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1896.

(ELEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION).

THE BRECHIN
ALMANAC
AND
DIRECTORY.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
BLACK & JOHNSTON,
40 HIGH STREET.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
EDINBURGH 1886.



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Epitome of Local Events.

DECEMBER 1894.

THE remains of Henry Melvin, formerly a bandsman in the Brechin Detachment of Volunteers, were interred with full military honours on 1st inst.

At the Martinmas Feeing Market, foremen were engaged at £18 to £21, 10s.; first horse-men, £17, 10s. to £19; second men, £16 to £18; half-lins, £10 to £15.

A second Board of Trade inspection of the Forfar and Brechin Railway was made at this time, and considerable impatience was shown, on the part of the community, at the long delayed opening of the line.

The annual social and dance of Maisondieu Lodge of Ancient Shepherds, came off brilliantly on 7th inst.

A large electric lamp, erected at St. Ninian Square by the town, the electricity to which—equivalent to 1000 candle power—is generously supplied free from Denburn Works, was lighted up for the first time early this month. The lamp will be a boon and a blessing to the many comers and goers at this part.

Mr. J. C. Murray, organist, assisted by several ladies, gave a much appreciated chamber concert of classical music on 7th.

Mr. R. Marsden was engaged as instructor to the Brechin Brass Band.

A party of ladies and gentlemen gave a highly appreciated amateur representation of "Over the Garden Wall" and concert on 15th, for behoof of the Horticultural Society.

From a sale of work on 17th, to complete the furnishings of the Parish Church Hall, the sum of £48, 10s. 11d. was realised.

A number of claims by parties for damage to their houses by flooding through overflowing of public sewers were dealt with by the Police Commission.

There was some feeling manifested by business men at the resolution of the postal authorities to remove the post office from the business part of the city to Panmure Street, and efforts, without avail, were made to prevent this being done.

After a fair trial of "tar macadam" for paving, it was found that for footpaths it was all right, but for crossings it was deficient in durability.

The Town Council resolved that the town treasurer, as chamberlain, find a fidelity guarantee to the extent of £300.

The income of the Brechin Infirmary for the year was £520, 15s. 8½d.; expenditure, £724, 4s. 2½d.; deficiency, £203, 8s. 6d. The invested funds of the Infirmary stood at £4990, 12s.; Dispensary, £773, 4s. 11d.; total, £5763, 16s. 11d.

141 cases were treated in the Brechin Infirmary during the year, besides 81 out patients.

There were found to be within the burgh at the half-yearly census on Sunday, 23rd, 30 beggars, vagrants, etc.

In connection with the Evening Continuation School a very enjoyable social was held on Christmas Eve.

The quarterly dividend of the Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society was 2s. 8d. per £1.

JANUARY.

NEW Year was ushered in, in good old festive style, and with especial manifestations of good will all round.

A novelty in the salvation way was the marriage of a "captain" and a "lieutenant" of the army "under the flag." There was a general parade of all the detachments, and salutes of hallelujah artillery were fired without stint.

The annual dinner of Brechin Castle Curling Club was held on 3rd, under the genial presidency of the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, when a jovial evening was passed.

A most intense frost set in on 10th, when 5 degrees below zero were registered.

Consequent on the early symptoms of an approaching general election, the M.P. for the Burghs entered in conference with his committees in the various towns, preparatory for the "coming day."

Mr. G. W. Baxter, the Unionist candidate for the burghs, also commenced his campaign in opposition, and addressed a meeting on 14th.

The Police Commission resolved to join with the County Council in the institution of an epidemic hospital for the district.

According to police statistics for 1894 there were 165 persons apprehended or cited, within the burgh, for crime.

The number of Parish Councillors for Brechin was fixed by the County Council at 12 for the burgh and 5 for the landward divisions.

The refreshments to the magistrates for two days attendance at Trinity Market (for June 1894) cost £11, 8s. 2d.

The Council's annual dinner cost £10, 9s. 9d.

During the year Nurse Lyon had attended 116 cases to whom she had paid 2366 visits.

For impudently entering a house in River Street by means of a skeleton key, and stealing therefrom a quantity of Jewellery, John Dunn, a tramp, was at Dundee Circuit Court, sentenced to 5 years "penal."

The granting of a license to a private slaughter-house in the vicinity of the burgh by the District Committee of County Council, gave rise to a pretty spicy correspondence between the burgh local authority and the committee, the former contending that the latter had trespassed within their jurisdiction. An appeal to higher powers was threatened, but the storm blew over.

A question of a wholesale paving, instigated by some ultra-progressionists in the Town Council, was wisely handed over to the Dean of Guild, and very judiciously it was allowed to sleep.

John Gordon the last of the precentors in Brechin retired, after 21 years service in that office, in East Free Church, and on that occasion was presented with a substantial testimonial.

A serious subsidence took place in that part of a field on Limefield, directly over which the Brechin and Edzell Railway passes. The hole 20 feet deep by 40 feet circumference, was caused by the collapse of an old lime-stone quarry, and caused considerable loss and trouble to the contractor.

Contracts for the erection of the new Post Office in Panmure Street, to cost between £2000 and £3000, were accepted and arrangements made (weather permitting) to start building operations as soon as possible.

At the "Carlie's" Market foremen engaged at £32 to £33, ordinary men £30 to £32.

Property No. 1 Panmure Street was sold by roup at the upset price of £515.

FEBRUARY.

THE annual gathering of the Brechin Celtic Society took place in the City Hall on the night of the 1st inst., when Gael and Saxon mingled in harmonious throng the "lee lang nicht," unmindful of ancient social feud.

"Punch and Judy" was the somewhat uncommon subject of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Cathedral Church Guild by the Rev. Robert Barclay, Greenock.

The Juvenile Branch of Shepherdry in Brechin was formerly constituted a lodge on 9th, when over 20 members were initiated.

The Brechin Police Commission, as Local Authority, repudiated a claim made on them by the Infirmary Directors for cost of interment of a tinker boy who had died in the Infirmary.

An extraordinary hurricane of wind, accompanied by a terrific snow storm, occurred on 6th. All traffic, whether by foot, vehicle, or rail, was blocked for a considerable period. This was followed by a frost which, for intensity and length of duration, was unparalleled by any within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Much privation was, in consequence, experienced by outdoor workers.

There were numerous complaints as to the deficiency in weight of the quantities of coal sold in the streets, and the proper officials were ordered to be on the alert as to the cause of complaint.

By a sale of "jumbled" articles, numerous and unmentionable, on 16th, for behoof of the Brechin Cricket Club, £58 was netted.

At a sale of 1000 trees of various species on the estate of Keithock on 16th, ash fetched 9s to 14s; birch, 6s 6d to 9s; other lots, 2s to 4s 6d.

The Secretary for Scotland authorised the Brechin Town Council to borrow on the security of the Common Good of the Burgh an amount not exceeding £20,000 for payment of debts, the sum to be repayable within 50 years.

At the Court for revisal of Parish Council Election Roll, there was only one claim sustained.

The Town Council remitted to a Committee to enquire and consider as to the disposal of the old Town Hall.

A grand entertainment in the shape of a Concert and "Living Pictures" was given for behoof of the Infirmary under arrangement of Dr Parkinson, in the City Hall on 14th. A tidy sum was realised.

The annual festival of Court Brechin Castle of Ancient Foresters came off with great *eclat* in the City Hall on 15th. A feature was the realistic production of the comedy "The Serious Family." The light fantastic toe was tripped till the small hours of next morning.

An appeal by Guthrie, Martin & Co., Ltd., of the North Port Distillery against a decision of the Brechin Magistrates fixing the valuation of the distillery property at £340 instead of £240 as claimed was dismissed by the Court of Session.

The annual assembly of Lodge St. James of Free Masons, on 28th, was a brilliant affair.

At the "Causey" Horse Market there was a poor show all round; business stiff, although work horses sold up to £54.

MARCH.

By a concert in the City Hall on 2nd, for behoof of the unemployed, £11 3s 6d was raised.

Sheriff Cheyne, as abitrator in the application for the disjunction of the Landward and Burghal portions of the parish, after hearing the "pros. and cons.," found that the applicants had failed to establish a substantial case, and the Secretary for Scotland therefore refused disjunction.

Miss C. E. Burns, Rosebank, bequeathed the sum of £20 for behoof of four funds connected with the East Free Church.

At the annual ball of the Brechin detachment 2nd V.B.R.H., on 8th, there was a brilliant assemblage of soldier and other citizens, and everything went merry as a marriage bell.

£30 was realised from a sale of work on 5th in West Free Church Hall for the Women's Missions.

The mortality of the burgh had been exceptionally high for a month previous owing to the excessive severity of the weather.

The question of opposing Home Rule for Ireland agitated the Unionist mind somewhat, and in furtherance of the opposition Mr. Webb, from Antrim, addressed an enthusiastic anti-Home Rule meeting in the Mechanics' Hall on 8th.

The Brechin Mill and Factory Operatives' Union resolved that fire and break-down allowance be included in the rules.

A large party of emigrants left Brechin *en route* for New York on 15th.

The annual social of the employees of the "City Press" and Stamp and Tax Office on 13th was a most enjoyable function. Mr. W. Anderson performed the duties of chairman with considerable credit to himself and all concerned. The most interesting feature of the evening's enjoyment was the rendering of that beautiful piece, entitled "Joe, the Ostler," which was done with true dramatic fervour by Mr. G. S. Farquharson, Brechin's world-famous elocutionist.

The grant earned by Damacre Road School was the large amount of £446 9s, and that of Union Street School £140 9s 11d. Reports on both schools were very satisfactory.

The Shepherds' dramatic corps gave a very realistic production of "Sudden Thoughts" and "Stage Struck" to a large attendance of the public on 15th.

The question of disposing of the old Town Hall was delayed by the Town Council pending the completion of the consolidation of the town's debt.

The question of not reappointing Mr. Foster as Burgh Assessor cropped up at the Town Council's monthly meeting, which, however, was relinquished for a resolution to enjoin Mr. Foster to give more attention to the work.

A donation of £15 was voted from the Town's Improvement Bazaar Fund toward the cost of removing the Dalhousie Fountain from the West Port to St. Ninian's Square.

Co-operative dividends were—United Association, 2s 8d; Co-operative Beef Store, 2s 4d; Equitable Society, 2s 4d.

APRIL.

THE reports of Mechanics Institution for the past year showed that the membership had not kept so well up as desirable.

Journeyman slaters' wages were raised from 6½d to 7d per hour.

The Police Commission resolved on 8th to consult an engineer on the question of laying a duplicate water main from Trinity Reservoir to the town.

The polling for the Parish Council of Brechin took place on 2nd. There was a good deal of interest in the election, being the first of its kind. In the burghal portion 923 voters exercised their rights, and of the 27 candidates the following were the 12 successful:—Murdoch Beaton, draper, 528; Wm. Jamieson, photo dealer, 492; G. A. Scott, manufacturer, 489; David Duke, manufacturer, 484; Geo. Forrest, photographer, 470; J. M. Dunn, insurance agent, 446; A. R. M'Lean Murray, teacher, 422; James Straiton, factory worker, 481; Joseph Mitchell, tenter, 380; David Dakers, manufacturer, 362; John Irvine, factory worker, 362; Wm. Britcher, tenter, 360. Of the 7 candidates for the landward, the following are the five successful:—James Carnegie, farmer, 105; David Hume, farmer, 100; Allan Blacklaws, griever, 97; John Clark, postmaster, 95; James Smith, farmer, 87.

A suggestion by Mr Laing to the Town Council that four additional baths be put into the public washing house was "left over in the meantime."

The cost of the Parish Council election was £26 13s 8d.

The Town Council voted £10 to the funds of the City Brass Band.

The cost of clearing the streets of the snow during the late storms was about £125, or about 1d per £1 on the rates.

The past year's grants earned by the Bank Street School was £278 16s, and that of Tenements School, £479 3s.

The total number of volumes issued from the Public Library for the past quarter was 10,067, and the total number of readers at the end of that period was 1811.

Statements made at the first annual social of the Female Court of Foresters, Careston Castle, showed that good work had been done during the year, both membership and finances being very satisfactory.

Primrose Day received but slight buttonhole recognition this year in the city.

Grass Parks let for the season rather higher this year, those of Vayne about 3½ per cent.

The swallow arrived here this year rather earlier than usual—first appearance, Sunday 21st.

A red letter day among the Masonic brethren in the ancient city was the 17th, on which date the Provincial Grand Lodge held its quarterly meeting in the Mechanics Hall, when *inter alia* the Hon. C. M. Ramsay was installed Substitute Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire. The brethren after their labours "refreshed" at a banquet.

A dairy class, under the auspices of the County Council, was opened at Little Brechin on 25th with most favourable prospects.

MAY.

OPERATIONS were commenced early this month with the construction of a goods station for the Caledonian Railway, at Strachan's Park, prior, it is presumed, to the reconstruction and improvement of the company's present passenger station.

The Parochial Board, at a special meeting on 3rd, resolved to borrow temporarily from Bank the sum of £780 6s to pay the purchase of ground for cemetery extension.

The Brechin Farmers' Mart (Limited), at their first annual meeting, declared a dividend of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. profit on the year's transactions.

The funds of the Scottish Mill, Factory, and Bleachfield Workers' Federal Union, with which the Brechin Mill and Factory Workers' Union is federated, were stated at meeting of their Council on 4th to be £3745 16s 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

At the half yearly meeting of the Brechin and Edzell Railway Company it was reported that of the £37,500 authorised stock £20,723 had been received, £10,940 unissued, and £24,704 2s 8d had been expended up to date.

The Brechin Lawn Tennis Club courts were opened on 8th in fine weather. Several sets were played, and a refreshing cup of tea was partaken of.

A farewell meeting was held in West Free Church on 8th to bid God-speed to Mr. and Mrs. John Irons on their departure as missionaries to the Congo.

The Town Council resolved to approach the Parish Council with a view to open to the public the pathway along the north-west end of the cemetery, and of which the Parish Council are proprietors.

The sum of £2000—part of the sum given by an unknown donor to establish the public library—was, on resolution of the Town Council, entered in town stock for annual revenue to the library.

The town's agents' expense in connection with the appeal by the North Port Distillery Company against the town's valuation of their works was £14 4s 5d.

Alterations on the public washing-house—including six new baths, in all costing £300—were resolved on by the Town Council.

The Finance Committee of the Town Council was empowered to approach the Gas Company with a view to ascertaining whether the works could be acquired by the town.

The Town Council voted £5 towards the cost of providing a public clock to be placed in the Post Office.

The Board of Trade resolved not to proceed with the provisional order for the lighting of Brechin with electric light.

The Police Commission resolved that Pearse Street be levelled and paved, and taken over as a public street.

Of 17 samples of milk taken for analysis, 13 were of first-class quality, 3 low in fat, and 1 very low in fat—who was the vendor?

During the lighting season 718,130 cubic feet of gas was used in the public lamps, an increase of 8823 feet as compared with previous season.

The bakers in town raised the price of the 4lb. loaf $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

JUNE.

MR JAMES SMITH, West Kirkby, Cheshire, a former townsman, made the handsome donation of £200 to the funds of the Brechin Infirmary.

At the Whitsunday feeing market a good deal of business was done. First horsemen got £18 to £19; second do., £15 to £17; third, £11 to £14, and boys £9 to £11.

Our townsman, Emeritus-Professor Mitchell of St. Andrews University, was presented with an illuminated address, his portrait in oil, and a cheque for £200, by his admirers after a professoriate of 46 years.

The Forfar and Brechin Railway was opened for passenger traffic on 1st curt., when the first train, consisting of 9 carriages, started from Brechin at 7.30 a.m. with 40 passengers, to which number additions were made at the various stations *en route*, and arrived at Forfar in due course with 200 on board. In all, over 500 passengers went the route on the opening day. There was no demonstration further than the firing of fog signals and the gay decoration of the engine.

Mr J. Shiress Will, M.P. for these burghs, voted in 69 out of 118 divisions up to Whitsuntide.

By means of powerful screw jacks, rollers, etc., a large cart shed was removed Yankee fashion from one part of Strachan's Park to another without so much as a pane of glass in the windows being broken. The novelty of the operation excited the interest of a large number of onlookers.

The last of the four-loom shops in Brechin, situated in Bridge Street, was gutted and fitted up as a dwelling house, there being no further use for it, the race of hand-loom weavers being almost extinct.

There were numerous samples of ripe strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and cherries by the middle of this month.

A recommendation by the Property Committee of the Town Council to take the advice of an architect as to the extending of the City Hall stage was agreed to.

The Police Commission made their usual holiday "inspection" of the Mooran Water Works on 17th.

Mr Laing, at the meeting of Police Commission, suggested that the town officer be instructed to see that all bottles of whisky charged for at the Commissioners annual visit to Trinity Tryst be delivered and consumed. Mr Laing is a Good Templar.

At the quarterly drill of the Burgh Fire Brigade on 22nd, a novel and interesting feature was the competitions by trios and individuals in a programme of "events for prizes given by several citizens." The events were smartly gone about.

Mr Philip, solicitor, of Messrs Will, Philip, & Aird, was appointed legal adviser to the Parish Council.

After a long spell of scorching dry weather, rain made its much-needed and welcome appearance on 18th.

There were 203 vagrants in the burgh at the half-yearly census on Sunday evening 23rd.

One of the severest thunderstorms that has been experienced for a long time broke over the city on 26th.

JULY.

THE Gaslight Company at their annual meeting on 1st declared the usual dividend of 25s per share, and continued the price of gas at 4s 7d per 1000 feet.

Dr Adams was appointed joint medical officer of the Brechin Infirmary along with Dr Parkinson.

For the quarter, Nurse Lyon, of the Victoria Nursing Association, made 591 visits.

The Salvation Army celebrated the 9th anniversary of the introduction of the corps into Brechin on 7th.

The Dalhousie Memorial Fountain was removed from its site at the Mechanics Institute and re-erected at St. Ninian's Square, and the effect thereof is admitted to be much better than before.

A report by Mr Gale, C.E., Glasgow, on the Brechin water supply showed how this could be increased sufficiently at a roughly estimated cost of £900.

In response to advertisement, orders amounting to £20,330 were received for the £20,000 of 3 per cent. stock issued by the Corporation on security of the Common Good.

In response to a memorial from the Police Commission, the Caledonian Railway Company agreed to issue cheap tickets on Wednesdays for the shopkeepers' Wednesday half-holidays.

For support of the poor for year 1895-96 the Parish Council's estimates were £2873.

The result of the burghs election satisfied both Liberal and Tory—the former that their candidate had been again returned, and the latter that his majority was reduced. As regards the County election, only one side was proud—the Separatists.

The construction of the Brechin and Edzell Railway had made considerable progress by this month, and it was believed that the line would be in full operation before twelvemonths from that date had expired.

The Edzell Highland Games were as much in vogue this year as usual, and with several new attractions the whole passed off successfully, both as attendance, competitions, or finances.

The week of midsummer holidays this year was not so enjoyable as formerly. The usual facilities as regards travelling were afforded both by rail and road, but the weather clerk behaved cruelly.

In answer to a petition by the trustees of the late Rev. Alexander Gardner of Brechin Cathedral to erect a new church in Brechin in connection with the Established Church in terms of Mr Gardner's will, the Established Presbytery unanimously resolved to take the necessary steps to give effect to the petition and cite all parties concerned.

Three acres of land with house and office in Latch Road were sold by roup on 30th for £640—upset price, £460.

The Brechin group of the I.L.P. resolved to run a candidate for the Montrose Burghs on Socialistic principles at next election.

During the year ending with this month the number of volumes issued from the Public Library was 33,769, and there were 1658 ticket holders.

AUGUST.

At the first roup of growing potatoes for the season on 2nd in the district prices ranged from 1s 10d to 2s 3½d per fall.

The whole of the public and other schools were re-opened on 12th.

The burgh police, with their effects, on 7th removed from their old quarters in Church Street and took up their abode in the new Municipal Buildings in Bank Street. The first police court therein was held on 12th, when bails amounting to £3 17s 6d were forfeited, and 2 navvies and 1 woman were dealt with by the Provost.

Twenty acres of growing oats at Little Keithock fetched by roup at the rate of £5 15s to £6 1s 6d per acre.

The annual inspection of the burgh police was made on 10th by H.M. Inspector, who said that the force was more efficient than it used to be, but numerically weak, their being only one officer to 1300 of population. He suggested an addition of two constables.

In a Sheriff Court action by a miller against the Brechin District of County Council for damages received through insufficient fencing of a road, decree for £3 3s and £3 12s of expenses was given for pursuer.

The festival of St. Grouse opened rather inauspiciously as regards the weather, but notwithstanding an immense number of "shooters" passed through the city *en route* for the moors in high hopes.

A tcetotal campaign, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, was held for a week, open-air meetings being addressed at various parts of the city.

The Town Council voted the sum of £81 15s 8d from the residue grant to pay off a like sum still remaining as part of the guarantee by several gentlemen for the supply of 6000 vols to the public library.

The Town Chamberlain was appointed registrar in connection with town's debt consolidation scheme.

The magistrates, in reply to a petition by farmers and others, resolved to limit the Trinity Muir June Tryst to one day—Thursday of the usual week—instead of two days as heretofore.

Plans and a report respecting the alterations on the City Hall platform, etc., were prepared and left for inspection of the Town Council to be dealt with.

The annual exhibition by the Brechin Horticultural Society on 16th and 17th was a large, brilliant and all-round successful display.

At the quaint and ancient ceremony of awarding the Dunmow Flich of Bacon, at the village of Little Dunmow, West Essex, a Brechin woman and her husband were awarded a flich as one of the happy couples who had not said a "hard word" to each other for a year and a day.

The granting of a "special license" at a Brechin cricket match was the subject of some bantering and strictures passed at the granting magistrates by some members of Town Council. The opinion of some was that if cricket could not be played without "special license" it should be left alone.

The Parish Council empowered the Cemetery Committee to proceed with the cemetery extension without delay. The cost of ground and conveyance expenses was stated at £790 14s 11d.

SEPTEMBER.

SCARLET fever of a mild type was prevalent in the town at this time.

Garden plundering by youngsters was greatly prevalent. In the Police Court "admonitions" was all that was meted out to the culprits, but the application of the birch rod was advocated by a great many of the citizens.

The inmates of the City Alms House had a very enjoyable picnic to Edzell Castle on 5th.

A sample of this year's oats, grown on Hillhead of Burghill was sold at 20s per quarter of 42 lbs. per bushel.

Grain cutting was finished on one of the farms of Careston on 3rd—the first reported in the district.

The Caledonian Railway Company paid the sum of £17,7592 4s for the Forfar and Brechin Railway, including stations, bridges, and roads.

For the purpose of keeping up old associations, the Police Commission agreed that the old names of the Brechin Streets should be placed alongside the new ones—e.g., Union Street—Cadger Wynd; School Lane—Clypes' Wynd, &c.

The Established Presbytery, at a meeting on 3rd, unanimously granted the petition of the trustees of the late Rev. Alex. Gardner to sanction and give all facilities for the erection of a new Established Church in Brechin in accordance with a bequest of Mr Gardner.

The members of the Brechin Burns Club had a very enjoyable jaunt to the Brig o' Mooran on 11th.

The Brechin Cricket Club had a fairly successful season. Of 15 matches they won 8, lost 5, and drew 2. The second eleven won 3, lost 5, and drew 3.

A question was raised in the Town Council to open up to the public the path along the north west of the Cemetery, but the Parish Council who were approached on the matter were rather obstructive.

Consequent on the old municipal buildings being vacated, the Town Council as proprietors agreed to put up the same for let.

At the annual meeting of the Diocesan Synod of Brechin on 11th, a congratulatory address was presented by the clergy to the Most Rev. the Bishop of Brechin, primus of Scotland, on the occasion of his having attained the jubilee year of his ordination.

A pair of two wagons and a carriage with an invited party was, on 21st, for the first time, run on the Brechin and Edzell Railway as far as West Water, where a picnic was held.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk entertained his tenantry to dinner in Kinnaird Castle on 18th.

A grand three days "Princess" bazaar was held in the City Hall on 19th, 20th, and 21st in aid of the East Free Church organ fund and for hall extension. Nearly £1015 was realised.

Harvest thanksgiving services were held in St. Andrews Episcopal Church on 29th. The church was finely decorated for the occasion.

Co-operative dividends per £1 were—Equitable Society, 2s 10d for the quarter; United Association, 2s 8d; and Beef Store, 6d for the half year respectively.

OCTOBER.

On the Autumn Holiday the weather was clear and bracing, and a general exodus of the citizens enjoyed a splendid outing.

From the great charity demonstration held for behoof of the Infirmary and Victoria Nursing Association, the net sum of £90 was realised.

The postal officials on 7th took up their permanent quarters in the handsome building in Panmure Street erected as a post office.

A new club room, as the headquarters of the Unionist organisation in Brechin, was inaugurated with a conversazione on 2nd, when there was a brilliant assemblage and brilliant speaking.

The Directors of Brechin Infirmary intimated to Brechin District of County Council at sederant of 8th October that the arrangement for accommodation of patients from the district would close on 24th March for want of room in the institution.

For the quarter Nurse Lyon of the Victoria Nursing Association had made a total of 484 visits.

On Sunday 20th the large collection of £167 0s 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d was made at three diets of worship in Maisondieu U.P. Church for the purpose of clearing off £120 of debt; which was thus accomplished and a balance over.

The annual lantern parade of the Brechin Cycling Club, on the evening of 16th, was a fine fantastic show, witnessed and enjoyed by many.

A Women's Unionist Association for Brechin and District was formed on 22nd, with a large membership to start with.

After much discussion at the Parish Council anent the incidence of local taxation, it was agreed by a vote of 8 to 5 to allow the matter to lie on the table on the ground that "they had not sufficient brain power to understand the question."

During this month a splendid new organ was erected in the West Free Church for congregational purposes.

At the half yearly meeting of the Brechin and Edzell Railway Company, the contractor intimated that he expected the line would be ready for goods traffic before 1st January, 1896, and shortly thereafter for passengers.

The angling on the South Esk during the season was fairly good but "nothing phenomenal."

At the annual conversazione of Lawn Tennis Club on 30th, a goodly turnout tripped the "light fantastic" with vir till the small hours of next morning.

A very interesting lecture, with limelight illustrations, on the subject of the "Martyrs and Heroes of the Scottish Covenant," was delivered in the City Road U.P. Church on 30th by Mr J. D. Duthie, London.

Lodge St. Ninian's of Free Masons met for the first time in their newly acquired and finely decorated lodge-room on 31st. It was just 100 years previous to that date that the lodge appointed a committee to look out for a suitable site for a hall !!

NOVEMBER.

THE "ever genial" J. L. Toole paid a visit to Brechin on 4th, and gave a production of "Thorough-Bred" and "Podgers" in the City Hall to a crowded audience. After the play was over J. L. was entertained to supper by the Brechin Amateur Dramatic Club.

The cycling assembly in the Mechanics' Hall on 8th was a great success, both as regards brilliancy and beauty, as well as by the big turn-out of wheelmen, who whirled their fair partners at a high-g geared speed till the small hours of next morning.

Tom Mann, in a stirring lecture in the City Hall on 9th, expounded to a large audience "Why working-men should join the Co-operative Movement." Tom's ideas of co-operation were apparently quite diverse from those who run the Brechin dividend mills, but he was all the same appreciated.

The Parish Council, at a special meeting, adopted plans of a proposed extension of the cemetery, ground for which had been purchased at Smith's Bank by the Parochial Board, before demitting office, at the beginning of the year. At the same meeting a resolution that one of the conditions of contract for laying-out the cemetery be that the minimum wages be 4½d per hour was passed. This led at a subsequent meeting to unseemly conduct on the part of certain of the members, who went the length even of swearing about it.

By the explosion of part of one of the boilers of the Paper Mill on the 9th one of the firemen, William Sheriff, was so severely scalded with the escaped steam that he succumbed to his injuries a few hours thereafter.

Although municipal election matters presented a smooth surface there was a strong under current of feeling, caused evidently by an intense desire on the part of a section of the Council to oust, or rather prevent, the return of a retiring member, who, although serviceable, was more frequently obstructive than judicious in his conduct at the board. The result of it was that that member returned not. There were five candidates for the four seats, and the polling was—Alex. Annandale, 608; G. Cumming, 545; D. Murray, 502; M. Beaton, 493; Wm. Jamieson, 439.

The annual balance-sheet of the East Mill Company (Limited) showed the regrettable result of a total loss of £1551 2s 4d on the year's business.

Miss Imandt, one of the *Dundee Courier's* lady correspondents, who recently made a tour of the world, gave a very entertaining lecture on her journey, in the City Hall on 14th, for behoof of the Brechin Infirmary and the Victoria Nursing Association.

The cost of printing this year's valuation roll of the burgh was £13 16s, as per estimate.

The Local Government Board sanctioned the Police Commission's resolution to adopt the Notification of Diseases (Scotland) Act.

A splendid organ of 918 pipes having been erected in West Free Church the inauguration took place on 15th, when selections on the instrument and concert of vocal pieces was also given to a large audience.

Obituary Notices.

F. B. PATON OF CAIRNBANK.

MR PATON was the eldest son of Provost George Paton, who was one of the original members of the now well-known firm of Messrs J. & G. Paton, millspinners. His late father along with his brother, Mr John Paton, might be said to have, in a large measure, established the mill-spinning business in Montrose. He was born in 1815 on the day when the bells in the old steeple rang out a joyous peal on account of the victory at Waterloo. He received his education at the Montrose Academy, and when a young man went out to India and became a partner in a leading firm of merchants in Calcutta. Possessed of great natural business faculties Mr Paton proved himself a most valuable partner of the firm, and in what may be looked upon now as a comparatively short period earned such a competency that he was able to return home early in the 50's. On his return to Montrose he married the eldest daughter of Surgeon Major Craigie, H.E.I.C.S., and took up his residence at Turin House, Aldbar, and afterwards at Bellevue, Hillside. He also acquired the estate of Aucharroch, Kingoldrum, and improved that estate very much by planting. He disposed of it in 1878, having previously succeeded to the estate of Cairnbank, near Brechin, which formerly belonged to his relative, Captain Edward Whyte Smith, of the F. and K. Militia Artillery. He was long, one of the Directors of the Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum and Infirmary, in the management of which institution he took a deep interest, and for a considerable length of time occupied the important position of Convener of the House Committee of the Asylum. A pleasant feature in the deceased's character was the universal courtesy which he extended to all classes of the community. He died after a short, but severe illness on 21st December, 1893, aged 80.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

FOR the long period of forty-six years Mr Mitchell occupied the same premises in St. David Street as a shoemaker, doing a quiet, but substantial old-style business, and through all these years that he has gone in and out, he was ever the same in life and in character—quiet, industrious, shrewd, and circumspect, always pursuing the even tenor of his way. He was no boastful man, but one who took his place steadily and yet with purpose unflinching in the storm or sunshine of life. He had convictions, formed in knowledge and reason, and these he stood by through evil and through good report. These characteristics were marked during the time he held office in the Town Council. He was the oldest established tradesman in Brechin at the time of his death, which occurred on 3rd February, 1895, at an advanced age.

