THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Royal Pageant on the Opening of the Palace by Her Majesty.

THE CEREMONY AND THE BUILDING.

A last (Sunday) night's London cable says: London was all ablaze with excitement yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the visit of the Queen for the purpose of opening the People's Palace at Mile End. The route selected for the Royal progress extended from Paddington station in the western portion of London to Mile End at the extreme eastern limit, a distance of about eight miles.

The buildings along the entire way were gaily decorated with banners, wreaths, colored trophies and flags, the Irish colors and the Stars and Stripes being conspicuous in many places. Whitechapel road presented in perspective from almost any point a long vista of triumphal arches. The carriages were escorted by a troop of cavalry. The line of the procession was guarded by 10,000 volunteers and 5,000 regular troops, comprising artillery, infantry and cavalry, all selected largely with a view to the brilliancy and contrast of their different uniforms as additions to the pageant.

The Lord Mayor and the municipal officers of the city of London went in carriages from the Mansion House to the city's boundary line at Holborn. They alighted and awaited the Queen, who was in an open carriage. At the Queen's approach the Lord Mayor received the pearl sword from the swordbearer. His Worship lowered the point and congratulated Her Majesty on coming to the most loyal city and presented the sword to the Queen. She took it and returned it. The Lord Mayor and retinue then placed themselves immediately in advance of the Queen's carriage and escorted her across the city to the eastern boundary at Aldgate. There they bade her farewell for a brief time, and repaired to the Mansion House to await Her Majesty's return.

The Queen proceeded to the People's Palace and ascended to the dais, where the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge and the Archbishop of Canterbury were assembled, the choir singing the National Anthem. The Queen then received the gold key, Mme. Albani sang "Home, Sweet Home," and the Prince of Wales declared the People's Palace open. The announcement was greeted with a great flourish of trumpets, followed by a grand chorus rendering "Old Hundred." Subsequently the Queen laid the first stone of the foundation for the technical schools attached to the People's Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury prayed for and blessed the people and pronounced the benediction.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the Royal procession started on its return. By command of the Queen the longest route back was taken, the procession moving off into Burdette road, going thence along Commercial road to Aldgate. This deviation was ordered to please the citizens, who requested it. Arriving again at the city limits the Royal carriage was met by the Lord Mayor and civic officials and escorted back to the Mansion House, which the Queen entered in state for the first time in her life. The Lord Mayor wore crimson and ermine robes, only assumed when the sovereign visits him. He conducted the Queen to the tea room. The weather was fine all day. The Queen subsequently returned to Windsor. Her reception all along the route was most enthusiastic.

After the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales had taken tea at the Mansion House two gold teaspoons were missed. They were probably taken as mementoes of the occasion by some of the attendants.

The People's Palace is the first result of a bequest made nearly half a century since by Barber Beaumont. The Drapers' Society and others have contributed largely, nearly half a million dollars having been raised within a brief period. Mr. Walter Besant is credited with giving a powerful impulse to this generosity, having for its end intellectual improvement, rational recreation and the amusement of the people of the East end. Mr. Besant's literary genius and sympathetic studies of life in his novel, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," got a just tribute in the *Times* and elsewhere. He had a place of honor in to-day's ceremony, and was presented to the Queen. Lord Rosebery, who has given $15,000, was Chairman of the Board of Stewards, and Sir Edmund Currie Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

As much of the palace as is already done consists of a large, finely proportioned hall, decorated in light blue, pink and gold, stone color predominating. An Italian coffered ceiling presents, in an oval arch, some stained glass which, besides the Royal arms and monograms and Prince of Wales feathers, depicts the escutcheons of Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Canada, Australia and the Star of India, giving an Imperial character to the general design of the roof. At the back, where meet the galleries, curved into bays, and supported by sculptured caryatides, are statues in Roman carton, which is used in the sculptures on the Hotel de Ville, in Paris.

Twenty-three great queens are represented beginning with Esther, of Bible fame, and ending with Victoria. Each statue occupies a niche between two Corinthian columns. These statues were executed by the sculptor Ver Heyden. It was he, it will be remembered, who, in the case of Belt vs. Lawes, was disbelieved by a jury when he said that he and not Belt had done certain sculpture in dispute.

