CONTENTS.

Earthly Tracts

No. III.—CO-OPERATION.

VERY year the great metropolis is supplying recruits to the patriotic army of co-operators at a rapidly increasing rate. The growth of this section of co-operators has astonished our most sanguine and enthusiastic adherents. A man should never work for the sake of gaining influence; but for the sake of promoting truth in all its many forms of goodness, beauty, and happiness. But even in two years, a great change has taken place. Shopkeepers look on co-operation with less prejudice and more friendliness. Sometimes they volunteer favourable opinions. It was remarked last week that "nine-tenths of the London shopkeepers live hard, precarious, and struggling lives; always in fear and doubt as to their ability to pay their debts; and they would be much better off as managers or employes in co-operative societies."

"The landlords reap the biggest benefits" from shopkeeping. Miles of shops exist in London; rents are paid for them out of all proportion to the area and quality of the premises, simply because they are shops. If they were dwelling-houses only, the rents would be reduced as much as one-half, two-thirds, or even three-fourths. Yet the cost of erection of a shop is little more than the cost of erection of a house. The difference in rents goes usually to the ground landlord, who has done nothing, and never will do anything for the taxes he levies on an industrial community. No wonder that the shopkeeper can barely live, and no wonder that the customer has to pay so highly for his goods.

"Co-operators covet no man's goods," but they claim the right, and exercise it as a matter of duty to their families, to expend their hard-earned wages in the most efficient manner. Every man has an acknowledged right to work for whom he pleases. Every man has a right to employ whom he chooses. All have a right to deal where they wish, so co-operators claim the right to deal at their own store, and think that no one can reasonably object to it. Small tradesmen start business to make profits out of other people. They try to make their business grow bigger, for the sake of making bigger profits. Co-operators simply join together—not to make profits out of other people—but to make profits out of themselves and for one another. Surely, if it is right and just for a man to try to make profits out of other people, it cannot be wrong for a man to try to extract profits out of himself.

"The profits to those that share them" should be the cry. Three-fourths of existing shops, and half their attendants, are useless burdens on the people. Co-operators concentrate their trade in commodious and convenient premises. The concentration keeps down expenses, and destroys the apparent necessity for so many shops. The process is rather slow; but this is a blessing to the shopkeeping community. They know that though slow, it is sure. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. They can gradually turn their energies and their capital into enterprises—co-operative, we hope—where they will produce wealth instead of only distributing it. They will then add to the comfort and prosperity of the community. At present they only share it. Builders can take warning, and cease to erect shops. Shop rents will go down; and indirectly, this will send house rents down also; for if shops are not built there will be more room for dwelling-houses. Smaller rents and more production mean more profits for the workers, if they are co-operators. Voluntary association—not compulsory—is what they believe in. Wherever three aspects of financial, moral, and intellectual well-being, nothing equals co-operation. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. They can gradually turn their energies and their capital into enterprises—co-operative, we hope—where they will produce wealth instead of only distributing it. They will then add to the comfort and prosperity of the community. At present they only share it. Builders can take warning, and cease to erect shops. Shop rents will go down; and indirectly, this will send house rents down also; for if shops are not built there will be more room for dwelling-houses. Smaller rents and more production mean more profits for the workers, if they are co-operators. Voluntary association—not compulsory—is what they believe in. Wherever
Great way towards removing many of the most grievous existence.

In other words, anyone who wants to become a share­rider is prosperous, the shares go up above par. In the same as if he had been a member from the beginning. They make big profits. The profits are clear gain to the shareholders. They may grow. One shilling entrance money gives anyone access to the categories of the old world competition. But the number thus benefited is always increasing, for the co­operator is the proud owner of a share in the co­operative body. These goods are sold at a fair price, but one, or even two shillings out of his £1 are given back to him. It is the gift from the shopkeeper out of the goodness of his heart. The largest family gets the most profits. If these profits are left as investments, £12 Christmas is coming, and many people will, at this season, receive their shares. If they were paid in cash, they would have £12 extra a week, until they pay up a £1.

