me down that man happy.

Outside the private room they were to each other as to the rest of the world, Mr. Gower and Sir Jacob. Within the sacred apartment, whither no one could penetrate without permission, the old Lancashire habit was kept up, and one was Jacob, the other Reuben.

Reuben looked the older, probably by reason of the careful and laborious life he led. He was thin, grown quite grey, and he stooped. His face was remarkable for a certain beauty which sprang from the possession of some of his ancient simplicity. Men who remain in their old beliefs do retain this look, and it becomes all faces, though it is unfortunately rare.

He was married, and had one son, John, who was naturally in the great Escomb ironworks, a mechanical engineer by trade, and a clever fellow. The father and son were excellent friends on all subjects except one: John could not share his enthusiasm for the great man who employed him.

"He is successful, father, because he has had you in the first place, and half a hundred like me in the second, to work for him."

John did not know, being a young man, that the mere fact of being able to see quite early in life that the way to success is to make other people work for you is of itself so highly creditable a perception as to amount to greatness.

"Who," continued the rebellious John, "would not be successful under such circumstances?"

His father shook his head.

"He is a strong man, John—a strong man."

"How has he shown it? Has he invented anything? Has he written well, or struck out any new idea?"

"He is a man of the highest reputation, John—not here in Lancashire only" (they were then at the works), "but in the City of London."

"Every man has the highest reputation who can command so much capital."

"And he is such a good man, John."

"Humph! Then why does not his goodness begin where it ought to, at home? We should have been saved this strike if his goodness had been shown to the hands. Are his men better paid, more considered, more contented, than the men in other works? No—worse. You know that, father. His goodness wants to be proclaimed to all the world; he does good in the sight of men."

"John, Sir Jacob is a political economist. It is hard, he says, to set up private benevolence against the

laws of science—as well sweep back the tide with a hearth-brush. Supply and demand, John: the men are the supply, and capitalists the demand."

But John was not to be argued into enthusiasm for Sir Jacob, and returned to the works, where the pits were banked up and the engines were silent, and the men who ought to have been assisting in the whirr and turmoil of wheels and steam and leather bands were idly kicking their heels outside; for Sir Jacob had made no sign of yielding, and they would not give way, though the children were pining away for want of sufficient food, and the sticks were going to the pawnshop.

Reuben came presently into the luncheon-room, going slowly, and bent as one who is in some kind of trouble.

"You have read those letters, Reuben?" asks the great man, who had finished his sandwich, and was slowly sipping his sherry, with his back to the empty fire-place.

"Yes, Jacob, I've read them all."

Reuben sat down by the table, and began drumming on it with his fingers.

"And what do you think?"

"I am very anxious. If the Eldorado Railway money is not ready—"

He hesitated.

"Well, Reuben? It is not ready, and I believe it never will be. Prepare yourself for the worst. The Eldorado bubble has burst."

"We must look elsewhere, then, for money. We must borrow, Jacob, for money we must have, and immediately—you know that."

"Borrow!—that is easily said—where? Of course I know we must find money."

"I made up a statement last night, Jacob. Here it is; this is what you have to meet in the next three weeks. I fully reckoned on the Eldorado money, which would have tided us over the difficulty. Jacob, Jacob! I told you that those Central American schemes never come to good!"

"Ay, ay. No use telling me what you prophesied, Reuben; anybody can prophesy. Try now to see how we can face the storm—that is more to the point."

"There's the Ravendale Bank. You're chairman of the board."

"I proposed at the last meeting to borrow fifty thousand. They asked for securities, as a matter of form, and— Well, I promised the securities, and I have not got them."

"There's the works."

"What can be done while the hands, confound them, are out on strike?"

"How much will they let you overdraw?"

"Not much further than we have gone already."

"Jacob, seven years ago we had a bad time to face—just as bad as this—you remember, just before the French war, out of which you did so well. Then you found at one haul seventy thousand pounds. Can't you repeat the transaction?"

"The money was not mine; it was my ward's, Julian Carteret's money."

Reuben started to his feet.

"Do you mean that you took his money to help yourself out of difficulties? Jacob, Jacob! And all that money gone?"

"It can't be gone, man," said the millionaire. "How can it be gone when it was invested in the works? And a safer investment could not be made."

"If the world would only think so," sighed Reuben.

"Why did we not take steps to raise money before?"

"Because you were so certain of Eldorado. Why" (here Reuben grew more agitated still) "did you not sell out your bonds?"

"No," said Jacob, gloomily. "Perhaps it will recover. I saw a note in the paper this morning that the stock would probably rise again."

"Stock you might buy, but never hold," said Reuben. "And the Columbian Canals, and the Mexican Mines, and Turks and Egyptians, all gone down together. What shall we do—what shall we do?"

