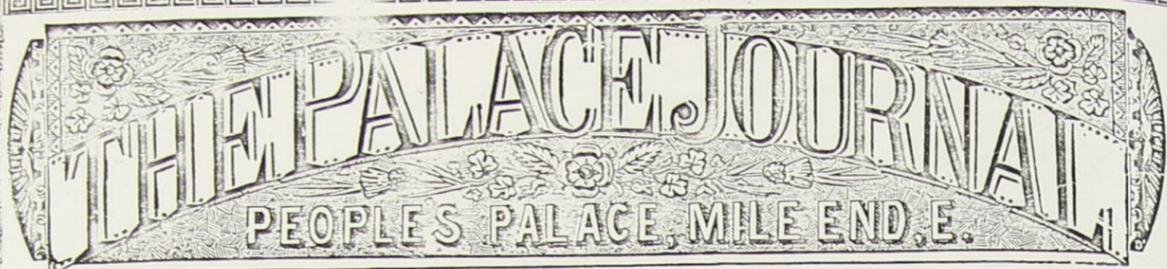


This Journal has a Larger Circulation than any other in the East End.



Vol. VI.—No. 138.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

[ONE PENNY.]

THERE IS
No Nourishment in Tea or Coffee
 BUT
PLENTY IN COCOA,

ESPECIALLY IN

VAN HOUTEN'S

WHICH

Utilises in the highest possible degree

ALL THE FLESH-FORMING ELEMENTS

WHILE

DEVELOPING THE FLAVOR AND AROMA.

ORIGINAL PATENTORS.

This Cocoa solely used at the People's Palace.

Applications for Advertisements in the "Palace Journal" to be made to SMITH & BOTWRIGHT, 6, Eldon St., Finsbury, E.C.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL,
 KINGSLAND ROAD, E.

Patron—THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Chairman—JOHN FRY, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary—SIR EDMUND HAY CURRIE.

THE NEW BUILDING FOR 160 BEDS IS NOW COMPLETE.
 The Hospital is conducted on Strictly Provident Principles.
ACCIDENTS AND CASES OF URGENCY ADMITTED AT ALL HOURS FREE.
THE CHARITY HAS NO ENDOWMENT.

Funds urgently needed for Furnishing, Opening, and maintaining the New Wards.

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CHARLES H. BYERS, Secretary.

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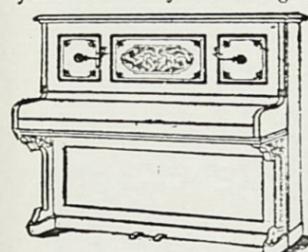
239, Commercial Road, London, E.

Estab. 1854.] 3 Doors from Philpot Street. [Estab. 1854

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WE are now offering High-Class Pianofortes for the remarkably low sum of 2/6 per week, sent home immediately, carriage free. No deposit required.

Our Easy Terms System is universally acknowledged to be the best ever offered to the public, and we cordially invite intending purchasers to inspect our splendid stock of Instruments before deciding elsewhere.



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 15/- per month. See this before purchasing. Best invention of the age. **AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS** from 5s. per month.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED.
 Tunings, Repairs and Removals AT LESS THAN USUAL CHARGES.

Agents for the Patent Standfast Piano. Prospectus on Application.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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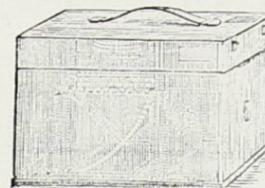
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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.

HUMPHRIES' NEW PERFECT HAND CAMERA.



"THE QUADRANT" SURPASSES ALL YET PRODUCED. CALL AND SEE IT!

The Simplest and most Complete in the World.

Price for 12 Plates, £6 6s.; Price for 18 Plates, £7 7s.; Price for 24 Plates, £9 9s.

Magic Lantern, Dissolving View, and Photographic Apparatus Makers. The Best and Cheapest House for High-Class Lanterns and Slides. Lime-Light and Mineral Oil adapted as a Speciality.

W. H. HUMPHRIES & CO., Sole Makers, 268, UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.

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 quick medicines 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 Largest Medical Electric Institute in the World.)
 Mr. C. B. HARNESS, President.

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. POYSEK, Managing Director.

JUST READY. **Horner's Summer No.:** "When the Wild Thyme Blows" BY FANNIE EDEN. OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE PALACE JOURNAL

PEOPLE'S PALACE, MILE END, E.

VOL. VI.—No. 138.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 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, July 3rd.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.—Cycling Club.—Run to Tottenham.

FRIDAY, July 4th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.—Evening Classes close for Session.—Orchestral Society.—Rehearsal, at 8.—Choral Society.—Rehearsal, at 8.

SATURDAY, July 5th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.—Gymnasium closes for the Season.—Re-opens in October.—Cricket Club, Match with Wanstead Foresters, at Wanstead Park, at 3.30.—Chess Club Practice, at 7.—Lawn Tennis Club Practice, at 3.—Cycling Club.—Run.—Old Boys' Club and Junior Section.—Excursion to Southend-on-Sea.—Junior Chess and Draughts Club, at 8.—Concert in Queen's Hall, at 8.—Ramblers' Club.—To Winchmore Hill.—Technical Schools' Ramblers.—To Charrington's Brewery, at 3.

SUNDAY, July 6th.—Organ Recitals, at 12.30, 4, and 8.—Library open from 3 till 10, free.

MONDAY, July 7th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.—Junior Ramblers.—To Zoological Gardens.—Entertainment by Modoc Minstrels, in Queen's Hall, at 8.

TUESDAY, July 8th.—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, July 9th.—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.

Organ Recitals,

On SUNDAY NEXT, JULY 6th, 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 execution of Major Panitza on Saturday, in the military camp near Sofia, will have doubtless raised a feeling akin to horror in many minds. Yet it seems that the Bulgarian Government had no choice but to carry out the sentence. Exposed as the country of Bulgaria is to the daily and even hourly intrigues of an unfriendly and unscrupulous neighbour, and where there is such constant temptation to her officers to engage in treasonable plots, her only resort was to carry out the extreme penalty of the law, as a means of future defence. To have reprimanded Major Panitza, as was suggested, would have been to give countenance to an act of treason, and would have placed the Prince and his Government in an entirely false position. The evidence at the trial went to show that Major Panitza was not only in league with the Russian agents himself, but that he had attempted to divert from their allegiance some of his brother officers. Even if he regarded the present Prince as an interloper, he was carrying out an act of rebellion against the recognised ruler of the country. If Prince Ferdinand is to keep his throne, he must make his authority felt, which would be an impossible task for him if he had overlooked, or endeavoured to palliate such conduct as that of the unfortunate Major Panitza.

THERE is an attempt being made to strengthen the Match-box Makers' Union, with a view to a demonstration at the end of July. The women who work at the match-boxes are particularly unfortunate in their trade, for the work has to be done at home, and is very badly paid. It is quite time that strenuous effort be made to better the condition of this class of labour. The organisation of the Union is at present in good hands, but much help is needed to band the workers together so as to emphasise their troubles. To talk of the joy of work, and the sweetness of hard-earned rest, to toilers such as this class represents, is a clever piece of satire. There are thousands of us who daily barter our happiness for a mess of pottage, but these poor women have had their lawful heritage of joy in life wrung from them without even the usual exchange of material improvement in their lot. Aching fingers, smarting eyes, insufficient clothing, a lively sense of hunger, is the return for hours of labour in a crowded and unhealthy atmosphere. There are many grievances to be heard from all classes of labour, but this protest from the match workers is the more sad and piteous from the very weakness of its utterance.

THE police agitation causes consternation among some of us. How will it be if the arm of the law be at variance with law itself? There is something alarmingly unorthodox in the idea, and the average mind cannot attempt to realise all the gravity of the threatened situation. Our police are a hardworking, loyal, steady set of men, and deserve to have a patient hearing of their grievances, and if they will only maintain among themselves a wholesome discipline and self-restraint in their efforts to better their position, they will probably be received with justness and consideration; but any open act of insubordination will probably put an end to their most reasonable demands. In the meantime what fun for Bill Sykes! Is there not a homely proverb illustrating the practice of mice, during the protracted absence of the cat?

THE city of Mainz is holding high festival this year in honour of her most famous citizen. Four hundred and fifty years ago, Hans Günsfleisch or Gutenberg discovered the

craft of printing from moveable types. There have been many other claimants to this great distinction, but only one other, Lourens Koster, a vintner of Haarlem, has been found able to establish his rights as a possible rival to Hans Gutenberg. The Germans aver that Gutenberg was at work as early as 1438, and the present celebration is the outcome of that belief. It is sad to look back and find that, in common with many other inventors of a high order of genius, Gutenberg had no share in the joy of his invention. In a time of great need he was sold up, and his press passed to another and more practical worker. He died a poor, friendless pensioner upon a small charity before his worth could be appreciated; his idea turning to gold in another man's hands.