DR. JOHN MACKIE.

DR. MACKIE was a native of Brechin, his father being the late Dr. Mackie, who died in 1889. On completing his education here he proceeded to Edinburgh University, where he studied medicine, and graduated as M.D. and L.R.C.S. in 1863. He then proceeded to Southampton, where he acted as assistant to a resident medical man for about a year, when he returned to Brechin and entered into partnership with his late father. He rapidly gained for himself a high reputation as a skilful physician and surgeon. By his earnest, active, and unwearied attention to his duties, and keeping abreast of his arduous profession, he very soon gained the entire confidence and esteem of all classes, and his father was relieved of his more exhausting duties. Indeed it is not too much to say that he became one of the best known medical practitioners throughout the county, and many came from considerable distances to consult him in cases of a serious nature. The good old practice gradually grew so large that the services of an assistant were found necessary, and ultimately a partner. Dr. Mackie held several important public offices. He was medical superintendent of the Brechin Infirmary, was medical officer of the burgh, and also parochial doctor for several of the parishes in the district. He was an officer of the 2nd Angus Volunteers, holding the rank of Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel. Besides being a skilful doctor, he was possessed of no mean talent as an artist, and at various bazaars and other functions in the Ancient City most creditable specimens of his artistic work were disposed of. He had also considerable literary ability, and many will remember the able, clear, attractive and instructive lectures he delivered in connection with the ambulance classes. He died suddenly on 24th March 1895, in the 53rd year of his age.

B. M. BISSET, V.S.

MR. BISSET was a native of Brechin, being a son of the late James Bisset, innkeeper and V.S., Market Street. He received his early education in Brechin, and served an apprenticeship with Mr. Hodgeton, chemist, and afterwards for some time followed that profession in Edinburgh and Bo'ness. Later he resolved to qualify for practice in veterinary surgery, and with that object in view he entered Dick's College Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his studies under the able tuition of Professor Dick, and in due course passed, and received the diploma of M.R.C.V.S. He then, in 1864, commenced practice in Brechin and district. Soon after he met with a serious gun accident, which deprived him to a great extent of the use of his right hand. On the death of Mr. Taylor, V.S., he took over the blacksmith business carried on by that gentleman in City Road, which Mr. Bisset had continued for 27 years. In his V.S. practice Mr. Bisset had for a considerable number of years been efficiently assisted by his brother, Mr. James Bisset. As already indicated Mr. Bisset was recognised as a most skilful surgeon, and, rising to eminence in his profession, he enjoyed a practice which extended over a wide district. After a protracted illness he died on 1st May 1895, in the 50th year of his age.

J. C. INVERARITY

WAS a native of Brechin. For eighteen years he had been in the employment of Messrs C. & W. Anderson, for the greater portion of that period holding the position of cashier, and for a considerable period was inspector of poor for Stracathro. During the winter Mr Inverarity had a severe attack of influenza, and had recovered to some extent, but subsequently caught a chill, and removed to Lethnot for the benefit of a change only a few days previous to his death, the end coming somewhat suddenly. He was secretary of the Brechin Cricket Club, and was a first-class player. He was treasurer of the United Co-operative Society, and took a great interest in temperance matters. He was also the prime mover for several years in the Saturday evening entertainments, and in recognition of his unwearied efforts was presented with a handsome marble timepiece. Of a quiet and loveable disposition he endeared himself to all, and gained for himself a large circle of friends. He was 40 years of age at the time of demise, which occurred on 26th June, 1895.

REV. HUGH AIRD, D.D.

WAS born in Glasgow on 3rd November, 1824. After receiving a fair education he was apprenticed under a firm of upholsterers, Messrs White & Son, Glasgow, serving with them from 1837 to 1844. At the close of his apprenticeship he attended classes at the Anderston College and Glasgow University from 1844 to 1851, graduating M.A. in the latter year. At Glasgow he was a prize man in moral philosophy, and after being a session at a German University and completing his Divinity course, he was called by the City Road U.P. Church, Brechin. Dr Aird preached his "trial" discourse before the U.P. Presbytery of Arbroath in Brechin on Tuesday, 16th January, 1855, the ordination took place on Wednesday the 31st, and of those who took part in the proceedings our deceased friend was the last survivor. He was introduced on the following Sabbath by the Rev. Mr (afterwards Dr) Ker of Glasgow, and preached his first discourse in the afternoon. On the occasion of his semi-jubilee (29th November, 1879) Dr Aird was presented with a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address by his warmly-attached congregation. On 26th April, 1889, the Senatus of Glasgow University conferred on him the degree of D.D. in recognition of his scholarly attainments and his abilities as a commentator, which were widely acknowledged. The Doctor ever took an energetic, warm, and practical interest in all local affairs. He was for six years—from 1873 to 1879—a member of the Burgh School Board, holding the office of Chairman during the latter three years. In the Parochial Board he also did much good work; he was Chairman of the Brechin Savings Bank, and was the first to promote, by practical and powerful speeches, the principles of co-operation in Brechin. He had been enjoying a holiday at Forres, where, on Sunday, 1st July, 1895, he officiated for the Rev. Mr Watson, apparently in his usual health. At the end of the service he was taken ill, and gradually becoming worse he was, on 11th July, removed home to Brechin, where he died on 18th, aged 70 years.

JAMES BAXTER, "BUILDER,

WAS a native of Brechin, being son of Mr. John Baxter, for long a builder in the city. He received his elementary education in his native town, and afterwards served an apprenticeship with, and learned the profession of, his father. On the latter resolving to devote the whole of his attention to farming, Mr. James took over the extensive building business on his own account. Mr. Baxter was a thorough and painstaking tradesman, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of all with whom he had business connection. His knowledge of architecture—ancient and modern—was remarkable, and having read and studied carefully and widely, he was able to apply his knowledge to good purpose. He carried out numerous important contracts throughout the district, and only some weeks before his death he was announced as being the successful contractor for the large additions to Sunnyside Asylum. He had for a considerable time been in rather poor health, and latterly getting weaker died on 17th July 1895, at the age of 41.

THOMAS NICOLL

WAS born in the parish of Menmuir in 1805. He learned the blanket weaving when quite young at Inveriscandy Mill, and afterwards went to Galashiels. He then settled in Brechin in 1840 as salesman in the Co-operative Association. He was married in 1842 to Mary Skea, a farmer's daughter, at Montboy. A short time after his marriage he became manager of the refreshment rooms for working men in Union Street, which he carried on successfully for 12 years. He then started business as grocer in St. Mary Street, and from which he had retired for a considerable period after having acquired a competency. Mr. Nicoll was a real old merchant of the old school, and was very frequently to be seen behind the counter in a striped Kilmarnock night cap, but was a conscientious dealer in all respects. Those who wanted a real good article could depend on getting it from "Tammas" at a good price all the same. He was a most unobtrusive man in all things, but had a keen eye and ear to all that was going on, and could draw a sound inference therefrom. He was possessed of a fine cheery, pawky manner of expressing himself, and, moreover, being possessed of a wide knowledge and intelligence a "crack" with Tammas, as with one belonging to a past generation, was a treat to be enjoyed. He was a staunch supporter of the Auld Kirk, and in fact was the oldest member of the Kirk Session. He died on 9th August 1895, at the great age of 90.

JOHN MACKAY

WAS a native of Arbroath, although for long resident in Brechin. In his youth he served in the Royal Navy, and had seen some active service, having been with the Baltic fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Charles Napier during the Crimean War, and took part in the capture of Bomarsund. At the time of his death he held the appointment of bell-ringer and "minister's man" at Brechin Cathedral. His death was the result of an accident which occurred on 7th December, 1895.

Professions and Trades Directory.

NOTE.—The Publishers have made every endeavour to ensure correctness in this List. Omissions or inaccuracies on being pointed out will be corrected for next year.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

Lamb Brothers, 32 City road

Architects.

Fettis, William, 31 St. David street

Auctioneers.

Brechin Auction Co. (Ltd.), Swan st.
Anderson, George, 42 City road
Law, W. M., St. Ninian Place

Bakers.

Aitken Brothers, Montrose street
Belford, Alex., 28 High street
Belford, John, Market street
Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society (Limited), Montrose street
Brechin United Co-Operative Association (Limited), Witchden road
Crockett, Alex., Montrose street
Fleming, John, 112 High street
Gellatly, J., 45 High street
Low, Alex., 76 High street
Milne, T. L., 31 High street
Peddie, J. M. (pastry), St. David st.
Ritchie, James, 26 Montrose street

Bicycle Hirers.

Bain, — Market street
Duncan, John, St Mary st.
Hutchison, John, Union street
Milne, D., Montrose street
Scott, Wm., Bridge street

Billposters.

Henderson, G., Market street

Blacksmiths.

Bisset & Douglas, 48 City road
Davidson, Alexander, River street
Duncan, John, St. Mary st

Oswald, John, Jr., Damacre road
Sherret, D., 6 Clerk street

Bleachers.

East Mill Company, Limited
Inch Bleaching Company

Booksellers and Stationers.

BLACK & JOHNSTON, 40 High st.
Alexander, W. & D., 41 High street
Alexander, William, St. David street
Batchelor, J. T., Swan street
Mackie, D. B., High street

Boot and Shoemakers.

Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, 36 High street
Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, High street
Brechin, M. A., 5 Church street
Clark, John, 17 High street
Collie, John, 36 Market street
Cooper, J., 11 Bridge street
Findlay, J., Church street
Gall, George, 12 High street
Jenkins, Jas., 6 Swan street
Kidd, Ramsay, High street
Sherret, John, 15 Market street, and
35 Montrose street

Brewer.

Ireland, Thomas, North Port

Brokers.

Barrie, Jas., 7 Bridge street
Ferrier, James, 93 River street
Low, David, 27 River street
Meldrum, J. B., 59 High street
Whitlaw, David, High street
Falconer, J., Nursery lane

Builders & Quarrymasters.

Baxter, James, Park road
 Crabb, David, East bank
 Crockett, Alex., Montrose street
 Smart, David, 36 Bridge street

Butchers.

Anderson Brothers, City road
 Brechin United and Equitable Co-
 Operative Beef Stores, 33 Montrose
 street and 42 High street
 Gardyne, John, 53 Montrose street
 Reid & Barrie, 58 High street
 Do. Market street
 Reid, J., 5 High street
 Strachan, J., 16 High street
 Aberdeen Meat Coy., High street

Carters.

Croll, Jas., Railway Station
 Hood, John, Railway Station

Chimney Sweeps.

Smith, William, Bridge street

China and Glass Dealers.

Ferrier, James, 93 River street
 Lawrie, Elizabeth, 98 High street
 Low, David, 27 River street
 Meldrum, J. B., 59 High street
 Sharples, Joseph, 28 Bridge street
 Whitlaw, David, High street
 Wilson, John, Southesk terrace

Coach Builders.

Simpson & Mitchell, Clerk street
 M'Gregor, J., Southesk terrace

Coal Merchants.

Brechin Equitable Co-Operative So-
 ciety, Limited, Railway Station
 Brechin United Co-Operative Associ-
 ation, Limited, Railway Station
 Croll, Jas., Railway Station
 Hood, John, Railway Station
 Muir, Son, & Paton, Rly. Station
 Taylor, Robert, Railway Station

Confectioners.

Belford, Alex., 28 High street
 Belford, J., Market street

Bruce, Miss, St. David street
 Fairweather, Miss, High street
 Fleming, John, 112 High street
 Gellatly, J., 45 High street
 Hogg, Miss, Union street
 Johnston, Miss, Montrose street
 Milne, T. L., 31 High street
 Mitchell, Peter, 54 High street.
 Peddie, J. M., 24 St. David street
 Peterkin, J., 9 High street

Corn Merchant.

Milne, George, Swan street

Cooper.

Fyffe, William, Black Bull close

Cowfeeders and Dairymen.

Clark, David, Newington lane
 Eggo, Misses, Park road
 Finnie, T., Latch road
 Hampton, W., Montrose street
 Jervis, Mrs., City road
 Mitchell, James, Andover Hill
 Robertson, Jas., Southesk terrace
 Smart, George, Townhead
 Wood, Alexander, Montrose street

Dentists.

Bower, D., Market street
 Grant, John S., Southesk street
 Spence, David, Swan street
 Stewart, Dr., Clerk street

Distillers.

Guthrie, Martin, & Co., Limited,
 North Port
 Glencadam Distillery Company

Drapers.

Bisset, P. M., 35 St. David street
 Brechin Equitable Co-Operative So-
 ciety, Limited, St. David street
 Brechin United Co-Operative Associ-
 ation, Limited, High street
 Callander, George, 6 Bridge street
 Christie, James, 3 High street
 Duncan, J. L., Swan street
 Ford, J. & W., 24 High street

Gardyne, J., 14 Market street
 Hendry & Gardiner, St. David street
 Hillocks, Mrs., 42 Montrose street
 Jamieson, J., & Co., High street
 Kennedy, Mrs., High street
 Lindsay, J. S., 20 High street
 Miller, Misses, St. David street
 Mitchell Brothers, 20 Swan street
 Mitchell, Misses, High street
 M'Kenzie, Alex., 14 High street
 Morgan, Robert, 15 High street
 Small, M. & J., Market street

Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.

*Those marked * are Milliners only.*

Adamson, Miss, Clerk street
 Anderson, Miss, 12 River street
 Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, St. David street
 Bruce, Miss, High street
 Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, High street
 Cranna, Miss Mary, Market street
 Drummie, Miss, Union street
 Duncan, Miss, High street
 Duncan, Mrs., 38 High street
 Edwards, Miss, High street
 Edwards, Misses, 55 Southesk street
 Edwards, Miss, 12½ Bridge street
 Edwards, Miss, Kinnaird Place
 Gardyne, Mrs., 14 Market street
 Gillespie, Misses, Park place
 Gray, Miss, Church Lane
 Grimm, Miss, 27 Southesk street
 Grubb, Mrs., Market street
 Hampton, Miss, River street
 Hendry & Gardiner, St. David street
 Herschell, Miss, 34 High street
 Hillocks, Misses, 42 Montrose street
 Houston, M. G., Ann terrace
 Kennedy, Mrs., High street
 Mitchell Brothers, 20 Swan street
 Mitchell, Mrs. D., River street
 Mitchell, Miss, Castle street
 Morgan, Robert 15 High street
 Morrison, Mrs., 60 High street
 Muckart, Miss, St. Andrew street
 Nicoll, Miss B., Clerk street
 Nicoll, Misses, River Street
 Nicoll Miss, 66 Market street
 Ogg, Misses, High street
 *Ratray, Miss, 33 St. David st.

Riddel, Miss, Damacre road
 *Shaw, Miss, 17 St. David street
 Small, Miss, 72 Market street
 *Smart, Miss, 93 High street
 Smith, Misses, 19 Southesk street
 Sutherland, Miss, 25 High street
 *Willocks, Misses, 35 High street
 Young, Miss, 13 Clerk street

Druggists.

Ferrier, W. M., 4 St. David st.
 Hodgeton, D., 8 High street
 Mackie, George, 51 High street

Dyer.

Britcher, James, 20 Market street

Fish Dealer.

Corral, James, High street
 Lindsay, W., High street

Fishing Tackle Makers.

Clift, Alexander, 40 St. David street
 Murray, David, Jun., St. David st.
 Steel, W., Market street

Flax Spinners.

The East Mill Company, Limited

Fruit Merchants and Green-Grocers.

Brown Bella Montrose street
 Bruce, Miss, St. David street
 Duncan, James Channonry wynd
 Knowles D. C., 8 Market street
 Mitchell & Son, Swan street
 Scott, J. G., High Street
 Soutter, Mrs. James, 64 High street
 Stewart, Bella, 61 High street

Furniture Dealers.

Barrie, Jas., 7 Bridge street
 Cooper, D., Maisondieu lane
 Davidson, Wm., St. Andrew st.

Game Dealers.

Cooper, Jonathan, 77 High street
 Corral, Jas., 95 High street
 Findlay, Miss, Market st.
 Lindsay, W., High street

Gardeners (Jobbing).

Gray, J., City nursery
 Hardie, J., Crocket's buildings
 Johnston, James, High street
 King, John, Channonry wynd
 Scott, James, Montrose street
 Whitton, David L., Kintrockat

Gardeners (Market).

Clark, David, Newington lane
 Duncan, James, Channonry wynd
 Gray, John, City nursery

General Dealers.

Barrie, Jas., 7 Bridge street
 Hutchison, John, Union street
 Nicol, Alex., 44 Bridge street
 Robertson, James, Southesk terrace
 Sharples, Joseph, 28 Bridge street
 Smith, A. H., Swan street

General Jobber.

Dunn, John M., Montrose street

Grocers (not Licensed).

Anderson, J. (Wholesale), 69
 Market street
 Barron, Mrs., Damacre road
 Brechin Equitable Co-Operative So-
 ciety, Limited—17 River street;
 Montrose street; 1 St. David
 street; 71 High street; Southesk
 street. Office, 73 High street
 Brechin United Co-Operative Associ-
 ation, Limited—South Port;
 9 St. David street; River street;
 and 1 Witchden road. Office—
 Witchden road
 Callendar, Robert, 108 High street
 Dunn, Mrs., 2 St. Mary street
 Fraser, David, 75 Montrose street

Glen, Janet, River street
 Gourlay, J., Market street
 Grieve, A., Church street
 Hill, Jane, River street
 Hunter, Mary, High street
 Kinnear, M. C., 26 Market street
 Laing, J., 141 Montrose street
 Lawrie, Elizabeth, 98 High street
 Milne, B. S., Union street
 M'Laren, Mrs., St. James' place
 Neish, Mrs., Market street
 Ogilvie, Grant, 19 Market street
 Paterson, May, Union street
 Scott, James, 44 Bridge street
 Small, M. & J., 70 Market street
 Smith, David, River street.
 Soutter, Mrs. James, 64 High street
 Stewart, Mrs., Trinity road
 Wallace, Mrs., 33 Church street
 Young, Wm., 11 City road

Grocers (Licensed).

Black, Robert, Market street
 Buchan, W., 38 Union street
 Cairncross, W. H., 39 St David street
 Hampton, R., 1 High street
 Hodgeton, D., 8 High street
 Knowles, D. C., 8 Market street
 McMann, John, 100 High street
 Matthew, William, 44 High street
 Meiklejohn, H., 11 Market street
 Mitchell, C., & Son, Swan street
 Mitchell, P., 4 High street
 Petrie, John, 24 River street
 Scott, John G., 27 High street
 Scott, William, 55 High street
 Shaw, J., 17 Union street
 Smart, William N., 69 High street
 Thomson, Robt., 159 Montrose street
 Wishart, David, 17 City road

Gunsmith.

Murray, David, Jun., St. David st.

Hairdressers.

Bell, J., High street
 Clift, Alexander, 40 St. David street
 Smith, J., 103 High street
 Spence, David, 8 Swan street
 Sutherland, N., 30 Market street

Hatters.

Birse, Mrs., 18 Swan street
 Taylor, David, 99 High street

Horsehirers.

Grieg, J., Brown Horse hotel
 Knowles, C., Crown hotel
 Manson & Son, Wm., Panmure street
 and Commercial Stables
 Taylor, James, Star stables

Hotels.

Grieg, J., Brown Horse Hotel,
 Market street and Clerk street
 Hood, Chas., Trinity Village
 Jolly, J., Black Horse Hotel,
 Clerk street
 Knowles, Miss, Crown Hotel, St.
 David street
 Pirie, Alexander, Commercial Hotel,
 Clerk street
 Steele, David, Star Hotel, Southesk
 street
 Wood, James, Dalhousie Hotel,
 Market street

Ice Cream Merchant.

Gardyne, Orland, High street

Innkeepers, &c.

Burnett, J., Exchange Inn, 10 Church
 street
 Christie, Walter C., Red Lion Tavern,
 Montrose street
 Fearn, James, Rob Roy Tavern,
 River street
 Ireland, Thomas, (Porter and Ale),
 North port
 Macdonald, John, West End Bar, 44
 St. David street
 M'Arthur, Mrs., North Port Tavern,
 Gallowhill
 Mitchell, Mrs., (Porter and Ale),
 46 High street
 Muckart, J., 73 Montrose street
 Murray, Robert, The Eagle Inn,
 105 High street
 Smart, G. (Porter and Ale only),
 Park road

Smith, Robt. (Porter and Ale), South
 Port bar
 Spark, Alex., City Royal Tavern,
 City road
 Stevenson, George, Railway Tavern,
 7 Damacre road
 Traill, John, Cross Guns, Market
 street

**Inspector of Weights and
 Measures.**

Law, Alexander, Clerk street

Insurance and other Agents.

Anderson, C. & W., St. Mary street
 —for Caledonian Insurance Coy.
 (Fire); Scottish Widows' Fund;
 and Phoenix Fire Insurance Coy.
 Jamieson, T. A.—for the Singer
 Sewing Machine Coy.
 Black & Johnston, High street—
 Advertising & Emigration Agents
 Black, J., Clydesdale Bank—for the
 North British and Mercantile In-
 surance Company
 Burnett, William City road —
 for the Scottish Legal Life Assur-
 ance Society
 Campbell, Andrew, Market street—
 for the Caledonian Fire and Life
 Insurance Coy., and Sickness and
 Accident Insurance Coy.
 Clift, Alexander, St. David street—
 for Singers' Sewing Machines
 Craig, James, Swan street—for the
 North British and Mercantile In-
 surance Company
 Croll, J., Railway Station—Cart-
 ing Agent to N. B. Railway Co.
 Cumming, Gregor, St. David street—
 for the Lancashire Fire Insurance
 Company, Life Association of
 Scotland, London & North British
 Plate Glass Assurance Company,
 Scottish Employers' Liability and
 Accident Assurance Coy., and Allan
 and State Line Coy.
 Don, James, St. David street—for
 the Sun Fire Insurance Company,
 and City of Glasgow Life Assur-
 ance Company
 Elliot, Robert—for Caledonian Rail-
 way Coy.

Ferguson & Hood, Swan street—for the Howe, Willcox & Gibb, and Standard Sewing Machines
 Fettes, William, St. David street—for the Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company
 Ford, J. & W., 24 High street—for Stevenson Bros., Dyers & Cleaners, Dundee
 Forrest, George, — for Royal Liver Friendly Society
 Craig, James, Swan street — for the National Guarantee Association, Limited
 Gordon & Lamb, Swan street—for the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company
 Guthrie, David, & Sons, Swan street—for the Northern Assurance Co. (Fire and Life)
 Guthrie, James, Swan street—for the Scottish Provident (Life); Royal Insurance Coy. (Life and Fire); Caledonian Insurance Coy. (Life and Fire); London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
 Henderson, W., 2 Panmure street—for Prudential Assurance Coy.
 Hodgeton, D., 8 High street—for W. & A. Gilbey, Wine and Spirit Merchants, London
 Hood, John, 63 Southesk street—Carting Agent to Caledonian Railway Company
 Kennedy, Mrs., High street—for J. E. M'Lure, Dyers, Arbroath
 Mackie, D. B., 56 Montrose st.—for the Caledonian Insurance Coy. (Life and Fire).
 Mackay, L., Damacre road—for the Prudential Assurance Co.
 Milne, George, Swan street—for the Blaydon Manure Company
 Scott, James, Panmure street—for Scottish Amicable, Economic, United Temperance, and General Life; Caledonian Fire Insurance Coy.; Cunard Steam Ship Coy.
 Shiell & Don, St. David street—for the Scottish Union and National Fire Insurance Co.; Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society; and Accident Assurance Company

Small, M. & J., 70 Market street—for Pullar & Sons, Dyers, Perth
 Smith, David, Goods Station—for the N. B. Railway Company
 Strachan, A. K., High street—for Perth Dye Works
 Todd, David, Black Bull close—for Patent Heddles
 Vallentine, W. M., Clerk street—for the Scottish Accident Insurance Co.; Equitable Fire Insurance Co.; Equitable Guarantee and Accident Co.; Standard Life Assurance Co.; The Insurance Company of Scotland; and Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company
 Watt, W. Watson, 5 Union st.—for the Equitable Fire Insurance Coy.; The Sickness and Accident Insurance Coy.; West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company; and London Edinburgh and Glasgow Insurance Coy.; Security Coy. Ltd., for Burglary Insurance; and Beaver and Shire Line Steam Ships
 Watt, William, & Son, 5 Union street—for the Lancashire Fire and Insurance Company; Scottish Plate Glass Insurance Company; and Boiler Insurance Company, Ltd.; also House Agents
 Will, Philip, & Aird, Panmure st.—for North British and Mercantile Insurance Coy.; Royal Insurance Coy.; and English and Scottish Law Insurance Association

Iron Founders.

More & Dargie, Montrose street

Ironmongers.

Ferguson & Hood, Swan street
 Napier, William, 21 High st.
 Samson, James, 104 High street
 Smith, John, St. David street

Joiners and Cabinetmakers.

Black, William, & Son, 20 Clerk street
 Bruce, Walter, Southesk street
 Christie & Cameron, 12 Clerk street
 Cooper, D., Maisondieu lane

Coutts, James, 44 Union street
 Davidson, Wm., 1 St. Andrew st.
 Dures, James, Jun., Damacre road
 Ogilvie, George, 58 Montrose
 street
 Reid, Joseph, 90 Market street
 Watt, Wm., & Son, Union street

Local Publications.

Brechin Almanac & Directory (The),
 price 1d.—Published in Dec. by
 Black & Johnston, High st.
Brechin Advertiser (The), price 1d.—
 Published every Tuesday morning
 by D. H. Edwards, Black Bull close
Edwards' Brechin Almanac & Hand-
book, price 1d.—Published in De-
 cember by D. H. Edwards, Black
 Bull close

Manufacturers (Power-Loom).

Duke, D. & R., Den Burn Works
 Lamb & Scott, Caldham Works
 Smart, J. & J., Valley Works

Manufacturer (Hand-Loom).

Dakers, David, 92 High street

Manure Merchants.

Brechin Agricultural & Trading Co.
 Ltd., Park road
 Milne, George, Swan street

Medical Practitioners.

Adam, T. B., and Robertson, H. M.,
 37 Church street
 Anderson, John, Park road
 Leishman, Thomas, Castle street
 Myles, Thomas P., 1 Castle street
 Parkinson, T. W., Westwood
 Robertson, H. M., 37 Church street
 Watt,

Monumental Masons.

Baxter, James, Park road
 Hunter, Wm., Southesk street

Musicsellers

BLACK & JOHNSTON, 40 High st.
 Hollingworth, J. & H., Panmure st.
 Alexander, W. & D., High street

Music Teachers.

Blackhall, Miss, Southesk street
 Brown, John, Montrose street
 Crabb, Misses, Church street
 Edlington, J. A., 11 Panmure st.
 Hollingworth, J. & H., Panmure st.
 Lindsay, Professor, Edzell—Orders,
 c/o Black & Johnston
 Murray, Miss, High school
 Murray, J. C., Latch road

News Agents.

BLACK & JOHNSTON, 40 High st.
 Alexander, William, St. David street
 Batchelor, J. T., Swan street
 Bell, John, High street
 Mackie, D. B., 95 High street

Newspaper Reporters.

Darroch, J., High street—for *Dundee
 Advertiser* and *People's Journal*
 Napier, George, 32 Union street—for
Montrose Standard and *Aberdeen
 Journal*
 Watt, W. W., 5 Union street,—
 for *Daily Mail*, *Glasgow Herald*
 and *Aberdeen Free Press*

Painters.

Bruce, Wm., 43 Market street
 Hutcheon, David, Swan street
 Middleton, J. C., 12 Market street
 Nichol, William, 27 St. David street

Paper Makers.

Guthrie, Craig, Peter, & Co., Brechin
 Paper Mills

Photographers.

Forrest, George, Damacre road
 Ireland, M., Bank street
 Milne, James, Southesk street

Plasterers.

Farquharson, G., Channonry wynd
Gibson, James, Clerk street
Thomson, W. & C., Commerce street

Plumbers and Gasfitters.

Cuthbert, George, Summerbank lane
Kinnear, Jas., & Son, 27 Market st.
Middleton, C., & Son, 30 Market st.

Potato Merchants.

Adam, Thomas, Montrose street
Allison, John, City road
Barrie, Jas., 7 Bridge street
Bearn, James, Bridge street
Duncan, J., Channonry wynd
Laing, James, 141 Montrose st.
Nairn, William, Bridge street
Smith, David, River street
Young, W., City road

Printers.

BLACK & JOHNSTON, 40 High st.
Alexander, W. & D., 41 High street
Edwards, D. H., *Brechin Advertiser*
office

Rag Dealers.

Ferrier, James, 93 River street
Low, David, 27 River street
Meldrum, J. B., High street
Stewart, Wm., Bridge street
Whitlaw, David, High street

Reedmaker.

Todd, David, Black Bull close

Refreshment Rooms.

Bruce, Miss, St. David street
Fairweather, Miss, High street
Hunter, Mary, High street
Laing, Mrs., Montrose street
Lyon, James, 9 Union street
Milne, B. S., Union street
Mitchell, Mrs., 46 High street
Smart, G., Park road

Ropespinner.

Finlay, Robert, Montrose street

Saddlers.

Braid, H., & Co., Panmure street
Davidson, J., 19 St. David street
Morrison, A., 34 St. David street

Seedsmen & Nurserymen.

Dickson & Turnbull, St. David street
Gray, John, City nursery
Henderson & Sons, Den nursery
Jackson, D., Westbank
Young, James, 16 Swan street

Servants' Registry Offices.

Gardyne, Mrs., 14 Market street
M'Laren, Mrs., St. James' place
M'Omie, Robert, 57 Market street
Smith, Miss, High street

Sheriff-Officer.

Watt, W. W., 5 Union street
Watt, P. Watson, Union street

Slaters.

Davidson, John, Southesk street
Fraser, Wm., City road
Scott, Mrs. James, 48 Market street

Solicitors.

Anderson, C. & W., St. Mary street
Black, John, Panmure street
Gordon & Craig, 2 Market street
Guthrie, T. Maule, Royal Bank
Scott, James, 7 Clerk street
Shiell & Don, 14 St. David street
Shiell, D. G., 14 St. David street
Steedman, R. A., Swan street
Thomson, Alex., Swan street
Will, Philip, & Aird, 16 Panmure st.

Tailors and Clothiers.

Birse, Mrs. John, 14 Swan street
Bowman, A., 26 St. David street
Brechin Equitable Co-Operative So-
ciety, Limited, St. David street
Brechin United Co-Operative Associ-
ation, Limited, High street

Craig, Alex., & Co., Church street
Eaton, Charles, Montrose street
Hampton, Alex., 21 Montrose street
Hodge, Wm., & Son, 4 Swan street
Jamieson, J., & Co., 20 High st.
Keith, Wm., Market street
Smart, D. K., St. David street
Strachan, A. K., 63 High street
Taylor, David, 89 High street

Tanner.

Wood, Alexander, 16 River street

Tea Merchants.

