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THE PALACE JOURNAL

PEOPLE'S PALACE, MILE END, E.

VOL. VI.—No. 134.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890. [ONE PENNY.

THERE IS

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WHICH

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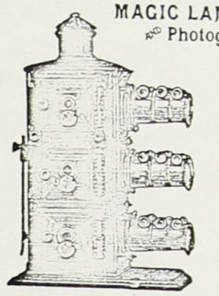

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Every man and woman in search of

HEALTH & STRENGTH

And all who suffer from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Nervousness, Hysteria, Torpid Liver, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disorders, or any form of **Nervous, Muscular**, or **Organic Weakness** should stop taking poisonous drugs and quack nostrums and try Nature's remedy—Electricity—pleasantly and scientifically applied to the system without any discomfort whatever, by simply wearing one of **Mr. C. B.**

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELTS.

PAMPHLET & CONSULTATION FREE. CALL OR WRITE AT ONCE.

Thousands of Testimonials and Press Reports. Copies free on application, or the originals may be seen at the **Medical Battery Co.'s Electropathic and Zander Institute,**

52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

(The most extensive Establishment of the kind in the World.)

Mr. C. B. HARNESS, President.

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PIANOS ON EASY TERMS.

ESTAB. 1854. 239, Commercial Road, E. 3 doors from Philpot Street.

NEW CASH LINE.—THE LITTLE GEM PIANO.—Iron frame, check action, walnut and gold case, 16 guineas, or easy terms. The cheapest piano ever offered. THE STANDFAST PIANO, patent bushed iron frame, trichord, check action, and all latest improvements. The special feature of this instrument is its wonderful power of standing in tune, a feature which no other piano possesses in the same degree. No addition to price. From 1s. per month. See this before purchasing. Best invention of the age.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS from 5s. per month.

THE LITTLE GEM.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED.

Tunings, Repairs and Removals AT LESS THAN USUAL CHARGES.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

THREE per CENT. Interest allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.
TWO per CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.
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For the encouragement of Thrift the Bank receives small sums on deposits, and allows Interest at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum, on each completed £1. The Interest is added to the principal on the 31st March annually. FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, OR A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK contains full particulars, and may be had, post free, on application to FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.
Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S

ADJOINING BAKER STREET STATION.

THE MOST POPULAR EXHIBITION in LONDON

Containing over 400 Portrait Models of the Celebrities of all Nations and ages, including—

H. M. STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

FINEST COLLECTION OF NAPOLEONIC RELICS IN THE WORLD, and of the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

MUSIC ALL DAY.

FULL ORCHESTRA. LADIES' BAND. ORGAN RECITALS, etc.

CHAMBER OF HORRORS *containing the most notable criminals of the century, including—*

Richard and George Davies, the Crewe Murderers,
Also BERRY, the HANGMAN.

New Dining, Reading and Smoking Rooms.

Admission, 1/-; Children under 12, 6d. Yearly Tickets, 10/6.

MODELLER . . JOHN TUSSAUD.
EDWIN J. POYSER, Managing Director.

HAVE YOU READ THEM? Horner's Penny Stories. The most popular published. Nos. 1 to 56 Ready. 7,250,000 Issued.

THE PALACE JOURNAL

PEOPLE'S PALACE, MILE END, E.

VOL. VI.—No. 134.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890. [ONE PENNY.

THE PALACE JOURNAL *will be sent post free as soon as published to any address in the United Kingdom for 6/- a year, or 1/6 a quarter. Subscriptions must be prepaid.* VOLUME IV. *is now ready, neatly bound in cloth, 4/6. Covers for binding, 1/6.*

NOTICE.

BY payment of an additional fee of sixpence per quarter, Students will have the privilege of attending the Concerts and Entertainments arranged expressly for them in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday evenings.

AN EFFICIENT COOKERY SCHOOL is now available; Evening Lessons on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays; Day Lessons, Monday and Thursday afternoons. Full particulars at the Schools Office.

Coming Events.

THURSDAY, June 5th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.——Cycling Club.—Run to Woodford.

FRIDAY, June 6th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.——Choral Society.—Rehearsal, at 8.——Orchestral Society.—Rehearsal, at 8.

SATURDAY, June 7th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.——Chess Club Practice, at 7.——Tennis Club Practice, at 3.——Cycling Club.—To Woodford meet.——Cricket Club.—Match with Eton Mission at Leyton.——Junior Chess and Draughts Club, at 8.——Concert in Queen's Hall, at 8.——Ramblers' Club.—To Woodford.

SUNDAY, June 8th.—Organ Recitals, at 12.30, 4, and 8.——Library open from 3 till 10, free.

MONDAY, June 9th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 10th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.——Chess Club Practice, at 7.——Orchestral Society.—Rehearsal, at 8.——Shorthand Society.—Weekly Meeting, at 8.——Choral Society.—Rehearsals, at 7.30 and 8.

WEDNESDAY, June 11th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.——Junior Chess and Draughts Club, at 8.——Entertainment in Queen's Hall, at 8.

Organ Recitals,

On SUNDAY NEXT, JUNE 8th, 1890,

IN THE QUEEN'S HALL, AT 12.30 AND 8 O'CLOCK.

ORGANIST—MR. B. JACKSON, F.C.O.,
Organist to the People's Palace.

At 4 o'clock, Organ Recital and Sacred Songs.

ADMISSION FREE.

Notes of the Week.

THE East End tailors seem to be at issue. The pressers and basters are content not to abolish the middleman, but only to enforce the agreement of last year between the sweaters and the strike committee to work from 8 to 8, while in the sweating dens the object of the Machinists' Union is to abolish the sweater entirely. So the machinists have settled not to strike, as they feel they have nothing to gain. But it is expected that the Pressers' Union will arrive at the same conclusion shortly, and then we may look for some show of fight.

MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS has given £20,000 for the erection of a new library at Bethnal Green. With such a sum of money at command, it is hoped that a good site will be selected. It seems unsuitable to place a public building like a library in any side street. It should be in some pleasant, prominent position where it can be easily seen and recognised, so that its work should soon be widely known and appreciated.

IT seems almost incredible in these days of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that Paris should be a centre of the barbarous custom of bull fighting; but only a little while ago we heard of a bull fight there, with all its attendant horrors, not only men, but ladies attended the entertainment, and appeared to take delight in the details. The pain inflicted on the animals, more particularly the horses, is positive torture, and the encounters with the infuriated beast is full of risk to the men engaged in the fight. But so long as there are spectators found to enjoy the excitement of the scene, the bull-ring will hold its own, and accounts of the fight will be eagerly read.

WE hear so much of the labour question here in England, and are so absorbed in the interest of our immediate neighbourhood, that it is possible that the factory operatives of a place like India have escaped our attention. The work of the women and children there evidently requires some legislative interference, notwithstanding the opposition on the part of manufacturers. Mr. Holt Hallet in two recent letters to the *Times* produced some strong evidence of the long and exhausting labour required of the women and children. Some Indian cotton mills work eighty hours per week, as against fifty-six in England. In some factories, indeed, women have been known to work night and day for nearly a week, and children have been obliged to keep the same hours as men. The time for interference has surely come.

THE question of the day seems to be—was Charles I. kneeling or lying down when his head was cut off? The popular idea has been that Charles was kneeling, but Mr. Pelgrave insists that we have all been mistaken in this matter of history. Lord Rosebery writes that he has a picture taken by a Dutch artist, an eye witness, which represents the block as only a few inches high. Lord Carnarvon retains the old idea, and will not be persuaded.

"GIVE us, O give us a man who sings at his work," says Carlyle. Oh, yes; give him to us; deliver him up. He occupies the next office, and we can't get at him.

Palace Notes.

THE number of persons admitted to the library during May was 30,643, a decrease on the numbers of the previous month, owing to the more settled state of the weather, the Whitsuntide Holidays, and similar causes. Sunday readers attended to the number of 3,184; 141 new readers were registered, and the average daily attendance was 1,017.

AMONG the donors of books to the library during the month are Mr. E. S. Holland, Mrs. Frank Morrison, Mr. Walter Besant, the British Museum, Mr. A. B. Mackintosh, the London Vegetarian Society, and the Script Company.

OUR Concert for next Saturday (the 7th) is to be something especially good. Our old friend, Mr. Hollins (who, everyone will be glad to hear, is much better in health), will preside at the organ.

THE Swimming Entertainment given in the Bath last Monday by the Ward family took immensely, and proved the most effective demonstrative lesson in swimming possible.

Gymnasium Dress for Girls.

THE object of gymnastics being to develop every part of the body, the dress worn when practising the exercises naturally requires to be as light, easy, and free as possible. It usually consists of a blouse, with a short tunic, or short petticoat, over knickerbockers which reach just below the knee. The sleeves should reach not quite to the wrists, the armhole being large and *bound*, not overcast, to prevent any risk of chafing the armpit, and the wrist part should either be drawn in with elastic, or made sufficiently large to allow of its slipping up without hurting the arm.

The neck of the dress, without being tight, should be cut about as low as an ordinary dress *without* a collar, and should never be made at all lower, or in the least like an evening dress, in showing any more of the throat than just to the top of the collar-bone.

The chest and throat are delicate, and ought not to be exposed when strong exercise is being taken, beside which, a low-necked gymnasium dress looks ridiculous, because it looks unsuitable to the purpose for which it is intended.

The knickerbockers should have plenty of room in the knee, otherwise they may catch when the wearer is going through her training, which is both disagreeable and dangerous. The belt, if of leather, should be of good quality, supple, strong, and securely buckled, as the master depends on the strength of the belt in teaching many exercises; strong webbing is quite as good for this purpose. The dress is always very becoming, especially if trimmed with plain, flat, coloured braid, or Turkey twill; but anything in the way of ornament beyond this is out of place, and spoils the entire effect.

For gymnastics, the hair should be done as close to the head as possible, and very securely fastened, as if it comes down it makes the face and neck very hot; and if it is long, as is usually the case with English girls, it gets very much in the way of the teacher when he wants to get firm hold of the belt.

No ribbons or ornamental pins should be worn, for, in the event of a fall, the latter are very dangerous, as if they break, one part is nearly sure to run into the scalp or skin of the head, and such wounds made by a blunt point are extremely slow to heal, and very painful. Any such ornaments as bracelets, bangles, or necklaces, are utterly out of place, and also dangerous. Beads easily break, and there is no cut worse than one caused by broken glass; and bracelets and bangles are in the way, besides looking absurd. "Decks clear for action" are what is wanted—to speak as the sailors do—and the uniformity of dress adds immensely to the effect of a gymnastic display; just as a regiment of soldiers looks better than the same number of men in ordinary dissimilar clothes, though both may be doing the same thing equally well.

Shoes, of course, must be very light and soft, while stockings look much best black, and not embroidered, etc., as everybody cannot have the latter, while all can have the former. *Short* tunics are safest and look best, and there is a picture in *Harper's Young People* for May, of the dress worn by some American girls in their gymnasium, which the Palace readers will find it interesting to look at.