L. M. H. C.

Palace Notes.

JUST before last Saturday's concert a bunch of keys and a thimble were picked up by a lady in the Mile End Road, almost opposite the Palace. These articles are now in the possession of Mr. A. Machin, 37, Eustace Terrace, Woolwich, who will be pleased to deliver them to the rightful owner, upon receiving from him or her a proper description of them.

WE give below the results of some of our recent examinations:—

SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS, 1890.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Advanced 2nd.—Austin, Herbert; Courtney, Arthur; Hitchcock, Richard J.; Howell, Thomas S.; Langdon, Elias; Leleu, Francis H.; Parker, George F.; Paskell, Albert E.; Robb, John; Tourtel, Adolphus W.

Elementary 1st.—Amor, George W.; Alderton, Horace; Aldridge, Joseph; Ames, John E.; Appleyard, Walter H. S.; Butler, Horace; Barnett, Hyam; Barlow, Archibald H.; Beirne, Edgar H.; Beirne, Sidney A.; Banks, John; Bloomfield, Elias; Barralet, Edgar S.; Brinkman, William J.; Burrell, Arnold; Coram, W. H.; Clark, Sidney W.; Course, Arthur H.; Clark, Benjamin; Clark, George T.; Cunningham, Charles J.; Durrant, Ernest W.; Drawmer, Arthur C.; Dodd, Frederick; Davis, Sam; Dunn, John H.; Edwards, James G.; Edmunds, Samuel; Everett, James; Fryer, Frederick W.; Farley, George H.; Ganley, Walter; Gravener, Frederick W.; Grover, Henry C.; Henderson, John J.; Lumsden, Alexander J.; Lloyd, Archibald H.; Lowe, Francis J.; Miller, William J.; Murray, George J.; Massey, William F.; Newman, Charles; Parrish, Robert C.; Page, Frederick C. J.; Priestley, George W.; Pratt, Frederick W.; Pattison, Sidney C.; Peachy, Harry; Russell, Arthur H.; Skinner, Edward W.; Winfield, Joseph C.; Willshire, Egbert; Willshire, Edward; Worrow, Harry.

Elementary 2nd.—Ashford, William; Boustead, John; Beard, Horace W.; Browning, George; Bersey, Walter C.; Bourne, Frederick W.; Burnham, Frederick J.; Challis, Edward; Cox, George; Carr, Henry G.; East, Clement A.; Eve, Henry A.; Ford, Richard; Ford, Frederick G.; Galley, Frederick E.; Hones, Albert O.; Howard, Herbert B.; Hewett, John W. R.; Hine, Phillip T.; Irwin, Alfred; Jessop, John A.; Judd, Alfred E.; Jack, Joseph L.; King, George V.; Laken, William J.; Lloyd, Thomas G.; Merritt, George L.; McConnell, Walter; Muckleston, William J.; Moxhay, Edward A.; Newson, Robert C.; Pringle, George; Rosenberg, Barnet; Smail, Stephen; Tanner, Andrew; Wenn, Arthur J.; Wild, Alfred C.; Wells, Gilbert; Wingfield, William J.; Warrington, Oliver H.; Wright, Robert; Welch, Albert J.; Wheeler, John; Willmott, Norman J.; Wood, James.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

NURSING.—Re-Examination, May, 1890.

EXAMINER, ANDREW CLARK, ESQ., F.R.C.S.

Atkins, Elizabeth; Bartlett, Lillian; Cohen, Eleanor; Corner, Nina; Cole, Alice Hannah; Harrison, Cecilia; Hockett, Louisa M.; Levene, Catherine; Miller, M. A.; Mogge, M.; Mulhern, Ada Rose; Myers, Phoebe; Parfett, Elizabeth; Pound, Anna Meta; Seaborne, Eliza A.; Thomas, Sarah; Williams, E. M.; Williamson, Cecilia A.; Atkins, Agnes J.; Hockett, Louisa Maria.

NURSING.—First Examination.

Collier, Susannah J.; Carey, Agnes Louisa Fanny; Clark, Elinor A.; Corner, Nina; Dyer, Bertha E.; Gall, Edith Mary; Goldstraw, Miriam; Hill, Fanny; Hovell, Alice; Petterson, Augusta; Riches, Eliza Emma; Sayers, Mrs.; York, Sarah A.

FIRST AID.

Dugwell, Emily.

ON next Monday, July 7th, the "Modoc" Minstrel Troupe will appear in the Queen's Hall.

ON Saturday next, July 5th, the Old Boys' Club and Junior Section intend carrying out their excursion to Southend-on-Sea. The train will leave Globe Road Station (G.E.R.) at 8.20 a.m., Coborn Road 8.22, returning from Southend at 8.45 p.m. They invite any Students of the Classes and their friends to accompany them. Tickets should be purchased before Friday if possible, and may be obtained in the Schools' Office. Return ticket, adults, 2s. 2d.; children under 14, 1s. 1d.

THE Isle of Wight excursion is fast filling up for August; one vacancy only in the first week is left. Full particulars may be had in the Office. Total cost of one week will be 27s., including railway fare, board, lodging, etc.

THE Evening Classes will close on Friday next for the Session, with the exception of the Civil Service and Musical Classes.

THE Annual Gymnastic Display by the boys of the Technical Day Schools will be given in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday, July 16th.

The Roland of the French Army.

MARSHAL LANNES, afterwards made Duc de Montebello, was thus called. He was the son of a poor mechanic of Guienne, and was apprenticed by his father to a dyer; but ran away and enlisted in the army. On the breaking out of the revolution, his corps was sent to the frontier, where his fearless courage won him rapid promotion. On his return to Paris, he attracted the attention of Napoleon, whom he accompanied to Italy.

At the Bridge of Lodi he was the first to reach the opposite side, Napoleon himself being the second. For desperate deeds of courage he was made General of Division. He accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, where he was ever foremost in danger, and was seriously wounded in the battle of Acre. He returned to France with his commander, aided him in overthrowing the Directory, and accompanied him in his journey across the Alps. In June, 1800, he won the victory at Montebello, whence he afterwards received his title.

He was at Wertingen, at Braunau, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at the bloody struggle of Poltusk and at Friedland. It was said of him that "he was the Emperor's right hand, ready for any enterprise, and as prodigal of the blood of others as of himself."

He took part in the Peninsular War, fought grandly at Tudela and Saragossa, and, returning to take part in the Austrian War, was mortally wounded at the battle of Esling.

Lannes was a man of a remarkably noble, generous nature, and on the field had the courage of a lion. Madame Junot, the wife of another of Napoleon's marshals, in her "Memoirs of Napoleon, his Court, and his Family," refers to the fact that the great Emperor called Lannes "the Roland of the French army," and it is also mentioned by others. Nearly every contemporaneous writer bears full testimony to the attachment that existed between Napoleon and this one of his officers. Lannes had full opportunity to win comparison with the great hero of mediæval romance, for he took part in fifty-four pitched battles, and in about 300 combats of various kinds. He was cool in the midst of fire, and ever ready to take full advantage of the enemy's movements. Napoleon, when at St. Helena, in speaking of him, said that at first his courage predominated over his military genius, but that the latter quality gained ground in every test. "I found him a dwarf," said the exiled ruler, "and I lost him a giant."

"Look here, waiter," said a gentleman in a restaurant, the other day, "is there any difference between your roast lamb and roast mutton? I don't detect any."

"Oh, yes," said the waiter; "you'll notice that yesterday, when you had roast lamb, I charged you eighteenpence. To-day, when you have roast mutton, I only charge a shilling; there's the difference."

WE are told of a chiropodist so expert that he claims to have extracted corns from a misletoe.

Society and Club Notes.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.—Club announcements should be addressed to the EDITOR, and not to any person by name. It should be remembered that the earlier these reach us, the greater likelihood they have of being inserted entire, and every endeavour should be made to ensure their delivery at the Palace by MONDAY MORNING.

PEOPLE'S PALACE GYMNASIUM.

Director of Exercises—MR. H. H. BURDETT.