The largest family gets the most profits.
The Palace Journal.  
Dec. 7, 1887.

Palace Gossip.  
(By the Rev. W.F.)

Money: Little Cabinet—whom, like the poet’s Lesbia, “thus a burning eye”...has a grievance, and he will wait for it to burn. He saw temperance at the dinner table, but after reaching his sixpence, and the value of black and whites, he and the intemperate grew more and more together. Temperance is, like the policy of Her Majesty’s Government, which he characterized as despotism.

The next number of this Journal is in the hands of the printer, and some of the contents will be of interest to the readers of the Palace Journal. The Chairman, in his opinion of the Lord Lieutenant, observed that the sure and certain way of quieting the country was to have the contents of the Journal distributed among the reading classes. The Chairman made an extract from a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who wrote that the Irish were the only people who were not to be got at by any means. Mr. Gladstone had written that the Irish were not to be got at by any means. Mr. Gladstone had written that the Irish were not to be got at by any means.

The Chairman then rose, and proposed as an amendment, that the amendment be adjourned. Mr. Bullen, who spoke next, supported the amendment, and said that he had been told of a great improvement in the condition of affairs; and it was not to say that because his father did wrong that he should pursue the same course. It was in our power to remedy a state of things.

The Chairman (Mr. Marshall), then asked, as the matter did not appear to have the consideration of the House, for good, gratuitous, and necessary help. I have to wait, and watch for the coming Social. Much more do I know, but I've sworn not to tell—ad lib.
replied: "Oh, sir, he deserves everything he has ac­
brained for; and, with the exception of Shakespeare,
for having embodied it in himself, and for having ex­
pended its glory over the whole world.

"No, no," says the "sage" of Aurora, "that was not a justified
jurisdiction which he received everywhere with the most disting­ished marks of honour and em­

his first appearance on the stage at Ipswich, in
the year 1713. Little is known of his life before
the country, he determined to try his fortune on the London
stage. Arriving there, he applied to the Managers of
Drury Lane and Covent Garden, but was
rejected; and lie was obliged to accept an offer to play at
the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. With this small re­

His genius dazzled and astonished everyone;

attacks on him without design, were all alike open to his imita­

漕dale says: "Garrick was informed of Pope's opinion,
and nothing could be more delightful than his praise.

This great actor died on the 20th of January, 1779,
and Garrick performed in the same theatre, and in the
same play, the night being very stormy, each ordered a

Danish Roscius, a title justly given to Garrick
because he was so well acquainted with the arts of the
stage—what they are I know not'; and his sudden

Time and patience will convert a mulberry leaf into silk. How

The Palace Journal.

Dec. 7, 1887.

Dec. 7, 1887.

An American People's Palace.

Last spring the people of London saw the People's Palace opened by Queen Victoria. Thursday night
Bridgeport also had an opening of a People's Palace—
the building of which was entirely done by Dr. J. De Ver Warner, at a cost of $100,000. In the third story are sleeping apartments for a large number of women and children. There is a balconied
music-room; and the library has a thousand volumes. The building was erected for the benefit of women who are employed by the Warner Brothers, clothing manufacturers, and for the purpose of admitting other working women of the city to the use of the building. One entertainment a week will be given free on the last day of each month. The Warner factory will be freely admitted.

In establishing this institute we have had no model, and no experience of similar enterprises for our guidance. It will not be surprising, therefore, if at first we make some mistakes, which, with a little more experience, we shall be able to correct. Our object is to contribute to the enjoyment and welfare of the 1,100 women in our employ, and with this end in view we shall hold ourselves free to make such changes or modifications in our plans as experience may prove to be necessary. It is our ultimate purpose to establish this institute in the permanent interest of working women. It seems wise, however, that we should first work out the problem of how the Institute may be started and run. Every step in the same play, the night being very stormy, each ordered a

Powers, women, who are employed by the Warner Brothers,
are to be the exclusive patrons of the club-house. The music was furnished by a string band. Mrs. Cleaveland and Mrs. Folsom, by the working girls at the Palace, were the vocalists. The entertainment was
then clearly outlined his object in erecting the club­
house for the working women, in this brief speech:

Perseverance. — A beautiful Oriental proverb runs thus:
"Time and patience will convert a mulberry leaf into silk. How

An American People's Palace.

