

THE PALACE JOURNAL

PEOPLE'S PALACE, MILE END, E.

VOL. V.—No. 124.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 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, Mar. 27th.—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, Mar. 28th.—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.—Cricket Club Committee Meeting, at 8.30.

SATURDAY, Mar. 29th.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.—Ramblers' Club.—To Westminster Abbey, at 3.—Cycling Club.—Run to Chingford.—Junior Chess and Draughts Club, at 8.—Technical Schools' Ramblers and Harriers to Loughton.—Technical Schools' Football Club Match with St. Mary's Club, at Wanstead.—Chess Club Practice, at 7.—Performance of "Elijah," by Popular Musical Union, in Queen's Hall, at 8.—Art Classes Exhibition, Essex House, at 6.

SUNDAY, Mar. 30th.—Organ Recitals, at 12.30, 4, and 8.—Library open from 3 till 10, free.

MONDAY, Mar. 31st.—Library open from 10 to 5 and from 6 to 10, free.—Newspapers may be seen from 8 a.m.—Final Series of Boxing Competition, in Gymnasium, at 8.—Shorthand Society.—Weekly Meeting, at 8.—Old Boy's Cricket Club Committee Meeting, at 8.30.

TUESDAY, April 1st.—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.—Choral Society.—Rehearsal, at 8.—Orchestral Society.—Rehearsal, at 8.

WEDNESDAY, April 2nd.—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.—Students' Entertainment in Queen's Hall at 8.

Organ Recitals,

On SUNDAY NEXT, MARCH 30th, 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 trial of the wretched lads who have now been convicted of the murder of their father at Crewe, throws a sad light upon a state of domestic affairs such as seems almost incredible in this country, and in a family of quite a different class to that in which it is natural to expect to encounter brutal ignorance and crime. The lifting of the curtain from before the domestic relations of the Davies family affords one of those peeps at the unsuspected which give us pause in our civilised self-congratulations, and provoke misgivings that with all our extended education and refinement, human nature among us may have been but little purged of the ignorant baseness of darker times. Nor does it reassure one of the general healthiness of moral tone among one's countrymen to read as an item of news, that "portrait models" of Richard and George Davies were placed on exhibition in the "Chamber of Horrors" at a popular waxwork show, exactly forty minutes after the unhappy lads received their death sentences.

WHEN every kind of complicated device for extracting money from his fellow-creatures without an equivalent consideration has been exhausted, and when the world is becoming too wary for his ingenuity, the gentleman who lives upon his wits, and upon other people's lack of wits, resorts to calm audacity, and trusts to the simplicity and frankness of his operations to bamboozle those who are only on the look-out to guard against chicanery. I should be sorry to denounce the young gentleman who inserted the following advertisement in the Paris *Figaro* as a swindler, but feel very confident that any practical response to it would only arrive from a person very easy to swindle. Here it is:—

Qui sauverait la vie à un jeune homme du monde en lui prêtant 10,000 francs? Ecr. Figaro, L.A.

Now, then, who is anxious to save the valuable life of this artless young man of the world by lending him four hundred pounds or so? You observe he would scorn to ask you to give it him. Don't all speak at once.

AN Irish paper last week reported a case in which a gentleman of the labouring profession, bearing the name of Hill, was charged with assaulting one Katherine Crosbie. Mr. Hill called his aunt to prove that he was innocent of the charge, and questioned her (her name was Mrs. Bidy McQuirk) as follows:—

Hill: Did I bate Katherine Crosbie that night?

Mrs. McQuirk: Indeed, you did, Louie, and well you bet her (laughter).

Prisoner (looking unutterable things at Bidy): Ah, Bidy, shure you didn't see me strike her.

Bidy: Indeed, you did, Louie, and well you were able, me good boy, and more power to you. Shure I would not parjure myself or tell a lie for the world.

Mr. Kilkelly: There is your own witness.

Prisoner: Oh, shure I hear her. She is taking up the question wrong. That is not what she means at all.

Mr. Kilkelly: That is what she says. It is what she says we have to do with.

Bidy: I do mean it. Why wouldn't I? Well you were able.

After which it is not surprising to learn that Mr. Hill was sentenced to six month's imprisonment. An estimate of what he will say to Mrs. Bidy McQuirk on his emergence from durance vile will form a lively exercise for the imagination.

SUB-EDITOR.

Palace Notes.

ON Saturday last, we were favoured with a visit from the members of the Bloomsbury Literary and Scientific Society, who visit some place of interest in the Metropolis each month. They expressed themselves very pleased with what they saw.

CLASSES will close for the Easter vacation on April 2nd, and will resume work again on the 10th. The new Time Table will be ready in a few days, and will contain particulars of the Practical, General, and Musical Classes for the Spring Term.

AN enquiry has been made as to whether early morning classes, say at 7 a.m., could be started for young men unable to attend the evening classes. If sufficient names are given in for such a class, steps may be taken to begin work at once. Names should be given to Mr. Osborn.

MEMBERS of the Shorthand Classes will in future be enabled to join the Type-Writing Class at half the usual fee.

It should be particularly noted that the Library will be entirely closed on Good Friday.

The "Messiah" will be performed by the People's Palace Choral Society and Orchestra on Good Friday, at 6.30.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for Willett's Minstrel Troupe to give an entertainment in the afternoon of Easter Monday, at 3; and at night Mr. Sexton's humorous programme will be given.

ON Saturday next, an exhibition of the work of our Art Classes and Sketching Club will be held at Essex House, opening at 6 p.m. Admission free, by tickets to be obtained of Mr. Legge, or of Mr. Osborn.

ON Saturday also, the popular Musical Union will perform "Elijah," and a very crowded house is expected.

MR. W. R. ADNITT, our shoemaking instructor, wishes to draw especial attention to the fact that he is holding a class on Saturday evenings, in the Exhibition buildings, from 8 to 9 o'clock. He will prepare students for examination, and give particular attention to difficulties of pattern cutting, last fitting and grading. Mr. Adnitt is a teacher who should never have a vacancy in his class.

WE give below the syllabus of a series of lectures shortly to be delivered by Mr. Forth—a most capable expositor, by-the-bye—in land surveying and levelling, which will be supplemented by eight practical lessons in the field. Further particulars can be obtained at the Schools Office.

Lecture 1.—Introduction to Surveying—Meaning of Plan, Elevation, etc.—Instruments used in simple Chain Survey.

Lecture 2.—Station Lines, Tie Lines, Triangles, Offsets, etc.—Conditions to be fulfilled by Tie Lines, etc.—Methods of Booking Survey—Scales.

Lecture 3.—Chaining Over, Round or Through Obstacles—Chaining on Slopes—Plotting—Computation of Areas from Survey—Office Work generally.

Lecture 4.—Introduction to Levelling—Construction of Level—Levelling Staff—Methods of Booking Levels.

Lecture 5.—Levelling continued—Booking: Reduction and Checking—Sphericity of Earth.

Lecture 6.—Levelling continued—Longitudinal Sections—Cross Sections—Contouring—Adjustments of Level.

Lecture 7.—Theodolite: Construction and Use—Theory of Vernier—How to Read a Vernier—Traversing—Trigonometrical Formulae.

Lecture 8.—Theodolite continued—Trigonometrical Surveying—Method of Booking—Reduction of Errors.

Lecture 9.—Measurements of Heights, Distances, etc., by Theodolite—Levelling by Theodolite.

Lecture 10.—Curve Ranging—Simple and Compound Curves—Method of Offsets—Method of Tangents—Setting out Curves by means of two Theodolites.

Lecture 11.—Abney's Level—Pocket Sextant—Optical Square—Prismatic Compass—Plane Table—Aneroid Barometer—Resumé.

No special instruments will be needed, beyond one or two Mathematical Instruments, Scales, Straight Edge, etc.

Recent Additions to the Library.

MATHEMATICS.

Treatise on Algebra. By Charles Smith (1888). This is an excellent work, most useful to all, except those who have not yet mastered the elements.

The latest edition of Hall and Knight's *Higher Algebra* (1889) will be not less useful, but chiefly to those who have made considerable progress in algebraical studies. Solutions of the examples in both these works are given in separate volumes. Dr. Salmon's *Lessons Introductory to the Modern Higher Algebra* is in a very old edition (1859); but advanced students will be glad to have it in this form, since a newer one is not at present forthcoming. Mr. W. E. Johnson's *Treatise on Trigonometry* (1889), though it "begins at the beginning" of the subject, will be of most use to students who have already mastered an elementary text-book, and wish to extend their knowledge. It contains a chapter on the modern geometry of the triangle, giving a number of theorems not included in any other book we possess.