After a lesson is over, the gymnasts should avoid any loitering about before they put on their ordinary clothes, or they are very liable to catch cold. They should have some flannel next the skin when they dress again, and some light wrap *extra*, even in hot weather, to put on when they go out of the gymnasium dressing-rooms. Otherwise, as has been said, their heated bodies are very liable to get chilled, and they themselves become ill, which is just the opposite result from that which gymnasium training is intended to produce.

It is also to be remembered that the object of taking these lessons, is not, in the first instance, to become a "leader," to excel the other students, or to be chosen to perform in a display; those are all delightful results, but the real object is to make each student as strong and supple in every part of her beautifully-made body, as that beautiful body is meant to be.

Thus, not only is the learner receiving pleasure (and giving it, on the occasion of displays), but getting health and strength, which will benefit not only herself, but the people she lives with, for a healthy woman is a happy woman, and a happy woman is "Pleasant to walk with, and pleasant to talk with, and pleasant to think on besides."

M. H. J.

Is the Moon Peopled?

UP to the present time we have remarked nothing on the moon's face which leads us to suspect the existence of a thinking humanity in that small celestial island. Nevertheless those astronomers who specially observe our satellite, and who study all its singular aspects with attention and perseverance, are generally of opinion that the planet is not so dead as it looks. We must not forget that in the present condition of optics it is difficult practically to apply to the study of the moon a magnifier superior to two thousand times. To see this world two thousand times nearer than it is in the sky is only to bring it within forty-eight leagues. Now what can be clearly distinguished at a distance of one hundred and forty-four miles? An army on the march? A great city? Perhaps; but it is very doubtful. It is certain that enigmatical variations are going on on the surface of the moon, especially in the arena of the circle of Plato. It is also certain that the lunar globe, forty-one times smaller than the globe, and eighty-one times less heavy, exercises upon its surface a weight only one-sixth as great as that which exists on the surface of our planet in such a way that an atmosphere analogous to that which we breathe would be six times nearer and difficult to perceive from here. There is, therefore, nothing surprising in the fact that this neighbour should differ so greatly from ours. If you look at the earth from a balloon which is four or five thousand feet high, our planet appears deserted, uninhabited, silent as an immense cemetery, and any one returning from the moon in a balloon might reasonably wonder, even at that small height, whether there were still people in England, and what had become of the roar of London.

"WHAT is that big iron thing full of holes?" asked Laura.

"Locomotive boiler," said Tom.

Laura looked thoughtful. After a moment's silence she asked:—

"Why do they boil locomotives?"

THE boy said he thought his parents intended to move, but he had not heard anything said about it. He was asked for the reason of his opinion, and replied that he had noticed that his father had began to use the cupboard shelves for firewood, and they generally moved soon after that.

"THE LOST LETTER" is the title of a new story. No doubt the husband found it in last winter's overcoat.

THE most remarkable feature in connection with umbrellas is that, with all the vast number annually stolen, so few people ever seem to have one.

Society and Club Notes.

[Club announcements should reach the Sub-Editor, if possible, early on Monday morning. Monday evening is the very latest time for their receipt with any probability of publication in the following issue.]

PEOPLE'S PALACE CRICKET CLUB.

President—SIR EDMUND HAY CURRIE.

Our cricket fellows were extremely fortunate at Merstham during the holidays. The weather was everything that could have been wished for, and the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, in their characteristic way, will ever be pleasantly remembered by the Palace cricketers. A detachment travelled down on Saturday to make the necessary arrangements, and the remainder reached Merstham on Whit-Monday morning. The cricket match was started a little after eleven o'clock, and kept up with great spirit and keenness during the day. The Palace team was weakened somewhat by the absence of one or two of their regular players. The teams were evenly matched, and the result was a victory for Merstham by 14 runs. Batting first, the home team ran up 37. The bowling of Goldberg and Goodwin was excellent, the former having a splendid analysis. Small as our opponents' score was, our fellows failed to reached it by 3 runs, Goldberg being the only one who could resist the attack. The Mersthamites did better in their second innings, thanks to some indifferent fielding on the part of the Palace team, the innings closing for 49 runs. Peckham and Stribling played well, but the former should have been out before he scored. This left the Palace team 52 runs to win, and in this they failed, leaving the home team victorious as stated above. Goldberg again batted well, and W. Smith's bowling was deadly. The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

MERSTHAM.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Bowyer c and b Goodwin	1	lbw, b Hones	1
G. Stribling c and b Goodwin	0	b Goodwin	12
G. Peckham b Goldberg	3	c C. Bowman b Hones	17
W. Smith c Hones b Goldberg	9	c Goodwin b Hones	0
E. Smith c and b Goodwin	8	lbw, b A. Bowman	0
T. Heaysman b Goldberg	1	b Goodwin	0
J. Collins b Goldberg	1	b Goldberg	3
F. Smith c and b Goldberg	2	not out	11
T. Blaker b Goldberg	1	c A. Bowman b Goodwin	0
M. Randall c Williamson b Goodwin	8	c Hunter b Hones	0
F. Martin b Goldberg	0	b Goldberg	0
G. Boxall not out	0	b Goodwin	0
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	37	Total	49

PEOPLE'S PALACE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R. Hones c and b E. Smith	1	run out	0
L. Goldberg run out	18	b W. Smith	12
W. Goodwin b W. Smith	4	lbw, b W. Smith	1
A. Bowman b E. Smith	2	b W. Smith	0
J. Munro c Bowyer b E. Smith	3	b W. Smith	0
A. Wainman b E. Smith	0	b E. Smith	1
F. Hunter c and b E. Smith	1	b W. Smith	0
G. Sheppard b E. Smith	0	run out	1
W. Everson b W. Boyer	0	b Heaysman	2
C. A. Bowman b W. Boyer	0	not out	7
Williamson run out	1	c and b W. Smith	6
W. H. Taylor not out	0	b W. Smith	0
Extras	4	Extras	8
Total	34	Total	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
L. Goldberg	14	4	15	7
W. Goodwin	13	4	19	4

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
L. Goldberg	6	2	10	2
W. Goodwin	7	1	16	4
A. Bowman	6	0	8	1
R. Hones	7	2	9	4

The match all through was most enjoyable, and was witnessed by a good turn-out of spectators, including Mr. Fisher and Lord Hilton, who took great interest in the game. Afterwards we adjourned to a capital dinner, kindly provided by Mr. Fisher. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher was proposed by Mr. A. Bowman, Captain of the P.P.C.C. Mr. Fisher replied on behalf of Mrs. Fisher and himself, also for Lord Hilton, whose health had been proposed by the Members of the Merstham C.C. The health of the People's Palace Cricket Club was next proposed, and responded to by Mr. W. H. Taylor. After doing full justice to the good things provided, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and Lord Hilton for the kindness and interest they had taken, to make our outing enjoyable. A smoking-concert was afterwards held, and a most enjoyable evening was spent, our Members leaving Merstham about 9 o'clock. Having monopolised so much space on our great outing at Merstham, I must needs keep my ordinary notes within modest bounds. Last Saturday we journeyed to Wimbledon, and played the Polytechnic on a perfect wicket. The result was a drawn game, if anything, in favour of the Poly., who certainly took advantage of first batting. Scores:—

POLYTECHNIC.		PEOPLE'S PALACE.	
G. Jeffreys not out	71	R. Hones b Mallett	0
A. Ross c Williamson b A. Bowman	16	L. Goldberg b Cannadine	13
R. Mallett c A. Bowman b Munro	17	W. Goodwin c Mallett b Cannadine	20
Crabtree lbw, b Munro	3	T. G. Carter not out	6
J. Robertson b Hunter	3	A. Bowman st Udloff b Cannadine	15
G. Acland c Carter b A. Bowman	20	G. Sheppard st Udloff b Cannadine	0
A. Cannadine b A. Bowman	1	W. H. Taylor not out	0
C. Hulks c Bowman b Goldberg	2	J. Munro, T. Hunter, Williamson, C. A. Bowman	Did not bat.
W. Colson, G. Udloff, Mason	Did not bat.		
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	137	Total (for 5 wkts.)	58

Next Saturday we play the Eton Mission at Leyton. The following will represent the Palace:—W. Goodwin, J. Munro, R. Munro, L. Goldberg, C. Bowman, F. Hunter, Williamson, Phillips, Sheppard, T. Carter, and A. Bowman (Capt.). Reserve—W. T. Dulake.

T. G. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE CYCLING CLUB.

President—SIR EDMUND HAY CURRIE.

Our Oxford tour has come and gone. Over alternately good and bad roads, and latterly some horrible wood paving, we arrived at Hounslow. Tea at Hounslow was the order given before starting, and right glad were some of us for the cup that cheers. After an hour-and-a-half's rest, we sped on our journey through Colnbrook to Slough. Here a halt was called, in order to view Windsor Castle and Eton College, across the meadows. After enjoying the scenery to the full, we started for Maidenhead, where we again stopped, and envied this time the house-boats and launches. Then we bowled along at a rapid rate through Maidenhead thicket and Hare Hatch to Twyford. Not wishing to risk the displeasure of the man in blue, we dismounted to trim our lamps and refresh the inner man before entering Reading. The riding from Twyford to Reading was performed in Woodford meet style, and elicited praise all along the route. Our destination was Jackman's Temperance Hotel, West Street, and no sooner had we dismounted than the genial proprietor appeared at the door, to welcome us to our home from home. After a good supper, to which we did ample justice, pipes and a stroll through the market-place were indulged in. Next morning there was a rush to the bath, and a cold splash was greatly enjoyed. Having an hour-and-a-half to wait for breakfast, as the Secretary had not anticipated such early rising, a visit was paid to Forbury Gardens. Securing the services of the official guide, we were conducted first to the monument erected to the eleven officers and 317 non-commissioned officers and men of the 66th Berks Regiment who gave their lives for their country at Girisk, Maiwand, and Kandahar, and during the Afghan Campaign 1879-80. On the top of the monument is a casting of a lion, the largest ever cast. It is hollow throughout, and in weight exceeds nineteen tons. Inscribed at the foot is the despatch from General Primrose: "History does not afford any grander or finer instance of gallantry and devotion to Queen and country than that displayed by the 66th Regiment at the Battle of Maiwand, July 27th, 1880." From this we were conducted to the ruins of Reading Abbey. The abbey was built by Henry I. 1121, and covered eleven acres. In the Chapter House Parliament was held; afterwards it was used as a grammar school. Outside the Chapter House is a stone coffin, which was found among the ruins. In the abbey Henry I. and his daughter Maud were buried. The banquetting hall is now used for the Spring and Autumn Flower Show. At the rear of the abbey is Reading Gaol. On the banks of the Kennett and beside the gaol are the biscuit manufactories of Messrs. Huntley and Palmers, and in close proximity is Sutton's, the noted nursery firm. Having made a hearty breakfast we resumed our journey. At Pangbourne we again reached the Thames, and followed its course for some miles. At Basilden we stopped for half-an-hour to view the country.