Seance of Hypnotism.

The operator has rendered his subject insensible. He then drops molten tallow into each of his eyes, places a lighted match in each ear and then pours a bottleful of assafætida into his mouth. "Tell me what you feel now?" he asks. "Unspeakable joy!"—*Paris Figaro.*

Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor of Natal, has been instructed to proclaim Zululand, excepting that portion constituting the New Boer Republic, a British possession. The New Boer Republic occupies the western part of Zululand and does not reach the coast. Its area is about 1,800 square miles. The capital is Vryheid.

"It's all very well," said the gravedigger, "to advise a young man to begin at the bottom and work up, but in my business it ain't practicable."

A PENNY POST.

Proposal for a Universal Penny Postage Rate.

A London cable says: Hamilton Heaton, member of Parliament, who is advocating a universal penny post, has addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, from which it appears that a penny post could be established between Great Britain and America even without any increase in the volume of correspondence. His letter shows that in the year ending the 31st of December, 1876, there were despatched from the United Kingdom to the United States 116,444 lbs. of letters and 1,031,908 lbs. of newspapers and other articles. During the year ending the 31st of September, 1886, no less than 337,855 lbs. of letters and 2,780,625 lbs. of newspapers and other articles were despatched, so that the quantity of mails has more than doubled in these ten years. The total sum paid for the sea conveyance of all mails sent to New York in the year ending the 30th of September, 1886, was £99,927. This year the cost, under the new arrangement, will be £80,000, but the income will be £197,979, against an expenditure of £80,000, showing a profit of £117,979. An increase being certain in this as in former years, Mr. Heaton takes the actual profit roundly as £120,000. From this £20,000 may fairly be deducted as the cost of taking the mails to Cork and putting them on board the steamers, so that the net profit becomes £100,000. Now, if the 337,855 pounds of letters were carried for 1d. instead of 2½d. per half-ounce (again reckoning thirty-five to the pound), they would yield only £49,428 of income, a decrease of £73,059, so there would still be a profit of £26,941. But of course that calculation assumes that the number of letters would not increase, whereas they would not improbably multiply tenfold.

A MURDEROUS CAT.

It Tries to Suck the Breath of a Young Child and Fights With the Mother.

A Pittsburg, Pa., despatch says: Mrs. Atkinson, of Alleghany, entered her nursery yesterday and was horrified at what she saw. The family cat had attacked her 6-year-old child, who was lying sick on the bed. The cat was sitting on the breast of the boy. Each of its fore paws was firmly fixed in the child's cheek and its mouth was glued to that of the boy. He was struggling as much as he could, and with one hand was trying to push the cat away. As soon as the animal saw the lady it showed fight. It scratched the child's face in a terrible manner, and springing upon the mother bit her on the shoulder. She finally beat it off by stabbing it with a pair of shears. The mother found the child unconscious. Her cries brought assistance and after restoratives had been administered the child was able to talk. He knew nothing except that the cat had wakened him up, trying, as he said, "to take my breath." The little fellow is in a precarious condition.

Late News Notes.

It is believed that the Manitoba Government will refuse to entertain Mr. Sutherland's proposition to issue Provincial debentures in aid of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and that a collision between the Opposition and the Government over the question is probable.

Canon Wilberforce, of England, now travelling in this country, is a man of compact build, about five feet nine inches in height. His face is cleanly shaven and his features are rather sharp. He has a high, retreating forehead, about which clusters abundant hair, rapidly growing gray. His face is extremely intellectual and his eyes are clear and penetrating. He always wears a blue ribbon in the lapel of his coat to signify his advocacy of the temperance cause.

Lieut. Col. Fynmore, of the Royal Marines, whose death at the age of 93 has lately been recorded, was the last surviving officer who served at Trafalgar. On that glorious day he was a middy on the Africa, a seventy-four of Collingwood's squadron. During the battle Capt. Digby found him at work on the most exposed part on the upper deck and ordered him to a safer place below. "O, sir," replied the little fellow, "I could not do that. What would my father say?"