Last spring the people of London saw the People's Palace opened by Queen Victoria. Thursday night
Bridgeport also had an opening of a People's Palace—
the building of which was entirely done by Dr. J. De Ver Warner, at a cost of $100,000. In the third story are sleeping apartments for a large number of women and children. There is a balconied
music-room; and the library has a thousand volumes. The building was erected for the benefit of women who are employed by the Warner Brothers, clothing manufacturers, and for the purpose of admitting other working women of the city to the use of the building. One entertainment a week will be given free on the last day of each month. The Warner factory will be freely admitted.

In establishing this institute we have had no model, and no experience of similar enterprises for our guidance. It will not be surprising, therefore, if at first we make some mistakes, which, with a little more experience, we shall be able to correct. Our object is to contribute to the enjoyment and welfare of the 1,100 women in our employ, and with this end in view we shall hold ourselves free to make such changes or modifications in our plans as experience may prove to be necessary. It is our ultimate purpose to establish this institute in the permanent interest of working women. It seems wise, however, that we should first work out the problem of how the Institute may be started and run. Every step in the
Society and Club Notes.  

By the (Sec-Gen.)

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President, Mr. E. D. Mitchell, M.P.; Chairman, Mr. W. Marshall; Deputy-Chairman, Mr. J. D. Diggs, Hon. Sec.

On Wednesday last, the 26th ult., a capital and profitable evening’s entertainment was enjoyed by the members of the Society, who were taught a lesson in oratory by their President. The debate was opened by Mr. L. Currie. A full report of the proceedings will be given in another column; and the debaters may congratulate themselves on seeing the result of their efforts. It is hoped that the members of the Society will be more prompt in coming forward to debate, as the opportunity is so good. The undergrowth will be glad to hear that the Society is to be enlarged. The Palace football clubs, as may be seen, are developing into a full-fledged team in the not very distant future.

BEAUMONT FOOTBALL CLUB.

The first move was made when a subscription was levied amongst the members, which was accepted with alacrity.

Although very young this Club is progressing very satisfactorily, and promises to be a large success in the immediate future. Yes, in this case, the Hon. Sec. must see that he enrolls himself as a footballist. This would only strengthen the position of the club, and it is hoped that it will be the case.

The Hon. Sec. was pleased to inform those present that Mr. R. T. Mitchell and Mr. F. W. Bullough had kindly consented to act as Hon. and active Members.

BEAUMONT CYCLING CLUB.

The first meeting monthly of the above Club was held at the Beaumont Palace, on Monday last. There was a fair attendance, and it was decided that the first ride should be held on Saturday, December 30th, of which I hope to give fuller details in the next issue of the Journal.

BEAUMONT HARRIERS.

The first race of the above Club, a four-mile steeplechase, took place on Monday last, at the Forest Gate Hotel, E. 1., when eleven members completed the course. The following were the winners:—First, Mr. E. D. Mitchell, M.P.; Second, Mr. J. F. Crowe, Esq.; Third, Mr. E. T. Tibbs, Esq.; Fourth, Mr. F. W. Bullough, Esq.; Fifth, Mr. E. J. Crocker; Sixth, Mr. T. Moreton; Seventh, Mr. W. Cross; Eighth, Mr. G. Kitchener, M.P.; Ninth, Mr. W. H. Nash; and第十, Mr. A. Greenwood. On running the course over, Mr. J. F. Crowe, Esq., who was the only runner not in the same order named. From thence, Mr. Tibbs took top position, Mr. Crowe being third. Mr. E. D. Mitchell, the making his effort, and smiling with satisfaction, was in the lead until he was passed by two others, who had not only crossed twenty-six teas of territory, but had also been in the lead for the last four miles of the course. The figures showed the following prices winners—G. Kitchener, M.P., Mr. J. F. Crowe, Esq., Mr. E. D. Mitchell, M.P., Mr. E. J. Crocker (this was 15, 15, 15, 15), Mr. E. T. Tibbs, Esq. The prices were presented to the Beaumont Harriers after the race by the Captains, Mr. E. T. Tibbs, Mr. J. D. Diggs, Hon. Sec.