Anderson, John, 69 Market st.
Campbell, Alex., Montrose street
Jack, James, 19 Southesk street
London and Newcastle Tea Coy.,
87 High street
Mitchell, C., 78 Market street
Mitchell, Misses, High street

Tinsmiths.

Cooper, William, 115 River street
Ferguson & Hood, Swan street
Samson, James, 104 High street

Tobacconists.

Bell, J., High street

More, Maggie, Montrose street
Ogilvie, Miss, Market street
Smith, Miss, 32 High street
Smith, W., 75 High street
Spence, D., 8 Swan street
Stewart, Annie, St. Ninian place
Stratton, G., 39 High street
Walker, William, 11 High street

Upholsterers.

Black, W. & Son, 20 Clerk st.
Bruce, Walter, Bank street
Christie & Cameron, 12 Clerk
street
Cooper, D., Maisondieu lane
Davidson, W., 1 St. Andrew st.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Cumming,
McLaren, L., 39 City road

Watchmakers & Jewellers.

Clift, J., 36 St. David street
Duncan, J., 4 St. James' place
Guthrie, G., 18 Swan street
Hutchison, John, Union street
Mitchell, John, 20 High street
Sharplex, J., Bridge street



Half-Century Obituary of Prominent Townsmen and Neighbours.

	Died	Age		Died	Age
Dr. E. B. Sheriffs	1846	39	Wm. Don, tool maker	1851	73
D. Leighton, Bearehill	1846	63	Right Hon. Lord Panmure		
Jas. Hood, manufacturer	1846	51	(William Maule)	1852	80
A. Mather, Cadger Wynd	1847	92	James Peter, "Laird"	1852	76
David Mitchell, W. Port	1847	—	G. Singers, blacksmith	1852	90
Rt. Rev. Bishop Moir, D.D.	1847	70	D. Henderson, D. Nursery	1852	51
Rev. N. Morren	1847	49	D. Reid Baillie, tanner,	1852	58
W. Peterkin, confectioner	1847	71	W. Hood, gunsmith	1852	89
John Ruxton, distiller	1847	25	A. Lawson, camb-builder	1852	70
George Scott, builder	1847	91	Rev. John White, Lethnot	1853	60
Rev. J. Brewster, Craig	1847	70	James Speid, of Ardvie	1853	43
J. Burnet, Bothers Close	1847	76	John Cairncross, merchant	1853	70
Wm. Crofts, gaoler	1847	54	Robert Don, carpenter	1853	65
Rev. James Goodwin	1847	48	Dr. Alex. Mather	1854	60
James Heberton, teacher	1847	53	Assist. Adj.-General Hon.		
A. Mitchell, N. Careston	1848	72	Lauderdale Maule	1854	47
Jos. W. Ross, auctioneer	1848	67	Capt. R. Barclay, of Ury	1854	74
D. Shiress, Channonry Wy'd	1848	77	Patrick Chalmers, of Aldbar	1854	52
R. Adamson, M. Drums	1848	81	David Guthrie, merchant	1854	68
James Baxter, brewer	1848		Wm. Hunter, teacher	1854	49
J. Chalmers, Gold's Yards	1848	60	Dr. James Laing	1854	60
E. J. C. Duncan, merchant	1848	57	Rev. D. Lyell, Careston	1854	86
Rev. James Gray	1848	77	D. Reid, carpenter, N. Port	1855	75
Jas. Lawrence, N. Port	1848	54	Jas. Scott, N.P. Distillery	1855	64
David Smart, slater	1849	97	John Smart, bleacher	1855	67
Jas. Marnie, of Deuchar	1849	74	James Crabb, painter	1855	64
Sir Jas. Carnegie, Bart.,			Thomas Don, carpenter	1855	85
of Kinnard	1849	50	Wm. Gordon, solicitor	1855	62
James Craig, beadle	1849	71	Joseph Hume, M.P.	1855	78
William Low, Cross	1849	79	Wm. Rickard, auctioneer	1856	63
Patrick Wallace, merchant	1849	78	Colin Smith, agent	1856	66
John Symmers, dyer	1850	88	Wm. Gordon, draper	1856	50
W. Mustard, of Viewbank	1850	69	Wm. Licklie, Swan Street	1856	81
Geo. Ross, N. P. Distillery	1850	50	Jas. Mustard, Leuchland	1857	69
David Scott, of Springfield	1850	62	George Bain, watchmaker	1857	61
Alex. Don, Ballownie	1850	68	Rev. John Eadie, Dun	1857	73
L. B. Douglas, sheriff of			Walter Ferrier, carrier	1857	65
Fifeshire	1850	—	Alex. Laing (Poet)	1857	70
John Duke, bleacher	1850	55	Alex. Leighton, Drumcairn	1857	78
Ben. Mitchell, Fettercairn	1851	63	Rev. J. S. Memes, LL.D.,		
Colin Rickard, merchant	1851	51	Hamilton	1858	63
Rev. W. Gerard, Stracathro	1851	53	R. Wyllie, Pearse Street	1858	75
Sir John Gladstone, Bart.,			James Wyllie, M. Edzell	1858	61
of Fasque	1851	74	Robert Millar, builder	1858	74
Dr. Joseph Hobb, R.N.	1851	36	Willie Gunn, "Almanacs"	1858	60

	Died	Age		Died	Age
David Mathers, S. Port .	1859	73	Wm. Mill, cabinetmaker	1869	64
Hon. William Maule of Maulesden	1859	49	Alex. Monro, East Mills.	1869	80
Prof. J. P. Nichol, LL.D.	1859	55	A. Pirie, nurseryman . .	1869	64
Wm. Smith, W. Drums,	1859	79	Dr. Alex. Guthrie	1869	77
D. Alexander, bookseller	1859	43	A. Sievewright, Association	1870	75
Rev. Wm. Cron, Menmuir,	1859	73	Alex. Black, bookseller .	1870	73
John Todd, T. Market .	1860	77	Alex. Burns, fisherman .	1870	86
Rev. W. T. Rankin	1860	42	Jas. Fairweather, distiller	1870	85
Alex. Strachan, solicitor.	1860	42	Charles Mitchell, draper	1871	86
Dr. Martin B. Lamb	1860	33	Rev. A. Simpson, M.A., Tarfside	1871	—
Sir David Leighton, C.B.	1860	85	J. Carnegie Arbuthnot, of Balnamoon	1871	88
John Speid, of Ardovie .	1861	49	David Craig, solicitor . .	1871	63
David Hobb, T. Market .	1861	83	Patrick Guthrie, draper .	1871	65
James Mollison, Hillhead	1862	85	George Jarron, Mains of Melgund	1871	70
W. Blackhall, chemist . .	1862	51	Dr. Robert Jarron	1871	65
W. Mackie, teacher, Dun	1863	63	Thomas Kerr, Viewbank	1871	55
Gen. Sir J. Outram, K.C.B.	1863	60	James Thomson, Findowie	1871	78
James Eaton, builder . . .	1863	80	John Mather, postrunner	1872	87
M. Ferrier, manufacturer	1863	64	J. Smith, Masons' Lodge	1872	79
John S. Hendry, W.S. . . .	1863	30	James Speid, of Forneth	1872	92
Robt. Lyell, Old Montrose	1863	85	David Black, Barrelwell .	1872	62
Chas. Ogilvy, solicitor . .	1864	66	Geo. Anderson, auctioneer	1873	59
W. Pennycook, Bridgend	1864	83	J. Anderson, cabinetmaker	1873	72
Jas. Anderson, Bridgend	1864	87	Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D.	1873	69
John Dakers, shoemaker.	1864	93	J. Alexander, bookbinder	1874	64
Dr. Jas. Don, of Bearehill	1864	65	Right Hon. Earl of Dal- housie (Fox Maule) . .	1874	73
Rev. T. Hill, Logie Pert	1864	65	James Don, candlemaker	1874	72
Jas. Hampton, T. Market	1865	67	Rev. James Gowans . . .	1874	82
John Grim, manufacturer	1865	61	Rev. A. Halkett	1874	63
Jas. Knowles, Crown Inn	1865	50	David Lamb, manufacturer	1874	77
D. Laing, manufacturer . .	1865	60	Rt. Rev. Bishop Forbes, D.C.L.	1875	59
James Neish, beadle	1866	68	D. Robertson, Mains of Edzell	1875	63
Robt. Scott, Pittendriech	1866	70	George Scott, banker . . .	1875	69
Wm. Anderson, solicitor	1866	84	Colvin Smith, R.S.A. . . .	1875	80
Rev. H. Brewster, Farnell	1866	60	D. D. Black, town-clerk .	1875	78
Robt. Buchan, Edzell	1866	76	Joseph Hendry, draper . .	1875	77
Dr. Alex. Gibson, Auchen- reoch	1867	67	Rev. John Lamb, Errol	1875	87
Rev. D. Harris, Fern	1867	93	Alex. Lawrence, Greenden	1875	87
Hunt. Mather, Association	1868	68	John Lawrence, S. Port . .	1875	61
John Patullo, Burghill . .	1868	73	Geo. Scott, of Renmuir . .	1876	89
Geo. Reid, tobacconist . . .	1868	81	J. Jameson, ironmonger .	1878	84
G. Cooper Scott, of Glen- cadam	1868	46	Sir Jas. Campbell of Stra- cathro	1876	86
Dr. William Sharpe,	1868	71	Rev. R. Inglis, Edzell . . .	1876	72
John Inglis Chalmers, of Aldbar	1868	59	J. Lindsay, T. Market . . .	1876	83
John Valentine, carpenter	1868	75	Dan. Macintosh, registrar	1876	78
R. Vallentine, Bogmuir . .	1868	82	C. Oswald, tobacco manufr.	1876	85
Rev. Geo. Walker, D.D., Kinnell	1868	85			
Wm. Fraser, town-officer	1868	97			

	Died	Age		Died	Age
James Ogilvy, Pitforthie	1877	88	James Fletcher, of Ferne	1885	75
James Peter, Tillygloom	1877	82	R. Gordon, Gold's Yards	1885	95
Wm. Ruxton, Farnell	1877	—	Alexander Mustard	1886	58
Rev. G. Alexander, rector	1877	92	Horatio Ross, Netherley	1886	86
David Duke, manufacturer	1877	55	John Smith, Andover, Mass.	1886	98
G. Duncan, W. Pi'ndreich	1877	77	Rev. Archibald Buchanan,		
D. Duthie, Timber Market	1877	80	Logie-Pert	1886	—
Dr. J. Fettes, Laurencekirk	1877	79	Alex. Fairweather, Pearse		
Sam. Strachan, High St.	1878	74	Street	1886	77
James Dall, nurseryman	1878	93	Dr. Alex. Guthrie	1886	56
Rev. A. L. R. Foote, D.D.	1878	74	Alex. R. Laing	1886	59
A. Jervise, F.G.A. insp.			Rev. Andw. M'Illwraith,		
of Registers	1878	58	Lochlee	1886	—
Thomas Don, Balzeordie	1878	74	James Webster, Farnell	1886	—
Jas. Vallentine, Arnhall	1878	65	C. Young, nurseryman	1886	73
John Watson, Ledmore	1878	84	D. Young, St. Mary St.	1887	83
Charles Will, solicitor	1878	68	Alex. Airth, blacksmith	1887	86
John Smart, Jun.,	1879	24	James Bruce, butcher	1887	69
T. Ogilvy, corn merchant	1879	82	William Craig, Drum	1887	86
James Guthrie, Edzell	1879	53	G. Cromar, missionary	1887	70
David Heberton, S. Port	1879	77	John Dakers, manufacturer	1887	93
G. Henderson, D. Nursery	1879	77	Right Hon. Earl of Dal-		
Alex. Joe, mason	1879	47	housie (John Ramsay)	1887	40
D. S. Shiress, Edinburgh	1880	55	John Dear, mason	1887	84
James Barclay, Gas Co.	1880	75	Ross Dear, painter	1887	69
W. Christie, upholsterer	1880	39	James Alex. Gardner	1887	30
Right Hon. Earl of Dal-			John Guthrie, M.D.	1887	57
housie (Geo. Ramsay)	1880	75	James P. Jack, Penrith	1887	66
Wm. Lowe, postmaster	1880	76	Rev. Walter Low, Lochlee	1887	84
Lient.-Col. Swinburne, of			Alex. Millar, shoemaker	1887	56
Marcus	1881	51	D. M'Gregor Peter	1887	84
John Valentine, draper	1881	56	John M'Pherson Scott	1887	36
Jas. Watt, Provost of Leith	1881	76	John Morton, joiner	1888	63
Wm. Shiress, solicitor	1881	77	Hugh Baird, Menmuir	1888	84
Dr. Douglas, of St. Ann's	1881	84	Joseph Brand, merchant	1888	73
Alex. Guthrie, Maisondieu	1882	83	Robert Anderson	1888	75
Alex. Laing, LL.D.	1882	74	James Scotland	1888	53
Robert Symington	1882	71	William Angus	1888	70
Robt. Stocks, Westside	1883	75	David Rose, farmer	1888	82
Capt. Hon. John Carnegie,			John Rose, farmer	1888	78
R.N.	1883	54	Richard Alexander	1888	67
Col. David Guthrie	1883	69	Alexander Buchan, joiner	1888	76
Rev. Alex. M. Davidson,			John P. Rose, California	1888	37
Kinnell	1883	47	John Crowe	1888	54
John G. Scott, Cross	1884	52	William Watt, joiner	1888	73
John Davidson, saddler	1884	79	David Inglis, Montrose	1888	57
J. Edward, Ms. Keithock	1884	83	G. Davidson, N.W. Bridge	1888	79
Major - General Ramsay			C. Lyall, Old Montrose	1888	75
(Edward Bannerman)	1884	58	D.S. Robertson, Murlin'den	1888	86
F. M. Lord Strathnairn,			John Sutherland, Lochlee	1888	65
K.C.B. (Hugh H. Rose)	1885	82	James Pert, local character	1888	76
D. Crichton, Maisondieu			James Hood, weaver	1888	80
Lane	1885	83	David Gordon, farmer,	1888	88

	Died	Age		Died	Age
James Duthie, innkeeper	1889	29	William Bruce, painter	1891	45
Duncan Duff, shoemaker	1889	53	T. H. Cox, of Maulesden	1892	74
George D. Leighton, farmer	1889	70	John Sandeman, manager	1892	55
John Michie, gamekeeper	1889	45	Rev. Donaldson Rose	1892	74
Alexander Selby, tailor	1889	52	Jas. Inverarity, bookseller	1892	80
David Christie, watchmaker	1889	46	Wm. Black, joiner	1892	81
John Lindsay, joiner	1889	59	Dr. Thomson	1892	44
David Bean, auctioneer	1889	73	John Peacock, joiner	1892	92
John T. Hood, bleacher	1889	52	Robt. Keddie, Calcutta	1892	47
James Duncan, shoemaker	1889	54	Jas. Mustard, corn mcht.	1892	—
George Milne, farmer	1889	75	Jas. Henderson, Kincaig	1892	—
Hugh M'Pherson, book canvasser	1889	59	James Lesslie, slater	1892	62
James Will, solicitor	1889	42	Wm. Duncan, merchant	1892	87
John Mackie, surgeon	1889	80	Wm. Smith, farmer	1892	73
Major General J. Smith	1889	65	Dr. Burns, Kirkleston	1892	84
John Hood, contractor	1889	67	R. Meldrum	1893	61
Dean Moir	1889	—	John Adamson, Careston	1893	80
David Scott, Newington	1890	78	Wm. Low (Lairdie)	1893	72
Wm. Laing, meter insp.	1890	77	Jas. Melrose	1893	78
Wm. Johnston, pedlar	1890	90	John Gibson	1893	59
John Belford, Chicago	1890	66	Rev. Alex. Gardner	1893	80
Homer Neish, postman	1890	72	Rev. Jas. Edward Carlyle, London	1893	71
Wm. Neish	1890	30	J. L. Gordon	1893	71
A. Paxton, J.P., Viewbank	1890	61	Jas. Edwards	1893	66
J. Mitchell, Stannochoy	1890	55	James Scott	1893	81
D. Fairweather, Langhaugh	1890	72	D. Duthie	1893	—
Rev. D. Davidson	1890	89	Wm. Carnegie of Dunlappie	1893	91
John Adamson, Negapatam	1890	39	William Sinclair, slater	1893	49
G. F. Fenwick, revenue officer	1890	75	Wm. Davidson, Calcutta	1894	52
John Towns, America	1890	76	Thos. Picken, teacher	1894	69
Wm. Steven, slater	1890	76	Robt. Thomson, plasterer	1894	86
Wm. Lyall, teacher	1890	30	Chas. Oswald Hall	1894	40
Archibald Duke	1890	20	Charles Mitchell	1894	68
D. P. Mitchell, architect	1890	27	James Ford, draper	1894	66
J. Martin, N. Melgund	1890	76	W. H. Duncan, tinsmith	1894	86
John Low, cowfeeder	1891	89	J. Buyers of Easter Braikie	1894	79
James Gordon, tailor	1891	78	Chas. Alexander, solicitor	1894	41
James Ireland	1891	66	Wm. Allison, land steward	1894	72
Robert B. Thomson	1891	41	David Glen, clothier	1894	64
James Bruce, mason	1891	66	Wm. Mitchell, shoemaker	1895	73
Charles Martin, farmer	1891	77	Colin Sievwright	1895	76
Dean Crabb	1891	61	John Mackie, M.D.	1895	53
J. Steven, flax inspector	1891	46	Jas. Thomson, Plasterer.	1895	52
George Wyllie, bleacher	1891	83	B. M. Bisset, M.R.C.V.S.	1895	50
John Jarron, clothier	1891	57	John Mollison	1895	82
Alex. Christie, shoemaker	1891	84	J. C. Inverarity	1895	40
Wm. Davidson	1891	—	Rev. H. Aird, D.D.	1895	70
J. Spalding, factory-worker	1891	84	Jas. Baxter, builder	1895	41
James Myles, forester	1891	49	Thos. Nicol, merchant	1895	90
H. D. Prain, Scottish Union and Nat. Insurance Co.	1891	—	Thos. Annand	1895	86
			Jonathan Davidson	1895	82
			G. Cuthbert, plumber	1895	44

General Directory.

TOWN COUNCIL AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

WM. M. VALLENTINE, Provost and Chief Magistrate.

WM. FERGUSON, Senior Bailie ; D. MURRAY, Junior Bailie.

G. A. SCOTT, Dean of Guild ; J. L. AIRD, Treasurer.

DAVID DAKERS, Hospital-Master.

Councillors—D. C. Knowles, J. S. Baxter, Thos. Moir, James Laing,
Alex. Annandale, G. Cumming, and M. Beaton.

TOWN COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Finance—Treasurer Aird (Convener), Provost Vallentine, Bailie Ferguson, Dean of Guild Scott, and Councillors Baxter and Cumming.

Burgh Property and Charters—Provost Vallentine (Convener), Dean of Guild Scott, Hospital-Master Dakers, and Councillors Annandale, Knowles, and Laing.

Bills—Provost Vallentine (Convener), Treasurer Aird, Councillors Laing, Annandale, Moir, and Beaton.

City Hall—Bailies Ferguson (Convener) and Murray, and Councillors Knowles, Cumming, and Laing.

The Town Council meets on the second Wednesday of each month.

POLICE COMMISSION COMMITTEES.

Finance—Provost Vallentine (Convener), Bailies Ferguson and Murray, Dean of Guild Scott, Treasurer Aird, Hospital-Master Dakers, and Councillors Baxter, Cumming, Laing, and Annandale.

Water—Bailie Ferguson (Convener), Bailie Murray, Dean of Guild Scott, Hospital-Master Dakers, and Councillors Annandale and Laing.

Watching, Lighting, and Fire Engines—Bailie Murray (Convener), Bailie Ferguson, Hospital-Master Dakers, and Councillors Cumming, Annandale, and Moir.

Paving, Roads, and Improvements—Dean of Guild Scott (Convener), Bailies Ferguson and Murray, Treasurer Aird, and Mr Cumming.

Sewage Farm—Councillor Annandale (Convener), and Councillors Baxter, Laing, Beaton, and Moir.

Dean of Guild's Court—Dean of Guild Scott, Provost Vallentine, Bailie Ferguson, Hospital-Master Dakers, and Councillor Knowles.

FUNDS OF THE BURGH.

Estimated Funds at 1st September, 1895	£43,195	0	0
Debts and Obligations	19,981	0	0
Surplus	£23,214	0	0
Revenue for the year 1894-95 was	2329	17	9
Expenditure for do was	2218	1	8
Surplus on year	£111	16	1

Public Park.

Expenditure for 1894-95 £44 14 3½

Property and Funds held in Trust for Education.

BLACK'S BEQUEST, for Bursaries for young women. Property at Little Brechin, yielding yearly rent of £10.

DAKERS' BURSARY, for young men. Property at Poet's Lane, of the yearly rent of about £26, 2s 4d. These two were founded by the late Mr. D. D. Black, Town Clerk.

CHALMERS-JERVISE BEQUEST, for two scholarships for a boy and girl. Capital sum of £670, 5s., yielding about £20 yearly.

FIFE MORTIFICATION—yearly, £1, 7s. 9½d.

LINTON MEDAL BEQUEST, for providing Medal for Latin Class in the Grammar School. Amount, £46, 17s. 6d.; yearly value, £2.

MORTIFICATION FOR BURGH TEACHER—£600; yearly value, now paid to School Board, £30.

ENDOWMENT FOR RECTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL—yearly, £8, 13s. 3d.

The above-mentioned Bursaries are in the presentation of the Council.

HOSPITAL FUNDS

These are valued at £1740 5s 11d, and during 1894-95 yielded £69 11 5

And the payments to 26 pensioners on the fund, and expenses amount to 57 4 4

Leaving a Surplus for the year of £12 7 1

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sum presented to the town by an Anonymous Donor for the Endowment of the Public Free Library £2000 0 0

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Provost Vallentine, Chairman; Rev. T. L. Ritchie, Vice-Chairman; Jas. Craigie, Librarian and Clerk. Committee—From the Town Council—Provost Vallentine, Bailies Ferguson and Murray, Treasurer Aird, Councillors Knowles, Moir, Annandale and Laing. From the Ratepayers—Rev. T. L. Ritchie, Rev. Robert Paisley, and Messrs R. M'Lellan, J. H. Lamb, Wm. Fyffe, David Joe, John Paterson, and David Todd.

BURGH PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk, Jas. Craig; Police Clerk, Jas. Scott; Chief Constable, Sanitary Inspector, etc., David Smart; Inspector of Markets, L. M'Laren; Inspector of Works and Water, William Eggie; Police Treasurer, Collector, and Town Chamberlain, Jas. Stevenson; Town Officer, Drummer, Collector of Petty Customs, etc., George O'Neil. Public Steelyard, St. Ninian's Place—Peter Philip, Weigher; Inspector of Weights and Measures, Alex. Law. Auditor of Town's Accounts, Alex. Thomson; Police Accounts, Charles Anderson.

POLICE COURT.

Ordinary Court held in the Burgh Court-Room every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, and oftener when there is business. Judges, the Provost and Magistrates; Procurator-Fiscal, David Smart; Assessor, James Scott.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT

Meets in the Burgh Court-Room every alternate Monday at 10 o'clock.

BURGH LICENSING COURT

For the granting and renewal of Hotel, Publichouse, and Grocers' Certificates. Held on the second Tuesday of April and third Tuesday of October within the Burgh Court-Room. Judges, the Provost and Magistrates; Assessor, James Craig.

JUSTICE OF PEACE SMALL DEBT COURT

Held in the Burgh Court-Room on the first Wednesday of each month, at 12 o'clock noon. Clerk-Depute, Alexander Philip; Procurator-Fiscal, Wm. Anderson.

SHERIFF SMALL DEBT COURT.

Held in the Burgh Court-Room on the third Tuesdays of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Clerk-Depute, Alex. Philip.

FIRE ENGINE

Engine House—Southesk Street. Keys at Police Office, Church Street. Captain, Wm. Eggie.

STAMP AND TAX OFFICE

Wm. Johnston, Sub-Distributor and Sub-Collector of Taxes, 40 High Street.

INLAND REVENUE

EXCISE OFFICE.—Gallowhill—James Ferguson, Supervisor. Glencadam Distillery—W. A. Boulton, Officer; W. A. Callaghan, Assistant. North Port Distillery—Geo. Douglas, J. Michie, Officers; K. Stewart, Assistant.

BIBLE SOCIETY

President — Secretary, Andrew Robertson; Treasurer, James Craig, Solicitor.

BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

Secretary, R. W. Duke ; Treasurer, James Craig ; Wm. Laidlaw, Colporteur.

BRECHIN PARISH COUNCIL.

Office, 49 High Street. Robert Allan, Inspector. Office hours—10 a.m. till 5 p.m. ; Saturdays, 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.

Murdoch Beaton, Chairman. **BURGHAL WARD**—Wm. Jamieson, Southesk Street ; G. A. Scott, Park House ; David Duke, Summerford ; George Forrest, City Road ; J. M. Dunn, Montrose Street ; A. R. M'Lean-Murray, Grove House ; James Straton, Park Road ; Joseph Mitchell, Montrose Street ; David Dakers, St. James Park ; John Irvine, River Street ; Wm. Britcher, St. Ninian Place. **LANDWARD**—James Carnégie, Arrat ; David Hume, Barrelwell ; Allan Blacklaws, Breghill ; John Clark, Little Brechin ; James Smith, Findowrie.

Committees.

Standing Orders Committee.—Messrs Murray, Jamieson, Scott, Britcher, Forrest, D. Duke, and Dakers.

Almshouse.—Messrs J. Straiton, J. Clark, Britcher, Duke, Jamieson, and Dakers.

Cemetery.—Messrs Forrest, Duke, Carnegie, Dunn, Scott, and Hume.

Law and Finance.—Messrs Murray, Smith, Scott, Irvine, Dakers, Mitchell, and Hume—the Chairman to be *ex officio* a member of each Committee, and also Convener of the different Committees.

Landward Committee.—Mr Carnegie of Arrat, Chairman ; Mr Hume, Barrelwell, representative to the County Council.

Legal Adviser.—Alex. Philip, solicitor.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

49 High Street. Robert Allan, Registrar ; Wm. Henderson, assistant, Hours—11 a.m. till 2 p.m. ; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, 6 to 8 p.m.

Notice of a birth requires to be given to the Registrar within twenty one days after its occurrence ; of a Marriage, within three days after its celebration ; of a Death, within eight days after the event, and before the interment. Along with the registration of a birth, the date of the marriage of the parents must be given. Penalty for neglect, £5. Parents and guardians must now have children vaccinated within six months after their birth, and lodge a certificate (which the vaccinator is bound to give) with the Registrar within three days thereafter, stating that vaccination has been successfully performed.

PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS.

BURGH.—Poor Rate—As Owner, at 7d per £ ; as Tenant, at 9d per £. School Rate—As Owner, at 7d per £ ; as Tenant, at 8d per £.

LANDWARD.—Poor Rate—As Owner, at 7d per £ ; as Tenant, at 9d per £. School Rate—As Owner, at 3d per £ ; as Tenant, at 8d per £.

POLICE AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS.

For General Purposes, 9½d per £; Library 1d; Cleaning Snow from streets and Assessment for Municipal Buildings, 1d—total, 11½d per £; Registration of Voters—As Owner, ¼d, as Occupant, ½d; Roads and Streets—As Owner, 2¾d, as Occupant, 2¾d; Mooran Water Scheme, 1s 3¼d; Drainage Scheme, 4¾d per £.

Office—Municipal Buildings. James Stevenson, Treasurer and Collector. Hours of Attendance—from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m., and from 6 to 8 evening; Saturdays, from 10 a.m. till 12 noon.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Aldbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. C. Robertson.
Arrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	Isabella Tullis.
Careston	...	...	...	...	...	...	James Lowson.
Edzell	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thomas Bennet.
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annie Hampton.
Farnell	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. S. Lothian.
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessie Gordon.
Fearn	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. Miller.
Lethnot	...	...	...	...	...	...	David Philip.
Little Brechin	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles Richard.
Lochlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sam. Cruickshanks
Logie-Pert	...	...	...	...	...	...	Geo. Porteus.
Menmuir	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alexander Coutts.
Stracathro	...	...	...	...	...	...	James M. Mills.
Waterside	...	...	...	...	...	...	Isabella Black.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

BRECHIN HIGH SCHOOL.—Rector, A. R. Maclean Murray; Classical Master, Adam Thomson, B.A., Oxon; Mathematical Master, Ben. Thomson, M.A.; Modern Languages, Miss Murray; Assistants, J. Nicholson, M.A., Agnes Mitchell, Mary Glen, and Mary P. Ewing.

DAMACRE ROAD SCHOOL.—Headmaster, Robert M'Lellan; Assistants, J. Mackay, M.A., Jane Bruce, M. D. Bartie, Bessie Mitchell, Jessie Scott, C. Coutts, Jessie Small.

BANK STREET SCHOOL.—Headmaster, James M. Bain; Assistants, Thomas Blythe, Margaret Carnegie, Elizabeth Davidson, Susan Baillie.

TENEMENTS SCHOOL.—Headmaster, R. A. Scott, M.A.; Assistants, James Mitchell, Christina Grimm, Miss Forman, Maggie Stewart, Maggie Cowie, Jeanie Rogers, and Jessie Souter.

UNION STREET SCHOOL.—Headmaster, James D. Ross; Assistant, Miss M. Anderson.

COOKERY CLASS.—Miss Croal.

BURSARIES.

SMITH BROTHERS' BURSARIES.—Founded in 1878 by Messrs. John Smith and Peter Smith, of Andover, Mass., U.S.A., natives of Brechin. Funds yield about £120 annually. Patrons, Burgh School Board.—To be applied for the purpose of enabling the children of persons of limited means, who are receiving their education at the Public Schools in the burgh and parish of Brechin, to receive higher education at any Secondary School, Normal School, or University, or at any School where higher education is given, approved of by the Patrons. Examinations held in June, and Bursaries awarded in October.

DAKER'S BURSARY.—Town Council, Patrons. Also founded by the late Mr. D. D. Black. Proceeds to be applied by the Council in providing a Bursary or Scholarship tenable by young men, and the conditions being—1st. That the Bursar must have been for three years at least educated at the Brechin Grammar School; 2nd. That the Bursary may be applied in assisting him in pursuing his studies at any University, as well as at a Literary or Scientific Institution or Seminary; and 3rd. That it is not necessary that the Bursar has resided in any particular parish, but only that he is a native of Great Britain. Annual income, about £16.

BLACK BEQUEST.—Town Council, Patrons, Founded by the late Mr D. D. Black, to provide an annual Bursary or Scholarship for assisting any young woman or young women in pursuing her or their studies at any Literary or Scientific Institution or Seminary proper for the trade or profession such young woman has in view. Open to young women who for five consecutive years immediately previous to appointment have been resident in any one or more of the following charges, viz :—Brechin, Lochlee, Lethnot, Navar, Edzell, Stracathro, Menmuir, Fearn, and Farnell. Value of Bursary, about £8. The same young woman may be presented from year to year, but not exceeding five years. Patronage to be exercised as near the 3rd of July as convenient.