On Saturday evening last all the Leaders and Members of the Gymnasium who took part in the week's Gymnastic Fête at the Royal Agricultural Hall during Whit Week, some sixty in all, were entertained with a good and substantial supper in the dining-room of the Palace, following which a smoking-concert was held in the Gymnasium, to which all Students of the Palace were invited. Of the manner in which the supper was prepared and laid out one cannot speak too highly, and it speaks well for the skill and resource of the manageress of the refreshment bar in having produced such satisfactory results, considering the limited convenience of her department during the present building operations. The smoking-concert was an unqualified success, all present seeming to be unreservedly happy, and the display of vocal talent during the evening was entertaining and good, and the songs appropriate, as the list will show. Leader Chapman opened the evening with "The leader of our band," following upon which we heard "How Paddy stole the rope," by Leader Kitchener; "The Earl of Fife," by Leader Turtle; "The Spanish donna," by Leader Nykerk. Then came "English as she's spoke," rendered in first-class style by Mr. Briscoe. Of this artiste it is to be sincerely hoped we may hear more, his style being quite equal to that of our leading comic singers. During the evening this gentleman obliged with "The night I played Richard the Third," "That was me," and "That was mine," all capitally rendered. Next on the list came Leader Griffiths, of the Junior Section, whose rendering of "O'Grady" was good. Leader Schotler, also of the Junior Section, sang "Anchored." Mr. Donaldson then recited "The Dover express" in stirring form. Next came Mr. Foreman with "The little hero"; Leader Kitchener, "The mystery of a hansom cab"; Mr. Warwick with "Killaloe"; Mr. Rivers, "I forgot it." Mr. F. Sherry's rendering of "The longshoreman," and Mr. F. Weedon's rendering of "Jubilation" were splendid. Mr. Nelson sang "Only to see her face again" in good form, and Mr. Burdett gave a comic American ditty, called "Shut yer head." The evening terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Wescott, who most ably officiated at the piano during the evening, proposed by the Chairman, Mr. H. H. Burdett, and seconded by Mr. Nelson. All Students who wish to be photographed in the proposed group are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec. of the Gymnasium, Mr. F. A. Hunter. The Gymnasium will close for the season on Saturday next, the 5th inst., and re-open in September. All Members of the Gymnasium are requested to clear out their lockers by that date.

H. H. B.

PEOPLE'S PALACE CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor—MR. ORTON BRADLEY.

Our picnic on Saturday was somewhat spoiled by the rain which fell during the afternoon, but after doing justice to a nice tea, with fruit, provided by Mr. Riggs, we took advantage of a burst of sunshine to view the beauties of the country, after which we spent a very pleasant evening at the Retreat. Mr. Fernley having kindly consented to take the chair, Members contributed to the enjoyment of the evening by songs and glees, concluding with the glee, "Good-night, beloved," and the National Anthem, after which we wended our way to the station.

The latest date for giving in names for the Singing Competition is July 15th, as the competition is to take place on July 22nd.

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

PEOPLE'S PALACE CYCLING CLUB.

Owing to the inclement weather last Thursday only two boats' crews could be got together. The Gleneagle C.C. have followed our example of combining boating with cycling. On Monday, 23rd June, Mr. F. Glover, of our Club, succeeded in winning the "Brighton Excelsior" twelve hours' race by 11 miles, he covering 142 miles in the time. The course, which is very hilly, was from Brighton Aquarium to Burlesdon Bridge, near Southampton. Mr. Glover, who rode a Buckingham and Adams' roadster, beat the previous best record made in open competition of southern clubs by 7 miles. As far as I can ascertain only one of our Members carried out the run to Chiselhurst on Saturday last. Our runs on

the other side of the river are nearly always spoilt by the weather. Let us hope for better luck next time. John Howard, our Club Champion, won the Open Mile at the opening of the new track at Millwall, whilst H. Ransley and C. Stephens accounted for two more of the prizes. The run next Thursday is to the "Ferry Boat," Tottenham, where proofs of the Club photos can be seen. Subscriptions for the second half of the season are due, and will be thankfully received by

JAMES H. BURLEY, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE RAMBLING CLUB.

On Saturday last eight ramblers joined an excursion party of thirteen going to Hayes Common. We left Cannon Street Station by the 2.18 train, and fortunately had the rain while travelling, for on arriving at Hayes we had left off, and did not recommence until about 6.30 p.m. Hayes Common adjoins Keston Common, from which it is scarcely more distinguished than are the east and west Heaths of Hampstead Heath from one another. They are both high, open, breezy places covered with gorse and broom, and abounding in wild flowers, ferns, and bracken. On Keston Common the river Ravensbourne takes its rise. There is a legend connected with it, which relates that when Caesar was encamped here, his troops were in great need of water, and none could be found in the vicinity. Observing however, that a raven frequently alighted near his camp, and conjecturing that it was for the purpose of quenching its thirst, he ordered the coming of the bird to be watched for, and the spot to be particularly noted; this was done, and the result was as he anticipated. The object of the raven's resort was this little spring, whence Caesar derived a supply of water for the Roman legions, and from the circumstances of its discovery the spring was called the Raven's bourne. Through the kindness of Lord Derby, we were permitted to see the Camp at Holwood; accordingly, the Wood Reeve, who was appointed to conduct the party, met us at the wicket gate. Taking one of the numerous green paths we made our way round by Pitt's Oak, famous as the favourite tree of William Pitt, who used to reside at Holwood. It is a red oak, and of most fantastic shape, once seen, never forgotten. Striking off by the left, we passed a beautiful Portugal laurel in full bloom, which was just on the verge of the camp earthworks, the work of many hands distinguished by immense cuttings which extend in different directions for two miles, and cover nearly 100 acres. A number of Roman bricks, tiles and ancient foundations, coins of the middle and lower empire of various descriptions that had not seen the light for ages, and bearing the names and effigies of Claudius and Carausius, were found here. At another portion of the park we obtained a view of five successive lakes, arranged one above the other, so that in the distance they appeared like a glass staircase, and no doubt would have appeared still more pretty had the sun been shining in that direction at that time. The south front of Holwood House extends 180 feet in length, and has a circular portico of four columns, of the Grecian Ionic order, as high as the building. In the wings are Doric columns in recesses. Splendid views are obtained here. Before leaving we were shown a cork tree, and an oak and yew tree interlaced, which had grown up together, proposed and accepted, and could not possibly be divorced. We left the Wood Reeve at the Wilberforce Oak, under which it is said Wilberforce sat with Pitt the night previous to bringing forward his motion in the House of Commons for the abolition of the slave trade. We took tea at Mrs. Vincent's, Keston, and regaled ourselves on strawberries and cream until it was time to leave for a further walk to West Wickham, just arriving in time for the 8.33 train for London.

Saturday, July 5th, meet at Coborn Road, G.E.R., 3.20 train to Woodford, for Winchmore Hill. Saturday, July 12th, Harpenden. Saturday, July 19th, Bostal Heath, Abbey Wood. Saturday, August 9th, we have received an invitation to Cambridge, from Mr. A. P. Burkett, who promises to entertain us. This will be an all-day ramble. Members wishing to take part please send in their names through the Members of the Committee, or direct to the undersigned. The fare will be 5s. 9d. return.

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

PEOPLE'S PALACE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

Conductor—MR. W. R. CAVE.

The rehearsals will continue during the summer, the fee being reduced to 6d. for ladies and 1s. for gentlemen. As this Society has been without a Librarian for a considerable period the duties have fallen upon the Secretary, who, on Tuesday last, announced that he could no longer attend to the music, and that the Society must now provide the necessary Librarians. The Secretary read his Report, from which it appeared that the music had got into a sad state, and that it had taken him ninety-four hours (principally midnight) to thoroughly sort, bind, repair, prepare lists of, and put into thorough systematic order. The total number of band parts was 2,700, weighing over one and a half cwt. Many small copies and portions of copies, were found inside large parts, and great care had to be exercised in the sorting, owing, in many instances,

to the similarity of the music; for instance the Bohemian Girl was found flirting with the Poet and Peasant, Haydn and Beethoven were remarkably friendly, and a member of each family ultimately got united (a member having pinned Haydn's Surprise Symphony in one of Beethoven's). The violin and piano concertos, which were in the Members' cases at the previous concert, misbehaved themselves and got terribly mixed, the Priests (War March) were poking their noses into everything, Samson was so hungry that he swallowed half a dozen Prophets, one Priest, two telegrams, and a Black Domino, and many small parts, including a whole Procession (March) had hidden between the leaves of Handel's "Messiah." The rondo persisted in trespassing on the concertos, Mozart was in the last stage of old age and decay, and could not be used until he was propped up, and there were many others nearly as bad. Several bad matches (music wrongly fastened together) had to be severed. Lucia Donnamoor had to be divorced from Faust (Selection), who was again divorced from Fra Diavolo. Hundreds of copies had to be surgically treated, and it took several thousand pieces of sticking plaster to heal their wounds. The weak were made strong, and after much coaxing and perseverance long lost members were restored to their proper homes where, if they were not well looked after would soon go astray again.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the Secretary for the trouble and interest he had taken in the Society.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—We have vacancies for Violas, Cellos and Basses, also for Clarionets, Oboes, Bassoons, Cornets, Trombones, Euphonium, and Horns. We have a library of valuable music, which is lent free for rehearsal, and we are now rehearsing the Opera "Faust." Any further information will be cheerfully supplied by

WM. STOCK, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE CRICKET CLUB.