The Way of the Girls.

Girls all have a kind of secret code. You know how it is. You are introduced to a girl. She invites you to call. You call. She invites you to a party. You go. She introduces you to a whole circle. That whole circle discusses you, calmly apportions you to three or four; they gradually reduce themselves to one. Then you're lost. She wearies of you and you get kicked out of the circle. Well, all of those girls have discussed every one of your young men friends the some way. This is what a cynical girl told me. I don't know of my own knowledge. But talk of trades unions and Knights of Labor! Their organization dwindles into absolute crudeness when compared with the U. O. M. G. (United Order of Marriageable Girls.)—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Prohibition Incident.

A tall, lank, red-nosed man came into a country store with a large jug, which he placed on the counter with the remark: "I want a gallon of rum—baby's sick."—*Boston Gazette.*

Good Boy.

"I see," said the new minister, meeting one of our best young men, "that you smoke cigarettes."

"Yes," replied the noble youth, "I promised my mother that I would never use tobacco in any form."—*Burdette.*

The death is announced of Lieut.-Col Osborne Smith in England.

A Missouri girl waved her hand at a stranger and in three days they were married. Two days later the young wife waved a flat-iron at her husband and the next evening he came home waving a divorce. What are the wild waves saying?—*Burlington Free Press.*

Krupp is again making what will be the largest gun in the world. It comes in good season. The mosquito promises to be more like a winged mastodon than ever, judging from the size of limb and voice of the advance guard.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL LAW

Which Affect the Electors of City, Town and Township.

The following is a summary of the more important changes made in the municipal law at the late session of the Legislature:

The qualifications of mayors, reeves, aldermen and councillors in the various municipalities is reduced to $200 freehold or $400 leasehold in villages; $400 or $800 in townships; $600 or $1,200 in towns, and $1,000 or $2,000 in cities.

In municipalities where electors are disqualified unless they have paid their taxes by the 14th of December, those on the defaulters' list are to be permitted to vote if they have paid their taxes any time before they vote, and produce a certificate to that effect.

Section 138 of the Municipal Act is amended to make it clear that an elector must vote for Mayor in the polling division he resides in, or, if not qualified there, then where he first votes in the municipality.

In the case of a tie in the election of Warden, the municipality having the greatest equalized assessment is to have the casting vote, instead of the one having the greatest number of ratepayers.

In case an Auditor appointed by the County Council refuses or neglects to act, the head of the Council is given authority to nominate another.

A change is made in the returns to be made to the Government, so that Auditors and Treasurers transmit information to the Bureau of Industries.

Where from money on hand, or increased value of property liable to assessment, it is not necesary to raise the full rate under a by-law, Councils are given power to pass a by-law reducing the rate for future years, instead of having to pass a by-law annually, as at present.

The powers Councils have hitherto had in regulating size and number of doors, etc., in churches, theatres, halls or other buildings used for places of worship, public meetings or places of amusement, are extended to hospitals, schools, colleges or buildings of a like nature; and the strength of walls, beams, joists and their supports are to be subject to regulation; and power is given to compel production of plans of all such buildings for inspection.

When a polling place, fixed by by-law, cannot be obtained, or is found unsuitable, the Clerk is given power to choose the nearest suitable building available for the purpose, giving due notice to the voters.

The Council of an incorporated village is given power to purchase land for a cemetery within the village, on approval of the Local Board of Health, ratified by the Provincial Board.

Power is given to charge a license fee on circuses, etc., up to $500, instead of $100, as at present.

By-laws changing name of streets are made subject to approval of the County Judge.

Power is given to license and regulate shops where tobaccos and cigars are sold, and to prevent the sale to children under 14, unless on the written order of parents or guardians.

Where an action is brought to recover damages from a municipal corporation on account of an obstruction, excavation or opening in a street or bridge, the corporation is to have a remedy over against the person who caused the obstruction or opening.