An *Elementary Treatise on Geometrical Optics* (1881). By R. S. Heath, carries the learner far into the study of the subject, though requiring no further mathematical knowledge than that of trigonometry.

Elementary Statics (1888), by the Rev. J. B. Locke, and *Statics for Beginners* (1887), by John Greaves, cover very much the same ground, and are intended for students who are reading statics for the first time. A great part of both is suitable for those preparing for the London Matriculation; but a slight knowledge of trigonometry is required.

A Treatise on Elementary Dynamics (1889). By William Garnett, is a most able work, but should not be attempted by beginners without the aid of a teacher.

Lessons in Elementary Mechanics (1888). By Sir Philip Magnus, has, until lately, been the usual text-book for the London Matriculation; but the alterations in the regulations have made it less useful for this purpose.

Students who are working without instruction from a teacher will be glad of the *Keys to Todhunter's Exercises in Euclid*.

Trigonometry for Beginners; Plane Trigonometry; Mechanics for Beginners; and Mensuration for Beginners. All of these were compiled by Dr. Todhunter himself, except the last, which is due to R. L. McCarthy.

The *Key to Mr. Lock's Trigonometry for Beginners* will also be welcome.

L. M. H. CLIFFORD, Assist. Librarian.

Lady Cricketers.

LADIES' cricket has for some years been in a very amateurish condition. Ladies have played matches with the despised male, truly, but have generally handicapped their opponents by imposing on them broomsticks and left-handed fielding and bowling. There have been matches in which the players were ladies exclusively, but though the performers were past the stage at which they found it necessary to inquire, like Du Maurier's young lady, whether it was "Rugby or Association," they generally exhibited a worthy contempt for the fettering rules of the game. Now, however, we have changed all that. Two teams of lady cricketers are now in daily practice at St. George's Hall, Wandsworth. Their efforts are superintended by George Hearne and Maurice Read, and they have been in training since September last. It is stated that such players as Lohmann and Abel have "expressed surprise at the proficiency attained"; but then ladies' play frequently is of a startling nature. However, as they have arranged to play matches at most of the principal towns throughout the kingdom, and to appear in London about six times during the season, it is evident that want of confidence is not among their failings. The two teams—"Blues" and "Reds"—into which they are divided, are captained respectively by Miss Stanley, whose batting "calls for special mention," and Miss Ada Heather, whose bowling (right hand slow, with a break from leg or elsewhere) is deadly. Many good wishes will attend them on their tour, and although they can hardly hope to rival the Australian team in popularity—and, at present, prestige—nevertheless their effort to show "that the game is suitable for ladies" will doubtless meet with a good deal of approval, if only by reason of the undeniable picturesqueness with which the endeavour is invested.—*Daily Graphic*.

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 CYCLING CLUB.

A meeting of delegates for Woodford Meet, 1890, was held at the N.C.U. offices, Basinghall Street, E.C., on Thursday last. Messrs. Whorlow and Church were elected as Chief Marshals, and Messrs. Cutchey and F. Halfpenny, Secretaries. There were twenty-three clubs represented, and the result of the voting (by ballot) for the Executive Committee is very interesting, the Palace club being returned at the head of the poll. The weather on Saturday last was anything but propitious for cycling, notwithstanding which twenty-five Members were present at the "Wilfred Lawson," to celebrate our opening run of the season. The best exhibition of boxing was that between Messrs. D. Jesseman and G. Mansfield, whilst Messrs. Hill and Peel distinguished themselves at fencing. A good programme of songs was gone through, the following gentlemen obliging:—Messrs. Giles, Mansfield, Howard, Kilbride (of Mohican fame), Jesseman, Raggett, Farrant, Glover, Stephens, and J. Burley. Twelve of our Members passed over the Temple Mills Bridge without paying the toll. When the tollkeeper demanded the toll, they handed to him their names and addresses. A policeman standing by seemed to enjoy the fun, but did not interfere. If the other East End cycling clubs will refuse to pay the toll, and follow our example, the proprietor will find that he has made a mistake. Next Thursday, the run will be to Woodford, and on Saturday to the "Royal Forest" Hotel, Chingford. I have received eight names for the tour to Brighton at Easter. Splendid accommodation has been provided at a private boarding house facing the sea. Those Members who intend joining in this tour must let me know by Saturday next, otherwise they will have to find their own accommodation, and will probably find their method of touring more expensive and less comfortable than when everything is arranged beforehand. Cyclists wishing to join this club can obtain all information concerning the same by applying to Mr. H. Bright, 68, Lichfield Road, or to

J. BURLEY, Hon. Sec., Hope Lodge, Walthamstow.

HINTS ON PEDALLING.—Correct pedalling is of the greatest importance to cyclists. It should be practised at a slow pace until perfection is acquired. Anyone can do it when thinking about it, but you must endeavour to find out whether you are doing it at other times. Some cyclists pedal naturally; if not, by perseverance it can be acquired more or less by all, and it will undoubtedly pay for any trouble necessary to acquire it. Many novices push their pedals down, and do not stop there, but bear on them coming up; this reduces the speed considerably, and increases the work. The habit of stamping on the pedals acquired by many cyclists is unnecessary, excepting on the top of short stiff hills. The art of pedalling can best be acquired by carrying out the following directions as given by Mr. Percy Furnival:—"When the pedal is at its highest point, the rider should drop his heel, and so help to push the crank over; when the pedal is at its lowest point, the rider should raise his heel, and so help to pull or claw the crank past the dead centre." A cyclist who can perform this ankling well, will find a great deal added to his speed. J. B.

PEOPLE'S PALACE RAMBLING CLUB.

Although the weather was very cold and wet on Wednesday last, the 19th inst., a party of sixteen met at Nevill's Bakery, Harrow Road, Leytonstone, at 9 o'clock p.m. We were informed on entering that the manager regretted that he would be unable to conduct the party as promised, however we were provided with an efficient guide in the person of Mr. Side, one of the outdoor foremen. In the course of our ramble we were struck with the cleanliness of the place in all its various departments. We first inspected the two bakehouses—there being eight furnaces in each, containing coils of hot water pipes connected with sixteen ovens, all above ground, one furnace to each, baking at a pressure of 2,000 lbs. The potatoes are also cooked by steam, and afterwards mixed with yeast and water, and after being mashed and pounded, the liquid only is passed through a strainer to mix with the flour—transferred to the troughs from the stoves above by means of spouts. Contrary to our expectation the dough was mixed by hand. While the batches of bread were being prepared, we were shown the stables; the horses attached to this establishment are highly favoured and apparently in very good condition,—those doing long journeys only work three days a week. Having seen the flour stores and several other rooms, also the packing sheds, we returned to the bakehouse to see Thursday's bread made up into loaves and put into the ovens, each batch being stamped by the number of the oven, so as to trace any fault either in the baking or the quality of the flour; we thanked Mr. Side for his courtesy and retired, returning to Bow by tramcar from Harrow Green. On Saturday last, 22nd inst., only a small number of our Members attended at the British Museum to hear Mr. W. S. Chad Boscawen, the famous Assyrian Lecturer; however, the party was greatly