Both a reference to the weather. Jupiter Pluvius, who I am led to believe is king of the water pot, and his mate Boreas, have always a great deal written about them at this time of the year. I will not add much to the history of their latest pranks, but simply put on record the fact that their behaviour on Saturday last played sad havoc with cricket. Yet cricket was played, and enjoyed, too. A cricket match on such a day as Saturday is a nice place at which to collect consumption and chronic catarrh. I believe it has rained in Chigwell before; in fact, I was told by an aged inhabitant that it sometimes snows, but I think the aged one's memory would be taxed to cite a day that beat Saturday's in sheer, downright down-pour. For a few moments the weather looked like clearing, but as one shadow lifted another came on. This showed itself in stretching, waving mists, accompanied by sweltering sheets of rain, and twice was the game stopped; and waiting a little, the Captains decided to abandon the match, much to the regret of all present. After dressing we adjourned to "King's Head Hotel," where a capital tea was provided. After tea a short smoking-concert took place. Towards evening the weather cleared, and the majority of the Members walked to the "Roebuck." Next Saturday we play the Wanstead Foresters in Wanstead Park, commencing at 3.30. The Palace team will be chosen from the following:—F. Hunter, J. Williamson, J. Phillips, J. Munro, L. Goldberg, R. Hones, T. G. Carter, C. A. Bowman, Dalby, G. Sheppard, W. H. Taylor, Goodwin (Captain). Book to Forest Gate Station.

T. G. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOL RAMBLERS' CLUB.

On Wednesday, June 25th, Mr. Low kindly gave us a holiday to enable the Ramblers to take advantage of an order (obtained by Mr. Bevis some time ago) to admit sixty boys and three teachers to the Zoological Gardens between the hours of 9 and 12 a.m. on any week-day except Mondays and Saturdays. Fifty-eight boys and three masters, Mr. Forth, Mr. Michell, and Mr. Castle, went by the 8.25 a.m. train from Bow to Chalk Farm. On arriving at the last-mentioned station we made straight for the entrance to the Gardens, where our party was divided into three equal sections: Mr. Michell took charge of the first, Mr. Forth the second, and Mr. Castle the third. Each of the masters in charge had a guide book, and each commenced at a different part of the Gardens, so as to keep the parties separate. After spending very profitably about two and a half hours inside, the different parties met just outside the main entrance and returned by the 12.29 p.m. train from Chalk Farm, arriving home in time for the cricket match between the masters and boys. The ramble was very interesting, and thoroughly enjoyed by all of us.

About twenty-eight ramblers met in Bow Common Lane on Saturday morning, to explore the sulphuric acid manufactory of Messrs. Wm. Pearce and Sons. Arrived at the works, we were soon under the guidance of the foreman, who showed us first the kilns, where the sulphur dioxide is made, by burning either iron pyrites, "spent oxide" from the gas works, or (when specially pure acid is required) Sicilian sulphur. These are placed under the great leaden chambers in which the sulphur dioxide is mixed with air, steam, and nitric acid vapour, to convert it into sulphuric acid. Next we inspected the two towers—the "Gay Lussac" and the

"Glover"—for recovering the waste oxides of nitrogen, and preventing their escape into the air. In the first the red fumes are dissolved by a current of strong sulphuric acid trickling over coke, while in the second the dissolved gases are expelled again by meeting the hot current of sulphur dioxide from the pyrites kilns. In this case, since the leaden chambers were arranged in a circle, the two towers were side by side, and not at opposite ends of the works, as in the familiar diagrams of the text books. The next step is the concentration of the weak acid, which is effected first in lead pans and afterwards in platinum retorts, costing over two thousand pounds each. After a glance at the apparatus for making nitric acid and for subliming sulphur, we took leave of our guide, having had a very enjoyable ramble, in spite of unfavourable weather and various indescribable odours.

Next Saturday, July 5th, we visit Messrs. Charrington and Co.'s Brewery, Mile End. Meet at corner of Globe Road, Mile End Road, at 3 p.m.

D. S. M.

People's Palace Junior Section.

GYMNASTIC COMPETITION.

On Friday evening, June 27th, the lads had their first Gymnastic Competition, Mr. H. Burdett (Director) appointing Mr. Nelson and Mr. Wright (Instructors) the judges. The prizes, which have been procured through the kindness of Miss James, our lady librarian, consisted of five silver medals, these to be given to the five best all round gymnasts. Exercises were set them on the parallel bars, ladder rings, vaulting horse, also rope climbing. The lads showed splendid form, and went through the exercises (which were very difficult) in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. The following were the lucky winners:—S. C. Clements, first; A. G. Miller, second; G. Fayers, third; F. Oberstella, fourth; A. Thorley, fifth. There were eighteen entries. I sincerely hope that this may be only the first of many such events. It would be a very difficult matter to find a set of lads who could give a display in the manner ours have done.

L. G. LOWTHER.

PEOPLE'S PALACE JUNIOR RAMBLING CLUB.

This Club rambled last Saturday to Wanstead Park. Soon after reaching Forest Gate it began raining, and by the time we reached the other side of the Flats it poured. There were a few miserable people fishing, and after a stroll by the lake, we turned our steps homeward. There will be no ramble on Saturday next on account of our excursion to Southend. Ramble for July 7th, the Zoological Gardens.

G. S. BURCHILL, Hon. Sec.

Answers to Correspondents.

D. S. M.—Please write on one side of the paper only in sending matter for press.

A. MACHIN.—We have inserted under "Palace Notes." It is very good of you to take the trouble.

A RETURNED Chinese missionary relates the following anecdote showing the caution of the Chinese. He says: "During one of our examinations for candidates for baptism at Ngukang I observed that one woman and some three or four young people had the same surname. This circumstance led to the following conversation between myself and one of the young men: 'I observe you all have the same surname. Are you members of the same family?' I enquired. 'Yes,' one replied. 'This is my mother, and these are my brothers.' 'Where is your father?' I continued. 'He is at home, attending to his business.' 'Does he approve of your embracing Christianity?' 'Yes, he is entirely willing.' 'Why does not your father himself become a Christian?' 'He says it would not do for all the family to embrace Christianity.' 'And why,' I asked, with some curiosity, 'does he think so?' 'He says that if we all become Christians our heathen neighbours will take advantage of that circumstance to impose upon us.' 'How will they do that?' 'Christians are not allowed to swear or fight; and father says that, when our wicked neighbours ascertain that we have embraced Christianity, they will proceed at once to curse us and maltreat us. Hence father says to us, 'You may all become Christians, but I must remain a heathen, so as to retaliate on our bad neighbours. You can go to the meeting and worship, but I must stay at home to do the swearing and fighting for the family!'"

Latest Additions to the Library.

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LIBRARIAN.

A STORY is told in the life of Dr. Robertson, of Irvine concerning a maiden lady named Miss Kirkwood, who was exceedingly smart at repartee. On one occasion, when a probationer of many years' standing, he was visiting at the house, and was pacing up and down the floor, while Miss Kirkwood sat busy with her knitting-needles. Stopping in his walk, and laying his hand on her shoulder, he said: "You and I are just alike, Miss Kirkwood; you never got a husband and I never got a kirk." "How many calls had you, sir?" she quickly asked. "Oh," he said, "I never received a call at all." "Then don't you be evenin' yourself to me," was her reply.

SOME malicious persons assert that the letters "M.D.," which are placed after physicians' names, mean "Money Down."

BOGGS has a faculty for getting things cheap. The other day he had a beautiful set of teeth inserted for nothing. He kicked a dog.

THE girl who went to service for the first time wrote to her mother that her master and mistress were very dirty, for they washed their hands ever so many times a day.

IMPATIENT PASSENGER: "Conductor! is this omnibus going on?"
 Conductor: "Well, sir, if you asks me, I should say it was standin' still. But I'll inquire of the driver."

PROGRAMME
 OF
 ENTERTAINMENT
 TO BE GIVEN BY
 THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL
 RED HUNGARIAN BAND,

CONSISTING OF FIRST CLASS SOLO PERFORMERS.

In the QUEEN'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

MARCH ...	"Rackoczy" ...	Czuika Panna.
	THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL RED HUNGARIAN BAND.	
VALSE ...	"Czigang Baro" ...	Strauss.
	THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL RED HUNGARIAN BAND.	
OVERTURE ...	"Semiramide" ...	Rossini.
	THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL RED HUNGARIAN BAND.	
QUADRILLE ...	"Nadgy" ...	Chassaigne.
	THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL RED HUNGARIAN BAND.	