CHALMERS-JERVISE BEQUEST.—Town Council, Patrons. Founded by the late Mr Andrew Jervise, for the purpose of founding two Scholarships, each to be tenable for four years by a boy and girl respectively, whose ages shall not be under 9 nor above 12 last birthday—whether Roman Catholic or any other persuasion—but who shall have been educated at some male or female school within the town or parish of Brechin, the children of deceased parents and widows having a preference—those of parents having an annual income of £75 and upwards being excluded. The election to the Scholarships is in every case confined to the boy or girl who shall stand highest for good conduct and scholarship on the joint report of the Teacher and the School Inspector. Annual income, about £18.

DALL'S BEQUEST.—The minister and elders of the West Free Church, Brechin, Endowment Trustees of the late Mr James Dall, authorised to apply income of Trust in assisting to educate young men for the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland. Parties to have preference—1st. Of testator's own kindred; 2nd. Of the name of Dall; and 3rd. Natives—fathers resident in the parish of Brechin for not less than five years.

MURRAY'S BEQUEST.—Trustees authorised by the late Mr Alexander Murray to pay out of the income from his estate such sum as they may deem proper, to assist young men, natives of the parish of Brechin, in prosecuting their studies at any of the Colleges of Scotland.

M'COSE BURSARY.—Patrons, East Free Church, Brechin. Founded in 1893 by President M'Cosh of Princeton, for the purpose of assisting any young man of good moral character, connected with the congregation, in prosecuting the studies for the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland. Capital Sum, £250.

BURGH SCHOOL BOARD.

John Lamb, Chairman ; Rev. John A. Clark, Messrs Thos. Moir, Gregor Cumming, Wm. M. Vallentine, Wm. Ferguson, and Alex. Thomson ; James Craig, Clerk ; Charles Anderson, Treasurer ; James Neish, Officer.

LANDWARD SCHOOL BOARD.

Alex. Carnegie, Forebank, Chairman ; Patrick Chalmers, Esq., Aldbar ; R. V. Cowan, Balbirnie, Andrew Doig, Middle Drums ; Andrew Stevenson, Cookston. Alex. Philip, Clerk and Treasurer.

CEMETERY, &c.

NEW CEMETERY, Southesk Street.—Opened 1857. Robert Allan, Treasurer ; James Gray, Keeper.

KIRKYARD, Cathedral.—A. Philip, Clerk and Treasurer.

MAGDALENE CHAPEL, Montrose Road.—Interments rare.

LAWN TENNIS CLUBS.

BRECHIN.—Court at Park. Hon. President, G. A. Scott ; President, W. C. Christie ; Vice-President, H. H. Kerr ; Secretary, D. Edwards ; Treasurer, Thomas Gardiner.

CITY TENNIS CLUB.—Court at St. Andrews Street. President, G. A. Scott ; Secretary and Treasurer, M. B. Lamb, Glencadam.

CURLING CLUB.

BRECHIN CASTLE CURLING CLUB.—Patrons, Earl of Dalhousie and the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, ex-M.P. ; Patronesses, Mrs. C. M. Ramsay and Dowager Countess of Dalhousie ; President, Hon. C. M. Ramsay ; Vice-President, John Shiell ; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Ferguson ; Skips, J. Shiell, D. Hume, W. Scott, G. Cumming, James Anderson, Hon. C. M. Ramsay, W. Ferguson ; Chaplins, Rev. D. H. Brown and Rev. J. A. Clark.

ANGLING CLUB.

President, D. Murray ; Vice-President, Wm. Anderson ; Treasurer, Alex. Clift, St. David Street ; Secretary, James Dures, Damacre Road. Competitions in April, June and July.

BOWLING CLUB.

President, Wm. Ferguson ; Vice-President, G. Cumming ; Secretary, And. Campbell ; Treasurer, R. A. Scott ; Curator, Jas. Wood.

GOLF CLUBS.

Hon. President, Hon. C. M. Ramsay ; Hon. Vice-President, Pat. Chalmers, Esq., Aldbar ; Captain, H. P. Gordon ; Vice-Captain, D. Wilson ; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, J. L. Aird, Panmure Street.

ARTISAN CLUB.—Captain, David M'Donald ; Vice-Captain, James Hunter ; Treasurer, Peter Robertson ; Secretary, Thomas Gillies.

GYMNASTIC CLUB.

President, G. A. Scott ; Vice-Presidents, Provost Vallentine and J. H. Lamb ; Captain, Alex. Nairn ; Instructor, James Neish.

SESSION CLERKS.

Brechin Parish (Cathedral)—Andrew Robertson, 51 Southesk Street ; East Parish—John Duncan, 46 Union Street.

CITY CLUB.

Mechanics' Institution Buildings. Geo. Smart, Chairman ; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Murray ; Committee, A. Philip, D. Lamb, and D. G. Shiell ; Keeper, Thomas Short. Hours—8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

BRECHIN VICTORIA NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, the Dowager Countess of Dalhousie ; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Hon. C. M. Ramsay and J. A. Campbell of Stracathro, M. P. ; President, Provost Vallentine ; Vice-Presidents, Robert Duke and J. A. Smart ; Joint-Secretaries, Mrs J. H. Lamb, the Latch, and Mrs Vallentine, British Linen Bank House ; Treasurer, Mr Jas. Scott.

BRECHIN AMBULANCE CORPS.

First Officer, James Martin ; Surgeons, Dr Adam and Dr Leishman ; Secretaries, A. Cooper and R. Stewart.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL BRANCH.—Hon. President, Jas. Smart ; President, Provost Vallentine ; Chairman, Major Duke ; Secretary, W. Watson Watt ; Treasurer, A. Cooper ; Auditor, R. W. Duke.

UNITED OPERATIVE MASONS' ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

LOCAL BRANCH.—President, W. M. Milne ; Treasurer, Wm. Ross ; Secretary, James Smith.

SCOTTISH WINE, SPIRIT & BEER TRADE ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL BRANCH.—President, D. C. Knowles ; Vice-President, John M'Donald ; Treasurer, P. Mitchell ; Secretary, W. A. Scott.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF FORFARSHIRE CLYDESDALE HORSE CLUB.

President, J. A. Campbell of Stracathro, M. P. ; Vice-President, Hon. C. M. Ramsay ; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Mitchell, Muirton of Balloch. General Meetings, second Tuesday of January and August.

CELTIC SOCIETY.

Secretary, George M'Kay ; Treasurer, Silas Fraser.

LIBERAL UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.

President, John Shiell ; Secretaries, Will, Philip & Aird ; Treasurer, William Ferguson.

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Directors—James Guthrie, Chairman ; David Hodgeton, Vice-Chairman ; William Johnston, Andrew Simpson, W. Fettes, James Christie, James Scott, D. F. Anderson, R. Hampton ; Secretary, John Black, solicitor ; Manager, Collector, and Treasurer, J. B. Terrace.

YEARLY SOCIETIES.

THE BRECHIN BENEVOLENT BENEFIT YEARLY SOCIETY.—Meets in St. David Street on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock. President, D. Watson ; Vice-President, J. Dures ; Treasurer, A. Bowman ; Secretary, J. Crabb.

BRIDGE STREET BENEFIT YEARLY SOCIETY.—Meets at 12 Bridge Street on Monday evenings from 6.30 to 8 o'clock. President, David Joe ; Vice-President, Peter Lyon ; Secretary and Treasurer, John Will. Breaks up at end of December.

MONTROSE STREET DEPOSIT AND FRIENDLY YEARLY SOCIETY.—Money deposited every Saturday evening from 6.30 to 8 o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, 27 Montrose Street. President, David M'Hardy ; Vice-President, James M'Intosh ; Treasurer, W. Thomson ; Secretary, John Cameron.

MONTROSE STREET PENNY YEARLY BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Meets on Monday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, at Montrose Street Society Rooms. President, Wm. Davidson ; Secretary and Treasurer, David Brown.

SOUTH PORT DEPOSIT AND FRIENDLY YEARLY SOCIETY.—Money deposited every Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock, in the Society's Rooms, 12 Bridge Street. President, John Forbes ; Vice-President, John Gordon ; Treasurer, John Joe ; Secretary, John Sandeman.

THE BRECHIN BUILDING TRADES' YEARLY SOCIETY.—Meets at 61 High Street every Saturday evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock. President, D. Nairn ; Vice-President, James Easson ; Treasurer, G. Findlay ; Secretary, W. Dear.

SHOEMAKERS' DEPOSIT SOCIETY.—President, Alex. Colville ; Secretary, John Paterson ; Treasurer, Thomas Whyte ; Committee, Messrs. Whyte and Donald.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

COURT BRECHIN CASTLE, No. 6950.—Meets in Masonic Hall on alternate Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Chief Ranger, J. Morgan ; Secretary, D. Caution ; Treasurer, W. Caution ; Medical Officer, Dr. Leishman.

COURT CARESTON CASTLE, No. 8287.—Meets in W.Y.C.A. every alternate Tuesday evening. C.R., Mrs. Bruce ; Secretary, Mrs. Gardner ; Treasurer, Mary Hutcheon.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS.

MAISONDIEU LODGE, 2041.—Instituted in 1884. Meets in Masonic Hall on alternate Tuesday evenings at 7.30. Ed. Lyall, W.M.; D. Gibb, Secretary; Dr. Adam, Medical Officer; W. Reid, Juvenile L.O.A.S. JUVENILE BRANCH.—D. Gibb, President; Wm. Reid, Secretary; D. Fairweather, Treasurer.

INCORPORATED TRADES.

GUILDRY INCORPORATION.—The Interest of the invested money of this body is spent in pensions to decayed Members and widows of decayed Members. Dean, David Duke; Treasurer and Fiscal, David Lamb; Clerk, W. Anderson; Officer, John Clark, Little Brechin. Funds fully £900.

TAILORS' INCORPORATION.—Deacon, A. Craig; Clerk and Treasurer, Alex. Hampton; Councillors, Messrs Strachan, Bowman, and Cameron.

GLOVERS' INCORPORATION.—Deacon, J. B. Hodge; Treasurer, Arthur Whitson.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

SOUTH PORT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—Open every week-day from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Business Meeting on Thursday evenings at 8 p.m. President, James Dures; Vice-President, John Will; Secretary, Wm. Jamieson; Treasurer, William Reid; Finance Secretary, Peter Lyon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Instituted 1866. Meets in the Association Rooms, Bank Street, every Sabbath morning at 9.45. Hon. Presidents, James A. Campbell of Stracathro, M.P., and Robert Duke of Bearehill; President, James Craig; Vice-President, James Gellatly; Secretary, James Bruce; Treasurer, W. O'Neil; Organist, Jas. Allison; Hallkeeper and Librarian, John Whyte.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Instituted 1880. Meets in the Association Rooms, Southesk Street, every Sabbath morning at 9.45. President, Mrs. J. W. Chalmers; Vice-President, Mrs. T. L. Ritchie; Secretary, Mrs. James Bruce; Assistant Secretary, Miss L. Duke; Treasurer, Miss Stewart; Librarian, Miss Moir; Organists, Messrs Bruce and Millar.

CHURCH DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

President, James A. Campbell, M.P.; Vice-President, Gregor Cumming; Joint-Secretaries, Robert M'Lellan and Robert Oswald.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Reformed in August 1875. Hon. Presidents, James H. Lamb, Latch, George Wallace, and Provost Vallentine: President, G. A. Scott; Vice-Presidents, Captain Mitchell and A. Annandale: Treasurer, M. Beaton; Secretary, D. Jackson.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—President, Thomas Moir; Vice-President, Alex. Rankin; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, A. Taylor; Treasurer, D. Todd; Registrar, D. Spence; Directors, J. Christison, Jas. Scott, David Whitlaw, Rev. Alex. Mitchell, Jas. S. Ross; Officer and Hall-letter, Hugh Edwards.

EAST FREE CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—President, Rev. T. L. Ritchie; Vice-President, James Guthrie; Secretary and Treasurer, Alex. Silver.

GOOD TEMPLAR LODGES

ANCIENT CITY LODGE.—Meets in the Temperance Hall every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge Deputy, D. Todd.

HOPE OF ANGUS LODGE.—Meets in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge Deputy, W. Watson Watt.

HOPE OF BRECHIN JUVENILE LODGE.—Meets in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. D. G. Smart, Supt.

CITY'S HOPE.—Meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Bella Moir, Superintendent.

DALHOUSIE RESCUE LODGE OF REFORMED TEMPLARS, No. 71.—Meets in Episcopal Schoolroom on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Worthy Master, James Vallentine; Secretary, D. Thomson, River Street; Treasurer, Murdoch Duncan.

FOOTBALL CLUBS

BRECHIN.—Hon. Presidents, J. W. Chalmers and Wm. Johnston; President, Wm. Dalgetty; Captain, John Bowman; Secretary, James Fowler, Bridge Street.

NORTH END.—President, Jas. Fell; Vice-President, Jas. Findlayson; Captain, T. Richardson; Vice-Captain, Alex. Watson; Secretary, Alex. Davidson, Clerk Street.

HARP.—Hon. President, Wm. Anderson; President, Geo. S. Farquharson; Vice-President, D. Barclay; Captain, J. Ogg; Vice-Captain, J. Ferrier; Secretary, A. Reid, 9 Airlie Street.

THISTLE.—Captain, George Donaldson; Vice-Captain, J. Dakers; Secretary, Alex. Lyon, Bridge Street.

CROWN.—Philip Mackay, Captain; Vice-Captain, James Ferrier; Secretary, John Findlayson, Kinnaird Place.

BELMONT.

SOUTH PORT JUNIOR ASSOCIATION.—President, Wm. Dalgetty; Secretary and Treasurer, George Dundas.

147th ECONOMIC BUILDING SOCIETY

President, Jas. Guthrie, J.P.; Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. Scott, Solicitor. Office, 6 Panmure Street.

BRECHIN AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

President, J. H. Lamb; Secretary and Treasurer, G. Cumming.

PUBLIC HALLS

City Hall, Swan Street—George O'Neil, keeper.
 Town Hall—George O'Neil, keeper.
 Mechanics' Hall—Thomas Short, keeper.
 Temperance Hall, City Road—Hugh Edwards, keeper.
 Masonic Hall, Church Street.
 Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Bank St.—John Whyte, keeper.
 Drill Hall, Bank Street—Serjeant-Instructor W. Manning, keeper.
 Parish Church Hall.
 St. Andrew's Episcopal—Mrs. Roberts, keeper.
 St. Ninians Hall, Market Street.
 Maisondieu Hall.

DISTRICT CLERGY LIST

	Ordained.
Rev. Alexander Anderson, Established Church, Dun	1873
„ D. H. Brown, Scotch Episcopal Church, Brechin	1892
„ J. B. Burnett, Established Church, Aberlemno	1891
„ T. A. Cameron, Established Church, Farnell	1872
„ J. A. Clark, Established Church (Cathedral), Brechin	1886
„ F. Cruickshank, Established Church, Lethnot	1854
„ Peter Edgar, Free Church, Memus	1844
„ William Fairweather, Free Church, Maryton	
„ John Fergusson, Established Church, Fearn	1860
„ J. D. Fisher, Free Church, Aberlemno	1862
„ John Fraser, West Free Church, Brechin	1865
„ W. R. Fraser, Established Church, Maryton	1867
„ Robert Grant, Established Church, Stracathro	1851
„ William Gray, Maisondieu U. P. Church, Brechin	1885
„ ——— Established Church, Tannadice	
„ Richard Henderson, Assistant and Successor, Established Church, Maryton	1893
„ A. D. T. Hutchison, Established Church (Cathedral), Brechin	1893
„ James Landreth, Established Church, Logie-Pert	1876
„ D. Macmillan, Established Church, Careston	1892
„ Alexander Mitchell, Evangelical Union Church, Brechin	1880
„ W. A. Mitchell, U. P. Church, Muirton	1873
„ George Monro, Free Church, Menmuir	1854
„ D. M. Morgan, City Road U. P. Church, Brechin	
„ R. Workman Orr, Bank Street U. P. Church, Brechin	1863
„ Robert Paisley, Established Church (East), Brechin	1883
„ J. Paul, Free Church, Lochlee	1890
„ W. Presslie, Scotch Episcopal Church, Lochlee	1869
„ T. L. Ritchie, East Free Church, Brechin	1880
„ A. L. Robertson, Free Church, Logie-Pert	1876
„ D. S. Ross, Established Church, Edzell	1868
„ J. Stewart, Established Church, Lochlee	1885
„ T. C. Sturrock, Free Church, Edzell	1891
„ J. L. Thomson, Established Church, Menmuir	1875

PUBLIC PARK

Park Road. Open during Summer months from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. ; from sunrise to sunset during Winter ; and from 1 p.m. on Sabbaths.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

Cathedral Parish Church - - -	Rev. John A. Clark, B.D.
Do. - - -	Rev. A. D. T. Hutchison.
East Parish Church, City Road - -	Rev. Robert Paisley.
West Free Church, Church Street - -	Rev. John Fraser.
East Free Church, Panmure Street - -	Rev. T. L. Ritchie.
Bank Street U.P. Church - - -	Rev. R. Workman Orr.
City Road Do. - - -	Rev. D. M. Morgan.
Maisondieu Do. - - -	Rev. William Gray, M.A.
Scotch Episcopal Church, Argyle Street -	Rev. D. H. Brown, M.A.
E.U. Church, Southesk Street - -	Rev. Alexander Mitchell.
Church of the Holy Trinity (R.C.), St. Andrew Street - - -	Visiting Priest.
Salvation Army, Barracks off Swan Street.	
The Brethren, Bank Street.	

BANK OFFICES

Bank Hours—10 till 3; Saturdays, 10 till 12.

British Linen Company, Clerk Street—	W. M. Vallentine, agent.
Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Panmure Street—	John Black, agent.
National Bank of Scotland, St. David St.—	J. Shiell & J. Don, agents.
Royal Bank of Scotland, Swan Street—	David Guthrie & Sons, agents.
Union Bank of Scotland, Swan St.—	J. Lamb & Jas. Craig, agents.

LOCAL CARRIERS

Montrose—Wm. Thom, Market Street - -	Daily.
Do. Hugh Hunter, Union Street - -	Daily.
Edzell—Henry Johnston, Jolly's Hotel - -	Tuesday and Friday.
Do. Alex. Silver, Do. - -	Daily.
Lethnot—R. Drummond, Do. - -	Tuesday.
Careston—John Milne, Do. - -	Tuesday and Friday.
Lochlee—A. Christison, Do. - -	Tuesday.

INSTRUMENTAL BANDS

BRECHIN BRASS BAND.—Meets for practice in the Drill Hall, Bank Street, every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Bandmaster, W. Burnett. Conductor, R. Marsden.

RAMSAY BRASS BAND.—Meets for practice in Tenements School. Bandmaster, John Walker.

BURNETT'S QUADRILLE BAND.—Leader, Wm. Burnett.

QUADRILLE BAND.—Leader, John Walker.

HOLLINGWORTH'S QUADRILLE BAND.—Leader, J. Hollingworth.

CAMPBELL'S QUADRILLE BAND.—Leader, R. Campbell.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

President, Wm. Shaw Adamson, Esq. of Careston; Vice-Presidents, R. W. Duke and J. D. Ross; Secretary, Alex. Watson; Treasurer, J. Mitchell; Curator, D. B. Robertson.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, Wm. Johnston ; President, J. Stirling ; Vice-President, D. M. Duke ; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Jaffrey ; Assistant Secretary, Wm. S. Caution.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—President, Jas. Bruce ; Secretary and Treasurer, R. H. Gray ; Treasurer, Thos. Gardiner ; Manager, Frederick M'Leod. Office—73 High Street. Grocery Branches 17 River Street, 55 Montrose Street, 71 High Street, 1 St. David Street, and Southesk Street. Shoemaking Department—High Street. Tailoring and Drapery Departments—5 and 7 St. David Street. Bakehouse—Montrose Street. Coal Depot—Railway Station.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—President, Chas. Laing ; Secretary, William Fairweather ; Treasurer, G. Carnegie ; Manager, J. Nicol. Office, Witchden Road. Grocery Branches—South Port, 9 St. David Street, River Street, and Witchden Road. Shoemaking, Tailoring, and Drapery Departments—High Street. Bakehouse—Witchden Road. Coal Depot—Railway Station.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION

Instituted 1825. President, James Smart ; Vice-President, D. Duke ; Treasurer, Gregor Cumming ; Secretary, John S. Baxter ; Keeper and Librarian, Thomas Short.

Tickets of Membership—Apprentices and those under 15 years, 1s 6d ; Artisans, 2s ; all others, 3s per annum. Lectures delivered fortnightly during Winter months ; Members admitted free ; Non-Members, 6d each Lecture. Library hours—Mondays, 6 p.m. till 9 p.m. ; Saturdays, 4 p.m. till 9 p.m. ; other days, from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m., and 6 to 9 p.m.

The Directors have at their disposal, in terms of the settlement of the late Mr. Andrew Jervise, Three Prizes (value £4, £3, and £2 respectively) from the revenue of his bequest, for the three best Essays written by apprentices in the town or parish of Brechin, on the history of the profession or trade in which they are themselves personally employed.

CYCLING CLUB }

President, James Wood ; Vice-President, J. Watson ; Captain, A. Nairn ; Vice-Captain, F. Hood ; Secretary and Treasurer, Albert Wood ; Captain of Wednesday afternoon Section, J. Beattie ; Vice-Captain, W. Robertson.

CRICKET CLUB

BRECHIN CRICKET CLUB.—Patrons, The Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk and Hon. C. M. Ramsay ; Hon. President, Provost Vallentine ; Captain, G. M. Scott ; Vice Captain, J. Hollingworth ; Secretary and Treasurer, C. Lamond. Ground—Nursery Park.

MILL AND FACTORY WORKERS' UNION

President, G. Taylor ; Treasurer, James Watson ; Secretary, R. Fraser ; Collector, John C. Hendry.

INTERNATIONAL PLOUGHMEN'S SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

BRECHIN BRANCH.—President, John Irons ; Secretary, Charles Strachan ; Treasurer, Wm. Petrie. Meets on second Saturday of June, September, December, and March.

BRECHIN AND DISTRICT CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

Instituted in October 1884. President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore ; Vice-President, James A. Campbell of Stracathro, M.P. ; Chairman, John Shepherd of Lundie ; Secretary, Wm. Anderson, solicitor, Brechin.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE

BRECHIN AND DISTRICT HABITATION, No. 1741.—Formed on 5th October 1889. ; Ruling Councillor, James A. Campbell of Stracathro, M.P. ; Secretary, Wm. Anderson ; Treasurer, James S. Lindsay.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL UNIONIST ASSOCIATION

Hon. President, Dowager-Countess of Dalhousie ; President, Hon. Mrs. C. M. Ramsay ; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Don, Maulcsden ; Mrs. Baxter, Ashcliff ; Miss Campbell, Stracathro ; and Mrs. M'Nab, Keithock ; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Duke, Rosehill.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

Instituted 1880. Hon. President, James Smart ; President, James Guthrie ; Vice-Presidents, Provost Vallentine, Robert Duke, George Smart ; Secretary and Treasurer, T. M. Guthrie.

BRECHIN SAVINGS BANK

Established in 1852. Certified under Act of Parliament, 1863. Office, 13 Church Street. Open for the transaction of business on Tuesdays from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. ; also on Friday evenings from 6.30 to 8.30. Actuary, W. Anderson ; Auditor, David S. Barrie.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS

BRECHIN DETACHMENT 2ND (ANGUS) VOLUNTEER BATTALION BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).—I Company—Senior Captain and Hon. Major, David Duke. J Company—Captain, Charles Mitchell. Lieutenants, David Lamb and J. L. Aird. Drill Hall and Armoury, Bank Street ; Drill Ground, Park Road. Sergeant-Instructor, W. Manning.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

G. Henderson, President ; Wm. Jamieson, Secretary and Treasurer.

LADIES' PERMANENT COAL FUND

President, Miss Duke ; Vice-President, Miss Thomson ; Secretary, Mrs. Buyers ; Treasurer, James Craig ; and a Committee of Management.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND

BRECHIN LOCAL ASSOCIATION.—Meets in Brechin and Montrose alternately, on third Saturday of February, last Saturday of April, second Saturday of June, last Saturday of October, and third Saturday of December. President, R. A. Scott, M.A., Brechin ; Treasurer James Mitchell, Brechin ; Secretary, A. C. Robertson, Aldbar.

BRECHIN DISTRICT OF COUNTY COUNCIL

Chairman, Alex. Carnegie, Forebank ; Clerk and Treasurer, Alex. Philip, 16a Panmure Street ; Collectors, Jas. Craig and H. P. Gordon, Swan Street.

POST OFFICE

Office—St. David Street. J. C. Robertson, Postmaster. Open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Order and Bank business, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. ; Saturdays, to 8 p.m.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. ; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

EAST MILL COMPANY, LIMITED

Works and Registered Office, East Mill Road. Shiell & Don, Solicitors, Secretaries ; J. W. Chalmers, Manager.

SCOTTISH LEGAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Brechin District — John Paterson, President ; Thos. Moir, Secretary.

INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY

President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk, K.T. ; Vice-President, John Lamb. Directors—J. W. Chalmers, Jas. Guthrie, Jas. Craig, Wm. Ferguson, John Black, David Hodgeton, Robert Allan, Andrew Simpson, Geo. Smart, Chas. Laing, James Bruce, John Watson, John Gillespie, Geo. Donaldson, Peter Hay, James Belford, Geo. Riddell, Alex. Scott, David Watson, Robert Whitelaw, David Carnegie, H. H. Kerr, Alex. Neish, Wm. Macintosh. Secretary and Treasurer, James Don. Matron, Miss Fraser.

ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

Meets in High School on Tuesdays at 8 p.m. President, R. W. Duke ; Secretary, D. Wilson ; Treasurer, Dr. Anderson ; Conductor, J. Hollingworth ; Leader, H. Hollingworth ; Accompanist, Mrs Cumming.

OPERATIVE BAKERS' NATIONAL FEDERAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.

President, R. Barclay ; Secretary, D. Low ; Treasurer, J. Dakers.

MASONIC LODGES

ST. JAMES LODGES, No. 123.—Instituted 1770. Meetings held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in the Masonic Hall, Church Street; at 8 p.m. Wm. Eggie, R.W.M. ; W. J. W. Cameron, P.M. ; James Dures, D.M. ; George Wallace, S.M. ; J. C. Middleton, S.W. ; J. T. Batchelor, J.W. ; James Duncan, S.D. ; Wm. Law, J.D. ; Rev. J. A. Clark, Chaplain ; D. S. Barrie, I.G. ; E. Ireland, Secretary ; Robert Allan, Treasurer ; W. C. Christie, Director of Music ; A. Paton, Tyler.

ST. NINIAN'S LODGE No. 66.—Founded in 1714. Meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 8 p.m. Robert Walker, R.W.M. ; J. B. Hodge, P.M. ; D. Gibson, P.M. ; Bro. Stewart, S.W. ; C. Finlayson, J.W. ; Malcolm M'Kay, Secretary ; D. Spence, Treasurer ; Rev. Robert Paisley, Chaplain ; John Brown, Director of Music ; D. Riach, I.G. ; Geo. Henderson, Tyler ; Bro. Crocket, Grand Steward ; Bro. Ivison, Depute Steward.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NOAH, No. 7.—Instituted 1774. J. Clift, P.Z. ; J. O. Gibson, P.H. ; D. G. Shiell, P.J. ; H. Braid, Treasurer ; J. M. Mill, Scribe E. ; W. Eggie, Scribe N. ; C. Gibson, A. Christison, W. J. W. Cameron, and John Christison, Sojourners ; John Brown, Janitor.

BRITISH ORDER OF ANCIENT FREE GARDENERS

SOUTHESK LODGE, No. 205. — Wm. Davidson, W.M. ; Alex. M'Gregor, W.D.M. ; John Smith, P.M. ; David Binnie, A.P.M. ; D. Lowe, S.W. ; Jas. Barrie, J.W. ; Alex. Burnes, Chaplain ; John Sandeman, Secretary, 18 Union Street ; John M. Milne, Treasurer ; Medical Officer, Dr Parkinson ; Druggist, Geo. Mackie.

DISTRICT FISHERY BOARD

SOUTH ESK.—For the upper Proprietors, Mr Alexander Carnegie, factor for Lord Southesk ; Colonel Gardyne of Finavon ; and Mr W. Shaw Adamson of Careston. For the lower Proprietors, Captain Stanfield of Dunninald ; Colonel Blair-Imrie of Lunan ; Mr John Shiell, factor for Lord Dalhousie ; with Mr James Johnston, of Rossie Fishings, of the firm of Messrs Joseph Johnston & Sons, Montrose, as Chairman. Clerks, James Don, Writer, and D. G. Shiell, Solicitor, Brechin. Superintendent, Joseph Fraser.

BRECHIN AND EDZELL DISTRICT RAILWAY

BRECHIN AND EDZELL DISTRICT RAILWAY.—J. A. Campbell, Esq., M.P., Chairman ; Messrs John Shiell and John Shepherd, Directors ; Mr W. M. Vallentine, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES—BRECHIN TENT (2335).—Meets in Temperance Hall, at 8.15 p.m., on alternate Fridays. Chief Ruler, James Martin; Treasurer, T. B. Graham; Secretary, Wm. Jaffrey, 107 Montrose Street.

MAYFLOWER JUVENILE TENT (1193).—Meets in Temperance Hall, at 7 p.m., on alternate Fridays. Superintendent, T. B. Grahame.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE, 10 Swan Street. Call-Office, Black and Johnston, 40 High Street.

UNIONIST CLUB

President, Hon. C. M. Ramsay; Vice-President, the Earl of Southesk and others; Chairman, John Shiell; Vice-Chairmen, Col. John Duke and Alex. Annandale; Secretary and Treasurer, J. L. Aird.

BRECHIN BURNS CLUB

BRECHIN BURNS CLUB.—Instituted March 1894. Meets in Masonic Hall. Hon. President, D. H. Edwards; President, G. A. Scott; Vice-President, James Laing; Secretary, Ed. W. Mowatt; Treasurer, Alex. Hampton.

MINSTREL SOCIETY

BRECHIN AMATEUR MINSTREL SOCIETY.—Meets twice a week in St. Ninian's Hall. Hon. C. M. Ramsay, Hon. President; J. H. Lamb, Vice-President; J. M'Lean, 7 City Road, Treasurer and Secretary; with a Committee of five.

THE FARMERS' MART, LIMITED

Directors—D. Hume, Barrelwell (Chairman); A. Spalding, Broomknowe; Jas. Samson, Balwylo; John Baxter, Pitforthie; A. Couper, Brae of Pert; Wm. Doig, Carcary; Thos. Semple, Farnell; G. Cumming, Secretary; A. Campbell, Cashier; Auctioneers, G. Anderson and W. M. Law. Weekly sale of Cattle on Tuesdays, at 10.45 a.m. precisely.