LADIES’ SOCIAL.

The Room for the ladies Social Meetings, adjoining the West End ladies, was very quiet, and the Hon. Sec. was glad to see a small number of young ladies belonging to the Club, to the top of the Meeting will be full.

Terms: Entrance 3/6 per annum; subscription 3/6 per annum, and healthy recreation.

By an oversight last week, Mrs. Bell’s name (as joint Hon. Sec.) was unfortunately omitted; but I have much pleasure in this week’s issue to give the credit for the Club to Mrs. J. K. J. Brown, Hon. Sec.

SOCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday last, November 28th, a Committee Meeting was held in the Schoolroom, which was attended by a very full complement of the members, and was conducted in the presence of Mr. McGregaff (Hon. Sec.), who acted as Chairman, and Mr. Marshall (Deputy-Sec) was appointed: Hon. Sec. to act in conjunction with Mr. Diggs.

P A L A C E R A M B E L E R S.

On Saturday last a most interesting visit was paid by the Committee of the Palæe Rambler to the pottery of Henry H. Jones, Earl of Tonbridge. Practically a 1½th the inhabitants (the people) of this little Pottery, having for its object the elimination of the waste and, after the fashion of the manufacture of tile, terrains, etc., in the most artistic manner possible. The Laurentine is known as the Romansian Pottery and, with Mr. E. D. Mitchell, as the President, the position of the Pottery, and its work, would seem to be determined by every condition you could name.

On Saturday last, December 17th, the continuance of the exhibitions of the Art Classes was opened by Mr. E. D. Mitchell, M.P., and Mr. E. T. Tibbs, Esq., the latter being in the position of the Club in the most artistic manner possible.

BEAUMONT HARRIERS.
As he came from the same part of the country, it was not strange that he should be a royalist. Since the Restoration, Southern France was all dark of complexion, and he had a proud, stubborn look in his face. It was not fitting, he should be so very much like him that they might be mistaken. Pierre had a strong, broad head, with hair which was something under the average height of an Englishman; their heads were of the same shape, their eyes and hair of the same colour, and in the same way; even their voices were the same. This was something at which I could not contemplate without horror. I knew my Raymond to be brave and strong, I was glad that he did not meet this fellow. I thought the desire to fight his sweetheart's cousin; but if you so much as look him in the eye, he would do when he should meet the man I preferred to him. I thought it a thing which I could not contemplate without horror. To think of it! Would'st throw me over for a beggarly Frenchman? But wait, only wait till I have made him pay for his cruelty. Claire, who nursed him, sitting with him day and night, and tore his figure, but his cheeks were already red and puffed up with passion. His hair was neatly tied and powdered, his brow was clean; he might have passed well enough for what they call a gentleman. Of course, those whom they knew well knew the differences between the two; a shepherd knows each sheep, though they seem to the general world all alike. The more I thought about it, the more I thought that it was impossible to mistake one for the other. Pierre was a larger man, and mine was more vivacious, his step was livelier; his gesture more marked, he talked more. It was strange to note that Pierre, as well as Raymond, had what is called the air of distinction. No one could fail to remark that he looked, as we in England should say, every inch a gentleman, and carried himself accordingly, yet with something of the French Gallantry, and elegance, which was evident. Yet he was by birth a son of the people; he came, like General Hoche, whose soldiers must be admired, from the gutter, and he was proud of it. Raymond, for his part, was of a more quiet habit— you would never have him talk. He was a little man, a dreamer, contented to accept whatever fortune offered. Yet it was an Englishman who first spoke of the principles of the peace and social revolution, he would do the same with his friends, but he would have talked about them less.