increased by those who were fortunate enough to be in the Assyrian galleries when Mr. Boscawen commenced his lecture; among whom were Mr. Forbes Robertson, the art critic of the *Illustrated London News*, and also a gentleman connected with the *Newcastle Chronicle*. The gallery of sculpture first claimed our attention, in which is the cast of Victory, like the figure-head of a ship. Several figures represented seated, discovered about the avenue leading up to the Temple—a cast of Venus, fragments of Elgin marble, some of the columns from the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; each object being fully described as we passed from one to the other. Nebo, the god of learning and the god of wisdom—this is an unclothed statue, the reason being that the custom was for the clothing to be presented to the Temple, and mention was made of the covenant of clothing, Jonathan and David being instanced, touching the garments, etc., and grief signified by rent clothes. Close by are four boulders used to denote boundaries, on which is inscribed the history of the owner of the property, with the title deeds, etc. These were read to us, as well as the inscription on a stone relating to the tribute of Hazael, King of Syria, and Jehu, King of Israel. After inspecting the colossal human-headed bull and lion, protectors of the royal paths, the latter being the god of war and of death (it is not yet known what the winged bull is intended to represent), our attention was called to a case containing a series of Babylonian inscriptions of the common people—ordinary business transactions, bills, legal documents, a deed of partnership, mortgage of about 500 B.C., receipt for oxen, sacrificed by Belshazzar at the last feast. We were informed that there are 40,000 documents in the possession of the Museum, most of them coming from one firm; they were found chronologically arranged, which enabled Mr. Boscawen to trace the history of the business. Going downstairs we were shown the best examples of Assyrian Art, and the lecturer asked us to consider these not merely as sculpture, but as a pictorial history of their country. The subject before us represented prisoners and spoil from the city of Lachish—innumerable figures, all represented as moving in the direction of Sennacherib, seated on his throne, and passing in review before him. There are also a series of pictures describing a lion hunt, beautifully done; that of Assur-Bani-pal in his chariot is considered the finest specimen of Assyrian art in the world: it was found 30 feet underground, and built perpendicularly into the wall. Returning to the gallery above, we examined another case of clay tablets, containing spelling books used by the Assyrians—the foundation of the great libraries of Nineveh and other cities by the King Esarhaddon, who was compelled to this course of action in the hope that he would thereby counteract the teachings of the Babylonian priests, who being opposed to Assyrian rule, were striving to create a reaction in favour of what would now be termed a policy of "Home Rule." The lecture concluded with the beautiful story of the descent of the great goddess Ishtar to the under world; how at different stages of her journey she was deprived of portions of her adornments until all were gone, but they were restored at similar stages of her return—the whole signifying the decadence of the moon from full to crescent, and final disappearance, and again its restoration from crescent to full. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Boscawen for his able and most interesting lecture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To-night, Wednesday, March 26th, East London Water Works, meeting at Old Ford Station (N.L.R.) at 6.30 p.m.; Members can bring a friend. Those interested in the Easter tour should make a special effort to attend this ramble.—Saturday, March 29th, Westminster Abbey; 3 p.m. at the Beaconsfield Statue. As the names received were less than the required number no ballot was taken.

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

STUDENTS' SOCIAL DANCES.

Many applications are still being received for tickets to view the Calico Dance, and I shall be glad if our friends will note the limited number were issued over a week ago. There are a few more dance tickets and programmes for the dance, April 9th, for disposal, and they can be obtained any evening till next Wednesday, at 8.30 p.m., in the Lecture Hall or Social-room; programmes, 1s. each. I should advise early application, the tickets being limited. Quadrilles, 7.30 p.m. to 11 a.m. A programme of characters will be issued on the evening, April 9th, and to make it complete all students and friends who will be present are requested to state by Monday next the costumes or characters they intend taking to Messrs. Parker or Were, who has kindly taken charge of the list. An ordinary dance will be held the previous evening, Easter Tuesday, April 8th, in the Queen's Hall. Quadrilles, 7.30 to 11 p.m.; morning dress. Students, who are not attending the Calico Dance, can obtain tickets for themselves and friends this evening, Thursday and Friday, at 8.30 p.m. If there are any tickets left they will be issued to those attending the Fancy Dress Dance on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. There being a limit of six hundred single tickets and programmes, early application is necessary by students wishing to attend. To meet the expenses, a charge of 6d. is made for each programme, which must be obtained when the tickets are issued. These two will finish this season's Student's Dances.

WALTER MARSHALL, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE CRICKET CLUB.

THIRD SEASON.

"Play!" This cry resounds at Easter time, and cricketers throughout our isles respond with alacrity. Soon the biting blasts of March and early April will be past; the gentle showers—aye, and the heavy downpours—together with the mild sunshine, characteristic of this smiling, sobbing month, have exerted a softening influence upon the turf, and rendered it tractable to the coaxing wiles of the levelling roller, with which ground men and ground horses have for weeks been busy; at least the greensward is duly trimmed and rolled, wickets are pitched, and now it is "Play!" Following is a list of our active officers for the year, and a complete list of fixtures for the coming season.

Captain, Mr. A. Bowman; Vice-Captain, Mr. H. Sharman; Committee, Messrs. H. W. Byard, C. A. Bowman, R. Hones, J. Munro, F. Knight, L. Goldberg; Club Union Representatives, Messrs. A. Bowman, C. A. Bowman, T. G. Carter; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. G. Carter.

FIXTURES.

DATE.	OPPONENTS.	WHERE PLAYED.
April 26th	22 Juniors, People's Palace (11 Technical School, 11 Junior Section)	Lakes Farm, Wanstead.
May 3rd	East Ham Amateurs	East Ham.
" 10th	St. Luke's	Barking.
" 17th	Richmond Green	Richmond.
" 24th	Ashley	Victoria Park.
" 26th	Merstham	Merstham.
*Whit. Mon.		
May 31st	Polytechnic III.	Wimbledon.
June 7th	Eton Mission	Leyton.
" 14th	West Acton	West Acton.
" 21st	Grange Club and Institute	Honor Oak.
" 28th	Chigwell	Chigwell.
July 5th	Wanstead Foresters	Wanstead Park.
" 12th	City Ramblers	Walthamstow.
" 19th	Richmond Green	Richmond.
" 26th	West Acton	West Acton.
August 2nd	St. Luke's	Barking.
" 9th	City Ramblers	Walthamstow.
" 16th	Manor Park	Manor Park.
" 23rd	Polytechnic II.	Wimbledon.
" 30th	Ashley	Victoria Park.
Sept. 6th	Eton Mission	Leyton.
" 13th	East Ham Amateurs	East Ham.
" 20th	Grange Club and Institute	Honor Oak.

* To commence at 11 a.m. All other matches at 3.

Intending Members are requested to send in their names at once to the Secretary, addressed to the Palace. The club will only play one team this season, therefore the number of Members elected will be limited. Terms for the season, 5s., or in two instalments of 2s. 6d. each; no entrance fee. A Committee Meeting will be held at the Palace on Friday next, at 8.30; important business.

T. G. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE SHORTHAND SOCIETY.

Members are earnestly requested to turn up next Monday, as there is important business to put before the meeting. Gentlemen wishing to join the above Society can obtain all information by applying to the Hon. Sec., 18, Spey Street, Bromley-by-Bow.

T. W. MORETON, Hon. Sec.
W. G. COLLINS, Hon. Lib.

PEOPLE'S PALACE SKETCHING CLUB.

We take this opportunity of cordially thanking Mr. T. J. Overnell for the presentation of a mahogany notice board. The following are the subjects for our next exhibition, to be held on Monday, April 14th:—

Figure	Mirth.
Landscape	Spring.
Still Life	Metal.
Design	From a Flower (flower to be named).
Modelling	From a Flower.
Wood-carving	A Frieze.

CHAS. WHITE, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE CHESS CLUB.

Subscription, 1s. per quarter. Meeting nights, Tuesday and Saturday, from 7 p.m., in the Old School-buildings. The Winter Handicap Tourney is now brought to a conclusion, the winner of the First Prize being Mr. H. Cudmore; and of the second, Mr. A. Clegg.

E. J. SMITH, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE OLD BOYS' CRICKET CLUB.

The Committee of the above club are requested to take notice that there will be a meeting in the club-rooms on Monday, March 31st, at 8.30 p.m.; chair to be taken by Mr. Osborn. All Members of the Technical School Old Boys' Club wishing to join the Cricket Club should communicate at once with the Secretary.

A. H. BOWSER, Hon. Sec.

PEOPLE'S PALACE CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor—MR. ORTON BRADLEY.

The remaining rehearsals of the "Messiah" will be in the Queen's Hall, with the Orchestra. All are particularly requested to be punctual.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—We shall have a few vacancies for good Tenors and Basses at the commencement of the next quarter.

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

PEOPLE'S PALACE TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOL FOOTBALL CLUB v. ST. PAUL'S JUNIORS.

Although our rivals were superior to us in weight and speed, they could do no more than avert defeat, and after the match, were constrained to acknowledge the excellence of the passing of our forwards and half-backs. We believe that had we not been without the services of our usual goal-keeper we should have done even better. Our best thanks are due to Smith, a Buxton College boy, who kindly helped us, and proved exceedingly useful. Our team was as follows:—MacMillan (goal); F. Rawlings, E. H. Smith (backs); Richardson, Dodd, Holden (half-backs); Reynolds, Smith, Worledge, Griffiths, Wilson (forwards). The whole team played up well, Reynolds and Smith securing our goals. Our opponents started by notching a goal almost immediately, but were only successful in getting their second shortly before the call of time, thus causing the game to end in a draw. Next week we play a return match at Wanstead with St. Mary's of Plaistow.

A. G. WORLEDGE, Sec.

TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOL RAMBLERS' CLUB.