"Concede what the men claim, and start the works again," said Sir Jacob, who took things more easily than his subordinate, in whom, indeed, he had full confidence. "Concede all that they ask, and when the furnaces are in full blast, make a limited company of it."

Reuben shook his head.

"That cannot be done in a week. Consider, Sir Jacob, you have only a week. If we could only see a way—if we could only gain time. Perhaps I ought to have seen what was coming a little sooner."

"What is coming, Reuben?" Sir Jacob leaned across the table, and whispered the words in a frightened voice. "What is coming?"

"Ruin, Jacob, ruin!" replied Reuben sorrowfully. "If you cannot raise money, ruin. If you cannot restore Julian Carteret his fortune—worse than ruin."

"No," cried the Baronet, "not that—not that. I did my best for my ward. The world will know that I acted for the best; that the works were paying an enormous income—"

"At the time, the money staved off bankruptcy. When the world knows that, what will the world say?"

"How the devil is the world to know it, Reuben?" asked Sir Jacob angrily.

"By the books. All your books will be examined. Your position can be and will be traced year after year. The transactions of every day in your business history will come to light. Man, your affairs did not begin yesterday to end to-morrow. You are too big a ship to go down without a splash. There will be too many drowned when you are wrecked for the world to sit down quiet and say, 'Poor Sir Jacob!' They will examine all your books."

"All, Reuben?" His face was white now, and the perspiration stood upon his brow. "All?"

He spoke as if he was a child learning for the first time what is done in the case of a great smash. In point of fact, he was bringing the thing home to himself, and realising what its effect would be upon him.

There were certain books known to him alone, and to no one else, not even to Reuben. These books were downstairs in his own room, locked in a fireproof safe. Should they, too, be examined? He mentally resolved that the key of that safe should at least be kept in his own pocket. And yet how instructive to the student in the art of rapidly piling up a fortune would be the study of these volumes! More instructive than any books kept in the office of Reuben Gower, because they showed of late years a history chiefly of wild speculation, decadence, and approaching ruin. When a man, for instance, has had extensive dealings with the Russian Public Works Department, when he obtains contracts in other foreign countries, when he provides estimates for great national works, which are afterwards largely exceeded, when he receives payment for work never done, and when he makes charges for materials never delivered, the private history of these transactions would, if put into the form of a continuous narrative, be as pleasant reading for the fortunate holder of the fortune so acquired as the true story of his own life by Cagliostro or Beaumarchais, or the faithful narrative of his own doings by a member of the great Tammany Ring. For in such a book there would be bribes—plentiful and liberal bribes—the giving and the taking of commissions, the giving shares in transactions not quite warrantable by the terms, strictly interpreted, of written covenants, and the introduction of illustrious names—grand dukes, princes, ministers, all sorts of people whom, for the credit of their biographies, as well as that of the age in which they lived—it would be well not to mention in connection with such doings.

There is no absolute law laid down on this delicate subject; in the Decalogue it is certain that it is nowhere stated in so many words: "Thou shalt not bribe: thou shalt not take a commission: thou shalt not receive interest other than that agreed upon." Whatever is not forbidden is allowed. That is the rule on which Ritualist clergymen always act, and if Ritualists, why not that much more respectable body—public moralists? It is a sad thing to own that the censorious world looks with disgust—affected, no doubt—on a man who has built up a fortune in such a way. Sir Jacob might have thought, when he was tempted, of a leading case. There was a man a few years ago who was greatly, implicitly trusted by his employer, and paid well for giving honest advice to a confiding public. He sold that advice; he took money right and left for the words he wrote, which mightily influenced the fortune of companies and shares, and though his friends pleaded, perhaps quite honestly, that the advice he had given was good, neither his employers nor the public accepted the plea, and the mistaken man retired into obscurity, nor was he forgiven even when, after he died, he was found to be worth a quarter of a million sterling. Actually, a rich man had died, and was not respected for his wealth! Wonderful! Perhaps Sir Jacob did think of that case when he trembled to think that all the books might be examined.

At least those should not.

But Reuben had others. Among them, as he said, were the books of seven years ago, when the shipwreck was only averted by the timely aid of seventy thousand pounds, all Julian Carteret's fortune. There should be, Sir Jacob resolved, a break in the sequence of those books.

"Is it necessary, Reuben," he asked mildly, "that all the books must be handed over? We might begin, say, three years back."