The legislation of last year on the "bridge" question is repealed, and the law is left as it was previously. Where a Council, by a two-thirds vote, decide that the constructing or erecting of any bridge, culvert or embankment, is for the general benefit, and that it would be inequitable to assess the whole cost on the locality, they may pass a by-law and borrow money to pay one half by the municipality.

Two hundred electors in towns, or a hundred in villages and townships, are given power by petition to compel Councils to submit by-laws for the construction of waterworks.

Ten Rules for Bathers.

1. When suffering from violent excitement do not bathe.
2. When suffering from suddenly occurring or from continued illness, do not bathe.
3. After sleepless nights or excessive exercise, do not bathe, unless you first rest a few hours.
4. After meals, and especially after taking alcoholic liquors, do not bathe.
5. Take your time on the way to the bathing house or beach.
6. On arriving at the beach inquire about depth and currents of water.
7. Undress slowly, but then go directly into the water.
8. Jump in head first, or, at least, dip under quickly, if you do not like to do the first.
9. Do not remain too long in the water, especially if not very robust.
10. After bathing, rub the body to stimulate circulation, and then dress quickly; then take moderate exercise.

—In dealing with a cellar in springy ground, the first thing to be done to make it dry, says the *Sanitary Engineer*, is to provide some chance for the water to run away before getting into the cellar. This may be done by laying a two-inch tile drain pipe in a trench dug all around the foundation outside of the walls, and from one foot to two feet below the cellar floor. Put this pipe together without mortar and cover it with cobblestones to keep out the dirt and sand. If it be not practicable to lay the drain outside it may be laid inside of the cellar-walls, directly in the cellar floor; but the operation of such a drain is less efficient. The back-filling of the cellar walls should be porous enough to allow the water to go directly into the drain.

The wharves at Montreal are still submerged, causing considerable delay and inconvenience to shipping. The river is still rising.

Mr. Gladstone's friends have revived Carlyle's characteristic criticism of the fleshy poet who recently grossly misrepresented the great statesman: "Swinburne, Algernon Swinburne, wishes to be introduced to me. What, that young man who sits in a cesspit and adds to its filth? No, thank you."

Scales are now made so delicate that the signature on a piece of paper with a soft lead pencil can be weighed.

A coquette is like a war veteran—She goes through many engagements.

ENGLAND'S LAST JUBILEE.

George the Third's Absence from the Royal Fetes.

At Windsor the day was passed in the humdrum, staid style which one would have expected under Farmer George. A whole ox was roasted, and the Queen with four dandified sons and one rosy-cheeked daughter, went to inspect and taste this delicacy. The cooks wore new blue suits and white silk stockings, which appear to have created an immense excitement among the good people of Windsor. They cheered Her Majesty, the silk stockings, the bowing Princes and the roasting ox, and every one was exceedingly jubilant, says a writer in the May "Cornhill." The one touching incident in this somewhat prosaic picture is the absence of the good old King himself. It was only a year, remember, before his insanity was again openly declared, and the courageous little Queen had probably good reasons of her own for keeping him not only from the metropolis, but also as far as she could from the Windsor gossips upon such an exciting day as that of the jubilee. He was visible at chapel, and again when they fired a *feu de joie* in the Long walk and he rode past the men and responded silently to their salute, but this was all. Even at the grand fete which Queen Charlotte gave at Frogmore, where for once the etiquette-loving woman laid aside her notions of what was permissible, and invited not only the nobility but the tradesmen and their wives; and where for once, too, her sons merged their horror of the slowness of the court in hearty enjoyment of the novelty—even at Frogmore the King did not put in an appearance. This unexplained absence is the one touch which redeems the whole useless and resultless pageant; and the thought of the old man wandering alone through the rooms of his palace holds more poetry than any or every grandiloquent verse which was written for the occasion and echoed across the dinner tables of enthusiastic and toast-loving subjects.

SOMETHING LIKE A SENSATION.

A Hypnotised French Young Lady's Frolic with the King of Beasts.