Forty members enjoyed the ramble to South Kensington Museum on Saturday last. We spent a couple of hours in the "Western Gallery," in which the scientific collection is contained. Here a few of us visited Mr. Francis Galton's Anthropometric Laboratory. It being rather late, time would only permit of one of us being subjected to his tests. The form he filled up contained the following particulars: Colour of eye, Maximum length and breadth of head; height when sitting and standing, with various other lengths and proportions of the human body; correct weight, strength of grasp of both left and right hand, breathing capacity, keenness of eyesight, sense of colour, keenness of hearing, highest audible note, reaction of time to sight, and to sound, and last, though not least in Mr. Galton's opinion, the imprints of the curves of the thumb, both left and right. He declares from these alone, the identification of a person could be clearly proved, as there have never been two impressions alike. He has written a book on nothing else than thumb-marks. There is a good deal to be said for Mr. Galton's views, especially in regard to young people. All this trouble he takes for nothing, in order to obtain data upon which to base his investigations. He told me he would be pleased to see me another year, and would then be able to tell me if my hearing or sight had fallen off, if my breathing capacity or strength had decreased, etc. I then purchased a small book for 3d., which tells me how I stand as regards some thousands of others, names of course are not given. On crossing the road we visited the Eastern Gallery, and spent much time very pleasantly there. Next Saturday the Harriers will join us in an excursion to Loughton. It is arranged while in the forest to have two or three Photographic Groups taken of each Club, all Members are therefore asked to be present. Start from Coborn Road at 10 a.m. Members must take their dinners with them.—New member, Nai Kang.

A. W. B.

People's Palace Junior Section.

JUNIOR RAMBLERS.

On Saturday last, we had our first country ramble. Starting from Coborn Road about 3.20, we journeyed to Forest Gate, and walking through the town crossed the Wanstead Flats and entered the Park over which we rambled. The rooks were very busy building their uncomfortable looking nests, and started a tremendous cawing concert on seeing us. The young leaves are just bursting, and with the lake and trees near us it was delightfully refreshing. On our way home we met our Harriers, who were down for a spin, and also our Cricket team, the latter having come down for their first practice.

L. G. L.

On Saturday last, we rambled over Messrs. Truman, Hanbury and Buxton's Brewery. We were courteously conducted all over the brewery by Mr. William Tong, the head brewer. He told us their consumption of coal was thirty tons a day, and they have 240 horses in their stables, some of which were eighteen hands in height. During the afternoon, Mr. Tong showed us some interesting things under a microscope, such as wings and tongues of flies. Altogether we spent a delightful afternoon, and on leaving, Mr. Lowther invited Mr. Tong to our display on the 26th (to-night), which he said he would be most glad to accept should he be in town.

H. J. GARDNER, Hon. Sec.
E. SEABOURNE, Assist. Hon. Sec.

Class Notes.

SHORTHAND COMPETITION.

A Speed Competition took place on Friday evening, March 14th, amongst the Students in the Reporting Classes, for prizes offered by Mr. J. Horton, the teacher of this section. The test consisted of taking down from dictation at a moderate rate three business letters, amounting in all to nearly 500 words. The Students were allowed forty-five minutes for the transcription of their notes into long-hand. The competition proved to be a very keen one, the first four papers being remarkably well done; the first prize being awarded to Mr. Frank H. Carpenter; second, to Mr. Stephen Roby; and the third, to Mr. Edward Penn; each of these Students having succeeded in transcribing the whole of the three letters correctly. A Consolation Prize will also be given to Mr. W. G. Collins, who was a very close fourth, having omitted only three words in one of the letters. Excellent papers were also received from W. Garthwaite, H. A. Dick, A. R. Thompson, W. Harris, and P. J. Cope. The prizes will be awarded on Friday next, March 28th.

J. S. H.

ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASS.

Mr. Orton Bradley will examine this class in the rudiments of music, at eight o'clock, on Thursday (to-morrow). Mr. Osborn, in the Schools Office, will direct students to the room in which the examination will be held.

PEOPLE'S PALACE SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION.

On Thursday, April 10th, an entertainment will be given in the Lecture Hall, by Members of the Elocution Classes and the Choral Society. Tickets of admission can be obtained free on application to the Technical Schools Office.

N.B.—The special Elocution Classes, for ladies only, will resume on Tuesday evenings, 6 to 7.30, and 8 to 9.30, provided a sufficient number of entries be received. Intending students for these classes should therefore book their names before the Easter vacation.

S. L. H.

Boxing Competition at the People's Palace.

ON Monday evening last, the gymnasium was crowded with a most enthusiastic company, drawn together to witness the opening bouts in the second annual open amateur competitions. The programme contained entries for four weights—8st 4lb, 9st and under, 10st and under, and 11st 4lb—but whereas the two lighter competitions filled well, especially the 8st 4lb, the two heavy events received but three entrants each. The proceedings were under the management of H. H. Burdett, assisted by Mr. D. M. Nelson and Mr. C. Wright, the assistant instructors. Competent judges were appointed in the persons of Mr. John Wills (Belsize B.C.), H. Dettmer (Stanhope A.A.C.), T. Gibson and T. Goodwin; timekeeper, Mr. H. Friswell; and M.C.'s, Messrs. H. H. Burdett, H. Roberts and H. Dean; and the seconds being W. Dowdall, B. Florrie, A. Dixon and A. Bowman. Considering the large audience, something between 1,500 and 2,000 persons being in the building, exemplary conduct was observed, and the proceedings terminated at a reasonable hour. Details are appended:—

8st 4lb COMPETITION.—First Series.—Tom Callard (Myddelton B.C.) beat G. Reed (People's Palace A.B.C.). Reed stood at no slight disadvantage, being short of an eye. The first two rounds were of a give-and-take character, but Callard showed the more science, and had a lead for points. In the last round Callard forced the work, and getting home alternately on the face and body, took a further lead, and was declared the winner.

F. Alsop (Finsbury Polytechnic A.B.C.) beat F. Bevan (People's Palace A.B.C.). Alsop stood well over his opponent in height, but Bevan was of sturdy build, and made good use of both left and right, although his hits were very roundly delivered at times (a fault he should correct). By means of forcing the work Bevan took a lead, and maintained it through the first and second rounds. However, Alsop's time arrived, and Bevan tiring the Finsbury representative more than made up his lost points in the last round, and received a popular verdict.

J. J. Rowe (Royal Victor A.A.C.) beat T. Knewstub (Royal Victor A.A.C.). This couple were well matched in height and physical powers, but Rowe was decidedly the cleverer, and after the first round was all over his opponent, and treating his fellow-clubman lightly towards the finish, won with a lot in hand.

George Day (unattached) sparred a bye with Professor A. Dixon.

9st AND UNDER COMPETITION.—First Series.—Arthur Brooker (Royal Victor) beat J. Wells (Unattached). Brooker showed far and away the best form, and, the unattached man, much to the disappointment of the company, retired within the first two minutes, leaving Brooker an easily earned victory.

George Josephs (Royal Victor A.A.C.) beat E. Finney (People's Palace A.B.C.). This was an excellent set-to, both lads being possessed of considerable science. The three rounds were fought out manfully, Josephs, however, taking a lead in the first two rounds, which the Palace representative was unable to neutralise in the last round. When the judge's verdict was announced in favour of Josephs, much interested feeling was shown by the company, and indeed the bout was a very close one.

James Crowe (Whittington A.B.C.) sparred a bye with Professor W. Dowdall.

10st AND UNDER COMPETITION.—First Series.—George Bowman (People's Palace A.B.C.) beat W. Fossett (Royal Victor A.A.C.). Both men are boxers of ability, and the contest between them naturally excited a great amount of interest. But although Fossett used both hands with effect, especially in the first two rounds, he was deficient in leading tactics, and allowing Bowman to force the business nearly all the way, lost considerably in points thereby. After a grand hard-hitting finish, the verdict was given to Bowman, who well earned his victory.

W. Bray (unattached) sparred a bye with Professor A. Dixon.

11st 4lb COMPETITION.—Final.—J. Steers (Myddelton B.C.) beat A. Quinney (Cestus B.C. and Battersea F. and A.A.C.). One of the entrants failing to put in an appearance, this competition resolved itself into a single contest. Steers (who won the same competition last year) is a remarkably smart boxer, and his double taps, or "postman's knock," greatly pleased the onlookers. The three rounds were grandly contested, as Quinney is far from a novice, and at times made good points, but was slow at leading, whilst Steers was first all the time, and at the finish had won somewhat easily.

The second bouts and finals of the three weights left unfinished will be contested on Monday evening next, March 31, commencing at eight o'clock.

THE MOST IMPUDENT MAN IN AMERICA.—A citizen of Washington, whom we will call Mr. P—, once rang at the door of the British Minister, and telling the servant that he had important business with his master, was shown into an ante-room, where he was soon joined by that individual, when the following dialogue took place:—

"May I ask, sir, what business it is that you have with me?"
"Certainly, sir. It is this: In passing your house I learned that you had a whist party here to-night, and as I am remarkably fond of the game, I thought I would just step in and see what are trumps."