BRECHIN AGRICULTURAL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED

Office and Works, Park Road. Directors—D. Hodgeton (Chairman); James Guthrie; John Lamb, Glencadam; J. Young, Fordhouse. Wm. Vallentine, Secretary; Alex. Gray, Junior, Manager.

POPULATION

POPULATION OF PARISHES.—1891 Census—Brechin, 10,453; Edzell, 745; Farnell, 627; Careston, 198; Aberlemno, 926; Dun, 552; Fearn, 277; Lethnot, 239; Maryton, 376; Kinnell, 643; Menmuir, 664; Cortachy, 440; Lochlee, 343; Tannadice, 1117; Logie-Pert, 978; Strathcathro, 505.

BRECHIN BURGH ELECTORATE, 1895-96.—Males, 1230; Females, 564.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS—1230.

VOTERS IN BRECHIN DISTRICT—455.

BURGH VALUATION—1894-95, £28,779 19s 2d; 1893-94, £28,559 16s 1d
Both exclusive of railways.

Edzell Information.



POST OFFICE.—John Thomson, Postmaster. Mails arrive at 8.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Despatched at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

PARISH COUNCIL.—Chairman, Rev. D. S. Ross; Inspector and Clerk, John Milne; Medical Officer, Dr Parkinson.

SCHOOL BOARD.—Chairman, James Anderson, Clerk and Treasurer, Rev. D. S. Ross.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY.—Auxiliary Branch—President, Rev. D. S. Ross; Secretary, Mr Bennett; Treasurer, John Milne.

GAS COMPANY.—Manager, James Whyte.

BANKS.—Union Bank—John Milne, Agent. Savings Bank—Rev. D. S. Ross, Treasurer.

HOTELS.—Panmure Arms ———; Star—J. Nelson-Bairner.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE AND WATER DISTRICT SUB-COMMITTEE.—James Anderson (Chairman), Hon. C. M. Ramsay, John Shiell, W. Lyon, John Milne, John Soutter, James Robertson, Alex. Philip, Clerk. Superintendent of Works, Jas. Whyte.

CURLING CLUB.—Sergeant Lyon, Secretary and Treasurer.

GOLF CLUB.—D. Ferguson, Captain.

ANGLING CLUB.—President, W. Robertson; Vice-President, J. Cooper; Secretary and Treasurer, Harry Watt.

PLOUGHMEN'S SOCIETY.—President, J. Beadie; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Carr.

I.O.G.T.—Gannochy Lodge—Lodge Deputy, John Duncan.

REPRINT
OF A SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
TOWN OF BRECHIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

T. COLQUHOUN, 29 HANOVER STREET,
EDINBURGH, 1828.

BRECHIN is a royal burgh, in the parish of the same name, in Angus-shire, of which Forfar is the county town, and was anciently an episcopal see. It lies $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Forfar, 8 west of Montrose, 25 south of Stonehaven, $26\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Dundee, and $71\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh.

It is situated on a rising ground (whence its name) which is washed by the river South Esk. It consists of one street up the face of the acclivity, another nearly at right angles, and it has a third from the west adjoining, with some bye lanes. The royalty extends from the cross about half-a-mile in every direction, and the suburbs a considerable way farther. To the south and east are the *Tenements*, which are two streets of some length, independent of the burgh of Brechin, being without the royalty, and held in feu of Sir James Carnegie of South Esk.

Brechin is a well-built town, and contains a number of good houses; those lately erected are handsome. The town is well supplied with water, by means of leaden pipes. At the lower end of the south, or Nether Tenements, is a stone bridge of two large arches over the South Esk. The town had many years ago been walled round, as the names of South, West, and North Ports, still indicate. It was twice destroyed by fire, by the Danes in the year 1012, and again by the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645.

A bishop's see was founded here by David the First in 1140, richly endowed. That part of the cathedral which still remains, is an ancient Gothic pile, supported by twelve pillars, and having a door and window in the west end, of curious and beautiful workmanship. When entire it was 166 feet long and 61 feet broad. At the north-west corner is a

square tower, with a handsome spire, together 120 feet high. The present parish church occupies the west end of the cathedral, which was some time ago repaired at very considerable expense, and makes an elegant place of worship.

Adjoining to the church on the south-west, is one of those round towers, of which this and another at Abernethy are all that remain in Scotland. Antiquarians have long been divided in their opinions concerning the time when these towers were erected and their use. One conjecture is that they were watch towers, several suppose them to have been belfries, whence the criers summoned the people to prayers, while not a few, knowing that similar towers are to be found in Ireland, named *the land of sanctity*, think that they must have been places in which penitents were confined till restored to the bosom of the church. This tower contains four openings or windows at the top, directed to the four cardinal points, and commands a tolerably extensive view. That at Abernethy overlooks the Firth of Tay and part of the valley of Strathearn, and this at Brechin is directed towards the great valley of Strathmore. The conjecture that these were watch towers is but ill supported, the view from the tower of Brechin is very limited, extending only to Montrose on the east and a short way into the valley of Strathmore, neither is the view from the tower at Abernethy very extensive.

The tower at Brechin is a circular column of great beauty and elegance, 80 feet high, with a kind of spire or roof, 23 feet additional, of an octagonal form, making the whole height 103 feet, the diameter at the base is 16 feet. The building consists of 86 courses of stone, not regular in their depth, some of them measuring 24, some of them only 9 inches, and the stones somewhat deeper at one end than the other, so that the courses bear some resemblance to a screw. This fabric has sustained little injury from time. The door is about 6 feet from the ground, 22 inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, the sides are formed of large blocks of the same sand stone, of which the rest of the tower is built. Nearly in the centre of each stands a human figure on a kind of bracket, supposed to be one of the apostles, having a rod or staff in his hand. The lintel is another block of sand stone cut into a semi-circular arch, over the centre of which stands the figure of our Saviour stretched on the Cross, whence has arisen the probable conjecture that this tower was built after Christianity had been introduced into Scotland. The sole is another block of the same kind of stone, on each end of which are the figures of two animals, conjectured to be a lion and a lamb, the whole entrance is ornamented with two borders of small circles, which surround the figures described.

In a lane at the upper part of the town are some remains of the chapel of *Maison Dieu*, an hospital founded by William de Brechin, and confirmed by James the Third in 1477, part of the revenues of which are still applied by the magistrates, its patrons, towards the support of the poor, and part to pay the salary of the master of the grammar school, called *Preceptor of Maison Dieu*.

Near to the town stands Brechin Castle, the ancient seat of the family of Panmure, and residence of the honourable William Ramsay

Maule. It was built in 1711 on the brink of a perpendicular rock overhanging the South Esk, and erected on the site of the old castle which sustained a siege of 20 days, in the year 1303, by the English army under Edward the First. Notwithstanding every effort used to compel the besieged to surrender, the brave governor, Sir Thomas Maule, held out till he was killed by a stone thrown from an engine, when the place was instantly given up. A descendant of this brave man was, in 1616, created Lord Maule of Brechin and Earl of Panmure. The estates and title were attained in 1715. While the property is again in possession of the family, the Peerage has not yet been restored.

Brechin is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, hospital master, convener of trades, a trades councillor, and five ordinary councillors. It has six incorporated trades, and joins with Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, Montrose, and Bervie in returning a member to Parliament. Brechin is a presbytery seat. A town court is held in it every Wednesday, and a Justice of Peace court on the first Wednesday of every month.

Three new schools were erected a few years ago by subscription, one for the languages, taught by the preceptor of Maison Dieu, of which the crown is patron, another for the parochial school under the patronage of the heritors and magistrates, and the third for the mathematical department.

Besides the church belonging to the parish there are in Brechin two episcopal chapels, two meeting houses belonging to the united associate synod, one for the anti-burghers who refused to unite, and one for a very few methodists.

Two works have long since been established here, in which yarn is bleached on chemical principles, and these are carried on with such activity that 10,000 lbs. are whitened at each in the course of a week. Streams from the South Esk turn, at the lower extremity of the town, two mills for spinning linen yarn, one of which contains 16 frames and the other 26, besides flour and other mills.

One distillery of considerable extent established here has attracted notice by the superior quality of its whisky, and operations are about to be commenced in another.

A porter brewery is also carried on here with success, and a tannage; but the business which occupies far the greater part of the working classes in this place is the manufacture of coarse linens, the yarn of which has previously been bleached. This branch of trade is managed here, in favourable times, as in the other towns in Angus, with great and increasing activity.

A branch of the Dundee Union bank, and one of the Montrose bank, is established here.

The weekly market is on Tuesday, and there are three great fairs held every year, viz., on the third Wednesday in April; the second Wednesday in June, called Trinity fair, the greatest in the north of Scotland for sheep, cattle, and horses; and on the second Wednesday of August. Besides these, a market is held on the Tuesdays after each term of Whitsunday and Martinmas for hiring servants. There

are horse markets on the last Tuesday of February and all the Tuesdays of March, and cattle markets each Tuesday during winter.

The population of the town in 1821 was 4520, since then it has considerably increased.

Latitude, 56° 40' north, Longitude, 2° 18' east.

Population, town and parish, 1811, was 5559.

” ” 1821 ”, 5906.

Original Poem

BY

Ex-Bailie Brother ANNANDALE,

READ AT ST. JOHN'S FESTIVAL,

27th December 1895,

On the occasion of the Portrait of BROTHER the HON. C. M. RAMSAY
being presented to the Lodge.

Saint Andrew's nicht ower a' the warld
Brings memories dear to masons free ;
Sae lat us in oor mirth this nicht
Mind absent freends ayont the sea.

As year by year this nicht comes roond—
What tho' some vacant chairs we see—
It shows the Architect Sublime
Aye visits Number 123.

Tho' silent voice and vacant chair
Wi' tears may sometimes dim the e'e,
They stir the tender thochts within,
An' mak' us better masons be .

Some brethren hae but life begun,
An' some hae seen three score an' three ;
We'll happy be tho' auld or young,
If true to Number 123

We a' upon the level meet,
An' a' oor actions plumb maun be ;
We aye pairt fair upon the square
To meet again in 123.

When met around the mystic board,
Free masons guid I trow are we ;
For whether peasant, priest, or lord,
We're brithers a' in 123.

Sh'd some frail brither mak' a slip
(Can ony ane frae sin be free ?)
Deal gently wi' 'm an' help him up—
Perfection here we'll never see.

Sae let us aye tak' special care
To keep oorsel's frae errors free,
An' carry oot the golden rule :
Treat men as we would treated be.

To ilka brither's sorrows share
An' mak' them to 'm lichter be,
Oor joys to share an' mak' them mair,
Sh'd be the aim o' 123.

To nurse an' carp on petty cares
Mak's winter's frost whare'er we be ;
A cheery word, a happy smile,
Mak' sunbeams aye in 123.

It's nae for greed or warld's gear,
It's nae for gowd we're masons free
Oor greatest aim is aye the same :
To cultivate the virtues three.

Oor bite o' meat, oor duds o' claes—
A groat for wants we canna see—
Is a' we need, an' aye we'll get,
If true to Number 123.

Oor Maister's gifts are manifold,
Sae lat us aye contentit be ;
To sit and sigh as time gaes bye
We canna thole in 123.

We read in yon auld sacred book
Fan Saul was dour as dour c'd be,
That David played an' sang to him,
An' garred his evil sperits flee.

We'll follow guid King David's plan,
An' spend the night in mirth an' glee,
Fley evil sperits ower to France,
An' oot o' Number 123.

Mony a nicht we've happy been,
 Happier nights there cudna be ;
 Tho' oceans wide oor paths divide,
 We'll fondly mind on 123.

We'll wish success to masons true,
 An' lodges a' faur ere they be ;
 But aye St. James abune thom a',
 Oor mither, Number 123.

In fancy's car we wander far ;
 We'll tak a trip accross the sea,
 An' be in time for auld lang syne,
 An' end the strain in 123.

This Poem was originally intended to have been read on St. Andrew's Night, but owing to the presentation which was to take place on St. John's Night it was postponed till then.



The brethren of Lodge St. James (No. 123) celebrated the Festival of St. John in their Lodge, Church Street, on Friday evening, 27th December 1895. Brother Cameron, P.M., occupied the chair, and Brothers Eggie and Middleton, the newly installed R.W.M. and S.W., acted as croupiers. After partaking of an excellent supper purveyed by Brother Wood, of the Dalhousie Hotel, in his usual first-class style, a lengthy and varied programme of songs, readings, and recitations was carried through. The most important event of the evening was the unveiling of a splendidly enlarged photograph of Brother the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, subscribed for by the brethren of St James as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by them, while a similar one, presented to the Hon. Mrs Ramsay, was hung in the Lodge for the evening, previous to being transferred to Brechin Castle. The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, mentioned that the Ramsay family had been closely connected with Masonry for nearly a century and a half. In 1767 the eighth Earl of Dalhousie was Grand Master of Scotland ; in 1804 the ninth earl filled the same position ; in 1808 the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule, afterwards first Lord Panmure, was Grand Master ; in 1836 Lord Ramsay, afterwards tenth Earl of Dalhousie and first Marquis of Dalhousie, was Grand Master ; in 1867-79 Fox Maule, eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, was Grand Master, and it will be in the recollection of many that the late earl held the high and responsible position of Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire, 1876-80. Brother Annandale, in supplement to Brother Cameron's remarks presenting the portrait of Brother the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, mentioned that to complete the chain

of Dalhousie Freemasons they had now got hung in the Lodge the portrait of the late Earl of Dalhousie, who was M. W. Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire from 1876 to 1880. This was subscribed for by the members of St. James Lodge.



The portraits bore the following inscriptions :—

“Presented to Brother the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, M.W. Substitute Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire, by the brethren of St. James Lodge (No. 123) as a small mark of appreciation of his kindness to the Lodge, the last of which was the ventilating and decorating of the Lodge. 27th December 1895.”

“Presented to the Honourable Mrs C. M. Ramsay by the brethren of Lodge St James (No. 123), Brechin, as a small token of the respect and esteem which her husband, the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, is held in the Lodge. 27th December 1895.”



Forfarshire Fairs and Cattle Markets.

JANUARY.

Arbroath, hiring and general business, last Saturday
 Coupar-Angus, cattle and sheep, 3rd Monday
 Brechin, cattle, every Tuesday; feeing, last Tuesday. (Carlies)
 Kirriemuir, 1st Monday
 Laurencekirk, feeing, last Wednesday

FEBRUARY.

Brechin, cattle every Tuesday; horses, last Tuesday. (Causey)
 Coupar-Angus, cattle and sheep, 3rd Monday
 Edzell, hiring, cattle, &c., 3rd Thursday
 Kirriemuir, 1st Monday

MARCH.

Brechin, horses, every Tuesday
 Coupar-Angus, horses & cattle, 3rd Thursday
 Kirriemuir, 1st Monday; Horses, 2d Friday

APRIL.

Brechin (Trinity Muir), sheep & cattle, 3rd Wednesday; horses, 1st Tuesday
 Carmyllie, cattle, 3rd Tuesday, o s
 Coupar-Angus, cattle & sheep, 3rd Monday
 Forfar, cattle and horses, 2nd Wednesday
 Glamis, 1st Wednesday
 Glasterlaw, cattle, last Wednesday
 Kirriemuir, 1st Monday

MAY.

Arbroath, hiring, 26th if Saturday; if not, Saturday after
 Brechin, feeing, Tuesday after 25th
 Coupar-Angus, cattle & sheep, 3rd Monday
 Dundee, hiring, 26th if Tuesday or Friday; if not, Tuesday or Friday after
 Dun's Muir, 1st Tuesday, o s
 Edzell, cattle and sheep, 1st Monday; feeing, 26th
 Forfar, cattle & horses, 1st Wednesday, o s; feeing, Saturday after 25th
 Frioekheim, hiring, cattle, last Thursday
 Glamis, 1st Wednesday and Wednesday after 26th
 Kirriemuir, 1st Monday & Friday after 26th
 Laurencekirk, feeing, 26th May
 Letham, Forfar, cattle and hiring, 26th
 Montrose, Friday after Whitsunday, o s

JUNE.

Brechin (Trinity Muir), 2nd Thursday.
 Dun's Muir, cattle, horses, 3rd Thursday
 Forfar, cattle, 3rd Friday
 Glasterlaw, cattle, 4th Wednesday
 Kirriemuir, Wednesday after Glamis

JULY.

Arbroath, hiring and general business, 18th if Saturday; if not, Saturday after
 Coupar-Angus, cattle, &c., 3rd Thursday
 Brechin, wool, Monday after Inverness wool fair
 Dundee (Stobb's), cattle, sheep, and horse, Tuesday after 11th

Edzell, cattle, Friday after 19th
 Forfar, cattle, horses, Wednesday after 1st Tuesday
 Frioekheim, hiring and cattle, Monday after Arbroath
 Kirriemuir, horses and cattle, 24th if Wednesday; if not, Wednesday after; sheep, day before
 Laurencekirk, harvest feeing, horses, and cattle, last Thursday

AUGUST.

Brechin (Trinity Muir), sheep, cattle, and horses, 2nd Thursday
 Dundee (First), cattle, &c., 26th
 Edzell, cattle and sheep, Wednesday after 26th
 Forfar, sheep, cattle, horses, and wool, Wednesday after 1st Tuesday
 Glasterlaw, cattle, 3rd Wednesday

SEPTEMBER.

Brechin (Trinity Muir), sheep, cattle, horses, Tuesday before last Wednesday
 Dundee (Latter), cattle, horses, 19th
 Forfar, horses and cattle, last Wednesday
 Glenisla, sheep and cattle, Thursday before last Wednesday

OCTOBER.

Brechin, cattle, every Tuesday till April
 Trinity Muir Tryst
 Dundee (Bell's), feeing, 1st Friday
 Edzell, sheep, cattle, and horses, Friday before Kirriemuir
 Forfar, cattle, 2nd Wednesday
 Glamis, Saturday before Kirriemuir
 Glasterlaw, cattle, 3rd Monday
 Kirriemuir, horses, cattle, Wednesday after 18th; sheep, day before

NOVEMBER.

Arbriolot (Arbroath), cattle, 2nd Wednesday
 Arbroath, hiring, 22nd if Saturday; if not, Saturday after
 Brechin, cattle, every Tuesday; feeing Tuesday after 21st
 Coupar-Angus, cattle and sheep, 3rd Monday
 Dundee, hiring, 22nd if Tuesday or Friday; if not, Tuesday or Friday after
 Edzell, feeing, 22nd
 Forfar, cattle, 1st Wednesday; feeing, Saturday after 22nd
 Frioekheim, hiring and cattle, 22nd if Thursday; if not, Thursday after
 Glamis, cattle and hiring, Wednesday after 22nd
 Kirriemuir, cattle, Wednesday after Glamis
 Laurencekirk, feeing, 22nd November
 Letham, cattle and hiring, 23rd
 Montrose, Friday after Martinmas, o s

DECEMBER.

Brechin, cattle, every Tuesday
 Coupar-Angus, cattle and sheep, 3rd Monday

POST-OFFICE INFORMATION.

LETTER POST.

To and from all parts of the United Kingdom the prepaid rates are:—

Not exceeding 1 oz.	1d.
Excdg. 1 oz. but not excdg. 2 oz.	1½d.
" 2 oz. "	4 oz. 2d.
" 4 oz. "	6 oz. 2½d.
" 6 oz. "	8 oz. 3d.
" 8 oz. "	10 oz. 3½d.
" 10 oz. "	12 oz. 4d.
" 12 oz. "	14 oz. 4½d.
" 14 oz. "	16 oz. 5d.

and so on at the rate of ½d. for every additional 2 oz. A letter posted unpaid will be charged on delivery with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently prepaid will be charged with double the deficiency.—An Inland Letter must not exceed one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, or six inches in depth, unless it should happen to be sent to or from a Government office.

The charge for the re-direction of letters has been abolished.

POSTAGE ON INLAND REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

Prepaid Rates.—For each Registered Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet—One Halfpenny; but a packet containing two or more Registered Newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a Book-Packet of the same weight, viz., One Halfpenny for every 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz.

No Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it.

A Packet of Newspapers must not weigh above 14 lbs. or exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth.

REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION.

By the prepayment of a fee of twopenny any postal packet (parcels included) may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom. Every packet to be registered must be given to an agent of the Post-Office and a receipt obtained for it. The Postmaster-General will give compensation up to a maximum limit of £50 for the loss and damage of Inland Postal Packets of all kinds. The ordinary registration fee of 2d. secures £5; 3d., £10; 4d., £15; 5d., £20; 6d., £25; 7d., £30; 8d., £35; 9d., £40; 10d., £45; 11d., £50.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES

are sold at all Post-Offices, and by Rural Messengers, according to size, from 2½d. to 3d. each.

These registered letter envelopes are available for forwarding Foreign registered letters as well as Inland letters.

INLAND PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.

This post is absolutely restricted to *bona fide trade Patterns and Samples*. 4 oz. are charged 1d.; 4 to 6 oz. 1½d.; 6 to 8 oz. 2d.

POST CARDS.

Post Cards for use in the United Kingdom only are sold at 10 for 5½d., or of finer quality 10 for 6d. They can be had in smaller numbers or singly. Foreign Post Cards, 1d.; Reply, 2d.

Stout Reply Post Cards are sold at 1½d. each, or ten for 1s. Thin Reply Post Cards are charged 1½d. each, or ten for 11d.

Letter Cards are sold at 8 for 9d.; smaller numbers in proportion.

INLAND PARCEL POST.

For an Inland Postal Parcel the rate of postage, to be prepaid in ordinary postage stamps, is—

Not exceeding in weight 1 lb.	0	3
Excdg. 1 lb. & not excdg. 2 lbs.	0	4½
" 2 lbs. "	"	3 lbs. 0
" 3 lbs. "	"	4 lbs. 0 7½
" 4 lbs. "	"	5 lbs. 0 9
" 5 lbs. "	"	6 lbs. 0 10½
" 6 lbs. "	"	7 lbs. 1 0
" 7 lbs. "	"	8 lbs. 1 1½
" 8 lbs. "	"	9 lbs. 1 3
" 9 lbs. "	"	10 lbs. 1 4½
" 10 lbs. "	"	11 lbs. 1 6

Maximum length allowed for a postal parcel is 3 feet 6 inches; maximum length and girth combined, 6 feet. Examples:—A parcel measuring 3 feet 6 inches in its longest dimension may measure as much as 2 feet 6 inches in girth, i.e., around its thickest part; or—a shorter parcel may be thicker, e.g., if measuring no more than 3 feet in length, it may measure as much as 3 feet in girth, i.e., around its thickest part.

The Regulations under which certain Articles are prohibited from transmission by the Letter Post—with a few exceptions—apply equally to the Parcel Post. For instance—Gunpowder, Lucifer Matches, anything liable to sudden combustion, bladders containing liquid, and Live Animals, are excluded from the Parcel Post.

Certificates of posting of parcels can be obtained gratis.

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post service has been established between the United Kingdom and the countries of the Continent of Europe and the British Colonies and Foreign Possessions generally. For rates and other conditions, see the Post-Office Guide, published quarterly.

INLAND BOOK POST.

The Book-Post rate is One Halfpenny for every 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.

If a Book Packet is posted unpaid, the charge is double that amount; if partly paid, double the deficiency.

Every Book-Packet must be posted either without a cover or in an unfastened envelope, or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purposes of examination.

No Book-Packet may exceed 6 lbs. in weight, or 1 foot 6 inches in length, 9 inches in width, and 6 inches in depth,

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are granted in the United Kingdom as follows:—

For sums not exceeding £1, 2d; £1 to £2, 3d.; £2 to £4, 4d.; £4 to £7, 5d.; £7 to £10, 6d.

Money may now be sent by Telegraph Money Order at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding £1, 4d.; £1 to £2, 6d.; £2 to £4, 8d.; £4 to £7, 10d.; £7 to £10, 1s.

In addition to the commission a charge is made at the ordinary inland rate for the official telegram of advice and its repetition, the minimum being 9d.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal Orders are now issued at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom at the following fixed sums:—

1s. and 1s. 6d., 1d.; 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 10s. 6d., 1d.; 15s. and 20s., 1½d.

MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE ABROAD.

Foreign Orders are issued at the following rates:—

If payable in Belgium, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Dutch East India Possessions, Egypt, France, German Empire, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, &c., or the British Possessions and Colonies:—

On sums not exceeding
£2 0s. 6d. | £7 1s. 6d.
£5 1s. 0d. | £10 2s. 0d.

POSTAL TELEGRAMS.

The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom is 6d. for the first 12 words, and 1d. for every additional word. Addresses are charged for. A receipt for the charges can be obtained at a cost of 2d.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Deposits of one shilling upwards will be received from any depositor at the Post-Office Savings Banks, provided the deposits made by such depositor in any year ending the 31st December do not exceed £50, and provided the total amount does not exceed £200 inclusive of interest. Separate accounts may be opened in the names of wife and children.

"TAKE CARE OF THE PENCE."

At every Post-Office in the United Kingdom forms can be obtained, free of charge, on which twelve penny postage stamps can be fixed; and when the form has been thus filled up with twelve penny stamps, it will be received at any Post-Office Savings Bank as a savings bank deposit for 1s.

STOCKS CAN BE BOUGHT

at any Post-Office Savings Bank. Any depositor who wishes can invest in Government Stock at the current price of the day. The amount of stock which can be purchased or sold at one time is now reduced to the nominal sum of 1s. A small sum is charged by way of commission on investment and sale.

INTERESTING GLEANINGS AND GATHERINGS.

ÆSCHYLUS, Æpöpolis, Cratinus, and Ennius are said never to have sat down to compose till they were intoxicated.

HENRI MURGER, the famous French literary Bohemian, died in a hospital, and was buried at the expense of the State.

True case in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance.

THE cheque cannot be proved to have existed in the commercial transactions of Europe, outside of Italy, until late in the seventeenth or early in the eighteenth century; in England not till about 1760.

THE privilege which the family of De Courcy enjoy, of standing before the king covered, was granted, it is said, by King John, in 1203, in consequence of one of that family having vanquished a foreign knight who had challenged every Court in Europe, and up to that period had carried off every laurel.

THOSE who have seen the mariner's compass, or, indeed, a drawing of it, must have observed the fleur-de-lis at the point of the needle. From this circumstance the French have laid claim to the discovery; but it is much more probable that the figure is an ornamental cross, which originated in the devotion of an ignorant and superstitious age to the mere symbol.

CHARLES MATHEWS, the great comedian and author, was naturally very shy. In the "Life and Correspondence of Charles Mathews," written by his wife, she says that "he looked sheepish and confused if recognised, and his eyes would fall and colour mount if he heard his name even whispered in passing along the streets."

A mighty pain to love it is,
And 'tis a pain that pain to miss;
But of all pains the greatest pain
It is to love and love in vain.
COWLEY.

GEORGETROUT was a messenger of the House of Commons, who died about the year 1840. Trout—familarly known as "The Dwarf"—was barely a yard high, but had very short arms and legs, and an enormous head. He was a very well-known character in Westminster Hall, where he was employed by members of the House to carry papers and messages to different parts of London.

IN Pitt's day, during the war with France, it was usual to the extent of £500 to part with an English newspaper to a Frenchman.

WHEN Bishop Burnet was at college, his father aroused him to his studies every morning at four o'clock; and he continued the practice of early rising to the end of his life.

SAMUEL FOOTE, the great dramatist and actor, was very humble, but his own cheerful disposition enabled him to make light of it. One of his best plays is *The Lame Lover*, in which the author himself enacted the lover.

THE CHILDREN.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth
Were there no children to begin it.
The sterner souls would grow more stern,
Unfeeling natures more villainan,
And man to stoic coldness turn,
And woman would be less than woman.
—WHITTIER.

DRYDEN often had himself bled, and ate raw meat to assist, as he said, his imagination. Shadwell, De Quincey, Psalmanazar, Dean Milner, Coleridge, and Bishop Horsley, stimulated themselves with opium, as De Musset was helpless without absinthe.

A REFUSAL.

Since Fortune favours not,
And all things backward go,
And since your mind hath so decreed,
To make an end of woe;
Since now is no redress,
But hence I must away,
Farewell, I waste no vainer words,
I hope for better day.
—BARNABY GOOGE.

THE saintly George Herbert was a devoted lover of music. "His chiefest recreation," says Walton, "was music, in which heavenly art he was a most excellent master, and did himself compose many divine hymns and anthems, which he set and sung to his lute and viol."

POPE's infirmities were a drag upon his genius, but could not keep him from painstaking and brilliant labours. "He was so weak as to be unable to dress himself without help." His own statement was that he did not expect to enjoy any health for four days together, and the evidence of his contemporaries makes it clear that he did not exaggerate.

HOMER, Horace, Virgil, and numerous other ancient writers were early risers.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS the elder earned millions of francs by his novels and plays, but ended sans un sou vaillant.

Venus, take my votive glass;
Since I am not what I was;
If but from this day I shall be,
Venus, let me never see!

GROTE, the historian, had considerable talent for music; and it is recorded that he and his wife would frequently play duets together, sometimes on the pianoforte and sometimes on two violoncellos.

THE first originator of a plan establishing public vehicles in Paris open to all, and running regularly, was the grave philosopher Pascal, in the days of Louis XIV. One of his friends, the Marquis de Roanne, took up the suggestion, and in the year 1672 obtained a privilege for the undertaking.

HERINE's name is a word of tragedy to all conversant with literary history. They think of this noble storm-spirit condemned to imprisonment in a body slowly robbed of every power and attribute except bare life and dauntless thought. And in that dismal cavern of his despair the poet, through an amanuensis, still bravely added to the volume of his life work.

THE Turkish star and crescent is a curious relic of the old worship of the moon and Diana. This goddess was the ancient patroness of Byzantium, or Constantinople, and when Mahomet II. took the city in 1453, he adopted the crescent moons for his device in honour of the victory. The flag is a red ground, with the crescent and star in white.

My girl, thou gazest much
Upon the golden skies;
Would I were Heaven, I would
Behold
Thee then with all mine eyes!
TUBBERVILLE.

THE finest fruits of Schiller's muse were gleaned in years of prolonged suffering. He was incessantly racked by pain, and often visited by a dangerous and harassing insomnia. But he would not abandon work. His gallant spirit made the best of its frail tenement, and each new assault of his foe seemed to strengthen his resolve to make the fullest use of the salvage of wrecked hours.

SIR MATTHEW HALE always rose early, and studied sixteen hours a day.

CARNEADES, the philosopher, seldom wrote without dosing himself with hellebore.

GRAY seldom sat down to compose without first reading through some cantos of the "Fæbrie Queen."

—:~:~:~:—
*God takes the good—too good on earth to stay,
 And leaves the bad—too bad to take away.*

PLAYS were first acted in England at Clerkenwell, A.D. 1397. The first company of players that received the sanction of a patent was that of James Burhage and others, the servants of the Earl of Leicester, from Queen Elizabeth, in 1574. Plays were subjected to a censorship in 1737.