Our halting place was a cliff at least 200 feet above the Thames, and from this point of vantage we could follow the course of the silvery Thames for some miles. It was with difficulty that our leader could persuade the tourists to make a start from this sylvan spot; but at last it was accomplished, and we were again spinning along through Streatly, Wallingford, Dorchester, and Sandford, to Oxford. Oxford, the great centre of learning and cobble roads, was reached by 2 o'clock, and right glad were we to think that in a short time we should have some dinner. After a good meat tea, served in good style by the host of the "Castle" Temperance Hotel, we started to do Oxford. Having viewed the various colleges, we made for the river. A walk along the banks of the Isis, and across a small mill-bridge (for which privilege we had to pay a toll of one halfpenny), with a three mile walk home, ended our second day's tour. The man in charge, taking into consideration what early birds he had to look after, and also thinking of the long ride home, ordered breakfast for 7 o'clock, and punctually next morning every Member was *en evidence*. A machine having shed two spokes on the previous day, it was thought advisable to have them put in before starting. Had we known how long it would take, we should certainly have risked a breakdown on the road. Two hours to put in two spokes is about record!!! At last we mounted, and did not dismount until we reached the foot of the Chilterns. Having a three mile rise to surmount, it was thought advisable to walk, and from different points we obtained glimpses of beautiful scenery stretching for miles around. Once on the crest, we started at an easy pace for High Wycombe, where a hot dinner had been previously ordered at Starling's Temperance Hotel. There being two hours to spare, we adjourned to the lawn, and many slept. Time being up, the whistle was sounded, but it failed to awaken the sleepers, so recourse was had to the toe of the boot. Beaconsfield was passed, with its pretty park, and at last Uxbridge was reached, when we dismounted for tea. In passing through Uxbridge, a drunken man thought it good sport to try and upset one of our number, but before he could accomplish his purpose, another Member, passing behind him, gently put his hand on the top of his high hat and extinguished him. From Uxbridge, through Notting Hill, and thence to the Bank, where our party dispersed, brought a pleasant but inexpensive tour to a close.

On Saturday last our champion, J. Howard, distinguished himself in the twenty-five miles handicap of the Eastern Counties Road Club. Although from scratch he failed to catch the limit man, with twenty-five minutes' start, yet he was the only one out of eighteen of the picked men of the Eastern Road Club qualified for a time medal. The time standard for the distance was 1 hour 20 min., and Mr. Howard succeeded in covering it in 1 hour 16 min. 45 secs.

Next Saturday, being June 7th, is the Woodford meet day. Every Member should make it a point of honour to be present on this occasion. The Club photo will be taken in the grounds of the "Castle Hotel," at 4.45 prompt.

J. H. BURLEY, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor—MR. ORTON BRADLEY.

We practice this week on Friday, at eight o'clock, and on Tuesday, at half-past seven, for ladies, and eight o'clock for gentlemen. The "Faust" music has now arrived, and we shall commence to rehearse it at once. Our next concert is to be given on the 14th June.

A. W. COURSE, Hon. Sec.
J. H. THOMAS, Hon. Librarian.

PEOPLE'S PALACE RAMBLING CLUB.

On Saturday last a party of eleven Members met at Cannon Street Station (S.E.R.), and changing at Waterloo booked to Wimbledon. After some little trouble we found our way to Merton Hall Cricket Ground. When we arrived the Palace C.C. were fielding, and while we were there the Polytechnic C.C. had put on twenty runs for no wickets. It was proposed by one of our Members that we should go to Richmond instead of seeing the game out, so after tea at the dairy outside the cricket ground, we started on the Kingston Road. Turning off from Raynes Park Station up the hill leading to Wimbledon we were greeted with the sound of firearms, cannon, and rifle firing in quick succession, the volunteers being engaged in battalion drill. The City of London Rifle Brigade were drawn up near the windmill; whether they were intended to take it or not is matter for conjecture, but at any rate a considerable number of volleys were fired in that direction; and at great personal risk we went into the line of fire, but I am happy to say we came off without a scratch, and reached Roehampton Lane in safety, having very much enjoyed the walk across the Common. By the time we reached Clarence Lane most of us were rather tired; however we had to continue, and soon after came in sight of Richmond Park. Entering by the Sheen gate we crossed the park to Richmond Hill gate; stopping near to that entrance we collected eleven chairs, and sat under the trees chatting and singing until 8.30. We returned to Waterloo by the 9.55 train.

Saturday, 7th June, Coborn Road (G.E.R.), at 3.40 p.m.; book to Snaresbrook for "Woodford Cyclists Meet." Saturday, 14th June, Billericay. Train, Stratford Market (G.E.R.), at 2.38 p.m. Mr. Rout has been asked to act as guide at this ramble. Saturday, 21st June, "boating ramble." Members wishing to take part in this outing please give in their names to Members of Committee or the undersigned.

A. MCKENZIE, }
W. POCKETT, } Hon. Secs.

PEOPLE'S PALACE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

No. 1 Section will practice every evening, at half-past six, on the Palace courts. No. 2 Section every evening at Victoria Park courts. The whole of the Members will play at Victoria Park, every Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

JOHN FORD, Hon. Sec.

People's Palace Junior Section.

PEOPLE'S PALACE JUNIOR CRICKET CLUB.

On Saturday, May 24th, we played the Dove C.C. at Wanstead, when we provided the visitors with a win of 4 runs, the scores being respectively 30 runs against 26. On Saturday, the 31st, we played the Glendale C.C. at Wanstead, and won by 52 runs, Munns hitting the grand score of 47 not out. Scores:—

PEOPLE'S PALACE JUNIORS.		GLENDALE.	
Newport run out	7	J. Norden c Sanderson b Pocknell	3
Evans c Tiffin b Hare	1	Whitby c and b Munns	0
Fayers c and b Hare	2	Lucas b Pocknell	8
Sanderson c and b Jones	0	Hare not out	18
Pocknell b Jones	9	Nunard b Munns	6
Munns not out	47	Blois c Sanderson b Munns	0
Branch b Whitby	9	Tiffin c Fayers b Newport	1
Mahoney c Jones b Tiffin	3	Norden b Smith	1
Smith b Tiffin	3	Jones b Pocknell	3
Soopee b Tiffin	0	Boase c Munns b Pocknell	2
Handley b Tiffin	0	Bostock c Pocknell b Smith	0
Extras	17	Extras	4
Total	98	Total	46

T. J. SANDERSON, Hon. Sec.

Oil on the Waters.

THE sponge fishers of Florida make great use of oil for the purpose of calming the surface of the water. During the greater part of the year the slight ripple on the water is easily overcome by that time-honoured device, the water-telescope. By the aid of that instrument the fishers easily discern the sponges, and hook them up from the bottom. But it sometimes happens in the spring that the roughness of the sea prevents the use both of hooks and telescopes. Then the sponger throws a spoonful of oil upon the waves, which produces a calm about his boat as long as he cares to drift about with it. The oil preferred by the spongers for this purpose is obtained from the liver of the "nurse" shark. So effective is this oil considered that as much as four shillings a gallon is paid for it. This species of shark abounds in the vicinity of the Florida reefs, and is very easily captured.

A NEW story is called "The Editor's Purse." We have seen it. There is nothing in it.

HE stood under the window and sang: "How Can I Leave Thee?" But he did leave, and so suddenly that the dog was soon back in his kennel.

IF you are poor there is one consolation—your heirs will not go into court to prove that you were an imbecile during your childhood, an idiot at the time of your marriage, and a gibbering lunatic for years before you died.

WHENEVER any one offers you something for nothing you may be reasonably sure that his style of philanthropy works both ways.

The Paris Catacombs.

THE so-called catacombs of Paris were never catacombs in the ancient sense of the word, and were not devoted to purposes of sepulture until 1784. In that year the Council of State issued a decree for clearing the Cemetery of the Innocents, and for removing its contents, as well as those of other graveyards, into the quarries which had existed from the earliest times under the city of Paris, and completely undermined the southern part of the city. Engineers and workmen were sent to examine the quarries, and to prop up their roofs lest the weight of the buildings above should break them in.

On April 7th, 1786, the consecration of the catacombs was performed with great solemnity, and the work of removal from the cemeteries was immediately begun. This work was all performed by night; the bones were brought in funeral cars, covered with a pall, and followed by priests chanting the service of the dead, and when they reached the catacombs the bones were shot down the shaft. As the cemeteries were cleared by order of the Government, their contents were removed to this place of general deposit, and these catacombs further served as convenient receptacles for those who perished in the revolution. At first the bones were heaped up without any kind of order except that those from each cemetery were kept separate; but in 1810 a regular system of arranging them was commenced, and the skulls and bones were built up along the wall.

From the main entrance to the catacombs, which is near the barriere d'Enfer, a flight of ninety steps descends, at the foot of which galleries are seen branching in various directions. Some yards distant is a vestibule, of octagonal form, which opens into a long gallery, lined with bones from floor to roof.

The arm, leg, and thigh bones are in front, closely and regularly piled, and their uniformity is relieved by three rows of skulls at equal distances. Behind these are thrown the smaller bones. This gallery conducts to several rooms resembling chapels, lined with bones variously arranged. One is called the "Tomb of the Revolution," another the "Tomb of the Victims," the latter containing the relics of those who perished in the early period of the revolution and in the "Massacre of September." It is estimated that the remains of 3,000,000 human beings lie in this receptacle.

Admission to these catacombs has for years been strictly forbidden, on account of the unsafe condition of the roof. They are said to comprise an extent of about 3,250,000 square yards.

The Shepherd Kings of Egypt.

ABOUT 2214, B.C., according to the historian, Manetho, certain invaders from the East conquered Egypt, without a battle, destroying the temples, and slaying or enslaving the people. For over three hundred years before this time there had been continual disturbances and popular outbreaks in Egypt, and finally the kingdom had been divided, one of the factions having established itself in the Delta, where it held power in defiance of the legitimate sovereigns.

This division no doubt aided and perhaps instigated the conquest of the country by these invaders, who made one of their number king, established his rule firmly in Memphis, and made all Egypt tributary to him. The Egyptians called these intruders the Hycsos, or "Shepherd Kings," and it is supposed that it was the memory of their hatred of these usurpers that made in later years every shepherd "an abomination to the Egyptians."

It is supposed that these shepherd kings were leaders of nomad tribes of Syria and Arabia; chief among which were the Hittites, a mighty tribe, whose history has been wrapped in obscurity until recently revealed by the study of archæological records. The Hycsos treated the Egyptians with great cruelty, and defaced and destroyed their temples and other monuments with savage violence. They established their capital at Avaris, on the north-eastern frontier, and maintained there a powerful garrison. They held the rule for about five hundred and eleven years, providing the kings of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth dynasties. One of the later kings of their number was Apophis, supposed to be the monarch under whom Joseph was raised to great power.

At last the Kings of Thebais and the rest of Egypt rose against the Shepherd Kings, and a long and terrible war was waged, in which the Shepherds were driven out of all Egypt but the city of Avaris, wherin they entrenched and defended themselves. The Egyptian army, being unable to drive them from this place, agreed to a capitulation, as a condition of which most of the Shepherds left the country. Those who remained were allowed to settle by themselves in a part of the Delta.