A Paris cable says: A highly sensational hypnotic experiment was achieved at a private performance yesterday at the Folies Bergere. The curtain rose and revealed a large cage containing three lions. Signor Giacometti, the lion tamer, then entered the cage and made the lions jump about and roar. Then a pretty young lady in a white dress appeared and was hypnotised by M. de Torcy according to the methods of Dr. Charcot. De Torcy and his hypnotised young lady entered the cage, the animals being kept in check by the lion tamer. De Torcy compelled the young lady to fall on the lions' backs, and to place her head in a lion's mouth, held open for the purpose by the lion tamer. The seance wound up by the young lady—who had been put in a rigid acute cataleptic state—resting with her head on one stool and her feet on another, while the lions jumped over her. One lion placed its paws on the patient's thighs and caught in its mouth a piece of meat attached to a cord, thereby firing a pistol fastened to the roof of the cage. The lions all jumped about and roared furiously, and in the midst of the excitement De Torcy brought the patient out of the hypnotic trance and removed her from the cage. The Prefect of Police has not yet allowed this performace to be given in public, but the private performance was so vociferously applauded that it is believed the restriction will soon be removed.

Red Men With Sky-blue Eyes.

Along the Red River Valley is to be found one of the most curious populations to be found anywhere in the world. I refer to the half and quarter bands, the descendants of the Scotchmen who came to this country in the days of the Hudson's Bay Company and their Indian wives. They present a most peculiar combination of the Scotch and Indian types, the dark skin and high cheekbones of the Indian with the light hair and blue eyes of the Scotchman. Physically, they are a splendid race, being lithe, tall and muscular, and are the best and most enduring runners I ever saw, travelling hundreds of miles through the woods in the dead of winter with incredible rapidity. All speak French, but the broad Scotch burr is perceptible in their pronunciation, making their language a most remarkable one. They are famous hunters and trappers, and, when not drunk, very peaceable. They took no part in the recent uprising in the Northwest, as they have no affiliations with the French half-breeds or Indians, but form a little community by themselves. As voyageurs they are unequalled and are the happiest beings I ever saw. They do not take kindly to life in villages or towns and are fast moving away before the advance of civilization, but I fear that those who take their place will not have their virtues.—*Washington Star.*

A Division of Labor.

He—Where are you going, my pretty maid?

She—I'm going a-milking, sir (she said).

He—Can I not help you, my pretty maid?

She—You can work the pump handle, sir (she said).—*From Puck.*

Science shows that a man is 90 per cent water. That is why it never does any good to tell a bore to dry up.

Always stranded on the same rock—A baby who has but one cradle.

—The reason of "the sun putting out a fire" is thus explained: At the time of day when the sun shines into a room the fire is often allowed to get dull, and the sun's rays warm and rarefy the air in the room as much as the fire warms the air passing over it up the chimney. Hence the draught ceases, and the fire goes out. To remedy the inconvenience open the door or the window to let the warm air out and cold in.

The Government telegraph line in the Northwest is being built west from Battleford to Edmonton with iron poles.

A New York young lady of fashion who received a little silver flatiron as a german favor asked what it was. She never saw the real article.

In London the other day the Prince of Wales christened the $5,000,000 diamond from the Cape of Good Hope "The Imperial." It outshines the Koh-i-noor.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Owing to grave charges alleged against the Montreal city police patrol, the force has been disbanded.

F. Payne, of Southwold, while forking hay, fell from a mow, seriously injuring his hip and side and dislocating his wrist.

Intelligence has been received in Ottawa that the Batoche half-breeds have refused a load of seed grain, and will not cultivate their land this year.

Last evening Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, in his sermon, denounced strongly the wording of an advertisement announcing the visit of certain American doctors to that city.

Mrs. Aurelia Tazer, of Malahide, aged 70, while crossing a field to a neighbor's on Friday placed her pipe in her pocket. Her dress caught fire, and when found her clothes and hair were burned off and her flesh burned to a crisp. She cannot survive.

J. Jacques, of Cornell station, visited St. Thomas on Friday, leaving four small children with a hired girl. They found a revolver, and one boy, aged 8, shot his brother, aged 5, in the head. The ball has been extracted, and hopes of the child's recovery are entertained.