"No, Jacob. Some of your transactions date further back than seven years. That year must go with the rest. There is one chance. Julian Carteret is a friend of yours, as well as your ward. He is a good deal in your house. He rides with Miss Escomb—"

"Yes, yes," cried Jacob. "Reuben, you are my friend again. Shake hands, my chap!" he cried, in the familiar old North-country language. "Bankruptcy we can stand, Eldorado and the strike will explain that much. But what they would call abuse of trust I could not stand. We shall smash to-morrow, if you like. We shall get up again, Reuben, stronger than ever. The same forces that raised me before shall raise me again. I am as vigorous as when I was twenty. So are you. And we shall have the backing of all the world, with the sympathy of everyone who has money to lend. Let us become insolvent, if we must. But before we do, Reuben, Julian shall be engaged to Rose."

"How will that help?" asked Reuben sadly. "I was going to say that Julian, being a friend, might be taken into confidence."

"Not at all. If Julian is to marry my niece, how can he charge me, her uncle, with using his money for my own purposes? He will only be one more to go down with me; and when I get up again, we shall all get up together. To be sure, in that case, Rose's fortune would have to go with her, to her husband. However—"

The man was a strong man, that was clear. He deserved to succeed. He had the strength of self-reliance, of belief in his own methods, of confidence in his luck. With certain insolvency staring him in the face, he saw a way of meeting his fate with the calmness which belongs to virtue, of gaining more reputation out of it, of wiping off old scores, and beginning new, and of escaping the consequences of the one action of his life which he was afraid to tell to the world. He was a strong man, but, for the first time in his life, Reuben felt repulsion rather than admiration for the proof of such strength.

(To be continued).

Palace Notes.

THE first of the course of ten Lectures on "The Body and Health" was successfully delivered in the new Lecture Hall on Wednesday last, to a very large audience. Illustrations were given by means of lantern slides, etc.; and the lecturer, Mr. D. W. Samways, D.Sc., M.A., was listened to with much attention throughout the evening. On that occasion the public were admitted free; but for the remainder of the series a charge of twopenny will be made for single lecture, or one shilling for the complete series.

A VERY pleasing entertainment satisfied the multitudes that gathered together in the Lecture Hall on Friday night, when Mr. Hasluck's pupils gave the sixth of their popular Elocution "open nights." The programme was extensive and varied; and their new quarters were much appreciated by the Elocutionists. Miss M. Larter opened the evening with a recitation entitled "Lynch for Lynch;" Miss K. Simons—who was born of Comedy and should emulate her parent—gave "Lady Maud's Oak"; and Mr. Morgan followed by reciting Lynne's "Our Folks." Then there was a pause, and the "stage" was prepared for the comedietta entitled "A Fair Encounter"—the dialogists being Miss Elstob and Miss C. Forrow. This little piece went merrily enough; but the ladies methought were greatly hampered for want of stage-room. Such a character as Lady St. John is always safe in the hands of Miss Elstob; whilst the humour of Miss Forrow has repeatedly been the cause of much diversion. On this occasion, however, this lady shone forth in a new direction, and gave a pleasing proof of her vocal abilities. [Mr. Bradley's Choral Class will please note.] Mr. Olley then recited "Bruce and De Boune"; Miss Risley—with much humour—Re-Henry's "St. Valentine"; and Mr. Hargrave, with a keen appreciation of Gilbertian fun, brought down the house with the merriest "Bab" Ballad—"Etiquette." The recitals were brought to a close by a capital rendering of "Wedding Bells," by Miss Marks—one of Mr. Hasluck's most promising pupils; at the close of which that gentleman himself appeared, and nervously gave forth a few particulars of his "Class"—concluding by congratulating his pupils on the possession of their new hall. The principal and last item in the programme—the third act of Lytton's "Money"—followed, with the caste much the same as heretofore, the only new comer being Mr. Lytton, who enacted with some care the small part of Captain Smooth. The leading man, Munro, had vastly improved, and played very well indeed in the Club Scene; where Mr. Leeding ("Old Member"), with his "snuff-box" interpolations, proved himself to be a fellow of infinite jest—of most excellent fancy. So, indeed, did Mr. Gray Graves, who, with his really comic by-play shared the honours of the first scene with Lady Franklin Forrow. Altogether a very satisfactory performance; and Mr. Hasluck may again be congratulated.