Some historians have endeavoured to identify the departure of the Hycsos with the exodus, but examination shows that this occurred several hundred years later, under the rule of Merneptah, the son of Rameses II.

Imprisonment for Debt.

BY the laws of most European countries it has been possible, down to quite recent times, to imprison a man for debt. The tendency of advancing civilisation has been to bear more and more lightly on the debtor, and the contrast is a striking one between the Roman code, which sold a man into slavery to pay his debts, and the loosely woven bankruptcy laws in some of the States of America, through whose expansive meshes the most arrant swindler finds comfortable exit.

In England the old harsh laws concerning debtors were abolished in 1838, and still more lenient regulations were adopted in 1869, but imprisonment is still possible in certain cases, as when their is good reason to believe that a man intends to evade his debts by leaving the country, or when a debtor refuses to settle a claim decided against him by the courts, and in some instances when fraud in incurring debt has been very palpable; but even in these cases the imprisonment cannot continue longer than a specified time—usually a year.

In France, imprisonment for debt was abolished by a decree of March 9, 1793, but it was re-enacted several years later. It was again abolished in 1848, but was re-established a second time during the same year.

The law has been greatly modified, however, during the last twenty years, and now imprisonment for debt is permitted for a limited period only, proportioned to the amount owing, and certain classes are exempted from the law, as, for instance, those under twenty or over seventy years of age, ecclesiastics, and women not engaged in commerce. In cases of debt incurred by frauds or bad faith, the punishment is adjudged by the penal code for the dishonest act and not for the debt.

In nearly all foreign countries there are similar regulations, though in all, we believe, including France, the entire cession of the property of the debtor to his creditors will procure immunity from personal process, even though it may not cover the amount owed.

In the United States, New York was the first State to abolish imprisonment for debt. This was in 1831. The other States soon followed that example, and though the insolvent laws now in existence in the several States of the Union differ greatly in detail, they all agree in permitting debtors their freedom except in cases wherein dishonesty and speculation render the debtor also amenable to the penal code.

SOME singers at a concert were somewhat startled the other evening by finding that the selection, "When wearied wretches sink to sleep," had been printed on the programme "When married wretches," etc.

YOU can't always judge by appearances. The man who wears a diamond pin may be really wealthy.

SOME women, we hear, are complaining because they do not have a club. They do not need a club. They have the rolling-pin.

A GIRL, being told by an old boatman to keep her boat well trimmed, went to work and sewed two silk flounces round the gunwales.

IT is very wicked for men to flirt, but the women are to blame for it after all. If there were no women it is certain that men would never think of flirting.

PROGRAMME

OF

Campanological and Vocal Entertainment

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

ROYAL HOLDFAST HAND-BELL RINGERS,

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, at Eight o'clock.

PERFORMERS.

MR. HUGH ROY (*Conductor*). MR. J. WRIGHT. MR. BEVAN JONES. MR. A. A. BRAND. MR. G. DENINGTON.

PART I.

1.	POLKA	"Bonne Bouche"	
2.	PART SONG	"When Long Lost Peace"	*G. Reichardt*
3.	AIR	"Harmonious Blacksmith" (*With Variations.*)	*Handel*
4.	SONG	"Only Once More" Mr. BEVAN JONES.	*F. L. Moir*
5.	RECITATION	"Bill Adams at Waterloo" Mr. J. WRIGHT.	*Anon.*
6.	SELECTION	"Scotch Airs"	
7.	GLEE (Humorous)	"Three Merry Dwarfs"	*A. C. Mackenzie*
8.	AIR	"Weel may the keel row"	*Tyneside*
9.	DUET	"Love and War"	*T. Cooke*

PART II.

1.	GAVOTTE	"Beatrice"	*Kottman*
2.	GLEE (Humorous)	"Three Doughtie Men"	*Pearson*
3.	SELECTION	"Fairy Bells" Mr. G. DENINGTON.	
4.	SOLO	Selected Mr. J. WRIGHT.	
5.	SELECTION	"Welsh Airs"	
6.	SONG	"The Owl" Mr. HUGH ROY.	*Stephen Adams*
7.	AIR	"Mandolinata"	*Paladilhi*
8.	SOLO	"An Awful Little Scrub" Mr. A. A. BRAND.	*G. Grossmith*
9.	GLEE (Humorous)	"A Village Wedding"	*Laurent de Rille*
10.	NATIONAL AIRS	"English"	

Unparalleled Adventure of one Hans Pfaall.

By Edgar Allan Poe.

(Concluded from page 33.)

April 15th. Not even the outlines of continents and seas could now be traced upon the earth with distinctness. About twelve o'clock I became aware, for the third time, of that appalling sound which had so astonished me before. It now, however, continued for some moments, and gathered intensity as it continued. At length, while stupefied and terror-stricken, I stood in expectation of I knew not what hideous destruction, the car vibrated with excessive violence, and a gigantic and flaming mass of some material which I could not distinguish, came with a voice of a thousand thunders, roaring and booming by the balloon. When my fears and astonishment had in some degree subsided, I had little difficulty in supposing it to be some mighty volcanic fragment ejected from that world to which I was so rapidly approaching, and, in all probability, one of that singular class of substances occasionally picked up on the earth, and termed meteoric stones for want of a better appellation.

April 16th. To-day, looking upwards as well as I could, through each of the side windows alternately, I beheld to my great delight a very small portion of the moon's disc protruding, as it were, on all sides beyond the huge circumference of the balloon. My agitation was extreme; for I had now little doubt of soon reaching the end of my perilous voyage. Indeed, the labour now required by the condenser had increased to a most oppressive degree, and allowed me scarcely any respite from exertion. Sleep was a matter nearly out of the question. I became quite ill, and my frame trembled with exhaustion. It was impossible that human nature could endure this state of intense suffering much longer. During the now brief period of darkness a meteoric stone again passed in my vicinity, and the frequency of these phenomena began to occasion me much apprehension.

April 17th. This morning proved an epoch in my voyage. It will be remembered that on the thirteenth the earth subtended an angular breadth of twenty-five degrees. On the fourteenth this had greatly diminished; on the fifteenth, a still more rapid decrease was observable; and on retiring for the night of the sixteenth I had noticed an angle of no more than about seven degrees and fifteen minutes. What, therefore, must have been my amazement on awakening from a brief and disturbed slumber on the morning of this day, the seventeenth, at finding the surface beneath me so suddenly and wonderfully *augmented* in volume as to subtend no less than thirty-nine degrees in apparent angular diameter! I was thunderstruck! No words can give any adequate idea of the extreme, the absolute horror and astonishment, with which I was seized, possessed, and altogether overwhelmed. My knees tottered beneath me—my teeth chattered—my hair started up on end. "The balloon, then, had actually burst?" These were the first tumultuous ideas which hurried through my mind: "The balloon had positively burst!—I was falling—falling with the most impetuous, the most unparalleled velocity! To judge from the immense distance already so quickly passed over, it could not be more than ten minutes at the farthest before I should meet the surface of the earth, and be hurled into annihilation!" But at length reflection came to my relief. I paused; I considered; and I began to doubt. The matter was impossible. I could not in any reason have so rapidly come down. Besides, although I was evidently approaching the surface below me, it was with a speed by no means commensurate with the velocity I had at first conceived. This consideration served to calm the perturbation of my mind, and I finally succeeded in regarding the phenomenon in its proper point of view. In fact, amazement must have fairly deprived me of my senses, when I could not see the vast difference, in appearance, between the surface below me and the surface of my mother earth. The latter was indeed over my head, and completely hidden by the balloon, while the moon—the moon itself in all its glory—lay beneath me, and at my feet.

The stupor and surprise produced in my mind by this extraordinary change in the posture of affairs was, perhaps, after all, that part of the adventure least susceptible of explanation. For the *bouleversement* in itself was not only natural and inevitable, but had been long actually anticipated, as a circumstance to be expected whenever I should arrive at that exact point of my voyage where the attraction of the planet should be superseded by the attraction of the satellite—or, more precisely, where the gravitation of the balloon towards the earth should be less powerful than its gravitation towards the moon. To be sure, I arose from a sound slumber, with all my senses in confusion, to the contemplation of a very startling phenomenon, and one which, although expected, was not expected at the moment. The revolution itself must, of course, have taken place in an easy and gradual manner; and it is by no means clear that, had I even been awake at the time of the occurrence, I should have been made aware of it by any *internal* evidence of an inversion—that is to say, by any inconvenience or disarrangement, either about my person or about my apparatus.

It is almost needless to say that, upon coming to a due sense of my situation, and emerging from the terror which had absorbed every faculty of my soul, my attention was, in the first place, wholly directed to the contemplation of the general physical appearance of the moon. It lay beneath me like a chart—and although I judged it to be still at no inconsiderable distance, the indentures of its surface were defined to my vision with a most striking and altogether unaccountable distinctness. The entire absence of ocean or sea, and indeed of any lake or river, or body of water whatsoever, struck me, at the first glance, as the most extraordinary feature in its geological condition. Yet, strange to say, I beheld vast level regions of a character decidedly alluvial, although by far the greater portion of the hemisphere in sight was covered with innumerable volcanic mountains, conical in shape, and having more the appearance of artificial than of natural protuberances. The highest among them does not exceed three and three-quarter miles in perpendicular elevation; but a map of the volcanic districts of the Campi Phlegræi would afford to your Excellencies a better idea of their general surface than any unworthy description I might think proper to attempt. The greater part of them were in a state of evident eruption, and gave me fearfully to understand their fury and their power, by the repeated thunders of the mis-called meteoric stones, which now rushed upwards by the balloon with a frequency more and more appalling.

April 18th. To-day I found an enormous increase in the moon's apparent bulk—and the evidently accelerated velocity of my descent began to fill me with alarm. It will be remembered that in the earliest stage of my speculations upon the possibility of a passage to the moon, the existence, in its vicinity, of an atmosphere dense in proportion to the bulk of the planet, had entered largely into my calculations; this, too, in spite of many theories to the contrary, and, it may be added, in spite of a general disbelief in the existence of any lunar atmosphere at all. But, in addition to what I have already urged in regard to Encke's comet and the zodiacal light, I had been strengthened in my opinion by certain observations of Mr. Schroeter, of Lilienthal. He observed the moon, when two days and a half old, in the evening, soon after sunset, before the dark part was visible, and continued to watch it until it became visible. The two cusps appeared tapering in a very sharp faint prolongation, each exhibiting its farthest extremity faintly illuminated by the solar rays, before any part of the dark hemisphere was visible. Soon afterwards, the whole dark limb became illuminated. This prolongation of the cusps beyond the semicircle, I thought, must have arisen from the refraction of the sun's rays by the moon's atmosphere. I computed, also, the height of the atmosphere (which could refract light enough into its dark hemisphere to produce a twilight more luminous than the light reflected from the earth when the moon is about 32° from the new), to be 1,356 Paris feet; in this view, I supposed the greatest height capable of refracting the solar ray to be 5,376 feet. My ideas upon this topic had also received confirmation by a passage in the eighty-second volume of the "Philosophical Transactions," in which it is stated that, at an occultation of Jupiter's satellites, the third disappeared, after having been about 1″ or 2″ of time indistinct, and the fourth became indiscernible near the limb.*

Upon the resistance, or more properly, upon the support of an atmosphere, existing in the state of density imagined, I had, of course, entirely depended for the safety of my ultimate descent. Should I then after all prove to have been mistaken, I had in consequence nothing better to expect, as a *finale* to my adventure, than being dashed into atoms against

* Hevelius writes that he has several times found, in skies perfectly clear, when even stars of the sixth and seventh magnitude were conspicuous, that, at the same altitude of the moon, at the same elongation from the earth, and with one and the same excellent telescope, the moon and its maculæ did not appear equally lucid at all times. From the circumstances of the observation, it is evident that the cause of this phenomenon is not either in our air, in the tube, in the moon, or in the eye of the spectator, but must be looked for in something (an atmosphere?) existing about the moon.