At a barn raising at John Lyle's, Southwold, on Friday evening, a timber fell from the top of the building. James Lawton and Wm. Somerville, who were underneath, ran to escape. The timber grazed the head of the former, but Somerville tripped and fell, the timber falling across him. He sustained serious and painful though not fatal injuries.

A team of horses belonging to John Fisher, of Murray, ran away on Saturday morning on Coleman street, Belleville. The waggon upset and a three-months'-old child, which Mrs. Fisher carried in her arms, was so seriously hurt that its recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Fisher was badly bruised about the face.

Samuel Macdonald, of Muirkirk, was taking bricks out of an old well. When eight feet down the suface caved in, carrying him half way to the bottom, where he remained wedged, surrounded to the neck in loose earth, with fifteen feet of water beneath, till a neighbor gave the alarm. The village turned out *en masse*, and with great difficulty rescued him from going to the bottom.

A a conference of citizens in Montreal on Friday to discuss the question of protection from floods, a resolution urging the city to grant at once the $178,000 for the construction of a temporary dyke was adopted, and an influential deputation was appointed to proceed to Ottawa to lay before the Government other resolutions adopted by the meeting for the better protection of the city.

The freshet in the river St. John, N. B., is falling rapidly and Fredericton is out of danger. The gas works and waterworks will resume operations in a few days. At Woodstock the waterworks and electric light stations are also once more free from the flood. The suffering along the flooded district in Sunbury and Queen's is still intense. Communication with the high land has been opened by steam ferry boats, and relieve parties are actively succoring those most in distress. The New Brunswick Railway will start trains on schedule time to-morrow, and unless heavy rain falls there will be no further interruption. The damage to the Intercolonial about Rothesay will reach $20,000, as a large piece of the track will have to be rebuilt. Latest estimates put the total loss at considerably over a million dollars.

Several earthquake shocks have been felt at Smyrna during the past week.

Sheik Abou Henda has been exiled from Turkey for conspiring to dethrone the Sultan. He was for a long time an intimate adviser of the Sultan.

The proceeds from Saturday's sales of the French Crown jewels amounted to 672,000f. The agent of the Duc d'Orleans bought a chain of brilliants for 181,250f. Mr. Gall, an American, bought a cincture of brilliants for 132,500f.

A striking Methodist revival is proceeding in Saxony, having its centre in Schwarzenberg, where the Methodists have collected funds for the erection of a large church. They have established a chapel at Scheneeberg, and are sending preachers throughout the country.

Empress Augusta left yesterday for Baden. The Emperor goes to Kiel on June 9th to be present at the ceremonies attending the beginning of work on the North Sea and Baltic Canal. Prince Bismarck, a number of the members of the Bundesrath and the President of the Reichstag will accompany him. The Emperor, after his stay at Kiel, will take a course of water at Ems. He will not revisit Gastien in the autumn.

Professor Goldwin Smith is again expressing in the London *Times* his views on things Canadian and American. Commercial men, the chiefs of industry on the American continent, are in his opinion equal in probity and every moral quality, while superior in energy and enterprise, to their rivals in any other country. But the American and Canadian politician is in most cases a political slave. The Irish vote is largely responsible for this. The Irishman is the worst of citizens in the United States, and Canada is becoming politically an Irish Republic. The moral of Professor Goldwin Smith's long letter is: Pay no attention to anti-coercion resolutions passed by servile politicians or corrupt Legislatures. They do not represent real American or Canadian opinion.

An Imaginative Visitor.

Councillor Butler, of Goderich, in describing his recent visit to London, Ont., said at a recent meeting of the Council: "Down in London they run the Crooks' Act by electricity. The bar-rooms are lit up by electric light, and at 11 o'clock p.m. the light is shut off, all around is thrown into darkness and the fellows in the bar-room become *paralyzed*. (Loud laughter.)" The councillor's guide is yet to be heard from.

Two French men-of-war are reported to have been sent to Hayti to enter an official protest against the seizure of Tortuga Island by the British Government in settlement of its claim of about one million dollars against Hayti.