THE CELEBRATED LIGHTNING OIL PAINTER,
 HERR VON PRITZWITZ PALM,
 WILL PAINT A LANDSCAPE PICTURE IN OILS IN TWENTY MINUTES.

MARCH ...	"Hunyadi Laszlo" ...	Erkel.
	THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL RED HUNGARIAN BAND.	
VALSE ...	"La Plus Aimée" ...	G. I. Rubini.
	THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL RED HUNGARIAN BAND.	
POLKA ...	"Versovy" ...	Hornath.
	THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL RED HUNGARIAN BAND.	
OVERTURE ...	"Trovatore" ...	Verdi.
	THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL RED HUNGARIAN BAND.	
MARCH ...	"Vienna Songs" ...	Strauss.
	THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL RED HUNGARIAN BAND.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Descent into the Maelström.

BY EDGAR ALLAN POE.

(Concluded from page 79.)

"NEVER shall I forget the sensations of awe, horror, and admiration with which I gazed about me. The boat appeared to be hanging, as if by magic, midway down, upon the interior surface of a funnel vast in circumference, prodigious in depth, and whose perfectly smooth sides might have been mistaken for ebony, but for the bewildering rapidity with which they spun around, and for the gleaming and ghastly radiance they shot forth, as the rays of the full moon, from that circular rift amid the clouds which I have already described, streamed in a flood of golden glory along the black walls and far away down into the inmost recesses of the abyss.

"At first I was too much confused to observe anything accurately. The general burst of terrific grandeur was all that I beheld. When I recovered myself a little, however, my gaze fell instinctively downward. In this direction I was able to obtain an unobstructed view, from the manner in which the smack hung on the inclined surface of the pool. She was quite upon an even keel—that is to say, her deck lay in a plane parallel with that of the water—but this latter sloped at an angle of more than forty-five degrees, so that we seemed to be lying upon our beam-ends. I could not help observing, nevertheless, that I had scarcely more difficulty in maintaining my hold and footing in this situation, than if we had been upon a dead level; and this, I suppose, was owing to the speed at which we revolved.

"The rays of the moon seemed to search the very bottom of the profound gulf; but still I could make out nothing distinctly, on account of a thick mist in which everything there was enveloped, and over which there hung a magnificent rainbow, like that narrow and tottering bridge which Musselmans say is the only pathway between Time and Eternity. This mist, or spray, was no doubt occasioned by the clashing of the great walls of the funnel, as they all met together at the bottom—but the yell that went up to the Heavens from out of that mist, I dare not attempt to describe.

"Our first slide into the abyss itself, from the belt of foam above, had carried us to a great distance down the slope; but our farther descent was by no means proportionate. Round and round we swept—not with any uniform movement—but in dizzying swings and jerks, that sent us sometimes only a few hundred yards—sometimes nearly the complete circuit of the whirl. Our progress downward, at each revolution, was slow, but very perceptible.

"Looking about me upon the wide waste of liquid ebony on which we were thus borne, I perceived that our boat was not the only object in the embrace of the whirl. Both above and below us were visible fragments of vessels, large masses of building timber and trunks of trees, with many smaller articles, such as pieces of house furniture, broken boxes, barrels, and staves. I have already described the unnatural curvosity which had taken the place of my original terror. It appeared to grow upon me as I drew nearer and nearer to my dreadful doom. I now began to watch, with a strange interest, the numerous things that floated in our company. I must have been delirious—for I even sought amusement in speculating upon the relative velocities of their several descents towards the foam below. 'This fir tree,' I found myself at one time saying, 'will certainly be the next thing that takes the awful plunge and disappears,'—and then I was disappointed to find that the wreck of a Dutch merchant ship overtook it and went down before. At length, after making several guesses of this nature, and being deceived in all—this fact—the fact of my invariable miscalculation, set me upon a train of reflection that made my limbs again tremble, and my heart beat heavily once more.

"It was not a new terror that thus affected me, but the dawn of a more exciting hope. This hope arose partly from memory, and partly from present observation. I called to mind the great variety of buoyant matter that strewed the coast of Lofoden, having been absorbed and then thrown forth by the Moskoe-ström. By far the greater number of the articles were shattered in the most extraordinary way—so chafed and roughened as to have the appearance of being stuck full of splinters—but then I distinctly recollected that there were some of them which were not disfigured at all. Now I could not account for this difference except by supposing that the roughened fragments were the only ones which had been completely absorbed—that the others had entered the whirl at so late a period of the tide, or, from

some reason, had descended so slowly after entering, that they did not reach the bottom before the turn of the flood came, or of the ebb, as the case might be. I conceived it possible, in either instance, that they might thus be whirled up again to the level of the ocean, without undergoing the fate of those which had been drawn in more early or absorbed more rapidly. I made, also, three important observations. The first was, that as a general rule, the larger the bodies were, the more rapid their descent—the second, that, between two masses of equal extent, the one spherical, and the other of any other shape, the superiority in speed of descent was with the sphere—the third, that, between two masses of equal size, the one cylindrical, and the other of any other shape, the cylinder was absorbed the more slowly. Since my escape, I have had several conversations on this subject with an old schoolmaster of the district; and it was from him that I learned the use of the words 'cylinder' and 'sphere.' He explained to me—although I have forgotten the explanation—how what I observed was, in fact, the natural consequence of the forms of the floating fragments; and showed me how it happened that a cylinder, swimming in a vortex, offered more resistance to its suction, and was drawn in with greater difficulty, than an equally bulky body of any form whatever."

"There was one startling circumstance which went a great way in enforcing these observations, and rendering me anxious to turn them to account, and this was that, at every revolution, we passed something like a barrel, or else the yard or the mast of a vessel, while many of these things, which had been on our level when I first opened my eyes upon the wonders of the whirlpool, were now high up above us, and seemed to have moved but little from their original station.

"I no longer hesitated what to do. I resolved to lash myself securely to the water-cask upon which I now held, to cut it loose from the counter, and to throw myself with it into the water. I attracted my brother's attention by signs, pointed to the floating barrels that came near us, and did everything in my power to make him understand what I was about to do. I thought at length that he comprehended my design, but whether this was the case or not, he shook his head despairingly, and refused to move from his station by the ring-bolt. It was impossible to reach him; the emergency admitted of no delay; and so, with a bitter struggle, I resigned him to his fate, fastened myself to the cask by means of the lashings which secured it to the counter, and precipitated myself with it into the sea, without another moment's hesitation.

"The result was precisely what I had hoped it might be. As it is myself who now tell you this tale—as you see that I did escape—and as you are already in possession of the mode in which this escape was effected, and must therefore anticipate all that I have farther to say—I will bring my story quickly to conclusion. It might have been an hour, or thereabout, after my quitting the smack, when, having descended to a vast distance beneath me, it made three or four wild gyrations in rapid succession, and bearing my loved brother with it, plunged headlong at once and for ever into the chaos of foam below. The barrel to which I was attached sank very little farther than half the distance between the bottom of the gulf and the spot at which I leaped overboard, before a great change took place in the character of the whirlpool. The slope of the sides of the vast funnel became momentarily less and less steep. The gyrations of the whirl grew, gradually, less and less violent. By degrees, the froth and the rainbow disappeared, and the bottom of the gulf seemed slowly to uprise. The sky was clear, the wind had gone down, and the full moon was setting radiantly in the west, when I found myself on the surface of the ocean, in full view of the shore of Lofoden, and above the spot where the pool of the Moskoe-stöm had been. It was the hour of the slack—but the sea still heaved in mountainous waves, from the effects of the hurricane. I was borne violently into the channel of the Ström, and in a few minutes was hurried down the coast into the 'grounds' of the fishermen. A boat picked me up—exhausted from fatigue—and (now that the danger was removed) speechless from the memory of its horror. Those who drew me on board were my old mates and daily companions, but they knew me no more than they would have known a traveller from the spirit-land. My hair, which had been raven-black the day before, was as white as you see it now. They say, too, that the whole expression of my countenance had changed. I told them my story—they did not believe it. I now tell it to you, and I can scarcely expect you to put more faith in it than did the merry fishermen of Lofoden."