Cassini frequently observed Saturn, Jupiter, and the fixed stars, when approaching the moon to occulation, to have their circular figure changed into an oval one; and in other occulations he found no alteration of figure at all. Hence it might be supposed that *at some times* and not at others there is a dense matter encompassing the moon wherein the rays of the stars are refracted.

the rugged surface of the satellite. And, indeed, I had now every reason to be terrified. My distance from the moon was comparatively trifling, while the labour required by the condenser diminished not at all, and I could discover no indication whatever of a decreasing rarity in the air.

April 19th. This morning, to my great joy, about nine o'clock, the surface of the moon being frightfully near, and my apprehensions excited to the utmost, the pump of my condenser at length gave evident tokens of an alteration in the atmosphere. By ten I had reason to believe its density considerably increased. By eleven, very little labour was necessary at the apparatus; and at twelve o'clock, with some hesitation, I ventured to unscrew the *tourniquet*, when, finding no inconvenience from having done so, I finally threw open the gum-elastic chamber, and unrigged it from around the car. As might have been expected, spasms and violent headache were the immediate consequences of an experiment so precipitate and full of danger. But these and other difficulties attending respiration, as they were by no means so great as to put me in peril of my life, I determined to endure as I best could, in consideration of my leaving them behind me momently in my approach to the denser *strata* near the moon. This approach, however, was still impetuous in the extreme; and it soon became alarmingly certain that, although I had probably not been deceived in the expectation of an atmosphere dense in proportion to the mass of the satellite, still I had been wrong in supposing this density, even at the surface, at all adequate to the support of the great weight contained in the car of my balloon. Yet this *should* have been the case, and in an equal degree as at the surface of the earth, the actual gravity of bodies at either planet supposed in the ratio of the atmospheric condensation. That it *was not* the case, however, my precipitous downfall gave testimony enough; *why* it was not so can only be explained by a reference to those possible geological disturbances to which I have formerly alluded. At all events I was now close upon the planet, and coming down with the most terrible impetuosity. I lost not a moment, accordingly, in throwing overboard first my ballast, then my water-kegs, then my condensing apparatus and gum-elastic chamber, and finally every article within the car. But it was all to no purpose. I still fell with horrible rapidity, and was now not more than half a mile from the surface. As a last resource, therefore, having got rid of my coat, hat, and boots, I cut loose from the balloon *the car itself*, which was of no inconsiderable weight, and thus, clinging with both hands to the network, I had barely time to observe that the whole country, as far as the eye could reach, was thickly interspersed with diminutive habitations, ere I tumbled headlong into the very heart of a fantastical-looking city, and into the middle of a vast crowd of ugly little people, who none of them uttered a single syllable, or gave themselves the least trouble to render me assistance, but stood, like a parcel of idiots, grinning in a ludicrous manner, and eyeing me and my balloon askant, with their arms set a-kimbo. I turned from them in contempt, and, gazing upwards at the earth so lately left, and left perhaps for ever, beheld it like a huge, dull, copper shield, about two degrees in diameter, fixed immovably in the heavens overhead, and tipped on one of its edges with a crescent border of the most brilliant gold. No traces of land or water could be discovered, and the whole was clouded with variable spots, and belted with tropical and equatorial zones.

Thus, may it please your Excellencies, after a series of great anxieties, unheard-of dangers, and unparalleled escapes, I had, at length, on the nineteenth day of my departure from Rotterdam, arrived in safety at the conclusion of a voyage undoubtedly the most extraordinary, and the most momentous, ever accomplished, undertaken, or conceived by any denizen of earth. But my adventures yet remain to be related. And indeed your Excellencies may well imagine that, after a residence of five years upon a planet not only deeply interesting in its own peculiar character, but rendered doubly so by its intimate connection, in capacity of satellite, with the world inhabited by man, I may have intelligence for the private ear of the States' College of Astronomers of far more importance than the details, however wonderful, of the mere *voyage* which so happily concluded. This is, in fact, the case. I have much—very much which it would give me the greatest pleasure to communicate. I have much to say of the climate of the planet; of its wonderful alternations of heat and cold; of unmitigated and burning sunshine for one fortnight, and more than polar frigidity for the next; of a constant transfer of moisture, by distillation like that in *vacuo*, from the point beneath the sun to the point the farthest from it; of a variable zone of running water; of the people themselves; of their manners, customs, and political institutions; of their peculiar physical construction; of their ugliness; of their want of ears, those useless appendages in an atmosphere so peculiarly modified; of their consequent ignorance of the use and properties of speech; of their substitute for speech in a singular method of inter-communication; of the incomprehensible connection between each particular individual in the moon with some particular individual on the earth—a connection analogous with, and depending upon that of the orbs of the planet and the satellite, and by means of which the lives and destinies of the inhabitants of the one are interwoven with the lives and destinies of the inhabitants of the other; and above all, if it so please your Excellencies—above all of those dark and hideous mysteries which lie in the outer regions of the moon-regions which, owing to the almost miraculous accordance of the satellite's rotation on its own axis with its sidereal revolution about the earth, have never yet been turned, and, by God's mercy, never shall be turned, to the scrutiny of the telescopes of man. All this, and more—much more—would I most willingly detail. But, to be brief, I must have my reward. I am pining for a return to my family and to my home: and as the price of any further communications on my part—in consideration of the light which I have it in my power to throw upon many very important branches of physical and metaphysical science—I must solicit, through the influence of your honourable body, a pardon for the crime of which I have been guilty in the death of the creditors upon my departure for Rotterdam. This, then, is the object of the present paper. Its bearer, an inhabitant of the moon, whom I have prevailed upon, and properly instructed, to be my messenger to the earth, will await your Excellencies' pleasure, and return to me with the pardon in question, if it can, in any manner, be obtained.

I have the honour to be, etc., your Excellencies' very humble servant,

Hans Pfaall.

Upon finishing the perusal of this very extraordinary document, Professor Rubadub, it is said, dropped his pipe upon the ground in the extremity of his surprise, and Mynheer Superbus Von Underduk having taken off his spectacles, wiped them, and deposited them in his pocket, so far forgot both himself and his dignity, as to turn round three times upon his heel in the quintessence of astonishment and admiration. There was no doubt about the matter—the pardon should be obtained. So at least swore, with a round oath, Professor Rubadub, and so finally thought the illustrious Von Underduk, as he took the arm of his brother in science, and without saying a word, began to make the best of his way home to deliberate upon the measures to be adopted. Having reached the door, however, of the burgomaster's dwelling, the professor ventured to suggest that as the messenger had thought proper to disappear—no doubt frightened to death by the savage appearance of the burghers of Rotterdam—the pardon would be of little use, as no one but a man of the moon would undertake a voyage to so vast a distance. To the truth of this observation the burgomaster assented, and the matter was therefore at an end. Not so, however, rumours and speculations. The letter, having been published, gave rise to a variety of gossip and opinion. Some of the over-wise even made themselves ridiculous by decrying the whole business as nothing better than a hoax. But hoax, with these sort of people, is, I believe, a general term for all matters above their comprehension. For my part, I cannot conceive upon what data they have founded such an accusation. Let us see what they say:

Imprimis. That certain wags in Rotterdam have certain especial antipathies to certain burgomasters and astronomers.

Secondly. That an odd little dwarf and bottle conjurer, both of whose ears, for some misdemeanour, have been cut off close to his head, has been missing for several days from the neighbouring city of Bruges.

Thirdly. That the newspapers which were stuck all over the little balloon were newspapers of Holland, and therefore could not have been made in the moon. They were dirty papers—very dirty—and Gluck, the printer, would take his bible oath to their having been printed in Rotterdam.

Fourthly. That Hans Pfaall himself, the drunken villain, and the three very idle gentlemen, styled his creditors, were all seen, no longer than two or three days ago, in a tippling house in the suburbs, having just returned, with money in their pockets, from a trip beyond the sea.

Lastly. That it is an opinion very generally received, or which ought to be generally received, that the College of Astronomers in the city of Rotterdam, as well as all other colleges in all other parts of the world—not to mention colleges and astronomers in general—are, to say the least of the matter, not a whit better, nor greater, nor wiser, than they ought to be.

What Women are Doing.

THE agitation in Paris on the subject of giving business women votes in the election of judges to sit in the Courts of Commerce, and the recapitulation by the French papers of the disabilities under which Frenchwomen laboured until seven years ago, suggests a comparison between their position and that of our own countrywomen in that particular. It seems almost difficult to believe that until the passing of the Married Women's Property Act, in 1870, Englishwomen who had deposited money in the Post Office Savings' Banks, whether before their marriage or after it, could not claim that money unless the husband permitted them to do so.

It was legally his property. Supposing a woman to have separated from an idle and worthless husband, and to have succeeded by hard work and self-denial in putting away a few pounds, the husband could claim it, principal and interest. All that he had to do was to prove his marriage with the depositor to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General. This injustice was done away by the Act referred to, which was passed on the 9th of August, 1870, for England and Ireland. In Scotland a similar Bill became law in 1877, and France followed with a kindred measure in 1881. Since the latter date, the French tradeswoman has won for herself an admirable reputation for business qualities, and particularly for punctuality in paying bills.

In Britain, no one who has been in a position to judge of the consequences of these Acts can fail to acknowledge that they have been beneficial. The great argument against the passing of the law was that women would be likely to pinch and screw in their housekeeping, and even defraud their husbands, in order to lay by a sum of money for themselves. There are probably some women quite capable of feeding their husbands on tinned meats and untempting viands in order that they may save some of the money the confiding man gives them for household expenses.

But it was not equitable that wives whose husbands gave them no money whatever, but were "just an expense," should suffer for the possible misdeeds of other wives, whose bump of acquisitiveness was too large, and that of conscientiousness too small. Besides, it is provided in one of the rules of the Post Office Savings' Bank that deposits made by a married woman shall not be deemed her separate property if made by means of moneys of her husband, without his consent.