I AM wondering when we shall have something Shakespearian from the Elocutionists. Hitherto they have fought shy of the Bard and all his works, but I think that they might, with advantage, be encouraged to stand forth upon such hallowed ground. There is a class, I see, for the exclusive study of Shakespeare, from which, by-and-by, I shall expect great things. Since the Elocutionists have gone in for acting there is one thing that they—and particularly the "Money" caste—would do well to understand, and that is the importance of grouping and posing. This was entirely overlooked on Friday night, the result being that the Members were, so to speak, constantly eclipsing or blotting each other out. This was not, however, entirely their fault, for, as I have said above, the stage-room was exceedingly limited. In the Club Scene the effect was painful: for Munro, being more than common tall, was ever keeping that brilliant luminary, Hawkins, out in the cold background. Once on a time, during the reign of Kean, it was the great aim of every poor player to get into what then was called the "focus," so that his facial expressions might not be wasted on his audience. On one occasion, when Kean was playing *Othello*, the power with which he enacted the grand scene in the third act astonished even his most ardent admirers, one of whom, meeting him soon after, complimented him on his striking performance. "You were wonderful the other night, Mr. Kean," said he. "Was I?" said the tragedian. "Why, didn't you feel that you were?" "No; can't say I remember anything particular." "Surely you must remember: on Thursday night, you know, when you seized Mr. — by the throat, and got into such a tremendous fury that I thought you'd kill him." "Ha!" exclaimed Kean, brightening, "I remember now—Did I seem in a fury, eh? Did I?" "Oh, awful, sir,—awful!" "No wonder. D—n the fellow: he actually tried to keep me out of the 'focus'!"

THE old School-buildings—renovated and divided into two sections: the ground floor for female and the upper floors for male Institute Members—was (partly) opened to the Members on Monday evening. The new Billiard-room stands in the room formerly used by the Art Class; and this is supplemented by a smaller Billiard-room adjoining.

THE New Grill and Refreshment Rooms opened for the first time on Monday.

ON Monday also a capital "side show" was afforded by the Beaumont Sketching Club, the Members of which had combined to make up a very attractive exhibition. There were several interesting specimens of painting and drawing; and the prize exhibits elicited much admiration from the onlookers. This is a decided move in the right direction; and the Club may be encouraged to exhibit as often as possible.

THE Institute Anniversary Dinner is due at the Holborn Restaurant at 6.30 on Saturday evening. Tickets (4s. 6d.) may be obtained of the Stewards, Messrs. Marshall, Wadkin, Rosenways, and Ford; of the Hon. Sec., Mr. A. Albu, 2, Great Prescott Street; or at *The Palace Journal* Office, East Lodge, on application to the

SUB-ED.

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.)

FOOTBALL MATCH.

DEAR SIR,—I have reluctantly to challenge the accuracy of the report of the football match Beaumont 1st v. St. Paul's, appearing in the issue of 3rd October. It reads:—"The match ended as follows: 1 kicked by Hunt and 1 disputed for the 'Monts, against 1 by Bardo for the Saints." The 'Monts did not kick a *bona fide* goal throughout the match. The facts are as follows:—After waiting considerably beyond the specified time, play commenced, and soon after the 'Monts ran the ball down on their right, and it was kicked *past* the post, an ordinary bye. It was kicked off as a goal kick by the St. Paul's, when, to the surprise of all, the umpire (who was half-way in the field) gave it as a goal. Many of the 'Monts forwards were as surprised as the Saints. I asked Mr. Hunt if he claimed the credit of kicking the ball between the posts, and his reply was, "ask your umpire." We admit the 'Monts' claim to the goal, the umpire so deciding, but it is entirely wrong to say it was kicked by Hunt, he does not claim it himself even. In reference to the disputed goal, do the 'Monts know what "offside" really is? they say it was kicked by a man "on the spot," but that "spot" was behind one of our backs, and the ball being kicked to this "spot," the man was clearly offside. Trusting you will insert this, in fairness to the St. Paul's, many of whom are Members of the Palace.—I am, faithfully yours,

G. T. STOCK,
Captain of St. Paul's Football Club.

LENDING LIBRARY.

DEAR SIR,—Several Members have long been wishing to have a Lending Library connected with the Palace. This is what all other Institutions of a similar nature have, and it is a thing which would greatly add to the comfort and convenience of the Members. It is not always convenient for Members to go to the Library and obtain the loan of a book and *stay there* for an hour or so reading the same. I hope you will see your way to spare room in the Journal for the insertion of this letter, and also I trust you will open your columns for correspondence on this subject.—Yours faithfully,

READER.

[This may be done eventually; but at present the number of books would not suffice for a Lending Library.—Ed. T. P. J.]

Two Little Old Ladies.

(By H. MAUD MERRILL, in *St. Nicholas*.)

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay,
In the self-same cottage lived day by day.
One could not be happy, "because," she said,
"So many children were hungry for bread;"
And she really had not the heart to smile,
When the world was so wicked all the while.

The other old lady smiled all day long,
As she knitted, or sewed, or crooned a song.
She had not time to be sad, she said,
When hungry children were crying for bread.
So she baked, and knitted, and gave away,
And declared the world grew better each day.

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay;
Now which do you think chose the wiser way?

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