The sublime impudence of the thing so amused the Minister that he invited the intruder into the room where the guests were assembled, and introduced him as "the most impudent man in America."

THE HAT OF THE PERIOD.—"John, I am afraid we can't go to the theatre any more," she said to her husband.

"No, I'm afraid we can't; money is getting very tight."

"I shall miss it dreadfully."

"So shall I."

"What shall we do?"

"I have it. We'll hang your big hat on the back of baby's chair, and sit and look at it."

PEOPLE'S PALACE GYMNASIUM,

MILE END ROAD, E.

CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEES SIR EDMUND HAY CURRIE.

PROGRAMME

OF

GYMNASTIC & CALISTHENIC DISPLAY

BY THE

JUNIOR SECTION LADS,

In the Queen's Hall, on Wednesday, March 26th,

COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Under the Management of Mr. H. H. BURDETT, Director of Exercises, People's Palace Gymnasium.

Assisted by Mr. D. M. NELSON and Mr. C. WRIGHT, Assistant Instructors.

MUSIC BY THE PEOPLE'S PALACE MILITARY BAND

Conductor, Mr. A. Robinson, late Prince of Wales's 3rd Dragoon Guards.

EVENTS.

- I. BAR BELL EXERCISE AND MARCHING.
Arranged and Conducted by Mr. H. H. Burdett.
- II. PARALLEL BARS.—Leader, Mr. D. M. Nelson.
By the Leaders of the Junior Section.
- III. FREE EXERCISES.—Arranged and Conducted by Mr. H. H. Burdett.
- IV. FENCING.—Mr. H. H. Burdett *v.* Mr. D. M. Nelson.
- V. BOXING.—Leader, G. Green *v.* J. Bowman.
- VI. DUMB BELL EXERCISE.—Conducted by Mr. H. H. Burdett.
- VII. SINGLE STICKS.—Conducted by Mr. D. M. Nelson.
- VIII. INDIAN CLUBS.—Conducted by Mr. C. Wright.
- IX. HIGH VAULTING HORSE.—Led by Mr. C. Wright.
- X. MUSICAL RUNNING MAZE.—Led by Mr. H. H. Burdett.

The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

(Continued from page 229.)

THE immediate cause, however, of the prevalence of supernatural stories in these parts, was doubtless owing to the vicinity of Sleepy Hollow. There was a contagion in the very air that blew from the haunted region; it breathed forth an atmosphere of dreams and fancies infecting all the land. Several of the Sleepy Hollow people were present at Van Tassel's, and, as usual, were doing out their wild and wonderful legends. Many dismal tales were told about funeral trains, and mourning cries and wailings heard and seen about the great tree where the unfortunate Major André was taken, and which stood in the neighbourhood. Some mention was made also of the woman in white, that haunted the dark glen at Raven Rock, and was often heard to shriek on winter nights before a storm, having perished there in the snow. The chief part of the stories, however, turned upon the favourite spectre of Sleepy Hollow, the headless horseman, who had been heard several times of late, patrolling the country; and, it was said, tethered his horse nightly among the graves in the churchyard.

The sequestered situation of this church seems always to have made it a favourite haunt of troubled spirits. It stands on a knoll surrounded by locust-trees and lofty elms, from among which its decent whitewashed walls shine modestly forth, like Christian purity, beaming through the shades of retirement. A gentle slope descends from it to a silver sheet of water, bordered by high trees, between which peeps may be caught at the blue hills of the Hudson. To look upon its grass-grown yard, where the sunbeams seem to sleep so quietly, one would think that there at least the dead might rest in peace. On one side of the church extends a wide woody dell, along which raves a large brook among broken rocks and trunks of fallen trees. Over a deep black part of the stream, not far from the church, was formerly thrown a wooden bridge; the road that led to it, and the bridge itself, were thickly shaded by overhanging trees, which cast a gloom about it, even in the daytime: but occasioned a fearful darkness at night. Such was one of the favourite haunts of the headless horseman, and the place where he was most frequently encountered. The tale was told of old Brouwer, a most heretical disbeliever in ghosts, how he met the horseman returning from his foray into Sleepy Hollow, and was obliged to get up behind him; how they galloped over bush and brake, over hill and swamp, until they reached the bridge; when the horseman suddenly turned into a skeleton, threw old Brouwer into the brook, and sprang away over the treetops with a clap of thunder.

This story was immediately matched by a thrice marvelous adventure of Brom Bones, who made light of the Galloping Hessian as an arrant jockey. He affirmed that, on returning one night from the neighbouring village of Sing-Sing, he had been overtaken by this midnight trooper; that he had offered to race with him for a bowl of punch, and should have won it too, for Daredevil beat the goblin horse all hollow, but, just as they came to the church bridge, the Hessian bolted, and vanished in a flash of fire.

All these tales, told in that drowsy undertone with which men talk in the dark, the countenances of the listeners only now and then receiving a casual gleam from the glare of a pipe, sank deep in the mind of Ichabod. He repaid them in kind, with large extracts from his invaluable author, Cotton Mather, and added many marvellous events that had taken place in his native state of Connecticut, and fearful sights which he had seen in his nightly walks about Sleepy Hollow.

The revel now gradually broke up. The old farmers gathered together their families in their wagons, and were heard for some time rattling along the hollow roads, and over the distant hills. Some of the damsels mounted on pillions behind their favourite swains, and their light-hearted laughter mingling with the clatter of hoofs, echoed along the silent woodlands, sounding fainter and fainter until they gradually died away—and the late scene of noise and frolic was all silent and deserted. Ichabod only lingered behind, according to the custom of country lovers, to have a *tête-à-tête* with the heiress, fully convinced that he was now on the high road to success. What passed at this interview I will not pretend to say, for in fact I do not know. Something, however, I fear me, must have gone wrong, for he certainly sallied forth after no very great interval, with an air quite desolate and chopfallen. Oh these women! these women! Could that girl have been playing off any of her coquettish tricks?—

Was her encouragement of the poor pedagogue all a mere sham to secure her conquest of her rival?—Heaven only knows, not I!—Let it suffice to say, Ichabod stole forth with the air of one who had been sacking a henroost, rather than a fair lady's heart. Without looking to the right or left to notice the scene of rural wealth on which he had so often gloated, he went straight to the stable, and with several hearty cuffs and kicks, roused his steed most unceremoniously from the comfortable quarters in which he was soundly sleeping, dreaming of mountains of corn and oats, and whole valleys of timothy and clover.

It was the very witching time of night that Ichabod, heavy-hearted and crestfallen, pursued his travels homewards, along the sides of the lofty hills which rise above Tarry Town, and which he had traversed so cheerily in the afternoon. The hour was as dismal as himself. Far below him the Tappan Zee spread its dusky and indistinct waste of waters, with here and there the tall mast of a sloop riding quietly at anchor under the land. In the dead hush of midnight he could even hear the barking of the watch-dog from the opposite shore of the Hudson; but it was so vague and faint as only to give an idea of his distance from this faithful companion of man. Now and then, too, the long-drawn crowing of a cock, accidentally awakened, would sound far off, from some farmhouse away among the hills—but it was like a dreaming sound in his ear. No signs of life occurred near him, but occasionally the melancholy chirp of a cricket, or perhaps the guttural twang of a bullfrog from the neighbouring marsh, as if sleeping uncomfortably, and turning suddenly in his bed.

All the stories of ghosts and goblins that he had heard in the afternoon now came crowding upon his recollection. The night grew darker and darker; the stars seemed to sink deeper in the sky, and driving clouds occasionally hid them from his sight. He had never felt so lonely and dismal. He was, moreover, approaching the very place where many of the scenes of the ghost-stories had been laid. In the centre of the road stood an enormous tulip-tree, which towered like a giant above all the other trees of the neighbourhood, and formed a kind of landmark. Its limbs were gnarled and fantastic, large enough to form trunks for ordinary trees, twisting down almost to the earth, and rising again into the air. It was connected with the tragical story of the unfortunate André, who had been taken prisoner hard by; and was universally known by the name of Major André's tree. The common people regarded it with a mixture of respect and superstition, partly out of sympathy for the fate of its ill-starred namesake and partly from the tales of strange sights and doleful lamentations told concerning it.