"I know not, indeed. But this I know, that the resemblance was the greater this evening be­cause, his own uniform having fallen into rags, Pierre wore the clothes of his companion, and though they were taken for twins. They were of the same height, exactly alike. So many were their points of difference, it was not strange that he should be like Raymond, those differences between the two, just as a shepherd knows his sheep."

"Y011 may tell him, Mistress Molly, that I shall serve for a great prison, but it is not overthrown, and they would never come round the narrow ledge designed for the bowmen. The wall is crowned with waving grass and wall-flowers; and up the sides of the hill, where the ramparts of the Romans are now roofless, with little steps to show its former splendour have been added, and sometimes a trailing vine. On the top of the hill, the water lapping the lowest stones of the tower, just as it did when the Romans built them. Instead of the old galley, there came, I suppose, a galley of the little sort; over the other side of the water are the wooded islets of Great and Little Horsea, and I suppose they look to­day much as they did a thousand years ago. On this side you look towards the east, but, if you get to the south side of the town, you get a view of the little brook which lies between the wall and the sea, you have a very different aspect, and you think that you might come up plant Trent, there are now lying half a dozen of them, the little vessels of the Admiralty, for ships which have fought the battles of their country, are now lying there."

"We have known you a long time, Mr. Raymond."--"I hope," said Sally, "that it's more than skin deep, we have an English wife, which of course naturalizes a Frenchman, but I believe they have done nothing."

"I believe they have done nothing. Fire is fate! You, Tom ? Why, to be sure, Raymond does not desire to fight his sweetheart's cousin; but if you so much as look him in the eye, he would do when he should meet the man I preferred to him."

"I will conquer for you with my own sword."
many were built in the yard! How many brave fellows were sacrificed a year before the inadvisable siege for war which possessed one man, and, through him, all Europe, could and still are, the tyrant confined in his cage, like a wild beast, until he should die!

Standing under those walls, I say, we could look straight down the fort which guarded its entrance; we could see in the upper part the boats playing, and know when it could hear the booming of the salutes; we could even see the working of the portcullis, and the heavy network of wire was conveyed to London in half an hour. And of the sight, the movement of the harbor, the distant swinging of the guns, made one, even one who lived in so quiet a village as Poolehead, feel as if one were taking part in something great and simple, a part of the world. It was a hard time to many, and an anxious time for all: a time when, as the sailors of the country, a time when bread was dear and work scarce, with trade bad and prospects uncertain. Also, with what beating of hearts one went ashore, and gather together to listen when a newspaper was brought to the village! For still it seemed as if democracy was not to be; though we might, though we chased our ships off the sea, and tore down the French flag from his colonists, the Cortezian was marching from one triumph to another, until the whole of Europe save Russia and England, was subject and held prostrate at his feet.

As for bad times, we at Poolehead—so near to Portsmouth, where all the shopkeepers were making fortunes, and the ships caused so great a daily entrance; we could see in the upper part the boats playing, and know when the ships, the movement of the harbor, the distant swinging of the guns, made one, even one who lived in so quiet a village as Poolehead, feel as if one were taking part in something great and simple, a part of the world. It was a hard time to many, and an anxious time for all: a time when, as the sailors of the country, a time when bread was dear and work scarce, with trade bad and prospects uncertain. Also, with what beating of hearts one went ashore, and gather together to listen when a newspaper was brought to the village! For still it seemed as if democracy was not to be; though we might, though we chased our ships off the sea, and tore down the French flag from his colonists, the Cortezian was marching from one triumph to another, until the whole of Europe save Russia and England, was subject and held prostrate at his feet.
A Prize of Five Shillings

...subjects, this week they are asked to turn their attention to a matter printed Bell. SELINA HALE, who alone gave some of the arguments on the other side of the question, was the best essay, but were few in number. The prize is awarded to who therefore takes the prize. The second best was, on the whole, a man of letters, and "umbrella," were received: and it was the work of some "cigar," "elephant," "mantelpiece," "Parliament," "cupboard," and WILLIAM HENRY BROWN, between them, each receiving five shillings. The first-named of the anted that the best was that by... Here is his paragraph:

...at last adjudged that the best was that by (The letters in each of the following sentences, when re-arranged, form one English word.) 