* See Archimedes, *De Incidentibus in Fluido*—lib. 2.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE is the brightest city by day and the darkest by night. Soon after nightfall the streets are deserted, and except an occasional rattling of a carriage over the stony streets, not a sound is heard but the stick of the watchman striking the hour, and the dismal howling of innumerable dogs as they engage in their nightly battles. The people keep early hours at night and late hours in the morning. At nine o'clock the city is just beginning to wake from its slumber. Constantinople is not a great city, like Paris and New York, but a collection of a hundred villages, each with its distinct name, and some of them with entirely different manners, customs, and language. Pera, for instance, is inhabited almost exclusively by Europeans—French, English, Italians, and Germans. Here the language of society is French. Stamboul, on the opposite side of the Bosphorus, is the Turkish quarter. In five minutes, by crossing the bridge of the Sulta Vorede (queen mother), you pass from the civilisation of the West to the semi-barbarism of the East. One hundred thousand people pass that bridge every day; and the toll which is paid by them—forming a large item in the course of a year—goes to the Admiralty, towards the support of the Navy.

The Turks are great eaters; a dinner of twenty courses is common. When they are not eating, they are smoking; when they are neither eating nor smoking, they are sleeping. Coffee is the universal drink of the East among all people. It is ground fresh every time, and the milk and sugar are boiled with the coffee. It is served in tiny china cups of quaint shape and workmanship.

The people are miserably poor. Beggars infest the streets by day and thieves by night, and as the city is only lighted in the European quarter—and very poorly there—every opportunity is afforded the robbers to ply their vocation with success and impunity. The salary of the police is nominally fairly good, but, as they are seldom paid, they eke out a precarious living by taking bribes from criminals and letting them go. The pay of the soldier is about tenpence a day, but this is always in arrears. A portion of their duty is to arrest tobacco smugglers. They seize the contraband goods, release the offenders, sell the tobacco, and pocket the proceeds.

The bazaars of Constantinople are full of interest, and give the visitor a better idea of Oriental life than anything else in the city. As you approach the region of Eastern traffic, you are assailed in many different languages—such as Greek, Armenian, Hebrew, Arabian, and Nubian.

Let us enter the bazaar of stuffs. What a rich and dazzling display of goods! Carpets from Persia, shawls from India, silks from Broussa, brocades from Bagdad, scarfs of blue and gold so transparent and light that they have been compared to sunset clouds, table covers embroidered with arabesque, golden veils woven with silver thread, robes of crimson velvet bordered with and sprinkled all over with golden stars; mantles of green, ermine, orange, and purple; bridal veils sparkling with silver spangles; and the satin girdle worn by a Turkish lady, on which the eyes of no man except the husband ever fall.

The bazaar of perfumery next invites your attention. Here are to be found those famous perfumes with which the poetry of the East has made us familiar—the most precious attar of roses shut up in velvet cases, and so costly that none but the rich can buy it. Here are also the seraglio pastilles for perfuming kisses, and kohl for colouring the eyebrows, henna for the finger tips, soaps that make the skin as soft as silk, essence from sandal wood and nyrrih, pomades for the hair, aloes to sweeten pipes, bags of musk, and a thousand other powders and fragrant waters that call up visions of fair women breathing an atmosphere of love and sighs.

But it is in the jeweller's bazaar that one's ideas of Oriental magnificence are realised, and Aladdin's wonderful lamp has conjured up a vision of unparalleled beauty, so dazzling that we rub our eyes and wonder whether they can be real. There is a Brazilian topaz, that would have delighted Mme. Bonaparte; a diamond from Golconda, worthy to adorn the neck of an Empress; a turquoise from Macedonia, that might have fallen from the scimitar of a Sultan; here are piles of necklaces of opal and pearl, rubies of priceless value, and gems of every kind known to the lapidary.

To refresh the eyes let us enter the pipe bazaar. Dear to the soul of the Turk is tobacco, "the fourth column of the canopy of voluptuousness," and every sort of smoking article is provided for the indulgence of this favourite luxury; chibouks, with stems of cherry and rosewood, amber mouth-pieces, polished as crystal and set with diamonds; narghiles

of silver, of quaint and curious shapes, sprinkled with gems, and their tubes glittering with golden rings.

When Byron, who vented his poetical disgust at Malta, with its "streets of stairs," visited Constantinople, he uttered no curses "loud and deep" at the streets of stairs that abound in the city of the Sultan, which are descended at the risk of one's neck, and ascended in danger of bringing on heart disease. Not only are the streets deep and stony, but slippery with mud, and some of them reeking with filth. The Turks are the most stupid and conservative people in the world: they make no changes; as their fathers lived, so live they; and thus what was good enough for their ancestors is good enough still, and is ever likely to be.

More Indian English.

THE following curious production appeared in a Madras paper, introduced by the letter prefixed to it:—

SIR,—I beg to submit the following for insertion in your paper at convenience, as exhibiting one of the most amusing attempts at our epistolary style that I have met with, by a native. The writer, a Bengalee "copying clerk," was baboo, or sicar, to Mr. P—, in the Board of Trade, Calcutta. Lieutenant H— belonged to the Horse Artillery, had a brother in the Civil Service, and had taken the subject of the letter under his protection.

Your very obedient servant, J. C.

Here is the "amusing attempt at our epistolary style" in question:—

Paragraph 1st.—SIR,—With extreme humility and debasement I beg pardon, in presuming to interrupt your avocation, which, no doubt, is deeply consequential and important; but the insatiable avidity of my cravings has no boundary; therefore, I hope to be excused mercifully, as there is no help for human frailty.

Paragraph 2nd.—Contemplating with adoration the sublime grandeur of English gentlemen, my heart and mind rebound and beat with such palpitation for joy that it may be likened unto the volcanic raptures of Mount Vesuvius, in England. In this ecstasy of charming bliss, I avail myself of this spontaneous opportunity of notifying to your honour's remembrance the faithful and sincere promise you made me while in Calcutta, and feeding myself with sanguine hopes, I conceive advisable to recommend to your protection my nephew, who has been cankering my vitals for his subsistence in life. Because with the intention of satisfying his ambitions and desires, I eagerly implore your goodness in the abundance of your gracious gifts will be pleased to cast your prosperous eyes on his miserable case, and I recommend him to your brother, who is fortunately arrived from England safely on shore, and is inhabiting the writer's barracks near the long Church Monument, adjacent to my office, called the Black Hole Remembrance.

Paragraph 3rd.—Offering, in gladness of heart, thanksgiving and prayers to the Worshipful Deity above the Stars and Moon, I will make a sacred vow, on getting good tidings from your honourable goodness. Please to be good enough to state to me particularly respecting your health and welfare; that will gladden my soul like gee, sugar, and milk, mixed, which English gentlemen make sweet puddin'. I hope you are in happiness, and this will meet in perfect good conditions of circumstance.

Paragraph 4th.—Perhaps most probably your honour may in your benevolence take pity on me, and to reply to my address to you be moved to notice the consequence of it: therefore, please to direct to me Board of Trade, in Council Old Fort, opposite the Government Custom House. I take leave with due respect, and remain, kind Sir, your humbly devoted Sir.

GOURMOHUN CHUND.

N.B.—Please to recollect kindly to inclose the letter of favour to your brother in the answer you will send me to this.

DID we ever see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one that, bearing a hopeless, daily trial, remains silent, and never tells the world what cankers his peace? That is strength. He who, with many powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself and forgive, is the strong man and the spiritual hero. So let not the bearers of false witness, and unblushing distributors of gross insults, imagine that the objects of their assaults are weak because they are silent. It is for that very reason that they are strong. Silence is a wonderful power in human affairs.

Struggling to be Beautiful.

THE struggles of the human race, especially the female portion, after beauty are as earnest and as frequent as the struggles after liberty. The savage tribe in which flat heads are fashionable spares no effort to squeeze and contort the heads of children into the desired shape. Among Africans a prominent nose is an abomination, and the youthful African has his nose squeezed in youth. The lower lip again is not beautiful unless it droops and exhibits the roots of the teeth; and to make it droop it has to be constantly dragged down in childhood.

Among the Greek ladies, as among the Mexican, a high forehead was not considered beautiful, and they used oils and balms to make the hair grow; while the countrywomen of Montaigne plucked the hairs from the upper part of the forehead to make it appear high. In Italy, in the fifteenth century, it was considered a mark of beauty to have very light eyebrows; the consequence was that the ladies used to pluck out the hairs. In the pictures of the great Italian painters of this period the eyebrows may be noticed to be very thin—e.g., the "St. Catherine" of Raphael and many of the saints in the National Gallery. At another time it was the fashion to cultivate the eyebrows, and ladies then endeavoured to make them meet.

It is natural that the greatest efforts of those in search of beauty should be expended upon the face. The Roman lady covered her face with a thick paste when she was at home, so as to preserve her skin. Nero's wife, Poppæa, used a preparation of asses' milk; she used also to bathe in asses' milk, thinking that it made her skin white. This Empress thus consumed daily upon her person the milk of 500 asses.