As Ichabod approached this fearful tree, he began to whistle; he thought his whistle was answered; it was but a blast sweeping sharply through the dry branches. As he approached a little nearer, he thought he saw something white hanging in the midst of the tree—he paused and ceased whistling; but on looking more narrowly, perceived that it was a place where the tree had been scathed by lightning, and the white wood laid bare. Suddenly he heard a groan—his teeth chattered, and his knees smote against the saddle; it was but the rubbing of one huge bough upon another, as they were swayed about by the breeze. He passed the tree in safety, but new perils lay before him.

About two hundred yards from the tree a small brook crossed the road, and ran into a marshy and thickly-wooded glen, known by the name of Wiley's Swamp. A few rough logs, laid side by side, served for a bridge over this stream. On that side of the road where the brook entered the wood, a group of oaks and chestnuts, matted thick with wild grape vines, threw a cavernous gloom over it. To pass this bridge was the severest trial. It was at this identical spot that the unfortunate André was captured, and under the covert of those chestnuts and vines were the sturdy yeomen concealed who surprised him. This has ever since been considered a haunted stream, and fearful are the feelings of the schoolboy who has to pass it alone after dark.

As he approached the stream, his heart began to thump; he summoned up, however, all his resolution, gave his horse half a score of kicks in the ribs, and attempted to dash briskly across the bridge; but instead of starting forward, the perverse old animal made a lateral movement, and ran broadside against the fence. Ichabod, whose fears increased with the delay, jerked the reins on the other side, and kicked lustily with the contrary foot: it was all in vain; his steed started, it is true, but it was only to plunge to the opposite side of the road into a thicket of brambles and alder-bushes. The schoolmaster now bestowed both wip and heel upon the starveling ribs of old Gunpowder, who dashed forward, snuffing and snorting, but came to a stand just by the bridge, with a suddenness that had nearly sent his rider

sprawling over his head. Just at this moment a plashy tramp by the side of the bridge caught the sensitive ear of Ichabod. In the dark shadow of the grove, on the margin of the brook, he beheld something huge, misshapen, black and towering. It stirred not, but seemed gathered up in the gloom, like some gigantic monster ready to spring upon the traveller.

The hair of the affrighted pedagogue rose upon his head with terror. What was to be done? To turn and fly was now too late; and besides, what chance was there of escaping ghost or goblin, if such it was, which could ride upon the wings of the wind? Summoning up, therefore, a show of courage, he demanded in stammering accents—"Who are you?" He received no reply. He repeated his demand in a still more agitated voice. Still there was no answer. Once more he cudgelled the sides of the inflexible Gunpowder, and, shutting his eyes, broke forth with involuntary fervour into a psalm tune. Just then the shadowy object of alarm put itself in motion, and with a scramble and a bound, stood at once in the middle of the road. Though the night was dark and dismal, yet the form of the unknown might now in some degree be ascertained. He appeared to be a horseman of large dimensions, and mounted on a black horse of powerful frame. He made no offer of molestation or sociability, but kept aloof on one side of the road, joggling along on the blind side of old Gunpowder, who had now got over his fright and waywardness.

Ichabod, who had no relish for this strange midnight companion, and bethought himself of the adventure of Brom Bones with the Galloping Hessian, now quickened his steed, in hopes of leaving him behind. The stranger, however, quickened his horse to an equal pace. Ichabod pulled up, and fell into a walk, thinking to lag behind—the other did the same. His heart began to sink within him; he endeavoured to resume his psalm tune, but his parched tongue clove to the roof of his mouth, and he could not utter a stave. There was something in the moody and dogged silence of this pertinacious companion, that was mysterious and appalling. It was soon fearfully accounted for. On mounting a rising ground, which brought the figure of his fellow-traveller in relief against the sky, gigantic in height, and muffled in a cloak, Ichabod was horror-struck on perceiving that he was headless!—but his horror was still more increased on observing that the head, which should have rested on his shoulders, was carried before him on the pommel of the saddle: his terror rose to desperation; he rained a shower of kicks and blows upon Gunpowder, hoping, by a sudden movement, to give his companion the slip—but the spectre started full jump with him. Away then they dashed, through thick and thin; stones flying and sparks flashing at every bound. Ichabod's flimsy garments fluttered in the air, as he stretched his long lank body away over his horse's head, in the eagerness of his flight.

They had now reached the road which turns off to Sleepy Hollow; but Gunpowder, who seemed possessed with a demon, instead of keeping up it, made an opposite turn, and plunged headlong down the hill to the left. This road leads through a sandy hollow, shaded by trees for about a quarter of a mile, where it crosses the bridge, famous in goblin story, and just beyond swells the green knoll, on which stands the whitewashed church.

As yet the panic of the steed had given his unskilful rider an apparent advantage in the chase; but just as he got half way through the hollow, the girths of the saddle gave way, and he felt it slipping from under him. He seized it by the pommel, and endeavoured to hold it firm, but in vain; and had just time to save himself, by clasping old Gunpowder round the neck, when the saddle fell to the earth, and he heard it trampled under foot by his pursuer. For a moment the terror of Hans Van Ripper's wrath passed across his mind—for it was his Sunday saddle; but this was no time for petty fears; the goblin was hard on his haunches; and (unskilful rider that he was!) he had much ado to maintain his seat; sometimes slipping on one side, sometimes on the other, and sometimes jolted on the high ridge of his horse's backbone, with a violence that he verily feared would cleave him asunder.

An opening in the trees now cheered him with the hope that the church bridge was at hand. The wavering reflection of a silver star in the bosom of the brook told him that he was not mistaken. He saw the walls of the church dimly glaring under the trees beyond. He recollected the place where Brom Bones' ghostly competitor had disappeared. "If I can but reach that bridge," thought Ichabod, "I am safe." Just then he heard the black steed panting and blowing close behind him; he even fancied that he felt his hot breath. Another convulsive kick in the ribs, and old Gunpowder sprang upon the bridge; he gained the opposite side; and now Ichabod cast a look behind, to see if his pursuer

should vanish, according to rule, in a flash of fire and brimstone. Just then he saw the goblin rising in his stirrups, and in the very act of hurling his head at him. Ichabod endeavoured to dodge the horrible missile, but too late. It encountered his cranium with a tremendous crash—he was tumbled headlong into the dust, and Gunpowder, the black steed, and the goblin rider passed by like a whirlwind.

The next morning the old horse was found without his saddle, and with the bridle under his feet, soberly cropping the grass at his master's gate. Ichabod did not make his appearance at breakfast—dinner-hour came, but no Ichabod. The boys assembled at the schoolhouse, and strolled idly about the banks of the brook; but no schoolmaster. Hans Van Ripper now began to feel some uneasiness about the fate of poor Ichabod and his saddle. An inquiry was set on foot, and after diligent investigation, they came upon his traces. In one part of the road leading to the church was found the saddle, trampled in the dirt; the tracks of horses' hoofs deeply dented in the road, and evidently at furious speed, were traced to the bridge, beyond which, on the banks of a broad part of the brook, where the water ran deep and black, was found the hat of the unfortunate Ichabod, and close behind it a shattered pumpkin.

The brook was searched, but the body of the schoolmaster was not to be discovered. Hans Van Ripper, as executor of his estate, examined the bundle, which contained all his worldly effects. They consisted of two shirts and a half; two stocks for the neck; a pair or two of worsted stockings; an old pair of corduroy smallothes; a rusty razor; a book of psalm tunes, full of dog's ears; and a broken pitchpipe. As to the books and furniture of the schoolhouse, they belonged to the community, excepting Cotton Mather's "History of Witchcraft," a New England almanac, and a book of dreams and fortune-telling; in which last was a sheet of foolscap, much scribbled and blotted in several fruitless attempts to make a copy of verses in honour of the heiress of Van Tassel. The magic books and the poetic scrawl were forthwith consigned to the flames by Hans Van Ripper; who from that time forward determined to send his children no more to school, observing that he never knew any good come of this same reading and writing. Whatever money the schoolmaster possessed, and he had received his pay but a day or two before, he must have had about his person at the time of his disappearance.

The mysterious event caused much speculation at the church on the following Sunday. Knots of gazers and gossips were collected in the churchyard, at the bridge, and at the spot where the hat and pumpkin had been found. The stories of Brouwer, of Bones, and a whole budget of others, were called to mind; and when they had diligently considered them all, and compared them with the symptoms of the present case, they shook their heads, and came to the conclusion that Ichabod had been carried off by the Galloping Hessian. As he was a bachelor, and in nobody's debt, nobody troubled his head any more about him; the school was removed to a different quarter of the Hollow, and another pedagogue reigned in his stead.