Since the date of the Act, women have largely engaged in commercial pursuits, and have shown an aptitude unsuspected before. That attention to small details, which goes so far to make a business successful, is peculiarly characteristic of women. The qualities of accuracy and punctuality are frequently found to be more strongly developed in them than in men. The love of order and system inherent in the generality of women combine, with an extra share of the invaluable qualities of patience and perseverance, to fit them for commercial pursuits.

In another direction, too, women are endowed with a faculty that goes far to protect them against a certain class of money losses. Women possess a sort of instinct which seems to scent out dishonesty almost before it has passed its incipient stage, and from intention become fact. They are naturally more observant than men. A shrinking, guilty glance, if noticed at all by the latter, is forgotten again. A woman marks it, and at once proceeds to account for it if she can. She does not forget it, and when some other small circumstance crops up that a man would not think of connecting with the previous unwillingness to meet an enquiring eye, the woman leashes together the two incidents, and is at once on the track. After that, little will be done by the suspected person of which she is not aware. Further opportunities for theft will be rare indeed.

Other particulars might be enumerated in which women have been found to exhibit special qualifications for commercial pursuits, but it may be that no further proof is needed than the undoubted success which has, in most instances, rewarded their efforts towards independence.

Nor is it women alone who are benefitted by the altered aspect of affairs in this direction. A favourite character in the plot of the modern novel is the young man who is in love and wishes to marry, but cannot do so because he has to support several sisters.

We may confidently hope that twenty years hence this unfortunate victim will be as much out of date as a town crier is now. The measures recently passed towards the emancipation of women will go far to emancipate man as well. The idea that it is more "genteel" to live with folded hands on a scanty income, than to work in order to increase it, is rapidly becoming obsolete. It still exists to a very great extent in the provinces, as editors of ladies' papers very well know. These gentlemen are inundated with letters of inquiry as to some remunerative occupation that may be engaged in anonymously and in the privacy of the home.

But the majority of women have cast behind them this false fetish of "gentility." Educated women may now be found working in almost every capacity. To begin with the learned professions, there are fifty-nine medical women at the present moment who have taken diplomas, and are entitled to have their names entered on the British Register of duly-qualified practitioners. Three of these ladies hold the respective appointments of Medical Superintendent of the Female Staff at the Central Post Offices in London, Liverpool, and Manchester.

There is an increasing demand for women as rubbers in the treatment of rheumatism and other ailments by massage. There are a few female dispensers in England, attached to different hospitals. There is a decided opening for female chemists and druggists. The necessity for a three years' apprenticeship to a registered chemist and druggist before the pupil can open a shop would seem to promise a lucrative source of income to qualified women who would take female apprentices.

Law-copying and plan-tracing are becoming recognised phases of women's work. Type-writing is another recent development. There is a large and swiftly increasing army of lady decorators who are making a comfortable living out of an occupation that was not very long ago considered man's work. Horticulture has provided many women with a means of subsistence, and some lady florists have made themselves an enviable reputation for refined taste, added to punctuality and despatch in the exercise of their pleasant trade. A few ladies have recently established a restaurant for women only in a central part of the West End. It is already well patronized, and a scheme is on foot for establishing others where daily governesses and girls employed in shops may have a cheap and wholesome meal in a quiet and comfortable room, free from the disadvantage of having to wait their turn in places crowded with men, an important consideration when time is limited.

So far as the law has removed the restrictions by which Englishwomen were once compassed about, they have shown themselves worthy of the privileges they have been accorded. They are now, like their sisters in France in the position of Oliver Twist. They are "asking for more," and waiting for a still further widening of their horizon.

The Earth a Huge Cemetery.

IT is asserted by scientific writers that the number of persons who have existed on our globe since the beginning of time amounts to 36,627,843,273,075,256. These figures when divided by 3,095,000—the number of square leagues on the globe—leave 11,320,689,732 square miles of land, which, being divided as before, give 1,314,622,076 persons to each square mile. If we reduce these miles to square rods, the number will be 1,853,174,600,000, which, divided in like manner, will give 1,283 inhabitants to each square rod, and these being reduced to feet will give about five persons to each square foot of *terra firma*. It will thus be perceived that our earth is a vast cemetery. On each square rod of it 1,283 human beings lie buried, each rod being scarcely sufficient for ten graves, with each grave containing 128 persons. The whole surface of our globe, therefore, has been dug over 128 times to bury its dead!

AT THE ZOO.

THE keeper gave the lion a large piece of meat.

Poet: "Does he get that often?"

Keeper: "He gets it regularly twice a day."

Poet (with clasped hands): "What a boon it would be if I could only get a position as lion here."

SOMEBODY truly says that one debt begets another. If a man owes you a sovereign, he is sure to owe you a grudge, too, and he is generally more ready to pay interest on the latter than on the former.

The Evolution of the Dress Coat.

EVERY part of the dress coat has a reason for its peculiarity of shape. The apparently foolish nick or slit at the junction of the collar and facings on each side dates from the time when men rode a great deal, and the coat collar had to be frequently turned up and the chest buttoned closely over to meet the severity of sudden storms. A division was made on each side of the collar to permit this to be done, and the present useless slit is the survival of this very needful prevision.

Not even the buttons which adorn the small of one's back are mere vain ornament. In or about the year 1700 it began to be the custom to gather in at the waist the sack-like coat of the period. This was done by two buttons sewn on over the hips, which were attached to loops set on at the edge of the coat. Then, as waists became a permanent fashion, the loops were disused, and the buttons, instead of being discarded, were simply moved a little further back; here they attained to a new usefulness in supporting the sword belt. Now that sword belts are no longer worn, these two buttons seem merely a meaningless excrescence.

The very shape of the dress coat, which has been so much and so often ridiculed, is not an arbitrary fashion, but a natural development. Starting from the very ample square-skirted coat at the close of the seventeenth century, itself a development, we next find the same coat with the corners of the skirt buttoned together for convenience in riding; then the same garment with the lap-corners cut off instead of buttoned up—the swallow-tail of the early years of the present century. Finally by a very slight degeneration the modern dress coat was produced.

Time Table of Classes.

SESSION 1889–90.

The Spring Term commenced on Thursday, April 10th, 1890. The Classes are open to both Sexes of all ages. The Art Classes are held at Essex House, Mile End Road. As the number attending each class is limited, intending Students should book their names as soon as possible. By payment of an additional fee of Sixpence per Quarter, Students will have the privilege of attending the Concerts and Entertainments arranged expressly for them in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday Evenings. Only those engaged in the particular trade to which the class refers can join either the Practical or Technical Classes at the terms stated in the Time Table. Further particulars may be obtained upon application at the Office, Technical Schools, People's Palace.

The Workshops are replete with requirements, well filled with Tools, etc. The Lectures will be fully demonstrated with Experiments, Diagrams, Dissolving Views, Specimens, Practical Demonstrations, etc. The Lecture Rooms are commodious and well supplied with apparatus, etc. The Physical and Chemical Laboratories are well fitted and supplied with all apparatus required for a thorough practical instruction. Separate Lavatories and Cloak Rooms are provided for Male and Female Students. Students also have the privilege of using the Library and Refreshment Rooms. The Practical and Technical Classes are limited to Members of the Trade in question.

Practical Trade Classes.

SUBJECT.	TEACHER.	DAY.	HOURS.	FEES.
Tailors' Cutting	Mr. Umbach ...	Tuesday ...	8.0-9.30	6 0
Upholstery, Cutting & Drap.	Mr. G. Scarman...	Wednesday	7.30-9.0	5 0
Filing. Fitting, Turning, Patrn. Making & Mouldg.	Mr. A. W. Bevis... (*Wh. Sc.*)	M. & F. ...	7.30-9.45	5 0
Carpentry and Joinery ...	Mr. W. Graves ...	Mon & Th.	8.0-10.0	5 0
Wood Carving	Mr. T. J. Perrin...	M. Tu. & F.	7.30-9.30	5 0
Etching	Mr. Cestello ...	Tu. & Th....	7.30-9.30	6 0
Photography	Mr. E. H. Farmer	Thursday...	11.0-5.0	5 0
Repoussé Work & Engraving	Mr. Daniels	Tu. & Th....	8.0-10.0	5 0

Only those engaged in the particular trade to which the Class refers can join the Practical Classes at the terms stated in the Time Table.

General Classes.

SUBJECT.	TEACHER.	DAY.	HOURS.	FEES.
Art Class...	Mr. A. Legge ...	Mon. & Tues.	2.0-4.0	10 6
Arithmetic—Elementary ...	Mr. A. Sarll, A.K.C.	Monday ...	9.0-10.0	2 6
" Intermediate ...	"	"	8.0-9.0	2 6
" Advanced ...	"	"	7.0-8.0	2 6
Book-keeping—Elemen. ...	"	Thursday ...	8.0-9.0	4 0
" Interme. ...	"	"	9.0-10.0	4 0
" Advanced ...	"	"	7.0-8.0	4 0
Civil Service—Boy Clerks	Mr. G. J. Michell, B.A.	Tuesday ...		
Female Clerks (Prelim.)	"	"		
Excise (Beginners)	"	"	6.30-10.0	12 0
Customs (Beginners) ...	"	"		
Lower Div. (Prelim.) ...	"	"		
" (Competitive)	"	"		
Excise & Customs (Adv.)	"	Tuesday ...	8.0-10.0	12 0
Female Clerks (Com.) ...	"	Thursday	8.45-10.0	
Male Telegraph Learners	"	"		
Boy Copyists	"	"		
Female Tele. Learners ...	"	Thursday	6.15-8.45	10 0
Female Sorters...	"	"		
Shorthand (Pitman's) Ele.	Messrs. Horton and Wilson	Friday... ...	8.0-9.0	4 0
" " Advan.	"	"	9.0-10.0	4 0
" " Report.	"	"	8.30-10.0	5 0
French, Elemen. 1st Stage	Mons. Pointin ...	Monday ...	7.0-8.0	4 0
" Beginners	"	"	8.0-9.0	4 0
" Advanced A	"	Tuesday ...	7.0-8.0	4 0
" Elemen. 3rd Stage	"	"	8.0-9.0	4 0
" Intermediate ...	"	"	9.0-10.0	4 0
" Elemen. 2nd Stage	"	Friday... ...	7.0-8.0	4 0
" Conversational ...	"	"	8.0-9.0	4 0
" Advanced B	"	"	9.0-10.0	4 0
German, Advanced	Herr Dittell	"	7.0-8.0	4 0
" Beginners	"	"	9.0-10.0	4 0
" Intermediate ...	"	"	8.0-9.0	4 0

GENERAL CLASSES—*Continued.*

SUBJECT.	TEACHER.	DAY.	HOURS.	FEES.
Elocution (Class 1)	Mr. S. L. Hasluck	Thursday ...	6.0-7.30	5 0
" (Class 2)	"	"	8.0-10.0	5 0
Writing	Mr. T. Drew... ...	Tuesday ...	8.0-10.0	2 6
London University Exams.	Mr. W. Coleman, B.A. (Lond.)	Mon. and Fri.	6.0-10.0	31 6
Literary	Mr. H. Spender, B.A.	Friday ...	8.0-10.0	2 6
Land Surveying and Levelling	Mr. T. C. Ferth, Assoc. R. C. Sc.	" ...	7.30-8.30	
		Saturday ...	3.30-5.30	20 0
Ambulance—First Aid ...	Dr. Milne	Tuesday ...	8.0-9.30	1 0
Chess	Mr. Smith	Tu. and Sat.	8.0-10.0	1 0
Type-Writing	Mr. R. W. Kilburne, F.Sh.S.	Tuesday ...	6.0-9.0	10 6

Musical Classes.