FABRICIUS states that "Linæus arose very early in summer, mostly about four o'clock; at six he came and breakfasted with us, about one-eighth of a league distant from his residence, and there gave lectures upon the natural orders of plants, which generally lasted until ten."

—:~:~:~:—
*God sent his singers upon earth
 With songs of sadness and of mirth,
 That they might touch the hearts of men,
 And bring them back to Heaven again.*

IN 1740 there was in London a Persian dwarf forty-five years of age, and three feet eight inches in height. He is stated to have delighted "the nobility and gentry of Europe" with his wonderful performance in carrying on each arm the largest men amongst the spectators.

—:~:~:~:—
*"The biscuits my mother made weren't like these—"
 The young wife burst into tears—
 "For these are as light as the froth of the seas,
 And the best I have tasted for years."
 [She smiled again.]*

THE first translation of the Bible from the Hebrew into the Greek was made by seventy-two interpreters, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus. It is thence called the Septuagint version, and was completed in seventy-two days at Alexandria, 277 years B.C. The Jewish Sanhedrim consists of seventy-two members, and this probably accounts for the number of translators mentioned. They were shut up in thirty-six cells, and each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison it was found that the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or a letter.

DR. DODDRIDGE says it is to his habit of early rising that the world is indebted for nearly the whole of his valuable works.

HENRY BUCKLE could not tell one tune from another, and was moved by music only when he heard such a player as Liszt.

BURNS was not only a music lover, but a very fair performer on the violin. Many of his best songs were written for already-existing tunes.

BELLEM were first appointed in London, 1556. They were to ring their bells at night, and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

* * * * *
DIEU SAUVE LA REINE.

For the French subjects of her Majesty in the Channel Islands and other regions where the French tongue is in use as well as English, the following is the version of the Queen's Anthem:

"*Dieu sauve la Reine,
 Long jours à la Reine,
 Dieu la sauve,
 Son règne glorieux,
 Heureux, victorieux.
 Que ses ans soient nombreux,
 Dieu la sauve.*

"*Dieu, en ta colère,
 Abais l'adversaire
 Jusqu'en terre;*

*Confond ses nations,
 Frustrate ses actions;
 En elle nous esperons,
 Sauve ô Père.*

"*Tu faveur preserve,
 Pour elle réserve
 Un long règne.
 Pour défendre nos loix;
 D'accord, et d'une voix,
 Chantons tous à la fois,
 Sauve la Reine. Amen."*

* * * * *
 SAMUEL ROGERS showed his love for music in rather a curious manner. When he dined at home and alone, "it was his custom to have an Italian organ-grinder playing in the hall, the organ being set to the Sicilian Mariners' air and other popular tunes of the South."

GOLDSMITH's relations towards music are well known. He played tolerably well on the flute, which he would take up, it is said, to calm himself after his temper had been disturbed. He was also a fairly good singer of Irish songs, his renderings exhibiting much of the peculiar humour of his country.

THE ancient English penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among our Saxon ancestors. At the time of Ethelred it was equal in weight to the present threepence. Till the time of King Edward I. the penny was deeply indented, so that it might easily be broken and parted on occasions into two parts (these being called half-pence), or into four, which were called fourthings or farthings.

BAUZAC, but for his marriage late in life with the wealthy Polish widow Madame Eve de Hunska, would have died poor.

UNDER Draco's laws, enacted at Athens 521 B.C., all delinquents were executed, the law being carried out to the letter with as much severity as though the offender had been found guilty of murder.

—:~:~:~:—
*How poor are they that have no patience!
 What wound did ever heal but by degrees!*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND was first established in 1694, in the reign of William and Mary. It was projected by one Paterson, and its original capital was £1,200,000. The style of the firm is The Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

LA FONTAINE and Goldsmith are the two stock examples of childishness in literary history; and childish enough they were, almost inexcusably so, in life. But when we find them with pen in hand, we never think of them as of anything but very clever men. It is not given to anyone to be great in every direction.

—:~:~:~:—
*Take no man to your heart at sight,
 But prove his friendship strong:
 The man who says you're always right,
 Will ofteneest think you wrong.*

SIR THOMAS MORE set a good example by practising what he preached. He made it his invariable practice to rise at four; and he became so well convinced of the excellence of the habit that he represents the Utopians as attending public lectures every morning before daybreak.

—:~:~:~:—
*We love
 The king who loves the law, re-
 spects his bounds,
 And reigns content within them;
 him we serve
 Freely, and with delight, who
 leaves us free:
 But recollecting still that he is man,
 We trust him not too far.—*

COWPER.

—:~:~:~:—
 THE inventor of clocks is not known. The obscurity is owing to the fact that the Latin word for clock may signify any measure of time, not excepting even the sun-dial. Watches are generally stated to have been invented by Peter Hale, of Nuremberg, in 1500, who first made "a clock without weights." In the strict acceptance of the term, all clocks must strike. When the clock is not made to strike, it is a time-piece; but the distinction no longer holds.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter	..... 7th,	.... 25 min. past	8 afternoon.
New Moon	..... 14th,	.... 19 min. past	10 afternoon.
First Quarter	..... 23rd,	.... 42 min. past	2 morning.
Fall Moon	..... 30th,	.... 55 min. past	8 morning.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

*If evil come not, then our fears are vain,
And if they do, fear but augments the pain.*

1.—*Laus Deo!* was the first entry by merchants and tradesmen of our forefathers' days in beginning their new account books with the New Year.

3.—Rachel the actress was cold and very unamiable. Her acuteness and force of character cannot be too highly extolled. She kept aloof from her fellow-actors, and cared nothing in the world for stage business.

She filled the stage completely. The audience cared nothing for the play when she was not on, and talked as if it were between acts. At her entrance all noise ceased, and her impassioned eloquence thrilled and carried the feelings of the audience. The other actors were disheartened, and dared not receive any honours for fear of being dismissed. Rachel did not care to share any of the honours.

She was extremely parsimonious. The latter quality was exemplified at a big dinner that she gave to some aristocratic guests. Knights, courtiers, and the highest in the land were present.

Pineapples were very expensive and rare then. The fruit centre-piece she desired to have surmounted by a pineapple, and instead of buying, she hired one for the evening for seventy francs.

All went merry at the table. Rachel was in high spirits, when suddenly a mischievous friend wickedly inserted a knife into the pineapple. The tragedienne uttered a piercing shriek; the guests rushed towards her, when she endeavoured to calm herself, and said that she had a strange pain, but that it had passed now.

A witty poet present quietly asked: "Was the heart of Mlle. Rachel hidden in that pine?" He knew her pain came from the destruction of the pineapple, for which she would have to pay.

7.—The day after Twelfth Day was called St. Distaff's Day, or Rock Day, because it was celebrated in honour of the rock, which is a distaff held in the hand, from whence wool is spun by twirling a ball below. It seems that the burning of the flax and tow belonging to the women was the men's diversion in the evening of the first day of labour after the twelve days of Christmas, and that the women repaid the interruption to their industry by silencing the mischief-makers.

Herrick tells us of the custom in his "Hesperides":—

*"Partly work and partly play
Ye must on St. Distaff's Day;
From the plough soon free your teams,*

*Then come home and fother them.
If the maides a-spinning goe,
Burne the flax and fire the tow.*

** * * * **
*Bring in pailles of water then,
Let the maides bewash the men,
Give St. Distaffe all the right,
Then bid Christmas sport good-night.*

QUI PLUS SAIT, PLUS SE TAIT—WHO KNOWS
MOST SAYS LEAST.

		SUN & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age.
1	W	New Year's Day.	8 8r	Rises P.M. 16
2	Th	1. Bank Holiday in Scotland.	4 1s	6 0 17
3	F	Rachel, famous actress, died, 1858.	8 8r	7 31 18
4	S	5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.	4 3s	9 0 19
5	S	2nd Sun. after Christmas.	8 8r	10 25 20
6	M	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.	4 5s	11 50 21
7	Tu	St. Distaff's Day, or Rock Day.	8 7r	Morn. C
8	W	"Knowledge is no burden."	4 8s	1 15 23
9	Th	Napoleon III. died, 1873.	8 6r	2 41 24
10	F	9. Christmas Fire Insurance must be paid.	4 11s	4 7 25
11	S	Hilary Law Sittings begin.	8 5r	5 30 26
12	S	1st Sun. after Epiphany.	4 13s	6 42 27
13	M	Song of redbreast first heard.	8 3r	7 38 28
14	Tu	Duke of Clarence died, 1892.	4 17s	Sets P.M. 1
15	W	Dr. Samuel Parr born, 1747.	8 2r	4 46 1
16	Th	"Lightly come, lightly go."	4 20s	6 2 2
17	F	Hedge sparrow's song begins.	8 0r	7 16 3
18	S	German Empire proclaimed, 1871.	4 23s	8 28 4
19	S	2nd Sun. after Epiphany.	7 5Sr	9 37 5
20	M	21. St. Agnes.	4 26s	10 46 6
21	Tu	Louis XVI. executed, 1793.	7 56r	11 56 7
22	W	St. Vincent.	4 30s	Morn. 8
23	Th	Plutarch, Greek moralist, died, 120.	7 54r	1 9 9
24	F	Lord Randolph Churchill died, 1895.	4 33s	2 24 10
25	S	Conversion of St. Paul.	7 51r	3 41 11
26	S	3rd Sun. after Epiphany.	4 37s	4 56 12
27	M	German Emperor William II. b., 1859.	7 48r	6 4 13
28	Tu	26. Lord Jeffrey died, 1850.	4 40s	6 56 14
29	W	"No joy without alloy."	7 46r	7 34 15
30	Th	Charles I. executed, 1649.	4 44s	Rises P.M. 0
31	F	Song of thrush commences.	7 43r	6 32 17

WORDS OF THE WISE.

MAKE life a ministry of love, and it will always be worth living.

THAT state of life is most happy where superfluities are not required and necessaries are not wanting.

THE leading motive in the majority is vanity, the highest virtue domestic affection.

MODERATION is like temperance: we should wish to eat more, but are afraid of injuring our health.

MONEY-MAKING ON A COLOSSAL SCALE.

15.—Dr. Parr preached the Spital sermon, at Christ Church, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, Harvey Combe, and as they were coming out of the church together, "Well," said Parr, "how did you like the sermon?"

"Well, Doctor," replied his Lordship, "there were four things in it that I did not like to hear."

"State them."

"Why, to speak frankly, then, they were the quarters of the church clock, which struck four times before you had finished."

Yet Parr's Spital Sermon, in 1799, occupied nearly three hours in its delivery!

22.—The anniversary of St. Vincent is entered as *Sunbeam Day* in the "Natural Calendar." It was so called from an old proverb that it bodes good luck if the sunbeams be seen breaking out any time today. A Latin proverbial line has it, "*Vincenti festo si Sol radiet memor esto*," which has been thus rendered into English and extended:—

*"Remember on St. Vincent's Day,
If that the sun his beams display,
Be sure to mark the transient beam
Which through the casement sheds a
gleam;*

*For 'tis a token, bright and clear,
Of prosperous weather all the year."*

23.—The advice of Plutarch to the unfortunate is very ingenious and ought to be consolatory. "Consider," says the philosopher, "you equal the happiest men in the one half of your life at least: that half, I mean, which you spend in sleep."

26.—The famous Lord Jeffrey was born in the upper part of a house in the Lawnmarket of Edinburgh. The house happened to catch fire at the time when he was only about a year old, and in the hurry and confusion the child in the garret was for a long time forgotten. When it was almost too late he was remembered, and an honest man, by trade a slater, volunteered his services in rescuing the infant from his perilous situation. With much difficulty and no little danger he was brought forth from the burning house and delivered into the arms of his anxious relative.

Thus was a life, which assuredly has been of some importance in Scottish literary and political history, preserved by the courage of a poor tradesman.

30.—The chief events of the life of Charles I. are as follow:—Born in 1600; succeeded his father, James I., 1625; dissolved his third Parliament, 1629; troubles in Scotland, 1637; Long Parliament convened, 1640; battle of Edge Hill, 1642; battle of Marston Moor, 1644; defeat of Nasby, 1645; executed, 1649.

"FIRE!"

*A wag in the night bawls out lustily—
"Fire!"*

*"Where? where?" cry the folks, half
awake and affrighted:
Quoth the fellow below,*

*"That's what I wish to know;
For my pipe is gone out, and I want it
just lighted."*

THE history of the Rothschilds, the financial rulers of nations, is a sensational story. Mayer Amschel, born in the Frankfort Judengasse in 1743, was the real founder of the firm, though his father had been a trader before him, dealing in curiosities in a small way, and travelling the country with a pack and a donkey.

Young Mayer, with the trading instinct which seems the birthright of Jews, showed more than their ordinary commercial precocity. A schoolboy of twelve, he was already dealing in coins and laying the foundations of a future business connection.

His father had meant him for the Church—or, rather, for the Synagogue—but the trading spirit was too strong, and he came home to settle in the Judengasse. He did not stay there long, for his reputation as a man of business recommended him to the wealthy banking firm of the Oppenheims.

They appreciated him, and he had fair prospects of advancement, but with all his caution and prudence he had a dash of the adventurer, and determined to set up, upon his own account. Very soon he had a variety of irons in the fire; from buying and selling curiosities and objects of art, he quickly developed into a banker and financier. He impressed all with whom he came in contact with the sense of his capacity.

A fortunate acquaintance he had formed introduced him to the Landgrave of Hesse, who intrusted him with the administration of his vast private means, and that proved the turning-point of Rothschild's own fortunes. The Landgrave, who had made himself specially obnoxious to Napoleon, by selling his subjects into English and Prussian services, fled before the advance of the French. The story of how he gave his treasures into Rothschild's charge has been told in many ways and with much fanciful embroidery.

The facts are simply that Rothschild managed to remit the money to his son Nathan, who was already in business in London. After the peace it was all honourably accounted for, and duly repaid—principal and interest. The probity and ability of the Rothschilds were at once extensively advertised.

But in the meantime a singularly bold and lucrative speculation had rounded still more to their credit. The Duke of Wellington, during the Peninsular campaign, had been suffering from the precariousness of specie supplies. The English Government were greatly embarrassed, for no bankers would undertake the responsibility of transmitting them.

Then Rothschild came forward, and formally undertook the contract, on a heavy commission. For eight years he is said to have cleared £150,000 annually, and his success may have been due to the international relations he had already established. Be that as it may, he gained the confidence of our Government, and the consequence was that he had the profitable charge of remitting the enormous subsidies to the Continental princes in our pay.

When Mayer Amschel died, like one of the old patriarchs he summoned his five sons to his death-bed to give them his blessing and his best advice. The advice was to remain faithful to the Jewish law, to remain united to the end, and to do nothing without consulting their mother. "Observe these three points," said the dying capitalist, "and you will soon be rich among the richest, and the world will belong to you."

The sons fulfilled to the letter the precept that enjoined harmonious combination; till lately they kept all their money in the family by intermarrying. But they achieved their financial supremacy by separating, and starting new centres of activity in some of the chief capitals of Europe. While the eldest son remained in Frankfort, his four younger brothers were directing houses in London, Paris, Naples, and Vienna.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter	6th,	38 min. past	0 morning.
New Moon	13th,	13 min. past	4 afternoon.
First Quarter	21st,	14 min. past	9 afternoon.
Full Moon	28th,	51 min. past	7 afternoon.

PAIN DÉROBÉ RÉVEILLE L'APPÉTIT—
STOLEN BREAD STIRS THE APPETITE.

SUN
Rises
& Sets

MOON
Rises
& Sets

Age.

1	S	Partridge and Pheasant Shooting ends.	7 42r	Rises P.M.	18
2	S	Septuagesima Sunday.	4 48s	9 32	19
3	M	2. Candlemas Day : Scotch Term.	7 39r	11 0	20
4	Tu	3. Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830.	4 52s	Morn.	21
5	W	"Mocking is catching."	7 36r	0 27	22
6	Th	Sir Henry Irving, actor, born, 1838.	4 55s	1 54	(
7	F	Chaffinch begins to sing.	7 32r	3 19	24
8	S	Ferdinand II. of Germany died, 1637.	4 59s	4 35	25
9	S	Sexagesima Sunday.	7 29r	5 35	26
10	M	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	5 3s	6 20	27
11	Tu	"No receiver, no thief."	7 25r	6 50	28
12	W	Abraham Lincoln, Am. Pres., b. 1809.	5 6s	7 12	29
13	Th	14. St. Valentine's Day.	7 21r	Sets P.M.	●
14	F	15. Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences.	5 10s	6 14	1
15	S		7 18r	7 24	2
16	S	Quinquagesima.—[Shrove Sunday.]	5 14s	8 33	3
17	M	Duchess of Albany born, 1861.	7 14r	9 44	4
18	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.	5 17s	10 54	5
19	W	Ash Wednesday.	7 10r	Morn.	6
20	Th	Duchess of Fife born, 1867.	5 21s	0 7	7
21	F	"Our desires may undo us."	7 6r	1 22	8
22	S	Greenfinches begin to sing.	5 25s	2 37	9
23	S	Quadragesima. [1st Sunday in Lent.]	7 2r	3 45	10
24	M	Ringdove begins to coo.	5 28s	4 44	11
25	Tu	"Perseverance kills the game."	6 58r	5 28	12
26	W	John Philip Kemble died, 1823.	5 32s	6 0	13
27	Th	Longfellow, American poet, b. 1807.	6 53r	6 21	14
28	F	Jan Steen, Dutch artist, died, 1689.	5 35s	Rises P.M.	○
29	S	Dr. Daniel Solander, naturalist, b. 1736.	6 49r	7 0	16

WORDS OF THE WISE.

THE hypocrite is a saint, and the false traitor a man of honour, till opportunity, that faithful touchstone, proves their metal to be false.

WHEN a true genius appears in the world, you may know him by this sign, that the dunces are all in confederacy against him.

THE things are generally best remembered which ought most to be forgot. Not seldom the surest remedy of the evil consists in forgetting it.

WE are never so well pleased with an antagonist as when he makes an objection to which we are provided with a good answer.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly : Angels could no more.—YOUNG.

12.—Abraham Lincoln is one of the marvels of history. No land but America has produced his like. This destined chief of a nation in its most perilous hour was the son of a thriftless and wandering settler, bred in the most sordid poverty. He had received only the rudiments of education : and though he afterwards read eagerly such works as were within his reach, it was wonderful that he should have attained, as a speaker and writer, such a mastery of language, and a pure as well as effective style.

At the same time, he was melancholy, touched with the pathos of human life, fond of mournful poetry, religious though not orthodox, with a strong sense of overruling Providence, which, when he was out of spirits, sometimes took the shape of fatalism.

Lincoln's goodness of heart, his sense of duty, his unselfishness, his freedom from vanity, his long-suffering, his simplicity, were never disturbed either by power or by opposition. He spoke always from his own heart to the heart of the people. His brief funeral oration over the graves of those who had fallen in the war is one of the gems of the language.

14.—St. Valentine was a saint and a priest of Rome, who was beheaded during the persecution of Claudius II., about the year 270. He was first beaten with clubs, and then beheaded. The greater part of his remains are preserved in the Church of St. Praxede at Rome, where a gate (now the Porta del Popolo) was formerly named from the Porta Valentin.

Comparatively little has been handed down relative to the saint, or tending to show that he had any connection with the annual custom now prevalent of choosing mates and sending valentines.

26.—It is said of John Kemble, the celebrated tragedian, that he was not afraid to speak his mind to anyone when he deemed it necessary. Kings and princes had no more terrors for him than persons of humble rank or of no rank at all.

At one time he had the honour of giving lessons in elocution to the Prince of Wales, who afterwards became King George IV. and his patience was much tried, for his Royal pupil was far from being a brilliant scholar.

At last one day, when the Prince, according to the vitiated pronunciation of the time, had been saying "obleege" instead of "oblige," Kemble, with great disgust depicted on his countenance, said firmly :

"Sire, I must beseech your Royal Highness to open your royal jaws, and say 'oblige' !"

27.—Longfellow was of Yorkshire descent on the side of both his parents. His parental ancestors were domiciled at Horsforth, and are traced as far back as 1486. The first of the race who went to

America in 1676, was William Longfellow, baptised in 1630.

28.—Jan Steen, the famous Dutch artist, was born at Leyden in the year 1636. A taste for art came upon him when a child; he drew with so much skill that his father, who designed him for a brewer, placed him under Nicholas Knaffer, with whom he mastered the science of painting; but he completed his education in the studio of John Van Goyen, with whose daughter he fell in love, and married when he was some twenty years old or so.

The produce of his pencil was so trifling that his father established him in a brewery at Delft; but the daily sight of liquor and the practice of proving the strength of it, were too much for his resolution—he gave way to intemperance, and the speculation failed.

His second choice of a business was no wiser than the first; he opened a tavern, but he drank as stoutly as his customers did, and the profits were found unequal to the maintenance of his household.

His biographers have expressed both sorrow and anger with him on account of these injurious habits of indulgence, and some of them seem to think that for a time the painter was lost in the toper. They have not, however, explained to us how he happened while keeping the brewery and the tavern to improve his eye and hand, both in composition and colour, and paint some of his best pictures.

He relinquished the tavern, and betaking himself to the pencil, obtained what he coveted—livelihood and fame.

29.—The name of Solander, the Swedish botanist, the pupil of Linnæus and the friend of Sir Joseph Banks, was honourably distinguished in the progress of natural science in the last century. He was born in Nordland, in Sweden, on the 29th of February, 1736; he studied at Upsala, under Linnæus, by whose recommendation he came to England in the autumn of 1760, and was employed at the British Museum, to which institution he was attached during the remainder of his life; he died, under-librarian of the Museum, in the year 1782.

It was, however, in voyages of discovery that Solander's chief distinction lay, especially in his contributions to botanical knowledge.

29.—This being Leap-year, there are twenty-nine days in February. "In Leap-year," says a Belgian proverb, "the weather always changes on a Friday."

MANKIND.

*Men are but children of a larger growth;
Our appetites as apt to change as theirs
And full as craving too, and full as vain;
And yet the soul shut up in her dark room,
Viewing so clear abroad, at home sees nothing;
But, like a mole in earth, busy and blind,
Works all her folly up, and casts it outward
To the world's open view.—DRYDEN.*

They controlled the Bourses, as they had the ear of the Cabinets; they were called into consultation when loans had to be raised in contemplation of breaches of European peace; they are supposed to have sometimes averted wars simply by refusing to draw their purse-strings; and once, as a condition of furnishing indispensable supplies, they forced an unwelcome Finance Minister on the tyrant of Naples.

As a rule, however, they seem to have conducted their financial arrangements from the purely business point of view; and they insured the success of their speculations and the accuracy of their cosmopolitan information by establishing agencies with leading mercantile houses all over the world.

Naturally, they provoked envy and jealousies. But in their united strength and with their admirable organisation, it became difficult to compete with them and impossible to crush them. The few speculators who had the courage to make the attempt invariably had reason to repent it.

The remarkable feature in the rise of the Rothschilds was the thoroughly cosmopolitan manner of managing their business. They had no prejudices, no principles, and no patriotism. For example, "whilst on the one hand they provided supplies for the armies of Napoleon, on the other they raised loans for his foes."

Nathan Mayer, the first head of the English firm, was the ablest of the five sons. Millionaire as he was, his lot was far from an enviable one; his hot pursuit of money gave him neither leisure nor rest; he directed everything. His couriers were coming and going at all hours, and even when he retired for the night he was never sure that he might not be roused up to read and answer important despatches.

He was anything but an attractive character, as he must have been a miserable man. His disposition was not only money-getting, but grasping; on the strength of his enormous riches he permitted himself almost brutal licence of speech; by his will he did not bequeath a shilling even to those who had laboured indefatigably in his service.

His son, Baron Lionel, who inherited much of his father's business talent, impresses us more favourably. He, too, had rough and rather repulsive manners, and latterly he was racked with pain and irritated by rheumatic gout. But he was benevolent in the best sense of the word, and always ready to reach a liberal hand to the deserving.

Like his father, he was entirely given over to business, although, unfortunately, he did find time to catch rheumatism in the hunting-field. Like his father, he had such faith in his own powers of administration that he insisted on superintending everything personally. But if he had the passion of acquisitiveness which made the fortunes of his family, he had the charity which covers a multitude of sins.

Baron James, who established the Paris branch, was one of the shrewdest and most eccentric members of the family.

It was what may be charitably described as his extreme astuteness which provoked the most formidable combination ever formed against the Rothschilds. The Barings, the Hopes of Amsterdam, and other important European houses, organised a syndicate which successfully contested the concession of the Russian railways.

As an admirer of the arts, he went to Horace Vernet to arrange for having his portrait painted. Vernet named 4,000 francs as the price.

The Baron tried vainly to beat the painter down, till at last Vernet threatened to treble his charge if there was another word on the subject. "Am I to paint it, or am I not?"

The Baron bolted from the studio, thinking that the audacious artist must be mad.

"Wait a moment!" cried the artist after him; "I will do your portrait for nothing."

And he painted him on the gigantic canvas of "La Smala" as a hideous-looking Jew running away with a casket of jewels and money, his face expressive of the most sordid avarice.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter..... 6th, 29 min. past 11 morn'g.
New Moon 14th, 48 min. past 10 morning.
First Quarter 22nd, 57 min. past 11 morning.
Full Moon 29th, 21 min. past 5 morning.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

"The only amarantine flow'r on earth
is Virtue; th' only lasting treasure,
Truth."
COWPER.

2.—A farmer went to hear John Wesley preach. Wesley said he would take up three topics of thought; he was talking chiefly about money.

His first was, "Get all you can." The farmer nudged a neighbour, and said: "This is strange preaching; I never heard the like before; this is very good."

John Wesley discoursed on "industry," "activity," "living to purpose," and reached his second division, "Save all you can." The farmer became more excited. "Was there ever anything like this?" he asked.

Wesley denounced thriftlessness and waste, and he satirised the wilful wickedness which lavishes in luxury. The farmer rubbed his hands, and he thought, "All this I have been taught from my youth up;" and what with getting, and what with hoarding, it seemed to him that "salvation" had come to his house.

But Wesley advanced to his third head, which was, "Give all you can." "Ah dear I ah dear!" said the farmer, "he has gone and spoiled it all."

3.—Even in this kingdom so late as the Reformation eating flesh in Lent was rewarded with the pillory. An instance of this occurs in the "Patriot King," the particulars of which, quoted in "Clavis Calendaric," are somewhat amusing.

Thomas Freburn's wife, of Paternoster Row, London, having expressed a particular inclination for pig, one was procured, ready for the spit; but the butter-woman who provided it, squeamish as to the propriety of what she had done, carried a foot of it to the Dean of Canterbury.

The Dean was at dinner, and one of his guests was Freburn's landlord, and Garter King-at-Arms, who sent to know if any of his family were ill, that he ate flesh in Lent.

"All well," quoth Freburn (perhaps too much of a Dissenter for the times), "only my wife longs for pig."

His landlord sends for the Bishop of London's apparitor, and orders him to take Freburn and his pig before Stocks, the Bishop, who sent them both to Judge Cholmley; but he not being at home, they were again brought back to the Bishop, who committed them to the Compter.

Next day, being Saturday, Freburn was carried before the Lord Mayor, who sentenced him to stand in the pillory on the Monday following, with one half of the pig on one shoulder and the other half on the other.

Through Cromwell's intercession the poor man at last gained his liberty by a bond of twenty pounds for his appearance. The mischief-making pig was, by the order of the Bishop, buried in Finsbury field, by the hand of his Lordship's apparitor; but Freburn was turned out of his house, and could not get another in four years. Hence we may infer his ruin.

QUI N'A SANTÉ, N'A RIEN—HE WHO WANTS
HEALTH HAS NOTHINGO.

	SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	AGE
1 S 2nd Sun. in Lent. [<i>St. David's Day.</i>]	6 47r	Rises P.M.	17
2 M John Wesley died, 1791.	5 41s	10 3	18
3 Tu Thomas Otway, dramatist, b., 1651.	6 43r	11 34	19
4 W Rooks begin to build.	5 44s	Morn.	20
5 Th "Difficulty makes desire."	6 38r	1 3	21
6 F Dr. Samuel Parr died, 1825.	5 48s	2 24	22
7 S Anna Letitia Barbauld died, 1825.	6 34r	3 30	23
8 S 3rd Sunday in Lent.	5 51s	4 20	24
9 M William Cobbett born, 1762.	6 29r	4 55	25
10 Tu Prince of Wales married, 1863.	5 55s	5 18	26
11 W Tasso, Italian poet, born, 1544.	6 25r	5 35	27
12 Th "Love delights in praise."	5 58s	5 49	28
13 F 14. Battle of Ivry, 1590.	6 20r	6 0	29
14 S Humbert, King of Italy, born, 1844.	6 1s	Sets P.M.	30
15 S 4th Sunday in Lent.	6 16r	7 32	1
16 M Close season for fresh-water fish begins.	6 5s	8 43	2
17 Tu St. Patrick's Day.	6 11r	9 51	3
18 W Princess Louise born, 1848.	6 8s	11 7	4
19 Th 17. Dr. Thomas Chalmers born, 1780.	6 7r	Morn.	5
20 F "Never quit certainty for hope."	6 12s	0 22	6
21 S Henry Kirke White born, 1785.	6 2r	1 33	7
22 S 5th Sunday in Lent.	6 15s	2 34	8
23 M Linnet's song begins.	5 58r	3 23	9
24 Tu "Live and learn."	6 18s	3 57	10
25 W Annunciation—Lady Day.	5 53r	4 23	11
26 Th Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.	6 22s	4 42	12
27 F John Bright died, 1889.	5 48r	4 53	13
28 S Duke of Albany died, 1884.	6 25s	5 12	14
29 S Palm Sunday.	5 44r	Rises P.M.	0
30 M "Pleasing warc is half sold."	6 29s	8 59	16
31 Tu Dr. Donne died, 1631.	5 39r	10 34	17

WORDS OF THE WISE.

THE less we speak about our intentions, the more chance there is of realising them.

TALENT, lying in the understanding, is often inherited; genius, being the action of reason and imagination, rarely or never.

BE not afraid of enthusiasm; you need it; you can do nothing effectually without it.

To have a respect for ourselves guides our morals, and to have a deference for others governs our manners.

A REMARKABLE ARAB CHIEF.

14.—During the battle of Ivry, Roani, subsequently Duke de Sully, who fought by the king's side, had two horses killed under him, and received himself several wounds. He fell in his own blood, and fainted.

Being recovered, after a long while, he found himself alone on the field of battle, surrounded with dead. He imagined the day to be lost; when four of the enemy's party, coming up to him, entreated him to receive them as prisoners, and to spare their lives.

It was thus that he learnt the news of his master's victory.

17.—A native of Fife sends us the following story, which used to be told by his grandmother:—

A near relative of hers lived in Anstruther, Fifeshire, at the end of the last century. He was a bumble man, a crofter, and had for neighbour Dr. Chalmers's father. The houses and kailyards of the two men were close together, and in the gloaming they often leaned on the dyke that ran between the two kailyards, and talked over the news of the day.