With regard to paint, the Roman women are said to have used it as early as 200 B.C. For whitening the skin they applied white lead and chalk, and for reddening the cheeks, vermilion. They painted the edges of the eyelids and the eyebrows with a black powder. The Athenian women acted pretty much in the same way. Among the preparations used in England for making the skin look white is bismuth powder, which is sold as an imitation of pearl powder. This bismuth powder, on coming into contact with the fumes of sulphur, or with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, turns black—a fact that ladies who indulge a taste for experimental science ought to remember. One lady who did not remember it, or who did not know it, was at a lecture on mineral water, and a specimen of the Harrogate water, which contains sulphuretted hydrogen, was handed round for the audience to smell. When it came to this lady's turn to apply her nose to the liquid she suddenly turned black, much to the alarm of all those in the room except the lecturer, who had to explain the cause of it.

The best cosmetic, because it was at any rate harmless, was May dew, which our mothers used to put great faith in. Pepys, who lived in Charles II.'s time, has this entry in his diary:—"My wife away, down with Jane and W. Hewer to Woolwich, in order to take a little ayre, and to lie there to-night, and so to gather May dew to-morrow morning, which Mrs. Turner bath taught her is the only thing in the world to wash her face with." Again Addison, in the *Spectator*, says:—"There is not a gentlewoman of a good family in any county of South Britain which has not heard of the virtues of May dew, or is not furnished with some receipt or other in favour of the complexion; and I have known a physician of learning and sense, after eight years' study in the University and a course of travels into most countries in Europe, owe the first raising of his fortunes to a cosmetic wash."

ONE of the most interesting chapters in an American story book of natural history, called "A Frozen Dragon," tells how animals and reptiles spend the winter. It says: In Ceylon the crocodiles hibernate as do many fishes during the dry season, lying in their hardened caves sometimes for two seasons without evidence of life, and their sudden appearance has often given rise to stories of spontaneous generation. Thus, travellers have camped on a dry, barren country that did not show the slightest signs of life. A shower comes, covers the depression with water, and in half an hour the air is resonant with the hoarse cries of frogs, while the splashes tell of larger forms that have been aroused by the welcome rain. A party travelling in the East once came to camp in such a spot. A fire had been built and was blazing up, when suddenly the tent and its contents were thrown aside as if by a volcano, and it was found that the fire had been over the cave of a hibernating crocodile, to whom the unusual heat was an unwelcome surprise.

The Waltz.

WALTZING was introduced into Germany in 1787, just one hundred years ago. As first introduced it was a slow, "rolling" movement, the name arising from the word wälzen, to revolve or to roll; and it did not admit sudden changes of movement or variety of figures. In Styria and Tyrol the waltz music shows more freedom, and allows swift, graceful turns of the dancer, but the old legitimate German "Walzen," of which the Styrian and Tyrolean waltzes are first cousins, moves placidly and solemnly and unvaryingly to a dignified conclusion. Beethoven, Mozart, and Weber give us the best idea of the accurate German waltz, and nothing in a musical way can be more instructive than to compare their waltzes with some of the modern Strauss waltzes. They are full of fire and brilliancy, alternating with strains of tender feeling.

An industrious German has discovered the first published waltz composed by Vincent Martin, a quite forgotten and unimportant composer. The waltz itself, being founded on a much older one, dating back to old Provençal days, is only noteworthy from its marking the birth of waltzing in Germany. There appears to be some slight tendency to revive the old dance forms, such as the minuet, pavan, and gavotte; and if these slow and ceremonious measures replace the gayer movements of our "square" dances, it is possible that the lively modern valse will also be succeeded by the serious dignified German walzen, danced to the rich music of the old composers. However, it is too soon to prophecy.

He Had Seen No Stray Horse.

A MORNING or two ago a certain grammarian, of whom it is said that to his refined and sensitive ear the braying of a donkey is melody compared with the utterance of an uncouth expression, was met at the street corner by a countryman, and the following conversation was commenced by the latter:—

"Mister, you haven't seen no stray horse pass this way within a short time?"
 "You are mistaken, sir; I have."
 "Which way was he going?"
 "Which way was who going?"
 "The horse."
 "What horse?"
 "The horse you saw pass here."
 "I have seen no horse pass here."
 "You just said you had."
 "Well, I say so still."
 "I asked you a civil question, I believe?" said the countryman.
 "You asked me no question at all," replied the pedant. "You accosted me by saying that I hadn't seen no stray horse, and you must allow me to persist in my declaration—that I have seen no stray horse pass this way."
 After scanning the scholastic individual for a moment with a look that seemed to say "there's something wrong about the fellow's upper story," the rural gentleman walked off to institute further search for the stray animal.

A WELL-KNOWN Scotch Bishop never married. While he held a certain see he was of course a subject of considerable interest to the celibate ladies of the neighbourhood. One day he received a visit from one of them who had reached the age of desperation. Her manner was solemn, yet somewhat embarrassed; it was evident from the first that there was something very particular upon her mind. The good Bishop spoke with his usual kindness, and encouraged her to be communicative. By-and-by he drew from her that she had had a very strange dream, or rather, as she thought, a revelation from Heaven. On further questioning, she confessed that it had been intimated to her that she was to be united in marriage to the Bishop. One may imagine what a start this gave to the quiet scholar, who had long before married his books, and never thought of any other bride. He recovered, however, and, addressing her very gently, said that doubtless these intimations were not to be despised. As yet, however, the designs of Heaven were but imperfectly explained, as they had been revealed to only one of the parties. He would wait to see if any similar communication should be made to himself, and when it happened he would be sure to let her know.

Cooks.

COOKS have always been important members of society, and Roman magnates were not ashamed to practise the culinary art. Antony presented to the cook who arranged the Cleopatra banquet an entire city as his reward. The unfortunate Frenchman, Vatel, is the antithesis to the lucky Egyptian, for he committed suicide because of the non-arrival of the lobsters for turbot sauce during a royal banquet. Athenæus affirmed that cooks were the first kings of the earth. The mediæval idea of Paradise is typified in the accounts of the strange land Cockaigne, which lay beyond the ocean—a heaven of enjoyment, delight, and idleness—

"There both bowers and halls,
 All of pasties be the walls,
 Of flesh, and fish, and rich meat,
 The like fullest that men may eat;
 Floweren cakes be the shingles all,
 Of church, cloister, bower, and hall.
 The pious be fat puddings,
 Rich meat to prince and knight."

"CHEAPER than dirt" is the pertinent inscription on a case of soap in an apothecary's window.

A GOOD story is told in Melbourne, anent the late Dr. Bromby, the head master of a local grammar school. As he was flogging a recalcitrant boy, the lad fell against the fender. The doctor picked the youngster up and said, most compassionately, "Are you hurt, my poor boy?"
 "No, sir," replied the boy.
 The doctor then went on flogging him.

THE following advertisement appeared in the *Times* nearly forty years ago: "Do you want a servant? Necessity prompts the question. The advertiser offers his services to any lady or gentleman, company, or others in want of a truly faithful, confidential servant in any capacity not menial, where a practical knowledge of human nature in various parts of the world would be available. Could undertake any affair of small or great importance, where talent, inviolable secrecy, or good address would be necessary. Has moved in the best and worst societies without being contaminated by either. Has never been a servant; begs to recommend himself as one who knows his place; is moral, temperate, middle aged. No objection to any part of the world. Could advise any capitalist wishing to increase his income and have the control of his own money. Could act as secretary or valet to any lady or gentleman. Could give advice or hold his tongue, sing, dance, play, fence, box, preach a sermon, tell a story, be grave or gay, ridiculous or sublime, or do anything from the curling of a peruke to the storming of a citadel, but never to excel his master.—Address," etc.

WHEN a reverend gentleman was on a tour trying to raise £10,000 for building a new church, a little boy heard his appeal and determined to help him. He gathered a basketful of chestnuts which he sold for a halfpenny. He sent this to the minister with the note;
 "If you want any more, let me know."

TEACHER: "Have animals a capacity for affection?"
 Class: "Nearly all."
 Teacher: "Now, what animal possesses the greatest attachment for man?"
 Little Girl: "Woman."

Time Table of Classes.

For the Summer Term, commencing July 7th, and ending September 26th, 1890.

Musical Classes.

(Under the direction of Mr. Orton Bradley, M.A.)