SUBJECT.	TEACHER.	DAY.	HOURS.	FEES.
Singing, Elementary	Mr. Orton Bradley,	Thursday ...	8.0-9.0	2 0*
" Advanced	" [M.A.	"	9.0-10.0	2 0*
Choral Society	"	Tuesday ...	7.30-10.0	2 0*
		Friday ...	8.0-10.0	
Orchestral Society	Mr. W. R. Cave ...	Tu. and Fri.	8.0-10.0	2 0
Pianoforte	Mr. C. Hamilton	M.T.W.Th.F.	4.0-10.0	9 0
"	Mrs. Spencer ...	Wed. & Fri.	3.0-9.0	9 0
Violin	Under the direc. of Mr. W. R. Cave	Monday ...	6.0-10.0	5 0
"		Tuesday ...	6.0-10.0	5 0
Military Band	Mr. Robinson ...	Mon. Th. Fri.	8.0-10.0	2 6

* *Ladies admitted to these Classes at Reduced Fees, viz., 1s.*

Special Classes for Females only.

SUBJECT.	TEACHER.	DAY.	HOURS.	FEES.
Dressmaking...	Mrs. Scrivener ...	Monday ...	5.30-7.0	5 0
"	" ...	" ...	7.30-9.0	5 0
"	" ...	Thursday ...	7.30-9.0	5 0
"	" ...	Friday ...	5.30-7.0	5 0
Millinery...	Miss Newall... ...	Tuesday ...	5.30-7.0	5 0
			7.30-9.0	
Cookery—Prac. Household	Mrs. Sharman ...	Monday ...	6.0-8.0	In.Sc.
Penny Cookery Lecture ...	" ...	" ...	8.0-9.30	1 0‡
Cookery—Prac. Household	Mrs. Pitcher... ...	Friday ...	7.30-9.30	5 0*
" High-class Prac.	Mrs. Sharman ...	Thursday ...	6.0-8.0	10 6
" Demonstration...	" ...	" ...	8.0-9.30	5 0
Elementary Class, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, etc.... ...	Mr. Michell	Friday ...	8.0-9.30	2 6
Elocution	Mrs. Hasluck ...	Tuesday ...	6.0-7.30	5 0
			8.0-9.30	1 0

* *Single Lesson, 6d.* ‡ *Single Lesson, 1s.* † *Single Lesson, 1d.*

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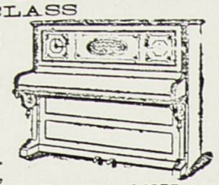

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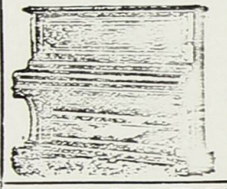

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Loss of Teeth is Loss of Health.
TEETH FITTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Teeth, 2s. 6d. to £1 1s.
Ordinary Extractions, 1s.; Painless Extractions, 5s.
Sets, £1 1s. to £10 10s.
MR. W. FAIRS,
Dental Surgeon,
586, Old Ford Road, E.

RALPH & CO.,
57, Burdett Rd., Mile End, E.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S CUT OUT
Paper Patterns
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LATEST FASHIONS.
BATHING COSTUMES, GYMNASIUM SUITS, MANTLES, JACKETS, BOY'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, UNDERCLOTHING, etc., etc.
ESTABLISHED 1879.

E. RICHARDSON,
FAMILY BAKER,
Cook & Confectioner,
622,
MILE END RD.
Wedding Cakes, Luncheon and other Cakes. Biscuits of superior quality. Milk Scones. Contractor for Wedding and Evening Parties. Public or Private Tea Meetings.

GIVEN AWAY!
Your Rubber Stamp.
NAME in FULL or MONOGRAM, mounted, post free for three stamps, to CRYSTAL PALACE JOHN BOND'S GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK WORKS, 75, Southgate-road, London, N. EBONITE INK; NO HEATING; each containing a Voucher; 6 or 12 stamps. Nickel Pencil Case, with Pen, Pencil and your Rubber Name in Full, 7 stamps.
THE ROYAL MAKER.

HALL & CO.
17, Burdett Rd.
Next to the Tabernacle.
CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
Rocking & Tricycle Horses, Baby Chairs, Bath Chairs, Rugs, &c. Best Variety at the East End.

T. J. RIX,
Practical Watch Maker,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELLER OPTICIAN,
ETC., ETC.
480, Bethnal Green Road, E.
Repairs, Plating & Gilding done for the Trade on the Premises.
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Closed on Thursdays at Five o'clock.

Notice! HARRY ERSKINE, the Great Hatter.
NOW OPEN the New Blue-Hat Warehouse,
131, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, Opposite London Hospital.

MESSRS.
C. C. & T. MOORE
Respectfully announce the dates of their old established
Periodical Sales
OF
ESTATES
AND HOUSE PROPERTY,
(Held for 55 years), which are appointed to take place at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the Month, as follows:

Feb. .. — 27	Aug. .. 14, —
Mar. .. 13, 27	Sept. .. 11, 25
April .. 10, 24	Oct. .. 9, 23
May .. 8, 22	Nov. .. 13, 27
June .. 12, 26	Dec. .. 11, —
July .. 10, 24	

Special attention given to Rent Collecting and the entire management of house property. Insurances effected.
Auction and Survey Offices:
144, MILE END RD., E.

ROGERS' "NURSERY" HAIR LOTION
FACT
Destroys all Nits and Parasites in children's heads, and immediately allays the irritation. Perfectly harmless.
Prepared only by W. ROGERS, Chemist, Ben Jonson Road, Stepney, E. Bottles 7d. and 1s. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Special Bottles, post free from observation, 15 Stamps.

THE
SCOTTISH
Sanitary Laundry,
131,
MILE END ROAD.
Specialité
Shirt and Collar Dressing.

TROUSERS
Made to Measure.

6/9 6/9
Usual Retail Price, 10/6
F. HANSING,
179 & 181, Cable Street
49, Green St., Bethnal Green,
246, New Kent Road, S.E.
9, Deptford Bridge, S.E.

CHARLES PAINE,
Glass Manufacturer,
39 & 41, WHITEHORSE ST.,
& 601, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LONDON, E.,
Has the honour of supplying this popular resort; also the principal palaces of amusement in London, suburbs and provinces.

W. PALMER,
Electrician,
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms, and Speaking Tubes fitted,
130, BURDETT ROAD,
MILE END, E.
Students supplied with all parts of Electrical Fittings.

C. C. TAYLOR & SON,
10 & 12, MILE END RD., E.
SALES BY AUCTION of Every Description of Property.
VALUATIONS & SURVEYS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
RENTS COLLECTED AND HOUSE PROPERTY MANAGED.
Insurances Effected in the Phœnix Fire, London and General Plate Glass, British Empire Mutual Life, and the Accident Insurance Companies.

H. CLOGG,
PRACTICAL
CORK AND SURGICAL
BOOT MAKER
To the London, German, and other Hospitals,
175 & 177,
HANBURY STREET,
BAKER'S ROW.
(Near the LONDON HOSPITAL.)
Customers waited upon at their own residences, if required.

C. SEADEN,
Canning Town Cycle Works
155, BANK BUILDINGS,
BARKING ROAD,
CANNING TOWN, E.
Machines Sold on the Hire Purchase System, from 2/6 per week.
Repairs on the Shortest Notice.

GROVER'S (J. V. ROCKLEY, Proprietor,)
150, The Grove, STRATFORD, } Connected by Telephone { 26, Woodgrange Rd., FOREST GATE.
PIANOS ON EASY TERMS.
No Deposit or Security required, and no charge for Carriage or First Year's Tuning.

GREIG & CO.,
GENERAL
Furnishing Ironmongers and Shipchandlers,
558, COMMERCIAL ROAD, E.
(Near Stepney Station).
GAS FITTERS, LOCKSMITHS, BELL HANGERS, AND HOT-WATER ENGINEERS.

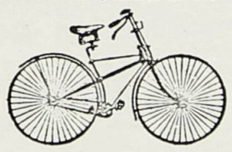
For Good and Cheap
BOOTS
TRY
J. SMITH,
213, Salmon's Lane,
LIMEHOUSE.
Good Ladies' Button or Lace Boots from 2/11½; Gentleman's Lace or Side Spring Boots, 4/11. Dress Boots or Shoes at equally Low Prices. *Note the Address.*

INDIARUBBER STAMPS.

Best and cheapest in the World. For marking linen, or stamping books, papers, etc., invaluable. Two letter Monogram, 1s.; three letter, 2s.; name in full, 1s. 4d.; three line Address, 2s. 6d. Round, oval, or square Business Stamp, from 4s.; Nickel Silver Pen and Pencil and Rubber Stamp, 2s. 6d. Postage, 2d. extra. Agents wanted. E. E. IRETON & Co., 92, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

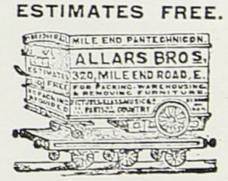
THE "LAMONT"
Cycle Hospital,
Beachcroft Rd., Leytonstone
First Class Repairer to the C.T.C.
Broken Heads,
Broken Necks,
Broken Bones,
And all other ills a Cycle is heir to
EFFECTUALLY CURED.
N.B.—Don't read this advertisement in future.

The Best and Cheapest Works in the East-End for all kinds of repairs is at the



NORTH BOW CYCLE WORKS,
ORDELL ROAD,
TREDEGAR ROAD, BOW, E.
(Opposite St. Stephen's Church).
MAKER OF THE 'TREDEGAR SAFETY,'
Price £7 to £15. Easy Terms.
A large stock of Accessories, also Machines for Hire. All work guaranteed and done on the premises by experienced mechanics.
PLEASE NOTE THE ADDRESS—ORDELL ROAD, three minutes' walk from Bow Station.
Proprietor, J. W. SMITH.

ESTIMATES FREE.



Personal Superintendence.

MILE END AUCTION MART
330 & 332, MILE END ROAD.
Messrs. W. UPTON & CO.
Sell by Auction every Tuesday & Friday, at 7 p.m., a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Freehold and Leasehold Houses and Land sold by auction and privately
RENTS COLLECTED

TEETH!!
A Complete Set, ONE GUINEA.
A Single Tooth, 2/6.
—:o:—
Burdett Road Dental Surgery,
41, BURDETT ROAD.