"One evening," says our informant, "they had a long debate on some knotty question—likely a Kirk matter—when my grandmother's friend's attention was directed to old Chalmers's kailyard.

"'Wha's that there at this time o' night?' said he, thinking likely that the debate had had other listeners than it was meant for.

"Old Chalmers gave a look round to where his friend pointed. It was to the head of the kailyard, where a figure was seen standing stock still.

"'That!' said old Chalmers, with a grunt meant for contempt. 'Hech! that's our daft Tam looking at the stars!'"

Dr. Thomas Chalmers will ever be remembered as one of the greatest pulpit orators and divines that Scotland has produced. He died on the 31st of May, 1847.

31.—Dr. Donne had great faith in the power of music. He was accustomed "to shorten and beguile many sad hours by composing sacred ditties," one of which, made on a little bed, shows his habit of connecting devotion with the art of sweet sounds:—

*"Since I am coming to that holy room
Where, with Thy quire of saints
for evermore
I shall be made Thy music; as I
come,
I tune my instrument here at the
door,
And what I must do then, think
here before."*

TIME.

*Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting
guest by the hand;
And with his arms outstretch'd, as
he would fly,
Grasps in the comer; Welcome ever
smiles,
And Farewell goes out sighing.*

SHAKESPEARE.

XT is now about twelve years since the able and spirited Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, passed away into the other world after having played a prominent part in this. A few notes on his career will be found interesting, and instructive as well, for he was a great man, from whose career not a few lessons may be drawn by those who are that way inclined.

He was the first son of a revered Marabout chief of the province of Oran, Sidi-el-Mahiddin, and was born near Mascara in 1807. At an early age he evinced a precocious intelligence in expounding difficult passages of the Koran, while his skill in horsemanship and in yielding the yataghan caused him to be regarded, before he was sixteen years old, as one of the most promising warriors of his tribe.

An anecdote is related of him which, whether true or legendary, shows in what general esteem he was held. It is related that in his seventeenth year his father presented him with a beautiful white horse, which was much coveted by a chief named Yusuf. Proposals to buy the horse having been declined, Yusuf determined to obtain it by stratagem.

One day, as Abd-el-Kader was riding near Oran, he heard a crippled old beggar crying lamentably to him from the roadside. Night was advancing; the beggar was unable to walk, and besought the young rider in the name of the Prophet to carry him to the neighbouring town. Abd-el-Kader at once dismounted, and lifted the beggar into the saddle; but scarcely had he done so, when the unworthy Yusuf disclosed his identity by spurring off and breaking into a loud laugh.

Abd-el-Kader stood speechless for a moment; then, putting both hands to his mouth, he shouted after the man who had duped him: "I give you the horse! but on condition that you tell no man how you have served me. You would disgust others from doing good."

The story, of course, adds that Yusuf, being struck by these words, turned rein penitently, gave back the horse, and remained ever after Abd-el-Kader's admiring friend.

Many romances of this kind were invented about the son of Mahiddin, and they serve to explain how the Dey of Algiers took alarm at the young man's popularity, and sought to have him killed. Abd-el-Kader and his father fled into Egypt, and there the young Marabout (for he was already called by that title, which may be translated as Reverend or Saint) first made acquaintance with European civilisation, or, at least, with what passed for such at Alexandria and Cairo.

He also performed the pilgrimage to Mecca; and he had just returned from the accomplishment of this pious duty when news reached him of the French invasion of Algiers. The Dey had insulted the French Consul by striking him with a fan; and Charles X., being anxious to win a little glory for his army, had decided upon an expedition which was represented to the British Government of that day as having no territorial aggrandisement for its object. However, when Abd-el-Kader returned to his country, he found that the French were already masters there, and expressed no intention of going away.

He at once set to work to drive them out, and at the same time to break the last remnants of Turkish power in the province. The people of Oran rose at his appeal, and elected Mahiddin king; but the old chief waived his own claims in favour of his son, and soon the French found it expedient to sign a treaty which recognised the latter's sovereignty over Oran.

It was hoped that he would agree to consider himself, if not as the vassal, at all events as the ally of the French; but Abd-el-Kader quarrelled with the foreigners in less than six weeks, and preaching a Holy War soon gathered 10,000 horsemen under his banner. With these he marched upon Oran, which was occupied by General Boyer, laid siege to the town,

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter	.....	5th,	24 min. past	0 morning.
New Moon	.....	13th,	23 min. past	4 morning.
First Quarter	.....	20th,	47 min. past	10 afternoon.
Full Moon	.....	27th,	47 min. past	1 afternoon.

LONGUE LANGUE, COURTE MAIN—LONG
TONGUE, SHORT HAND.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age.
1	W	Hilary Law Sittings end.	5 37r	Rises A.M. 18
2	Th	1. All Fools' Day.	6 33s	0 2 19
3	F	Good Friday.	5 33r	1 18 20
4	S	5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.	6 36s	2 15 21
5	S	Easter Sunday.	5 28r	2 55 0
6	M	EASTER MONDAY.—BANK HOLIDAY.	6 40s	3 23 23
7	Tu	Rubini, Italian tenor, born, 1795.	5 24r	3 42 24
8	W	"Denying a fault doubles it."	6 43s	3 56 25
9	Th	Lady Day Fire Insurance must be paid.	5 19r	4 8 26
10	F	9. King of the Belgians born, 1835.	6 47s	4 19 27
11	S	Blackbird begins to lay.	5 15r	4 29 28
12	S	Low Sunday.	6 50s	4 39 29
13	M	House sparrow commences building.	5 10r	Sets P.M. 0
14	Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.	6 53s	8 57 1
15	W	Cardinal Vaughan born, 1832.	5 6r	10 12 2
16	Th	Mrs. Apharra Behn died, 1689.	6 57s	11 23 3
17	F	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.	5 2r	Morn. 4
18	S	"Lavishness is not generosity."	7 0s	0 28 5
19	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.	4 58r	1 20 6
20	M	19. Lord Beaconsfield d., 1881.— <i>Primrose Day.</i>	7 3s	1 58 7
21	Tu	Baroness Burdett-Coutts b., 1814.	4 53r	2 24 8
22	W	"Money makes marriages."	7 6s	2 46 9
23	Th	St. George's Day.	4 49r	3 2 10
24	F	23. Shakespeare died, 1616.	7 10s	3 16 11
25	S	St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.	4 45r	3 29 12
26	S	3rd Sunday after Easter.	7 13s	3 43 13
27	M	Cuckoo first heard about this time.	4 41r	Rises P.M. 0
28	Tu	"No living man all things can."	7 16s	9 30 15
29	W	Edward IV. of England born, 1441.	4 37r	10 54 16
30	Th	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.	7 20s	Morn. 17

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

"The sweetest road to Health, say what they will,
Is never to suppose we shall be ill."
CHURCHILL.

5.—Easter-day is distinguished by its peculiar name through our Saxon ancestors, who at this season of the year held a great festival, in honour of the goddess *Kastor*, probably the *Astarte* of the Eastern nations. Others think it is so called from the Saxon *Oster*, to rise, being the day of Christ's resurrection. The French call this festival *paques*, derived from the Greek *pascha* and Hebrew *pesach*—i.e., pasover, and whence we have the English *paschal*, as applied to the Lamb in the Last Supper. The earliest possible day whereon Easter can happen is the 22nd of March. It fell on that day in 1818, and cannot happen on that day till the year 2285. The latest possible day whereon Easter can happen is the 25th of April.

7.—About seventy years ago, in a city of Italy, at Bergamo, by a singular contrast, the company of the opera-house was quite indifferent, while the choristers were excellent, it could scarcely have been otherwise, since the greater part of the choristers afterwards became distinguished composers. Donizetti, Crivelli, Ledoro, Bianche, Mari, and Dolci, commenced by singing in the choruses at Bergamo.

There was, among others at that epoch, a young man, very poor, very modest, and greatly beloved by his comrades.

This young man, in order to assist his old mother, united the functions of chorister to the more lucrative employment of journeyman tailor.

One day, when he had taken to Nozari's house a pair of pantaloons, that illustrious singer, after looking at him earnestly, said to him: "It appears to me, my good fellow, that I have seen you somewhere."

"Quite likely, sir; you may have seen me at the theatre, where I take a part in the choruses."

"Have you a good voice?"
"Not remarkably, sir; I can with great difficulty reach *sol*."

"Let me see," said Nozari, going to the piano, "begin the *gal*."

Our chorister obeyed the *gal* when he reached *sol*, he stopped short, out of breath.

"Sound *la*—come, try."

"Sir, I cannot."

"Sound *la*, you fool."

"*La, la, la.*"

"Sound *si*."

"My dear sir, I cannot."

"Sound *si*, I tell you, or I'll—"

"Don't get angry, sir; I'll try: *la, si, la, si, do.*"

"I told you so," said Nozari with a voice of triumph; "and now, my good fellow, I will say only one word to you. If you will only study and practise, you will become the first tenor in Italy."

Nozari was right. The poor chorister, who, to gain his bread, had to mend breeches, amassed a fortune of two millions, and was called *Rubini*.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

THE man who is too busy to attend to his business will find plenty of leisure later on.

ABOVE all things be kind. Kindness is the one thing through which we can the most resemble God and the most disarm men.

MANKIND in the gross is a Gaping Monster, that loves to be deceived, and has seldom been disappointed.

THE real strength and all the resources of a country ever have sprung and ever must spring from the labour of its people.

17.—"When I was a little boy," says Dr. Franklin, "I remember one cold winter's morning I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder.

"My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?"

"Yes, sir," said I.

"You are a fine little fellow," said he; "will you let me grind my axe on it?"

"Pleased with his compliment of 'fine little fellow,' I answered, 'Oh, yes, sir; it is down in the shop.'

"And will you, my man," said he, patting me on the head, "get me a little hot water?"

"How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettleful.

"How old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply. "I am sure you are one of the finest lads I have ever seen. Will you just turn a few minutes for me?"

"Ticked with the flattery, like a fool I went to work; and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged until I was almost tired to death. The school-bell rang, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me with—

"Now, you little rascal, you've played the truant; get to school, or you'll rue it."

"Alas!" thought I, "it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day; but now to be called a little rascal is too much."

"It sank deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since.

"When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers, throwing his goods on the counter, I think within myself, 'The man has an axe to grind.'"

"When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of a tachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant, methinks, 'Look out, good people; that fellow there would set you turning grindstones.'

"When I see a man placed in office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful, 'Alas!' methinks, 'deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby.'"

23.—St. George has three entire countries under his charge—namely, England, Bavaria, and Piedmont. He is also the patron of seven cities and twelve orders of knighthood.

He is universally known to be a hard-working, uncomplaining saint, but that he is greatly overworked is perfectly clear. No saint, no matter how able and willing he may be, ought to be burdened with the care of three nations, seven cities, and a dozen orders.

SWEET RETIREMENT.

"How much they err, who, to their interest blind,
Slight the calm peace which from retirement flows!
And while they think their secting joys to bind,
Banish the tranquil bliss which Heaven for Man design'd!"

MRS. TIGHE.

and did not retire until he had repulsed three sorties of the French troops and inflicted heavy losses on them.

These reverses—though the Government endeavoured to attenuate them—created consternation in France. General Desmichels was sent to take the command from Boyer; but all he could do was to vanquish some of the Emir's partisans in occasional skirmishes. Abd-el-Kader kept the field, killing more men than he lost, and so weakening the enemy by the rapidity and vigour of his movements that they were glad in 1834 to conclude a new treaty with him.

This time a regular kingdom was formed for Abd-el-Kader out of the Cheliffate of Mascara, bounded on one side by the Empire of Morocco, and on the three others by the provinces of Oran, Titeri, and Algiers. The Emir was acknowledged as king absolute, and promised on his side to leave the French in undisturbed possession of the provinces which they held. He so far kept his word that he subdued several chiefs who were inimical to himself as well as to the French; but it was no part of his purpose that the French should remain in Algeria, and his only object in signing the last treaty had been to gain time.

In 1835 he was ready with a new army, and the French, who had originally undertaken the conquest of the Dey's dominions, thinking they were going to make a simple *promenade militaire*, found themselves obliged to send against the Emir no less than 40,000 men under Marshal Clauzel and General Bugeaud.

The war that ensued raged ten years, and cost France more in men and money than has ever been officially acknowledged. The fierceness of the struggle and the ardour which the French threw into it were shown by the fact that Louis Philippe sent all his sons to take part in the war, and the exploits of the Ducs d'Orléans and d'Anmale in particular were watched with as keen interest and chronicled in as brilliant language as if those princes had been engaged with a first-class military power.

It must be confessed, however, that Abd-el-Kader's tactics were splendid, and entitled him to the praise which the Duke of Wellington gave him as being a captain "who with more troops and better arms would have made Algeria unconquerable." The Emir was, in fact, only conquered by numbers, though this is said without any disparagement to the valour which the French displayed from first to last in their terrible encounters.

In 1842 the capture of Abd-el-Kader's *smala*—that is, his family, baggage, and treasure—by the Duc d'Anmale, forced him to take refuge in Morocco. The Emperor of that country, Abd-er-Rahman, was notoriously friendly to him, although pretending to be neutral; and after a little while a Moorish army, commanded by Abd-el-Kader, recommenced hostilities against the French.

The war against Morocco was closed in 1845 with the bombardment of Tangier and Mogador by the French fleet under the Prince de Joinville, and with the victory won at Isly by General Bugeaud, who, in honour of it, was created a Marshal of France and Duc d'Isly. But it was not till 1847, after two more years of indefatigable guerilla warfare, that Abd-el-Kader felt completely beaten and surrendered to the French.

They had promised that he should be allowed to retire into Egypt; but it was decided that he was too dangerous an enemy to be let loose, and, as Thiers remarked, "he had the honour of being treated as the English treated Napoleon." He was confined first at Pau, then in the Château d'Amboise, and his captivity only ended in 1852, when he consented to swear homage to Napoleon III, and to become pensioner of the French Government, who agreed to allow him £4,000.

Abd-el-Kader's object in making his submission seems to have been simply the honourable one of sparing his countrymen further useless strife.

5th Month,
1896.]

MAY—31 days.

ONE LIE
MAKES MANY.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter.....	4th,	25 min. past	3 afternoon.
New Moon.....	12th,	46 min. past	7 afternoon.
First Quarter.....	20th,	21 min. past	6 morning.
Full Moon.....	26th,	57 min. past	9 afternoon.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

When fishes leap in silver stream,
And tender corn is springing high,
And banks are warm with sunny
beams,
And twittering swallows cleave the
sky,
And forest bees are humming near,
And cowslips in boys' hats appear,
And maids do wear the meadow's
bloom—
We then may say the May is come.
CLARE.

5.—The travelling carriage of the great Napoleon was a perfect curiosity, and singularly characteristic of the prevailing temper of his disposition. It was divided into two unequal compartments, separated by a small low partition, on which the elbows could rest, while it prevented either from encroaching on the other; the smaller was for Berthier, the larger, the lion's share, for himself.

The emperor could recline in a *dormeuse*, in front of his seat; but no such accommodation was afforded to his companion. In the interior of the carriage were a number of drawers, of which Napoleon had the key, in which were placed dispatches not yet read and a small library of books. A large lamp behind threw a bright light in the interior, so that he could read without intermission all night.

He paid great attention to his portable library, and had prepared a list of duodecimo editions of about five hundred volumes, which he intended to be his constant travelling companions; but the disasters of the latter years of his reign prevented this design from being carried into complete execution.

12.—Santeul was very vain of his poetical talents. When he had finished any poetry with which he was particularly delighted, he used to say, "Now I will go and put chains along all the bridges of the town, to prevent my brother-bards from drowning themselves."

15.—The precise date of Edmund Kean's birth is a matter of considerable doubt; October 29 and November 29, 1787, have both been assigned to this event. His last appearance was at Covent Garden, March 15, 1833, when (as Othello), after uttering the words "Villain—be sure," his head fell upon Iago's (Mr. Charles Kean) shoulder, and he was borne off the stage.

He died on May 15 of the same year.

17.—Talleyrand was a snuff-taker, not from devotion to the habit, but on principle. The wily politician used to say (and doubtless Metternich, who was a confirmed snuff-taker, would have agreed with him) that all diplomatists ought to take snuff, as it afforded a pretext for delaying a reply with which one might not be ready; it sanctioned the removal of one's eyes from those of the questioner; occupied one's hands, which might else excite one of nervous fidget; and the action partly concealed that feature which is least easily schooled into hiding or belying human feelings—

UN FOU AVISE BIEN UN SAGE—A WISE
MAN MAY LEARN OF A FOOL.

SUN
Rises
& Sets

MOON
Rises
& Sets

Age

1 F	May Day.—Duke of Connaught b., 1850.	4 34r	Rises A.M.	18
2 S	"Prevention is better than cure."	7 23s	0 50	19
3 S	4th Sunday after Easter.	4 30r	1 23	20
4 M	Bank and General Holiday in Scotland.	7 26s	1 46	21
5 Tu	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821.	4 26r	2 4	22
6 W	"Know thyself."	7 29s	2 15	23
7 Th	Earl of Rosebery born, 1847.	4 23r	2 26	24
8 F	Turtle-dove first heard.	7 32s	2 36	25
9 S	Partridges begin to lay.	4 19r	2 47	26
10 S	Rogation Sunday.	7 36s	2 58	27
11 M	"Live and let live."	4 16r	3 12	28
12 Tu	Santeul, French-Latin poet, b., 1630.	7 39s	Sets P.M.	29
13 W	Sir Arthur Sullivan born, 1842.	4 13r	9 13	1
14 Th	Ascension Day.—Holy Thursday.	7 42s	10 20	2
15 F	Whitsunday: Scotch Term.	4 10r	11 15	3
16 S	15. Edmund Kean died, 1833.	7 45s	11 58	4
17 S	Sunday after Ascension.	4 7r	Morn.	5
18 M	17. Prince Talleyrand died, 1838.	7 48s	0 27	6
19 Tu	St. Dunstan.	4 4r	0 50	7
20 W	Hive bees begin to swarm.	7 50s	1 7	8
21 Th	"One fool makes many."	4 2r	1 22	9
22 F	Easter Law Sittings end.	7 53s	1 35	10
23 S	24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	3 59r	1 48	11
24 S	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.	7 56s	2 3	12
25 M	WHIT MONDAY.—BANK HOLIDAY.	3 57r	2 23	13
26 Tu	Princess May of York born, 1867.	7 58s	Rises P.M.	0
27 W	Paganini, famous violinist, died, 1840.	3 55r	9 41	15
28 Th	"Roses have thorns."	8 1s	10 39	16
29 F	Restoration of Charles II., 1660.	3 53r	11 20	17
30 S	Voltaire died, 1778.	8 3s	11 47	18
31 S	Trinity Sunday.	3 51r	Morn.	19

WORDS OF THE WISE.

To give heartfelt praise to noble actions is, in some measure, making them our own.
MARRIAGE is a lottery, in which men stake their liberty and women their happiness.

HE that has no friend and no enemy is one of the vulgar, and without talents, powers, or energy.
IT is not the cares of to-day, but the cares of to-morrow, that weigh a man down.

the mouth. If its workings were visible through the fingers, those twitches might be attributed to the agreeable irritation going on above.

19.—"St. Dunstan, as the story goes,
Once pulled the devil by the nose
With red-hot tongs, which made him roar,
That he was heard three milcs or more."

27.—Herr Joachim, of violin renown, had been playing at a concert in Manchester. After it was all over, he was walking up and down the railway platform, enjoying a good cigar and the consciousness that he had never played better in his life. The cheers of his audience still rang in his ears, and he was full of pleasurable self-satisfaction. A respectable navy-looking man, dressed in his Sunday best, kept passing and repassing, and gazing intently at the great master. Presently he came up to Joachim, and asked for a light. This the musician gave him.

Having lit his pipe, he looked Joachim full in the face, and then, tapping him with emphasis on the shoulder, he said:

"But Paganini was the man!"

That was all. But it was enough. Joachim says he never felt so small in his life.

29.—It was on the thirtieth birthday of Charles II.—he was born on the 29th of May, 1630—that the misfortunes of his early life were closed by his triumphal entry as king into London.

His restoration might properly be dated from the 8th of May, when he was proclaimed in London as sovereign of the three kingdoms: but the day of his entry into the metropolis, being also his birthday, was adopted as the date of that happy event.

A sprig of oak in the hat was the badge of a Loyalist on the recurrence of the Restoration Day, in allusion to the royal person having been concealed in an oak after the battle of Worcester.

30.—It is asserted that on every anniversary of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Voltaire was seized with an involuntary shudder, which always brought on a periodical fever of four-and-twenty hours' duration: so great was the impression the idea of that horrible butchery had made on his mind. "This," wrote the Marquis de Villette to Madame de Villevelie in 1777, "is a fact which hitherto I had obstinately disbelieved, but which I now attest, and of which Voltaire's establishment has been witness for the last five-and-twenty years."

THE SUN.

I marvel not, O Sun I that unto thee
In adoration man should bow the knee,
And pour the prayer of mingled
awe and love;
For like a God thou art, and on thy way
Of Glory sheddest, with benignant ray,
Beauty, and life, and joyance from
above.—SOUTHEY.

ABOUT THREE FAMOUS ARTISTS.

IN the "Reminiscences" of the well-known animal painter, Mr. Sidney Cooper, we meet with many interesting particulars regarding other famous artists. One of these is Turner, of whose domestic *ménage* Mr. Cooper draws anything but an inviting picture.

"I called," he says, "upon Turner at his house in Queen Anne Street, and a dirty-looking house it was! There was no evidence of its having been painted for a great many years. I knocked, and knocked again, when at last the door was opened by a most frightful-looking creature—a short woman with a very large head, wearing a dirty white gown, and with a ragged, dirty thing tied round her head and throat, making her already large head twice its natural size. She looked just like those ogres one sees in a pantomime before the transformation scene, and was altogether a most appalling vision. I told her that I wished to see Mr. Turner if he was within. She said he was in, but she did not think he would see anyone. 'But I will go and see if he will,' she added, and showed me into a small room by the entrance, where she left me. I shall never forget the damp, dirty smell of the inside of the house."

Of another great artist Mr. Cooper draws a very painful picture. It is of Sir Edwin Landseer in his latter days: "It was somewhere near Carshalton that he lived, and we went down together on a Sunday. I was indeed shocked when I saw him so changed. He was always crying out for more drink, and was to all appearance half out of his mind. He said to me: 'Oh! Cooper, you do not know how ill I have been, and still am! And they don't care anything about me; they leave me alone and do nothing to help me; they will not even give me anything to drink when I am dying of thirst.'" Mr. Cooper mentions seeing him again a week later, dining at the Athenæum. "He was walking about more than half boozey; his nose of a purple-brown colour, and looking altogether repulsive—like all men who are habitually intoxicated; and everyone in the place making remarks about him, either in derision or in pity."

A funny story is told by Mr. Cooper of George Chambers. "One day, when the artist was hard at work in a back room on a little picture which he had been commissioned to paint, he heard a commotion and cries of fire in the house. He ran into the bar, and found that the chimney was alight, and men were trying to sweep the soot down with a broom, but the flames had taken hold of it too high up in the chimney for this means of extinguishing the fire to be successful. George Chambers, seeing this at a glance, caught up a thick mat, and ran with it to the roof, and, climbing up the stack of chimneys, he put it on the top of the one that was on fire, thus stopping the smoke. As there was a stiff breeze, he sat on the chimney-pot to prevent the mat from blowing away. Suddenly, a moment after he had taken his seat, he found himself, mat, and everything dislodged, with a loud report; so he went down again to see what had happened. Then he found that one of the inmates had fired a carbine up the chimney, with a large charge of gunpowder! No one knew that Chambers had gone aloft; and when he stopped the smoke from coming out at the top, thinking that by excluding the air he would put out the fire, the smoke had come down into the room, in such volumes that the other people present were frightened, and had resorted to this measure, which effectually removed all the soot, and George Chambers at the same time."

BE WISE TO-DAY.

Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer;
Next day the fatal precedent will plead;
Thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life.
Procrastination is the thief of time;
Year after year it steals, till all are fled;
And to the mercies of a moment leaves,
The vast concerns of an eternal scene.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 3rd, 3 min. past 8 morning.
New Moon..... 11th, 43 min. past 8 morning.
First Quarter 19th, 41 min. past 11 morning.
Full Moon 25th, 55 min. past 6 morning.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

"True Hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings,
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings."
SHAKESPEARE.

ON NE PEUT FAIRE QU'EN FAISANT—TO DO,
ONE MUST BE DOING.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age
1	M Prince Louis Napoleon killed, 1879.	3 50r	Rises A.M. 0 21	20
2	Tu Trinity Law Sittings begin.	8 6s	0 21	21
3	W Duke of York born, 1805.	3 49r	0 34	22
4	Th Corpus Christi.	8 8s	0 44	23
5	F 3. Sydney Smith born, 1771.	3 48r	0 54	24
6	S 7. First Reform Bill passed, 1832.	8 10s	1 4	25
7	S 1st Sunday aft. Trinity.	3 47r	1 17	26
8	M Death of Mahomet, 632.	8 12s	1 32	27
9	Tu Charles Dickens died, 1870.	3 46r	1 53	28
10	W "Dexterity comes by experience."	8 13s	2 22	29
11	Th George I. died, 1727.	3 45r	Sets P.M. 0 57	1
12	F 24. The year 1314 of the Mohammedan Era commences.	8 15s	9 57	1
13	S	3 44r	10 31	2
14	S 2nd Sunday after Trinity.	8 16s	10 57	3
15	M Fresh-water close season ends.	3 44r	11 14	4
16	Tu 17. Charles Gounod, musical composer, born, 1818.	8 17s	11 28	5
17	W St. Alban. First English Martyr.	3 44r	11 42	6
18	Th Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	8 17s	11 55	7
19	F "Lean not on a reed."	3 44r	Morn.	8
20	S Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	8 18s	0 9	9
21	S 3rd Sunday after Trinity.	3 45r	0 27	10
22	M 21. Proclamation Day.—Longest Day.	8 19s	0 48	11
23	Tu Lady Hester Stanhope died, 1839.	3 45r	1 21	12
24	W St. John Baptist.—Midsummer Day.	8 19s	2 5	13
25	Th 24. Duke of Marlborough born, 1650.	3 46r	Rises P.M. 9 47	15
26	F "No pains, no gains."	8 19s	9 47	15
27	S 28. Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.	3 47r	10 9	16
28	S 4th Sunday after Trinity.	8 19s	10 26	17
29	M St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.	3 48r	10 39	18
30	Tu "Old foxes want no tutors."	8 18s	10 50	19

3.—In his writings Sydney Smith made good use of his own varied personal experience. He took an interest in and tried to understand everything. When, in 1809, he quitted London and went to be the pastor of a country parish in Yorkshire, with no educated neighbour within seven miles, he set himself to farm his stubborn glebe, though he, a dinner-out, a wit, and a popular preacher, did not know a turnip from a carrot. But he applied himself to the mysteries of farming with such shrewdness that his clerk, who, like all rustics, judged every stranger by his ability to talk of bullocks, said to him at their first interview—

"Muster Smith, it often strokes my mind that people as comes frae London is such fools; but you, I see" (and he he nudged the rector significantly with his stick)—"but you, I see, are no fool!"

9.—Mr. Wybert Reeve describes, on the authority of Wilkie Collins, a scene at Judge Talfourd's, in which Dickens played a part:—

"It was a dinner party, at which most of the leading representatives of literature and art were present. The conversation turned on Dickens's last book. Some of the characters were highly praised.

"Mrs. Dickens joined in the conversation, and said she could not understand what people could see in his writings to talk so much about them. The face of Dickens betrayed his feelings.

"Again the book was referred to, and a lady present said she wondered when and how many strange thoughts came into his head.

"Oh," replied Dickens, "I don't know. They come at odd times; sometimes in the night, when I jump out of bed and jot them down, for fear I should have lost them by the morning."

"That is true," said Mrs. Dickens. "I have reason to know it—jumping out of bed, and getting in again with his feet as cold as a stone."

"Dickens left the table, and was afterwards found sitting in a small room off the hall—silent and angry."

11.—George I. came amongst us with little knowledge of English politics and little interest in English legislation. He was so ignorant even of the language of his new subjects that his English minister, who understood neither French nor German, was forced to communicate with him in a jargon of dog-Latin. For literature and art he had the utmost contempt.

But he was an excellent man of business, and while accepting our loyalty for what it was worth filled his own pockets, the pockets of his German attendants and of his German mistresses, got away from England as often as possible, and used the strength of this country for the advantage of his beloved Hanover.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

THERE are two classes of people in the world—those who make fools of themselves, and those who don't need to.

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose most intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are decidedly bad.

IF all the people knew what they were talking about, there wouldn't be nearly so much said as there is now.

Love cannot exist in the heart of a woman unless modesty is its companion, nor in that of a man unless honour is its associate.

17.—Gonnod's parents did not at all fancy his becoming a musician. They took counsel on the subject with the head-master of the school which their son attended, with the following result:—

"Your son become a musician? Never, sir!" replied the worthy M. Poirson. "He has a decided aptitude for Latin and Greek!"

The next day Master Charles was called into M. Poirson's study. "Well, sir, they tell me you've been caught scratching down notes on paper."

"Oh, yes; I want to be a musician."

"You a musician! Why, that's no profession at all. But let me see what you can do. Here's some paper and a pen. Write me a new air on the words from *Joséph*: 'Scarcely emerged from infancy.' We'll see what you can do," said the good professor, delighted at the cleverness of his device.

It was the noon recess. Before the bell rang to resume studies, Gonnod was back with his page black with crotchets and quavers.

"What, already?" said the professor. "Well, sing it."

Gonnod sang. He sat down at the piano, and soon tears came into the head-master's eyes.

He embraced his pupil and exclaimed: "A fine foal! Let them say what they please. Study music."

24.—The character of Marlborough is almost as complex and as difficult to analyse and understand as that of Bacon. "Homo duplex," says the proverb; but there were four distinctly different John Chancellors—a mighty military commander; an almost indescribably profligate statesman; a lover of self, as miserly as he was rapacious; and, finally, the most constant of husbands and the tenderest of parents.

Altogether, perhaps, he may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary examples ever known of how pre-eminent qualities can be degraded by ambition, by the lust of sway, and by the greed of gain. He recoiled before no infamous action when he had a purpose to serve. He was the favourite of two kings, both of whom loaded him with honours, and both of whom he shamelessly betrayed; he raised the military prestige of Britain to the highest pitch which it had ever attained; while for years he was dabbling in fraudulent army contracts, and meanly swindling the State by drawing the pay of soldiers who were dead.

Of his qualities as a military commander we have nothing but praise from all who are competent to give an opinion. He is the greatest general England ever produced before the Duke of Wellington.

COUNTRY LIFE.

"The fall of waters and the song of birds,
And hills that coho to the distant herds,
Are luxuries excelling all the glare
The world can boast, and her chief favourites share."

COPYER.

A DANCER OF WORLD-WIDE RENOWN.