SUBJECT.	TEACHER.	DAY.	HOURS.	FEE.
Choral Society	Mr. Orton Bradley, [M.A.]	Tu. and Fri.	8.0-10.0	2 0*
Orchestral Society	Mr. W. R. Cave	Tu. and Fri.	8.0-10.0	2 0
Military Band	Mr. A. Robinson	Mon. W. Th.	8.0-10.0	2 6
Violin	Under the direc. of Mr. W. R. Cave	Mon. & Tu.	6.0-10.0	5 0
Pianoforte	Mrs. Spencer & Mr. C. Hamilton	M.T.W.Th.F.	3.0-10.0	9 0

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CLASS A.—THURSDAYS, 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.

This Class is suitable for Male and Female Telegraph Learners, Female Sorters, and Boy Copyists.

Subjects:—Handwriting, Dictation, Spaced Dictation, Copying Tabular Statements, Copying MS. Addresses, Arithmetic (first four Rules, Simple and Compound, and easy Problems), Map Drawing and Geography of the British Isles.

Fee for July and September, 6/-

CLASS B.—TUESDAYS, 6.30 to 9.45 p.m.

This Class is suitable for Boy Clerks and those beginning to study for Female Clerks, Excise, Customs, and Lower Division.

Subjects:—Handwriting, Dictation, Copying Tabular Statements, Orthography, Copying MS. Composition, Arithmetic (Addition, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Roots, Practice and Interest), General Geography, and Map Drawing.

Fee for July and September, 7/-

CLASS C.—TUESDAYS, 7.45 to 9.45 p.m.

THURSDAYS, 8.45 to 9.45 p.m.

This Class is suitable for Candidates for Excise, Customs, Female Clerkships, and Lower Division Clerkships.

Subjects:—Copying Tabular Statements, Dictation, Geography and Map Drawing, Composition and Copying MS., with Class B, Arithmetic (Percentages, Stocks, Alligation, Specific Gravity, Duodecimals, Mensuration, Scales of Notation, Application of Square and Cube Roots, Difficult Problems, Logarithms, Theory), History, Indexing, Digesting Returns into Summaries.

Book-keeping should be taken at the Book-keeping Class held at the Palace.

Fee for July and September, 8/-

Civil Service Guides, Official Regulations, and Specimen Examination Papers may be seen at the Palace Library. The Guides give all particulars of Hours of Work, Salary, and Prospects of Promotion in the various Government Offices. It is proposed also to form in the Library a Civil Service Department, which will contain all the recently published Text Books.

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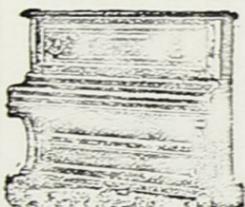
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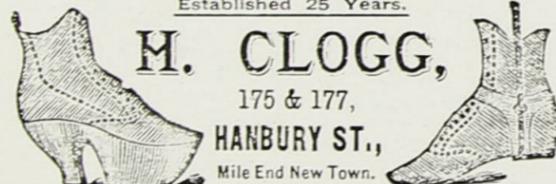
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 Machines Sold on the Hire Purchase System, from 2/6 per week.
 Repairs on the Shortest Notice.

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

Apply personally to
THE AMERICAN
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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., 97, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

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

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

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.

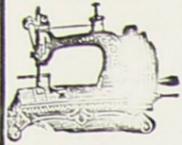
ESTIMATES FREE.

ALLARS BROS.
 120, MILE END ROAD, E.
 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
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TEETH !!
 A Complete Set, ONE GUINEA.
 A Single Tooth, 2/6.
Burdett Road Dental Surgery,
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From 20/-



Complete, 55/-



1/- Weekly



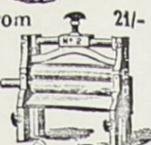
From 21/-



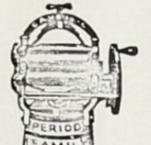
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Davis's Baker's Patent Mangle Box

S. DAVIS & CO
CASH OR CREDIT
NOT HIRE SYSTEM.

SUITE COMPLETE
£6.15.0.

TERMS TO SUIT
CUSTOMERS' CONVENIENCE.

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

S. DAVIS & CO.'S LONDON BRANCHES:
 18, Commercial-road, E. (near Leman-street).
 125, Tottenham Court-road, W. (near Euston-road).
 24, King-street, Hammersmith (near Broadway).
 493, Brixton-road (facing Coldharbour-lane).
 53 and 55, High-street, Peckham (facing Rye-lane).

(Chief Office and Wholesale Depot) **241, 243, 245, 247 & 251, HIGH ST., BOROUGH, S.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,
BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, UNDERCLOTHING, etc., etc.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

OPEN DAILY, FREE!

W. SYMONDS,
Musical Instrument Warehouse,
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,
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(One door from High Holborn).

Violins from 5s. to £10; Italian Strings. Best quality, 3d. each; Violin Cases, 3s. 9d. each; Violin Bows from 1s. upwards; Cornets from 15s.; Clarionets from £1 5s.; Accordians from 4s.; Harmonium Accordians from £1 10s.; Banjos from 2s. 9d. to £5; B flat Flutes from 2s. 9d.; Concert Flutes, 8 keys, from 16s.; Anglo Concertinas by Lachena and Jones, from £1 10s.; German Concertinas from 2s. 6d. each. A large quantity of other Musical Instruments too numerous to mention.

Whelpton's
Pills
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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
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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
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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,
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FOR CHINA,
Glass & 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.

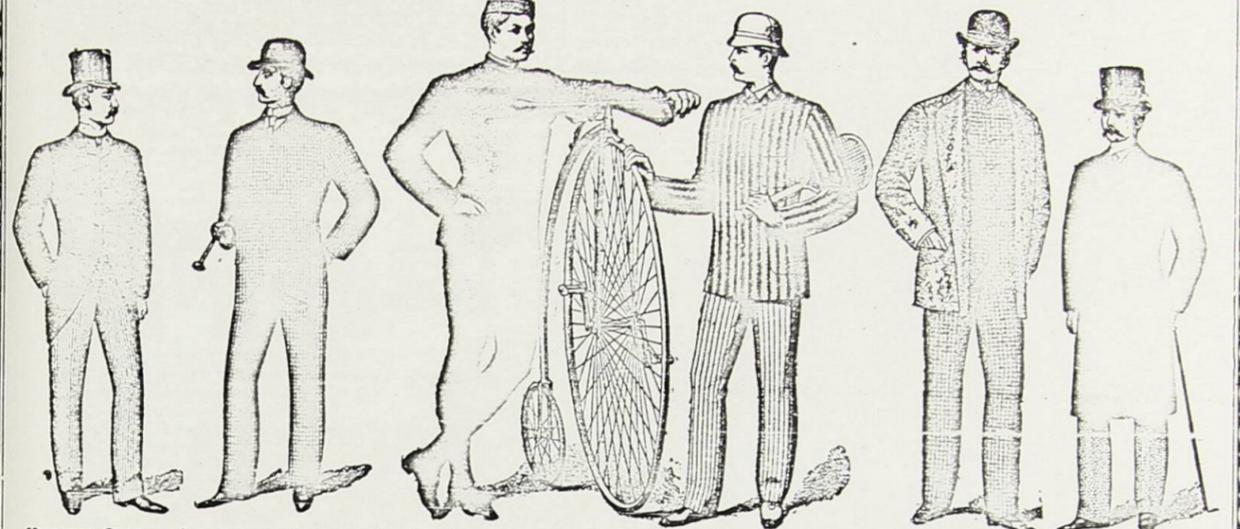
China and Glass lent on hire.
GOODS SENT HOME FREE.

CHARLES PARKES; 4, Upper Montague Street, Tredegar Square, E.
Agent for the Star Life Assurance Society & Railway Passengers' Assurance Co.

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THE SCOTCH HOUSE. **GARDINER & Co** **THE SCOTCH HOUSE.**
Established 1839. Established 1839.

Complete Deliveries of NEW SUMMER GOODS.



MORNING COAT. Made from All Wool DIAGONAL Cloth, Bound with Silk or Mohair Broad. READY-MADE. 12/11 16 11 21/- 27/6 35/- 42/-
Cost and Vest: 16/11 22/6 28/6 35/-
MADE TO ORDER. 27/6 35/- with Vest to match, 35/- 40/- 45/- 50/-

REFFER SUITS. Made from Best Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots and Serges, and also from our Kaled 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/- 63/- 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/-

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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. Bound Edges, Silk or Mohair Broad. 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. 28/6 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.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

T. VENABLES & SON'S
SUMMER
CLEARANCE SALE.

PHENOMENAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MILLINERY—565 Trimmed Hats & Bonnets at Clearing Prices.
ALSO
GLASS STOCK
OF JOHN KEEN, STOURBRIDGE; AND
MANTLE, COSTUME, AND FUR STOCK
OF ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, OF HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON.
Bought at a **DISCOUNT of 73 1/2 per Cent.** off Cost Prices.

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WHITECHAPEL, E.