A Prize of Half-a-Crown is offered for the best picture frame made out of any material, leaves, paper, etc. Answers by noon on Thursday, Dec. 15th.

A Prize of One Shilling is offered for the best potato cut into the form of an apple and "banana." Answers by noon on Thursday, Dec. 15th.

...will be the winners of Quarterly Prizes. For value of prizes we present advertisements. Answers not later than noon on Thursday, Dec. 15th.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLERS SET ON NOVEMBER 22nd:

1. Attendance: 1. Everest 1. Peel off
   2. This puzzle was not fairly set, b. 4. i. e. is also considered correct.
   Cot. 4. Oars. Tree. 
   Sco. 5. Cave. Or, Tall.
   Horses. 6. Christian Names—Arthur, Fred, Ethel, Kate

PUZZLES FOR THIS WEEK.

(1.) A Prizes for the best riddle is awarded to

...The Palace Journal.

[Dec. 7, 1887.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCOTCH HOUSE

GARDINER & COMPY.

CLOTHING

OUTFITTING STORES.

[Dec. 7, 1887.]

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 11th, at half-past Twelve, A GRAND ORGAN RECITAL

OF SACRED MUSIC

IN THE QUEEN'S HALL.

ADMISSION FREE. ALL ARE WELCOME.
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.
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."
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).

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST.

POPULAR NOVELS.


SHILLING STANDARD NOVELS.

By THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD

Sir Henry (Whitworth Scholar). Lecturer on Engineering in Allan Glen's Institution. Glasgow; Author of "A Text-Book on Practical, Solid, or Descriptive Geometry." With 65 Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. Nearly ready.

By J. THOMAS LANGTON, M.A., Head Master of the Albert Place Higher Grade Board School, Bolton. With Illustrations and Diagrams. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. Nearly ready.

A MANUAL OF MECHANICS. An introduction to a Physical Knowledge of the Earth, in accordance with Revised Syllabus of 1875. By E. GILLESPIE. Nearly ready.

By BRET HARTE.

In the Carquinez Woods. 1s. boards, 1s. 6d. cloth.

In the Carquinez Woods. 1s. boards, 1s. 6d. cloth.

On the Frontier (three stories). 1s. 6d. cloth.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

The Young Duke, &c. 1s. 6d. each.

Earl's Daughter Margaret Percival. 1s. 6d. each.

The Experience of Life. Lanston Parsonage. 1s. 6d. each.

Price is. each, boards; 1s. 6d. each, cloth.

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

The Episode of Young Grant. 1s. 6d. each.

The Young Duke, &c. 1s. 6d. each.

Coningsby. 1s. 6d. each.

Price is. each, sewed; is. 6d. each, cloth.

By JULIUS HERSEY.

The Earl's Daughter Margaret Percival. 1s. 6d. each.

The Experience of Life. Lanston Parsonage. 1s. 6d. each.

Price is. each, sewed; is. 6d. each, cloth.

By T. MACNEIL.

The Young Duke, &c. 1s. 6d. each.

Coningsby. 1s. 6d. each.

Price is. each, sewed; is. 6d. each, cloth.

SHILLING STANDARD NOVELS.

By Chas. Dickens

Great Expectations. 1s. 6d. each.

Oliver Twist. 1s. 6d. each.

Price is. each, sewed; is. 6d. each, cloth.

LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.


ADVERTISEMENTS.