

MONEY AND SCHOOL

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Palace of Dom Pedro I.

Few things in history are more remarkable than the sudden and almost bloodless revolution which hurled from the throne of the vast Empire of Brazil, Dom Pedro, one of the most beneficent and liberty-loving monarchs the world has ever known. In his case the often quoted saying was abundantly verified, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Doubtless when his unquiet dignity was laid aside, he enjoyed more real comfort and repose than when bearing the burdens of an empire.

with its beautiful parks and palaces—its wealth and rank—its pride—its lavish expenditure; and the London of the "East End," with its ugliness and bad odours—its poverty and wretchedness—its vice and irreligion. The "East End" has been called "the largest heathen city in the world," and among its one and a half millions of poor we find the refuse of many nations. Its principal streets maintain a show of respectability, in spite of a large number of ginshops; but it is said that in few cities are the poor so degraded in their

in the complete demoralization of many whom it has changed from "chance paupers into professionals."

London is reported to have 110,000 paupers. Begging is prohibited; but there are many ingenious ways of evading the law. In 1887, England and Wales raised a tax of \$75,000,000 for the relief of the poor; and 767,933 persons were receiving relief January 1, 1887. In addition to this public tax, an enormous amount is yearly given in private charity.



PALACE OF DOM PEDRO I.—(By R. PUTTNER.)

The Largest City.

LONDON, the great capital of the British Empire, is declared to be the most wonderful city in the world. We are early taught that it is the largest city in the universe, but when we are told that it would take six of our largest cities to make a London, we find it difficult to grasp the remarkable fact of magnitude. The population of London is about five million, and it is said to increase at the rate of one hundred thousand a year.

Disraeli described the English people as made up of "two nations," and, socially, there are two distinct Londons: the London of the "West End,"

poverty. This sad state of affairs is not chargeable to the indifference of the better class of the community. Almost superhuman efforts are being constantly made to meet and destroy the forces of evil; and all classes of society engage in mission-work, from the rich aristocrat to the humble mechanic.

The English people give freely in charity; indeed, they are charged with an excess of benevolence, or, rather, with being unwise in their benefactions. Large numbers of poor are being systematically helped, and this method has sapped the energies of the people, and has, unhappily, resulted

The Charity Organization Society of London was established in 1869, "not to form a fresh relief fund, but to attack the causes of want and pauperism in a systematic manner," and has among its supporters some of the great philanthropists of the city. A most earnest effort is being made for judicious work among the poor, for it is evident that the poor of London have been made poorer by indiscriminate giving—a seeming paradox, but a true statement, nevertheless.

Miss Octavia Hill and others have for years most strenuously urged the adoption of more enlightened methods, and some progress has been