It is true, an old farmer, who had been down to New York on a visit several years after, and from whom this account of the ghostly adventure was received, brought home the intelligence that Ichabod Crane was still alive; that he had left the neighbourhood, partly through fear of the goblin and Hans Van Ripper, and partly in mortification at having been suddenly dismissed by the heiress; that he had changed his quarters to a distant part of the country; had kept school and studied law at the same time; had been admitted to the bar, turned politician, electioneered, written for the newspapers, and finally had been made a justice of the Ten-pound Court. Brom Bones, too, who shortly after his rival's disappearance conducted the blooming Katrina in triumph to the altar, was observed to look exceedingly knowing whenever the story of Ichabod was related, and always burst into a hearty laugh at the mention of the pumpkin; which led some to suspect that he knew more about the matter than he chose to tell.

The old country wives, however, who are the best judges of these matters, maintain to this day that Ichabod was spirited away by supernatural means; and it is a favourite story often told about the neighbourhood round the winter evening fire. The bridge became more than ever an object of superstitious awe, and that may be the reason why the road has been altered of late years, so as to approach the church by the border of the millpond. The schoolhouse being deserted, soon fell to decay, and was reported to be haunted by the ghost of the unfortunate pedagogue; and the ploughboy, loitering homeward of a still summer evening, has often fancied his voice at a distance, chanting a melancholy psalm tune among the tranquil solitudes of Sleepy Hollow.

The Work of a Lion Tamer.

THE process of taming and exhibiting wild beasts is one possessing such great interest for a large portion of the community that it is worth while to give the experience in this respect of one of the best known animal tamers in England—Delmonico.

M. Leger Delmonico, who is a companion of the Order "Legion d'Honneur," and a "Chevalier de la Croix Rouge," and whose chequered career includes active service in two great wars—the American Civil War and the Franco-German War—gives his experience of the art of taming and exhibiting wild beasts in the following words:

I have been engaged in my time in catching both lions and tigers, as well as leopards. I may as well give a short description of the process. To begin with, it is extremely rare that a full-grown tiger or leopard can be captured alive without its being wounded; and though I have seen full-grown lions trapped, it does not often happen.

As a rule, those caught are either cubs or are half-grown. Lion or tiger cub-hunting is carried out in this manner: the hunters—perhaps twenty in all—watch their opportunity until one or both of the parents are out of the way, then they enter the den, bag the cubs, and march off with their prize. The danger here lies not in the cubs, for they can't bite or scratch worth mentioning, and are easily secured, but in the chance of one of the parents coming home before the time they have appeared on previous occasions when they have been watched. As a general rule, however, we shoot the old ones before we try to capture the cubs; though in the case of tigers and leopards it is not so easy to do this.

The lion lives more in the open, and the others in the jungle and amongst trees. I should say the leopard is the most difficult of all to catch, it is so agile.

The supply of lions and tigers to Europe consists for the most part of animals which are caught when they are about half grown, that is to say, when they are from two to three years old, for a tiger is full grown at seven years, and a lion at about five or six years.

The manner in which they are caught is very simple, and is nearly the same as that in which we here catch rats or mice. First of all, the natives dig a trench about 7-ft. deep and 6-ft. wide, and at the bottom of this a big cage fitted with a spring lid, fastening by strong catches, is placed. Over the top of the trench, rushes, earth and grass are strewn, and fastened above this pitfall is a live kid or a lamb. The half-grown lion or tiger, inexperienced in the ways of the forest world, hears the cry of the animal, makes a spring for it, and falling into the pit is encaged. The rest is simple; the cage is hauled up to the surface, and the animal taken down to the coast for shipment to Europe.

In training lions or tigers, or any other wild animals, the requisites are judgment, determination, perseverance, and of course complete steadiness of nerve. Many people make the mistake of waiting for, may be, two or three months after the arrival of the animals in England, before they attempt to go into the cage, in order that they may get to know each other. Now, I never do that. I think the best way is to tackle the lion straight off as soon as it has left the ship; for a sea voyage takes a lot of the courage out of a beast just as it does with a man who has been sea-sick. Besides that, half its strength is gone, while if it is kept for a couple of months, its vigour revives.

I'll take the case of a lion as an example, because a lion is the easiest animal to train and manage. Even in the wild state a lion will not (unless it is very hungry) attack a man. Give it a wide berth, and show no signs of running away, and it will do no harm.

With a leopard or a tiger the case is different; they are far more treacherous, both in the wild state and in captivity, and can never be depended upon like a lion. By the way, it is a curious fact that the leopard and the tiger spring for the throat or head, while the lion springs at the lower part of the body. As I said, I'll take the case of a lion arriving here straight from the forest; the first thing I'd do would be to change it from the cage in which it was caught to a larger one, and to go into it there and then.

The only thing I'd take with me in the shape of a weapon is a whip and a wide piece of board, shaped something like a cricket bat to keep the lion off if it should come smelling round my legs. I trust entirely to controlling the animal by the force of my will and the steady glance of my eye.

To train a tiger, however, you must be more on your guard, and you must begin younger than you would with a lion, as they will not stand the same amount of punishment without turning on you. Before I begin to train the lion I go

for some days regularly into its cage, for the double purpose of getting it accustomed to my presence and of studying its nature and habits. Lions vary almost as much in their habits and temperaments as human beings, and you must know their nature if you are to train them properly. A lion's temper is fixed at from three to three and a half years old; it is then either good or bad-tempered, and never gets better or worse after then.

Having arrived at a proper knowledge of the lion's nature, I begin by teaching it simple tricks, such as jumping over a low bar, which is gradually increased in height, and, generally speaking, a lion previously trained gives the newcomer a lead, though this is not indispensable.

If the lion makes a mistake or is disobedient, then I correct it at the time, so that it may know for what cause the punishment is given. It is no use going out of the cage, coming back after an hour or two, and then punishing the lion, for it would not know what the punishment was given for; but, treat it properly, and it is astonishing how quickly it will learn even to do such tricks as jumping through hoops of fire.

There are many erroneous impressions upon the question of the feeding of lions. Some people are of opinion that they are fed just before the performance, while others believe that they are kept always half-starved. Both are wrong; for if a lion were underfed it would not be able to do its work (which is fairly heavy), while if it were fed just before the performance it would feel like an old gentleman after dinner, disinclined to be disturbed, and would be more likely to turn upon the performer than if it were hungry. The great point is to feed the lions at intervals which do not interfere with their performances.

I believe it is a mistake to suppose that accidents to lion tamers or lion performers, arise entirely from the dangerous nature of the work. If a man gains the control over a lion it is, generally speaking, his own fault if he loses it. I daresay that when I have been punishing one lion out of a cageful for a fault, some of the rest have had a desire to spring upon me; but they were afraid to make the move.

I believe these accidents arise either from men going into the cage when they have had drink (for if a man loses his own self-control he can't expect to keep the control over a lion); from people going in without a proper knowledge of the animals; or else from their going too far with a performance; for though you can get a lion to go to a certain point, yet it is apt to turn on its trainer when it thinks he has gone too far, and is imposing upon it.

A GALLANT SEAMAN.

At a seaport in the south of France, an old salt had his leg crushed during the launch of a man-of-war. He had to undergo amputation, and bore it all without speaking a word, smoking his pipe the while. The surgeon was about to leave when the sailor, making an effort to rise, called him back, and said—

"Beg your pardon, sir, for not showing you out, but you see it's your fault."

LIGHTNING struck a hive of bees the other day. The painful story is soon told. The misguided lightning came out of that hive quicker than it went in, and went off into space with its tail between its legs. Moral—Never pick a quarrel when you are not acquainted with the folk.

"How glorious it is to be engaged in a purely intellectual occupation!" murmured a young maiden gazing rapturously into the admiring eyes of a country editor: "your own mental faculties for tools, and the whole universe for a workshop. Now tell me," she added, "what do you find the most difficult thing connected with your noble profession?"

"Paying the staff," said the editor.

A COUNTRY parish minister lately visiting Edinburgh met in the street a servant girl who had left his congregation to go to a situation in the city.

"Well, Maggie," said he, kindly, "how do you like your new situation?"

"Fine, sir; but I'm gey lonely among sae mony fremd folk."

"I was thinking so, Maggie. Well, I'll call and see you before I leave the town."

"Na, sir," very dolefully, "ye mauna dae that, for oor mistress allows nae followers; but," brightening up, "if ye come tae the back gate when its dark I'll try tae let ye in at the wundy."

THE great-grandfather of Thomas Edwards died at one hundred and fourteen; his grandfather at one hundred and four; but the father died at the early age of sixty-seven. His young son, Edward, now only ninety-five, recklessly committed matrimony with a chit of seventy. This is what comes of being an unadvised orphan.

Gaming in Java.