Printed by THOMAS POULTER & SONS, LIMITED, for the TRUSTEES OF THE BEAUMONT TRUST, People's Palace, Mile End, E., at their Works, The Globe Printing and Paper Works, Rupert Street, E. Office: 6, Arthur Street West E.C.—Wednesday, June 4, 1890.

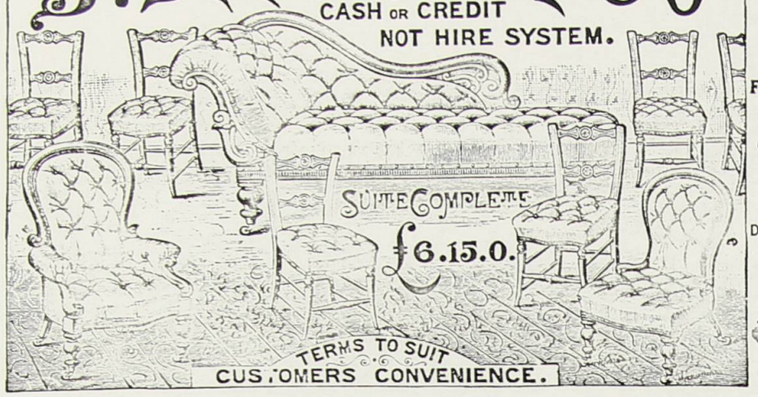
From 20/-

S. DAVIS & CO

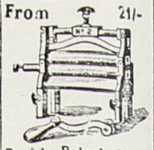
CASH OR CREDIT
NOT HIRE SYSTEM.

From 23/-

Complete, 55/-



From 21/-



1/- Weekly.

Davis's Baker's Patent Box Mangles

From 21/-

Send for Price List, Post Free. All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

S. DAVIS & CO.'S LONDON BRANCHES:

Period House, Borough, S.E. (nr. St. George's Church).
125, Tottenham Court-road, W. (near Euston-road).
10, Hackney-road, E. (near Shoreditch Church).
53 and 55, High-street, Peckham (facing Rye-lane).
18, Commercial-road, E. (near Leman-street).
144, The Grove, Stratford, E. (corner of Gt. Eastern-st.).
24, King-street, Hammersmith (near Broadway).
498, Brixton-road (facing Coldharbour-lane).

(Chief Office and Wholesale Depôt) 241, 243, 245, 247 & 251, HIGH ST., BOROUGH, S.E.

WILLIAM FOX & SONS,

Family Chemists,

109 & 111, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD,
AND
72, BRIDPORT PLACE, HOXTON.

All Prescriptions, Family Recipes, and Hospital Letters dispensed with accuracy and at Low Prices.

Elastic Stockings, Enemas, Chest Protectors, Trusses, and all Surgical Appliances.

Bow & Bromley Funeral Establishment.

FOR CHEAP AND RESPECTABLE FUNERALS WITHOUT EXTRAS.

CHARLES SELBY,

Undertaker and Complete Funeral Furnisher,
FUNERAL CAR AND CARRIAGE PROPRIETOR.
31, Campbell Road, Bow Road,
AND
26, HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, E.

SMITH & BOTWRIGHT,

Advertising Agents and Contractors,
6, ELDON STREET, FINSBURY.

Advertisements Inserted in English, Colonial, and Foreign Newspapers at Office Rates.

Whelpton's

Pills & Ointment
Sold everywhere

ESTABLISHED 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

S. BERNSTEIN,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Working Jeweller, Electro Plater and Guilder,
170, SALMON'S LANE, LIMEHOUSE
(Opposite the Limehouse Town Hall, corner of Commercial Road), and at
356, MILE END ROAD (opposite Bancroft Road).

Begs to inform the inhabitants of this neighbourhood that he has been established for the last 13 years, and hopes by punctuality combined with moderate charges and good work to obtain a share of their patronage.

Having a good selection of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and Jewellery, bought in the best market, displayed for sale at a very small profit, he can assure all who may be pleased to patronize him, to give them entire satisfaction, and full value for money. A trial is earnestly solicited.

E. SLATER & Co

HIGH-CLASS READY-MADE AND BESPOKE
Tailors
AND
Outfitters.

WEST-END STYLE AND FIT.
MODERATE PRICES.

Makers of the Beaumont Club *Bicycle Suit.*

Large Selection of Latest Goods to select from.

Indian, Colonial, & Athletic Outfits on the shortest notice.

PATTERNS FREE.

143, MILE END ROAD, E.

FOR CHINA,

Glass and Earthenware
GO TO
BRUNSKILL'S,
508, MILE END ROAD, E.
Nearly opposite People's Palace.

DINNER SETS
In Great Variety,
From **13/6.**—54 pieces.

A Choice Selection of
TEA SETS.

China and Glass lent on hire.
GOODS SENT HOME FREE.

CHARLES PARKES, 4, Upper Montague Street, Tredegar Square, E.

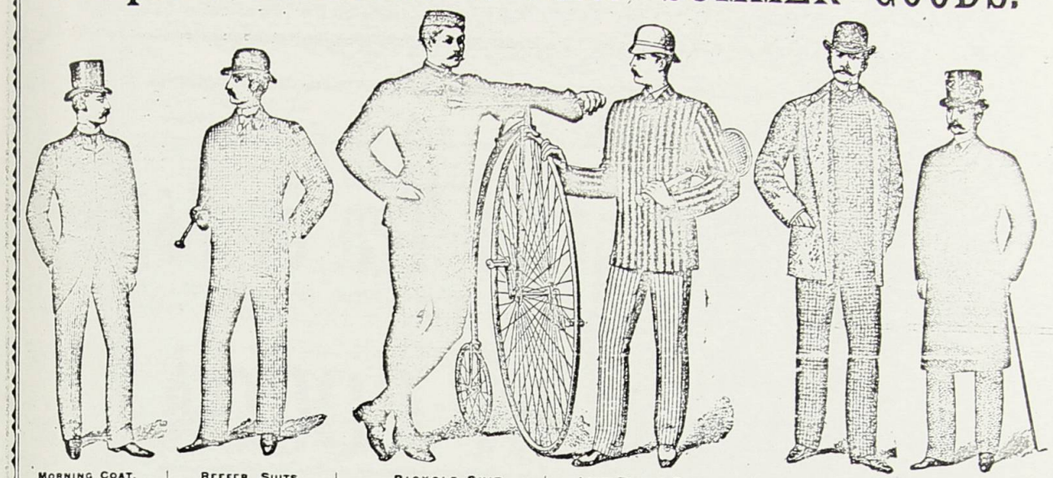
Agent for the Star Life Assurance Society & Railway Passengers' Assurance Co.

THE SCOTCH HOUSE. Established 1839.

GARDINER & Co

THE SCOTCH HOUSE. Established 1839.

Complete Deliveries of NEW SUMMER GOODS.



MORNING COAT.
These Garments are made from All Wool DIAGONAL Cloths, Bound with Silk or Mohair Braid.
READY-MADE.
12/11 16/11 21/- 27/6 35/- 42/-
Coat and Vest.
16/11 22/6 28/6 35/-
MADE TO ORDER.
27/6 35/- with Vest to match, 35/- 40/- 45/- 50/-

REEFER SUITS.
Made from Real Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots and Serges, and also from our Noted Unwearable Tweeds. Thoroughly well trimmed. Fit and wear guaranteed.
READY-MADE.
16/11 19/11 24/6 29/6
34/6 39/6 44/6 49/6.
MADE TO ORDER.
27/6 35/6 42/- 45/- 50/-
55/- 68/- 70/-

BICYCLE SUIT.
TO MEASURE ONLY.
Made from All Wool Serges (Indigo Dye), consisting of Jacket and Breeches
27/6 34/6 39/6 45/-

LAWN TENNIS SUIT.
READY-MADE.
Striped Flannel Jackets in various colours.
6/11 8/11 10/6 12/6
Flannel Trousers,
7/6 10/6 13/6
Cap to match Jacket,
1/- 1/6 2/-

COVERT COAT.
READY-MADE.
14/11 16/11 19/11 24/6
MADE TO ORDER.
21/- 24/6 29/6 35/- 45/-
This is a very fashionable Coat for Summer wear, and very much worn.

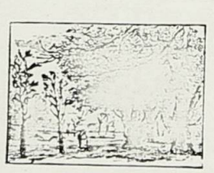
FROCK COAT.
Made from All Wool DIAGONAL or PLAIN Cloth. Lined with Italian Cloth, Round Edges, Silk or Mohair Braid. Wear guaranteed.
READY-MADE.
24/6 29/6 34/6 39/6 44/6
Vest to Match, 6/- 7/6 9/6
MADE TO ORDER.
38/6 45/- 50/- 55/- 60/- 70/-
Vest to Match, 8/6 10/6 12/6

1, 3 & 5, Commercial Road, & 30 to 35, High Street, Whitechapel, E.

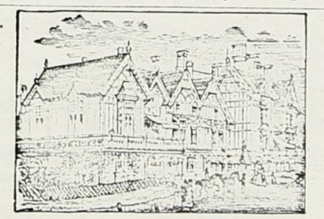
EVERY ONE SHOULD VISIT EPPING FOREST,
London's Great Health Resort, only half-an-hour fro[m] the City.

THE ROYAL FOREST HOTEL, CHINGFORD,

Is charmingly situated in the Forest, close to QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HUNTING LODGE, the CONNAUGHT WATERS, and the GREEN RIDE. It is the key to all the principal places of interest in the Forest, including the BRITISH and ROMAN ENCAMPMENTS of Boadicea and Suatonius. There are many delightful and interesting drives in the neighbourhood. There are special attractions in the Forest during all seasons of the year. Nightingale and other birds abound.



View from the Forest Hotel.



NINE TENNIS LAWNS, BOWLING GREEN, HARD TENNIS COURT, QUOITS, CROQUET, &c.
BOATING on the Connaught Waters. Can be engaged by the Hour.

The Hotel contains about SIXTY ROOMS available for guests. RESIDENTS will find the GREATEST COMFORT at a VERY MODERATE TARIFF (post free on application) in the luxuriously furnished apartments. The Cuisine of the Hotel is particularly good, and is under the management of an eminent Chef. SMALL or LARGE DINNERS of the most *recherché* character can be served on short notice. The Hotel has achieved a reputation for its WEDDING BREAKFASTS, for which it possesses unusual facilities.

THE NEW QUEEN'S PAVILION

Will Dine from 500 to 700 persons, and with the Corporation, Rangers, and Bedford Halls, forms an Elegant Suite.

Unrivalled Accommodation for Dinners and Festivals, Balls, School Treats,
BICYCLE, GYMNASTIC, CRICKET, RAMBLING & OTHER CLUBS, &c.
On Sundays the Forest Tea is served in the Pavilion at 9d. In the Tea Room, Tea 1s.

The whole under the immediate personal direction of the Proprietors. Full particulars on application.
A FOUR HORSE COACH runs TWICE DAILY during Summer for DRIVE THROUGH FOREST. Particulars post free on application to the Hotel.

THOS. POULTER & SONS LIMITED, LONDON.