GAMES of hazard have long been a mania among the Javanese. Most of the games are importations from China or Portugal, the only one of native origin which has become at all national being a clever manipulation of beans by palmaristry.

The most favourite sport, however, is cock-fighting, the breed in highest estimation being the produce of Celebes. The people of Java, be it said to their credit, never arm their fighting-cocks with spurs.

Quail fighting is another popular sport, and it is a little curious that female birds are used in these bitter but bloodless combats, the male being small and timid.

Javanese will not hesitate to bet sums of money on two crickets excited to battle by the titillation of a blade of grass judiciously applied to their noses. At other times two paper kites decide the fortune of games, the object of each in this contest being to cut the string of his adversary. On a favourable day fifty or sixty kites raised for this purpose may be seen hovering over a Javanese city.

"VINNY CHEESES."—There is a Dorset legend of a man who sent two "vinny"—that is, "blue veiny"—cheeses, the meritorious quality of which is that the "ring" should be hard enough for a wheelbarrow wheel, to a friend in town, to whom they were something like white elephants. He turned the edges of all the knives in the house trying to cut them, and then they began to acquire a peculiar and distinctive odour. At length a happy thought struck him. He put one of them one night on the doorstep, and the next morning, to his infinite joy, it had disappeared. Encouraged by the next success of his idea, he put the second cheese out in eager evening, and at the following daybreak looked out in eager and hopeful expectation. But alas for the sight that met his eyes! Not only was the second cheese exactly where he had left it, but the first had been brought back.

BOTH WERE GLAD.

UNCLE: "Dick, you are past mending. Money, money, always money! I am glad I have not many such nephews."

NEPHEW: "Exactly my sentiments, uncle; so glad I'm the only one!"

Time Table of Classes.

SESSION 1889-90.

The Spring Term commences 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 Room. The Practical and Technical Classes are limited to Members of the Trade in question.

Practical Trade Classes.

Table with 5 columns: SUBJECT, TEACHER, DAY, HOURS, FEES. Lists various trade classes like Tailors' Cutting, Upholstery, etc.

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.

Table with 5 columns: SUBJECT, TEACHER, DAY, HOURS, FEES. Lists general classes like Arithmetic, Book-keeping, French, etc.

GENERAL CLASSES—Continued.

Table with 5 columns: SUBJECT, TEACHER, DAY, HOURS, FEES. Continuation of general classes like Elocution, Writing, etc.

Musical Classes.

Table with 5 columns: SUBJECT, TEACHER, DAY, HOURS, FEES. Lists musical classes like Singing, Piano, Violin, etc.

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

Special Classes for Females only.

Table with 5 columns: SUBJECT, TEACHER, DAY, HOURS, FEES. Lists special classes for females like Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.

* Single Lesson, 6d. † Single Lesson, 1s. ‡ Single Lesson, 3d.

NO. 680, COMMERCIAL ROAD, E. (Opposite Burdett Road).

Messrs. H. & G. RANSLEY

Will open these Premises shortly with a New Stock of Brookes' Safeties and Tricycles. Buckingham & Adams' Safeties. J. R. Starley's Celebrated Rover Safeties. S. & B. Gorton's Earlsdon Safeties.

NOTE.—These Machines are now on view at the Stanley Show.



THE ALDGATE TURKISH BATHS.

J. & H. NEVILL.

Gentlemen—44, High St., Whitechapel. Ladies—7, Commercial Road.

(Next door to Gardiner's.)

2s. 6d. before 6; 1s. 6d. after 6 p.m.

And at London Bridge and Charing Cross.

W. WRIGHT, Photographer.

NEW STUDIOS:

422, MILE END ROAD.

Opposite People's Palace.

E. C. PHILLIPS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS

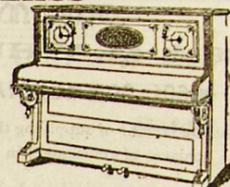
Pianofortes & Organs

For CASH or on EASY TERMS, From 10/6 Month.

A Liberal Discount for Cash. Every instrument guaranteed for 15 years.

EXTENSIVE SHOWROOMS: 415, MARE STREET, HACKNEY.

Pianofortes Tuned and Repaired equal to new at Moderate Charges. Estimates Free.



Established 1855.

A. DAVIS,

People's Palace Oil Stores,

281,

MILE END ROAD,

Corner of Grafton St.

Orders by Post or otherwise punctually attended to.

ALL GOODS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

KING'S Men's Tweed Trousers

FROM 5/6

NO BETTER IN LONDON.

Ready Made or Made to Measure.

Hundreds of Patterns to select from.

W. J. KING Merchant Tailor

JUVENILE OUTFITTER, 16 & 18, Green St., BETHNAL GREEN, E.

W. S. CROKER, Cycle Manufacturer,

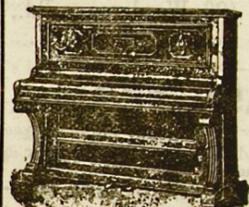
2, St. Stephen's Road, BOW, E.

Any make of Machine supplied at a large discount for Cash, or on easy payment system. Repairs of every description executed Promptly and Cheaply. All the latest pattern Machines let on hire.

Second-hand Machines Bought, Sold, or Exchanged. Fittings supplied and Repairs done for the Trade.

2, St. Stephen's Road, BOW, E.

JARRETT & GOUDGE'S Celebrated Full Trichord, Iron-Framed, Check Action



PIANOFORTES. From 10/6 per Month.

A Guarantee with every Instrument. Unsurpassed for Quality of Tone. Magnificent Instruments at Manufacturers' Prices for Cash, or by Easy Terms.

City Warehouse: 6, NEW BROAD ST., E.C. EAST END SHOW ROOM: 308, MILE END ROAD, E. Steam Works: Triangle Rd., Hackney, E.

ALAN RAPER 610a, MILE END ROAD.

Watches, Clocks AND Jewellery.

The Largest and Best Assortment in the East of London, at Store Prices.

DIAMONDS And other Precious Stones MOUNTED or RE-SET In 9, 15, or 18-carat Gold, IN ANY STYLE.

Repairs, Re-Plating & Re-Gilding of every description.

Money liberally advanced upon every description of valuable property.

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



Teeth, 2s. 6d. to £1 ls. Ordinary Extractions, 1s.; Painless Extractions, 5s. Sets, £1 ls. to £10 10s.

MR. W. FAIRS, Dental Surgeon, 586, Old Ford Road, E.

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.

Boots! Boots! Boots! BUY OF THE MAKER, W. H. ELLIS,

Until recently trading as O'CONNOR WOOD'S Boot Stores, (Same proprietor 11 years,) 11 & 12, Bridge Rd., Stratford, E. 75, High St., Deptford, S.E.

Wholesale Factory: EAST ST., WALWORTH, S.E. Note Address: Opposite entrance to Stratford Market Station, G.E.R. BRING YOUR REPAIRS.



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.

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.

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.

G. 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.

DORSET HOUSE. Est. 1850.
H. TURTLE,
244, MILE END ROAD,
(Opposite Globe Road.)
FRESH BUTTERS.
The Best Fresh 1/6
The Best Brittany 1/4
Paris Fresh 1/2
(Usually sold as Brittany.)
SALT BUTTERS.
The Very Best Dorset 1/4
Good Mild or Salt 1/2
An excellent Butter 1/0
Pure Irish 0/10
N.B.—All our Butters are warranted
absolutely pure.

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.

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

**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 obser-
vation, 15 Stamps.

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.

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 Phoenix Fire, London and
General Plate Glass, British Empire Mutual Life, and
the Accident Insurance Companies.

GROYER'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.

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

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.

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

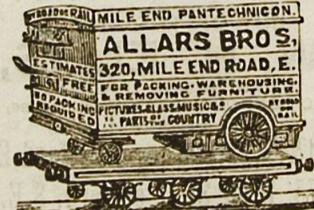
TROUSERS
Made to Measure.

6/9 6/9
Usual Retail Price, 10/6
F. HANSING,
179 & 181, Cable Street
49, Green St. Bethnal Green
2-6, New Kent Road, S.E.
9, Deptford Bridge, S.E.

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.

E. RICHARDSON,
622,
MILE END RD.,
Baker & Pastrycook.
Bride Cakes made to order.
Whole Meal and Vienna Bread.
FAMILIES WAITED ON DAILY.

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.

ESTIMATES FREE.

ALLARS BROS.
320, MILE END ROAD, E.
ESTIMATES FREE FOR PACKING, WAREHOUSING,
REMOVING & REMOVING FURNITURE
TO PACKING HOUSES, MUSICIANS
REMOVED TO PARIS & COUNTRY
Personal Superintendence.

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