ONE of the most famous of modern dancers was Maria Taglioni, who was born at Stockholm in 1804, and died only a few years ago at the age of eighty. Her father was ballet-master at some of the opera houses on the Continent, and his gifted daughter made her *début* at Cassel when she was only nine years old, while Napoleon I. was still on the throne and his brother Jerome was King of Westphalia.

The exercises of a dancer must begin when she is between seven and ten years old, and they must be carried on with daily assiduity and through terrible fatigues, until the child is shown to be physically unfit, or until her limbs acquire a suppleness which, compared to those of ordinary persons, is as indiarubber to wood.

Dr. Louis Véron, who was director of the Paris Opera from 1813 to 1831, relates in his *Memoirs* how pitilessly severe Philip Taglioni was in the training of his daughter. Racking headaches, overpowering lassitude, nausea, were excuses never accepted by the implacable father, who held that every day should be marked by distinct progress.

Being much consulted about the organisation of ballets in the principal Continental theatres, Philip Taglioni travelled a good deal, and he generally took his pupils with him; but on one occasion he left Maria to continue her exercises under a famous dancing-master named Coulon, and the latter's pupils all laughed when the lean, awkward, plain-looking girl first joined their lessons. "The idea of such a little hunchback as that thinking to become a dancer!" was what these young ladies said.

She was never a beauty, though she grew in her maturity to have a pleasing countenance, radiant with intelligence—for she was very clever—and with the serenity which success brings.

The stage slang by which the French describe the elasticity of a dancer is *ballon*, or ballooning power, as to which it may be said that the word "balloon" is itself believed to be derived from *Ballon*, a famous dancing master of the seventeenth century. Nobody ever had so much *ballon* as Taglioni; she seemed to fly from the stage as from a spring-board, and her superiority over all rivals lay in her being able to repeat her feats of agility so much oftener than they, and to pause on one movement for a much longer time without any apparent effort. It was her father's prime maxim that the moment effort becomes visible in a dance it ceases to be dancing, but turns to gymnastics.

When Taglioni first came out as a *première danseuse* at Vienna, at eighteen, her style was quite new, and afterwards in Paris it got called the "Ideal," in opposition to the old-fashioned "Realistic" taught by Gardel and the younger Vestris.

In those days the ballet was much more popular than it is now. The repertory of the Paris Opera between 1830 and 1835 always included about twenty-five *ballets d'action*, and it was the same at the Opera in London. But long before Mr. Lumley retired from his management of Her Majesty's Theatre he noticed that the public were growing impatient of ballets in which a dramatic action was evolved by pantomime.

Audiences inclined more and more towards the *divertissement*, or dancing interlude in operas; but from the time of this change in taste the race of great dancers was doomed to extinction, for it was no longer worth the while of a girl to go through the fearful apprenticeship by which a *danseuse* of old became perfect, if she was to have nothing more to do than dance a few figures in a *divertissement*. Some of the ballets in which Taglioni won her renown had three acts; in fact, singers would often complain that they were neglected for dancers, as the audience seldom filled stalls and boxes till the ballet began.

Mr. Lumley's treatment of Lola Montez in 1843 shows how

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter.....	3rd,	23 min. past	1 morning.
New Moon	10th,	35 min. past	7 afternoon.
First Quarter	17th,	4 min. past	4 afternoon.
Full Moon	24th,	45 min. past	5 afternoon.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

The first sure symptom of a mind in health.
Is rest of heart, and pleasure felt at home.—YOUNG.

6.—The Emperor Nicholas was stern by nature, while sternness, moreover, was forced upon him by the attitude of an influential portion of his subjects on his accession to the throne. After suppressing the military and political insurrection of December, 1829, he hanged the five leaders, and sent the principal conspirators, who, for the most part, belonged to the leading families of the empire, by hundreds to Siberia.

From that moment to the end of his reign his policy was simply one of repression, no action, no word, no thought or aspiration which seemed calculated, in however remote a degree, to interfere with his system, being tolerated.

He was as decided, and as rapid in his decision, as he was severe; and when the engineers consulted him as to the course of the projected railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, he took up a ruler and traced a straight line between the two capitals.

Once, as head of the Russian Church, he was requested by the Holy Synod, in a long memorandum, to declare whether or not the existence of purgatory was an orthodox doctrine. After reading the document he simply wrote on the margin "No purgatory."
He engaged in four wars—the campaign of 1823-29 against Turkey, the suppression of the Polish insurrection of 1831, the suppression of the Hungarian insurrection of 1848-49, and the war known as that of the Crimea, in 1854-55. The Crimean War and the failure of his military system, as brought to light in that struggle, broke the Emperor's heart.

9.—Burke was so very partial to children that he would play at teetotum and push-pin with them; and apparently take as much delight in the stories of "Jack the Giant-killer" and "Tom Thumb" as themselves.

"Half an hour might pass," says Murphy, "during which he would keep speaking in such a way that you could see no more in him than an ordinary man good-naturally amusing his young auditors, when, some observation or suggestion calling his attention, a remark of the most profound wisdom would slip out, and he would return to his teetotum."

It is related of him that one day, after dining with Fox, Sheridan, Lord John Townshend, and several other eminent men, at Sheridan's cottage, he amused himself by rapidly wheeling his host's little son round the front garden in a child's hand-chaise. While thus employed, the great orator, it is added, evinced by his looks and activity that he enjoyed the sport nearly as much as his delighted playfellow.

11.—In 1657 George Fox, the founder of the "Society of Friends" or "Quakers," made a tour through

LES HOMMES SONT RARE—MEN ARE RARE.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	☉	☾
1	W	Dominion Day (Canada).		3 49r	Rises P.M. 20
2	Th	"What has been may be."		8 17s	11 10 21
3	F	Dog Days begin; end August 11th.		3 50r	11 22 (
4	S	Independence Day (U.S.A.).		8 17s	11 37 23
5	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.		3 52r	11 55 24
6	M	5. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.		8 16s	Morn. 25
7	Tu	6. Emperor Nicholas born, 1796.		3 51r	0 21 26
8	W	"Sow thin, shear thin."		8 14s	0 56 27
9	Th	Midsummer Fire Insurance must be paid.		3 56r	1 47 28
10	F	9. Edmund Burke died, 1797.		8 13s	Sets P.M. ●
11	S	George Fox, Quaker, born, 1624.		3 58r	8 59 1
12	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.		8 11s	9 20 2
13	M	Voting by Ballot became law, 1872.		4 0r	9 35 3
14	Tu	Archbishop of Canterbury born, 1829.		8 9s	9 50 4
15	W	St. Swithin's Day.		4 2r	10 2 5
16	Th	Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.		8 7s	10 16 6
17	F	Franco-Prussian War commenced, 1870.		4 5r	10 33 7
18	S	Papal Infallibility declared, 1870.		8 5s	10 52 8
19	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.		4 7r	11 19 9
20	M	Lord Westbury died, 1873.		8 3s	11 58 10
21	Tu	Robert Burns, poet, died, 1796.		4 10r	Morn. 11
22	W	"Rashness is not valour."		8 0s	0 52 12
23	Th	Duke of Devonshire born, 1833.		4 12r	2 1 13
24	F	25. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour born, 1848.		7 58s	Rises P.M. O
25	S	St. James, Apostle and Martyr.		4 15r	8 31 15
26	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.		7 55s	8 45 16
27	M	Portugal created a monarchy, 1139.		4 18r	8 57 17
28	Tu	Second broods of swallows fledged.		7 52s	9 8 18
29	W	"Policy goes beyond strength."		4 21r	9 18 19
30	Th	Samuel Rogers, poet, born, 1763.		7 49s	9 29 20
31	F	Cosmo Innes, historian, died, 1874.		4 24r	9 42 21

WORDS OF THE WISE.

A PRINCE has need but of eyes and ears; his mouth only serves him for smiling.

THERE are too many people who only listen to the sermon for their neighbours when they go to church.

It is much better to endeavour to forget one's misfortunes, than to speak often of them.

I WILL envy none but a good man: I will pity nothing so much as the prosperity of the wicked.

Scotland. Upon Scotland, however, he seems to have made no impression whatever. He was not persecuted; he was simply ignored. The Council, it is true, at last ordered him to cross the Border within seven days, but they appear to have permitted him to construe the seven pretty elastically.

The people, still under the spell of the hideous eschatology of Knox and Calvin, were little in the humour to listen to the doctrine of perfection. At Stirling the townsfolk attended a horse-race in preference to his sermon. In the whole great city of Glasgow he could not muster an audience of one.

Even in Edinburgh, where the Lord blinded the sentries to enable him to pass the gates, he was only indifferently successful. At Johnstone he was seized gently, but firmly, and put across the river. It was in vain that on market days he took his stand beneath the village cross; the populace took no notice of him, not so much as to throw a carrot at him.

Still, there were times when his earnestness thawed the frost of his unwilling listeners, and the deep Northern nature answered back in unexpected sympathy.

These, however, were the exceptions. The Scotch, he declares, "being a drunk and carnal people, gave little heed; but the husbandman is to wait in patience.

Comforted with that, he crossed the Tweed at Berwick, and rode South again.

16.—To read the mere list of the sitters of Sir Joshua Reynolds, one would imagine that not only the British peerage, but also every celebrity and beauty of the time, had gone in a long procession through Sir Joshua's studio. He used to consider 150 finished portraits as a fair year's work; and, incredible as it seems, he was able to finish a head in four hours.

His main desire was to paint the countenance of his sitter at its best. "His men are all nobleness, his women all loveliness, and his children all simplicity; yet they are all like the living originals."

Having caught not only the features, but also the expression and the soul of his subject, he loved to idealise the costumes and surroundings—especially of his ladies—and in the charm and variety of his poses and accessories he has perhaps never been equalled by any other portrait-painter.

His prices were at first very moderate, but he continued to advance them without diminishing the number of his patrons. Both he and Garrick were said to have had a keen eye to their own pecuniary interests; but what sensible man does not get all that he lawfully and honourably can?

HAPPINESS AT HOME.

*It's no' in books, it's no' in lears,
To make us truly blest;
If happiness has not her seat
And centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest.—BURNS.*

high dancers used to stand upon their dignity. Lola Montez had been announced to appear as an exponent of the Spanish school of dancing. She was a lovely woman, and danced prettily, but there was nothing of high art in her performance; and after she had made her *début*, drawing an enormous audience to Her Majesty's, some Spaniards in London indignantly protested against her being regarded as a representative Spanish dancer. Upon this Mr. Lumley apologised, saying he had been deceived, and he forbade Lola Montez to appear again. Mr. Lumley felt that he owed respect to the ladies of his *corps de ballet* in not allowing their art to be caricatured on his boards.

There were never so many great dancers as in the years when the ballet was on its wane. Fanny Cerito, "the charming," Adèle Dumilâtre, and Pauline Duvernay were the favourite pupils of Vestris, and the first-named exhibited in a rare degree all the seductive attributes of his peculiar school. Carlotta Grisi, whose husband, M. Perrot, was for a long while ballet-master at Her Majesty's, was in Italian character dances held to be imitable. Of Fanny Elssler it has been said that she was the only artist of the century who combined in an equal degree the talents of actress and dancer. Her sister Thérèse, "the Majestuous," who afterwards married Prince Adalbert of Prussia, was celebrated for her commanding stature and amazing strength. To these names must be added those of Rosati, and Lucile Grahn, a Dane, who figured in the famous *Pas de Quatre*, which was the great event at Her Majesty's in 1845.

It was the Queen who first expressed a wish to see Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Lucile Grahn all dance together, but the matter was not accomplished without considerable difficulty. A performance had to be arranged in which each dancer should shine to her utmost and yet not be in a position to outshine the others; and then there was the question of precedence to be regulated. All the other three dancers willingly yielded the first place to Taglioni—that is, consented that she should dance her *pas seul* last; but none of them would make way for the other two. At last Mr. Lumley had a really happy thought. "Let them dance by order of age," he said, upon which the ladies reddened, tittered, and allowed M. Perrot to settle their places for them. The *Pas de Quatre* was repeated on several nights, and created a veritable *furor*.

The final night of Taglioni's appearance was really the close of the era of grand ballets. Mr. Benjamin Lumley used, at the close of every operatic season, to give a great garden *fête* at his villa, The Chancellors, at Fulham; and at the last of these entertainments which Taglioni attended, in 1847, she said, seeing people flock round Jenny Lind, "La danse est comme la Turquie, bien malade."

To the end of her long life she wished regretfully that she had been born in an age when dancers had as much honour as fell to the lot of Mlle. Guimard a hundred years ago, but the regret was no mercenary one. Though a great stiekler for dignity, "La Grande Taglioni" was more accommodating in money matters than any of her terpsichorean sisters, and M. Véron mentions with admiration that having concluded in 1831 a six years' engagement with him at £1,200 a year, she refused an increase of salary which he offered, saying that she had been more than paid by her triumphs. Cerito was said to have remarked on this occasion that *artistes* ought not to manage business for themselves, as they are apt to spoil trade.

CONSTANCY.

*If Time, penurious of his treasure,
Shall steal the gold from that bright hair
Poor, but contented, still with pleasure
I shall behold the whiteness there—
Nay, love the simple silver more
Than e'er I prized the richer ore.*

FROM THE GREEK.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter.....	1st,	34 min. past	6 afternoon.
New Moon.....	9th,	2 min. past	5 morning.
First Quarter.....	15th,	2 min. past	9 afternoon.
Full Moon.....	23rd,	4 min. past	7 morning.
Last Quarter.....	31st,	55 min. past	10 morning.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

"The truly Generous is the truly wise;
And he who loves not others, lives
unblest."

HORNE.

UN CLOU CHASSE L'AUTRE—ONE NAIL
DRIVES OUT ANOTHER.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age.
1	S	Lammas Day.—Scotch Term.	4 25r	Rises P.M. (
2	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.	7 44s	10 19 23
3	M	BANK HOLIDAY.	4 28r	10 49 24
4	Tu	Morayshire Floods, 1829.	7 41s	11 32 25
5	W	Lord North, statesman, died, 1792.	4 32r	Morn. 26
6	Th	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha b., 1844.	7 37s	0 32 27
7	F	6. Dan. O'Connell born, 1775.	4 34r	1 46 28
8	S	"One stroke fells not an oak."	7 34s	3 11 29
9	S	10th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 38r	Sets P.M. ●
10	M	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen born, 1831.	7 30s	7 56 1
11	Tu	"No vice like avarice."	4 41r	8 9 2
12	W	Trinity Law Sittings end.	7 26s	8 23 3
13	Th	12. Grouse Shooting begins.	4 44r	8 38 4
14	F	15. Napoleon I. born at Ajaccio, 1769.	7 22s	8 58 5
15	S	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.	4 47r	9 23 6
16	S	11th Sunday aft. Trinity.	7 18s	9 57 7
17	M	Frederick the Great died, 1786.	4 50r	10 45 8
18	Tu	"Much coin much care."	7 14s	11 49 9
19	W	James Nasmyth born, 1808.	4 53r	Morn. 10
20	Th	Blackcock Shooting begins.	7 10s	1 4 11
21	F	Redbreast resumes its song.	4 57r	2 24 12
22	S	Starlings collect in flocks.	7 6s	3 43 13
23	S	12th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 0r	Rises P.M. O
24	M	St. Bartholomew.	7 2s	7 17 15
25	Tu	Louis IX. of France died, 1270.	5 3r	7 27 16
26	W	"Lifeless, faultless."	6 57s	7 37 17
27	Th	Landing of Julius Caesar, B.C. 55.	5 6r	7 49 18
28	F	Goethe, German author, born, 1749.	6 53s	8 3 19
29	S	John Leech born, 1817.	5 10r	8 23 20
30	S	15th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 49s	8 48 21
31	M	John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 13r	9 24 (

4.—The famous Morayshire Floods, about which a book was written by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, took place on the 3rd and 4th of August, 1829. They were caused by swellings of the Spey, Don, and Findhorn. They were preceded by a storm, more like a tropical hurricane than any tempest ever known in our country; which extended, almost simultaneously, over a triangular range of country, from Loch Lannoch to Inverness on one line, and thence down to Stonehaven on the other. The united line of the different rivers which were flooded could not be less than 600 miles in length; and the whole of their courses were marked by the destruction of bridges, roads, buildings, and crops. Sir T. D. Lauder has recorded the destruction of thirty-eight bridges, and the entire obliteration of a great number of haulets. Some new ravines were formed on the sides of mountains where no streams had previously flowed; and ancient river channels, which had never been filled from time immemorial, gave passage to a copious flood.

The bridge over the Dee at Ballater, built of granite, with piers resting on rolled pieces of granite and gneiss, a massive structure with a waterway of 260 feet, after standing unharmed for twenty years, had the whole of its upper parts swept away in succession by the flood; and, at length, the entire pile of lower masonry disappeared altogether in the bed of the river.

6.—One of O'Connell's earliest displays of forensic acuteness took place at Tralee. The question in dispute touched the validity of a will which had been made almost *in articulo mortis*. The instrument seemed drawn up in due form; the witnesses gave ample confirmation that it had been legally executed. One of them was an old servant.

O'Connell cross-examined him, and allowed him to speak on in the hope that he might say too much. The witness had already sworn that he had seen the deceased sign the will. "Yes," he went on, "I saw him sign it, and surely there was life in him at the time."

The expression, frequently repeated, led O'Connell to suspect that it had a peculiar meaning. Fixing his eyes on the old man, he said: "You have taken a solemn oath before God and man to speak the truth and the whole truth; the eye of God is on you, and the eyes of your neighbours are fixed on you too. Answer me, by virtue of that sacred and solemn oath which has passed your lips, was the testator alive when he signed the will?"

The witness quivered, his face grew ashy pale as he repeated: "There was life in him."

The question was reiterated; and at last O'Connell half-compelled, half-cajoled him to admit that, after life was extinct, a pen had been put

WORDS OF THE WISE.

THE utmost reach of reason is to recognise what an infinity of things go beyond it. No soul is desolate as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence.

THE man who is always anxious to take the chances, invariably takes one chance too many.

IT is hard to believe that a sin will bite when it comes to us with gold in its teeth.

THE MOTHER OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

into the testator's hand, that one of the party guided it to sign his name, while, as a salve for the conscience of all concerned, a living fly was put into the dead man's mouth to qualify the witnesses to bear testimony that "there was life in him" when he signed the will.

The fact thus elicited was the means of preserving a large property in a respectable and worthy family.

17.—The table of the great Frederick of Prussia was regulated by himself. There were always from nine to a dozen dishes, and these were brought in one at a time. The King carved the solitary dish, and helped the company.

One singular circumstance connected with this table was, that each dish was cooked by a different cook, who had a kitchen to himself! There was much consequent expense, with little magnificence.

Frederick ate and drank too, like a boon-companion. His last work before retiring to bed was to receive from the chief cook the bill of fare for the next day; the price of each dish, and of its separate ingredients, was marked in the margin. The monarch looked it cautiously through, generally made out an improved edition, cursed all cooks as common thieves, and then flung down the money for the next day's expenses.

31.—Few people are in the habit of classing the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress" among the poets; but a poet he was, for all that. It has been the fashion, indeed, to call Bunyan's verse doggerel, but no verse is doggerel which has a sincere and rational meaning in it.

Goethe, who understood his own trade, says that the test of poetry is the substance which remains when the poetry is reduced to prose. Bunyan had infinite invention. His mind was full of objects which he had gathered at first hand, from observation and reflection.

He had excellent command of the English language, and could express what he wished with sharp, defined outlines, and without the waste of a word. The rhythmical structure of his prose is carefully correct. Scarcely a syllable is ever out of place.

His ear for verse, though less true, is seldom wholly at fault; and whether in prose or verse, he had the superlative merit that he could never write nonsense. How neatly expressed are these lines of his "On a Swallow":—

*"This pretty bird! Oh, how she flies
and sings!
But could she do so if she had not
wings?
Her wings bespeak my faith, her
songs my peace;
When I believe and sing, my doubt-
ings cease."*

FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship is power and riches all to me;

*Friendship's another element of life:
Water and fire not of more general use,
To the support and comfort of the world,*

*Than Friendship to the being of my joy:
I would do everything to serve a Friend.*

AS Walter Scott was one of many children, he could not, of course, monopolise his mother's attention; but probably she recognised the promise of his future greatness, and gave him a special care; for, speaking of his early boyhood, he tells us: "I found much consolation in the partiality of my mother." And he goes on to say that she joined to a light and happy temper of mind a strong turn to study poetry and works of imagination.

Like the mothers of the Ettrick Shepherd and of Burns, she repeated to her son the traditional ballads she knew by heart; and so soon as he was sufficiently advanced, his leisure hours were usually spent in reading Pope's translation of Homer aloud to her, which, with the exception of a few ballads and some of Allan Ramsay's songs, was the first poetry he made acquaintance with.

It must often have been with anxiety, and sometimes not without a struggle, that his mother—solicitous about every trifle which affected the training of her child—decided on the books which she was to place in his hands. She wished him to develop his intellectual faculties, but not at the expense of his spiritual; and romantic frivolity and mental dissipation on the one hand, and a too severe repression—dangerous in its after-reaction—on the other, were the Scylla and Charybdis between which she had to steer.

The ascetic Puritanism of her training and surroundings would naturally have led her to the narrower and more restrictive view, in which her husband, austerer yet, would have heartily concurred; but her broad sense, quickened by the marvellous insight that comes from maternal love, led her to adopt the broader, and, we may safely add, with Sir Walter's career and character before us, by far the better course.

Her courage was, however, tempered with a wise discretion; and when he read to her she was wont, he says, to make him "pause upon those passages which expressed generous and worthy sentiments."

A little later, when he passed from the educational care of his mother to that of a tutor, his relations to literature changed, as the following passage from his autobiography will show: "My tutor thought it almost a sin to open a profane play or poem; and my mother had no longer the opportunity to hear me read poetry as formerly. I found, however, in her dressing-room, where I slept at one time, some odd volumes of Shakespeare; nor can I easily forget the rapture with which I sat up in my shirt reading them by the light of a fire in her apartment, until the bustle of the family rising from supper warned me that it was time to creep back to my bed, where I was supposed to have been safely deposited since nine o'clock."

Luckily this tutor's stern rule did not last long, and when a severe illness attacked the youth (then advanced to be a student at Edinburgh College) and brought him under his mother's charge once more, the bed on which he lay was piled with a constant succession of works of imagination, and he was allowed to find consolation in poetry and romance—those fountains which flow for ever for the ardent and the young.

It was in relation to Mrs. Scott's control of her son's reading that he wrote with gratitude late in life, "My mother had good natural taste and great feeling." And after her death, in a letter to a friend, he paid her this tribute: "She had a mind peculiarly well stored. If I have been able to do anything in the way of painting the past times, it is very much from the studies with which she presented me. She was a strict economist, which, she said, enabled her to be liberal; out of her little income of about £300 a year she bestowed at least a third in charities; yet I could never prevail on her to accept of any assistance."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	7th,	43 min. past 1	afternoon.
First Quarter	14th,	10 min. past 4	morning.
Full Moon	21th,	49 min. past 10	afternoon.
Last Quarter.....	30th,	58 min. past 1	morning.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

*High stations tumult, but not bliss, create;
None think the great unhappy, but the great.*

14.—A well-known writer, speaking of a visit paid by him to the favourite residence of the great Duke of Wellington, says:—
"A neat-handed little Phyllis showed me over Walmer Castle, and, opening one door with an air, she said, 'This is the Duke's bedroom, and that is the Duke's bed,' pointing to a little camp-bed in a room about ten feet square."

A story goes that William IV. once said of this bed, "Why, you have not room to turn round in it."
"When you think of turning round in the bed," replied the Duke, "it is time to turn out."

15.—Pogius relates of Dante, that he indulged his meditations more strongly than any other man he knew; whenever he read, he was only alive to what was passing in his mind; to all human concerns he was as if they had not been!

Dante went one day to a great public procession; he entered the shop of a bookseller to be a spectator of the passing show. He found a book which greatly interested him; he devoured it in silence, and plunged into an abyss of thought. On his return he declared that he had neither seen nor heard the slightest occurrence of the public exhibition which passed before him.

17.—Londor's first work was published in 1795, his last in 1863; he was twenty-five when Cowper died, and . . . he survived to receive the homage of Mr. Swinburne. He fought as a volunteer in Spain in 1808; he was in the heart of France during "the Hundred Days"; he claimed to have seen Napoleon during his final flight from Paris to the west coast after Waterloo. He had relations, either of friendship or enmity, with almost all the great writers of his time. He had sat at the feet of that curious Gamaliel, Dr. Parr; he lived out his last years under the fostering care, if not in the actual presence, of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

19.—When Lord Brougham, elevated to the woolsack after a career of popular agitation, chose as his motto, "Pro Rege, lege, grege," he meant it to signify, "For King, Law, People," and no doubt thought he had very happily adapted the old punning style of motto to his own case.

But when an enemy perceived that "grege" could only mean "people" in a very free translation, and that "lege" might be taken as a verb, the unfortunate motto, "For King, read, mob," became a standing satire on its possessor.

24.—"Bowles, like most other poets," says Samuel Rogers, "was greatly depressed by the harsh criticisms of the reviewers. I advised him not to mind them, and eventually, following my advice, he became a much happier man. I suggested to him the subject of the 'Missionary,' and he was to dedicate

LES EXTRÊMES SE TOUCHENT—EXTREMES MEET.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age
1 Tu	Partridge Shooting begins.	5 14r	Rises P.M. 23	
2 W	Chaffinch resumes its song.	6 42s	11 22	24
3 Th	"Well begun is half done."	5 17r	Morn.	25
4 F	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.	6 38s	0 41	26
5 S	Malta taken by the English, 1800.	5 21r	2 7	27
6 S	14th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 33s	3 36	28
7 M	Queen Elizabeth born, 1533.	5 24r	Sets P.M.	●
8 Tu	The year 567 of the Jewish Era commences.	6 29s	6 30	1
9 W	Sir George Grey died, 1832.	5 27r	6 45	2
10 Th	"They say so' is half a lie."	6 24s	7 3	3
11 F	Lady Palmerston died, 1869.	5 30r	7 26	4
12 S	Marshal Blücher died, 1819.	6 20s	7 58	5
13 S	15th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 33r	8 42	6
14 M	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	6 15s	9 42	D
15 Tu	Dante, Italian poet, died, 1321.	5 37r	10 55	8
16 W	"Store is no sore."	6 10s	Morn.	9
17 Th	Walter Savage Landor died, 1864.	5 40r	0 12	10
18 F	Dr. Samuel Johnson born, 1709.	6 6s	1 30	11
19 S	Lord Brougham born, 1779.	5 43r	2 46	12
20 S	16th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 1s	3 59	13
21 M	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 46r	Rises P.M.	O
22 Tu	Goldfinches gather in flocks.	5 56s	5 47	15
23 W	"Honesty is the best policy."	5 50r	5 59	16
24 Th	Rev. Wm. L. Bowles, poet, born, 1762.	5 52s	6 12	17
25 F	Siege of Paris commenced, 1870.	5 53r	6 28	18
26 S	Lucknow relieved, 1857.	5 47s	6 52	19
27 S	17th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 56r	7 24	20
28 M	Capitulation of Strasburg, 1870.	5 42s	8 8	21
29 Tu	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.	5 59r	9 6	22
30 W	Count Borowlaski, Polish dwarf, d., 1837.	5 38s	10 18	☾

WORDS OF THE WISE.

THOSE men who are commended by everybody must be very extraordinary men; or, which is more probable, very inconsiderable men.

THE great struggle of life is first for bread, then butter on the bread, and at last sugar on the butter. This is the best any of us can do.

THE three things most difficult are—to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of labour.

PHILOSOPHY hath given us several plausible rules for attaining peace and tranquillity of mind, but they fall very much short of bringing men to it.

A MAN WHO PLAYED MANY PARTS.

it to me. He, however, dedicated it to a noble lord, who never, either by word or letter, acknowledged the dedication.

Bowles's nervous timidity is the most ridiculous thing imaginable. Being passionately fond of music, he came to London expressly to attend the last commemoration of Handel. After going into the Abbey, he observed that the door was closed; immediately he ran to the door-keeper, exclaiming, "What am I to be shut up here for? And out he went, before he had heard a single note.

"I once bought a stall-ticket for him that he might accompany me to the opera; but just as we were stepping into the carriage, he said, 'Dear me! your horses seem uncommonly frisky!' and he stayed at home."

29.—In the Christian world St. Michael is looked upon as the chief of angels or archangels. There is a good deal of obscurity about his history. In Scripture he is mentioned five times, and always in a warlike character: namely, three times by Daniel as fighting for the Jewish Church against Persia; once by St. Jude as fighting with the devil about the body of Moses; and once by St. John as fighting at the head of his angelic troops against the dragon and his host. In art he is usually represented in coat-armour.

30.—One of the most celebrated of the dwarfs that have left a name in the history of curiosities is, perhaps, Joseph Borowlaski, better known as "Joujou." He was born in 1739, and died at the great age of ninety-eight. In 1783 he visited England, where he created some sensation. "Joujou" possessed good capabilities, and was considered very smart at repartee.

On one occasion, when questioned by a very stout and rather vulgar lady as to what religion he professed, he replied that he was a Roman Catholic. Upon which, she told him there was, she feared, no hope of his going to heaven. He reminded her that the Scriptures said that the gate to heaven was narrow, and therefore he hoped that he had more chance than she had, glancing slyly at the same time at her broad and bulky proportions.

"Joujou" wrote his "Reminiscences," and gives a good illustration of the irascible nature of dwarfs in general, as exhibited in Bebe, a famous dwarf of the King of Poland. He relates that, whilst visiting the Polish Court, the King took much notice of him, which caused Bebe to show signs of the greatest jealousy and hatred, and, in the end, to attempt to push "Joujou" into the fire—an offence for which Bebe was duly punished.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

With common men

There needs too oft the show of war to keep

The substance of sweet peace: and for a king

'Tis sometimes better to be feared than loved.

WE find a remarkable traveller, scholar, linguist, soldier, and adventurer in the person of the late Sir Richard Francis Burton. He was born in 1820, and was educated partly abroad and partly at Cambridge.

His career, however, at Cambridge was cut short by a frolic, which in these days, when true discipline has improved at the Universities, would not have been visited severely upon him; and in consequence the intention that he should enter the Church was abandoned, and he was allowed to follow his own bent and become a soldier, though it was but in the service of John Company.

Here he showed at once how great was his power of absorbing languages. We have used the word "absorbing" instead of "learning," and we have done so purposely, for with each fresh language he attacked he studied such literature as it might possess, and also the manners and customs of the tribe or people speaking it; and in order to do this he lived among them as one of themselves, and developed rapidly a power of assimilating himself to Asiatic peoples and of following their trains of thought—in fact, of being able to think as they would think, in addition to thinking as a European. It soon became possible to him, therefore, to live among the people as if he were one of themselves, and without their suspecting that he was not an Indian but a "Sahib."

In the conquest of Scinde he was Napier's "Intelligence department," and for months and months his life depended solely upon his disguise not being penetrated.

It was here that he learnt the marvellous self-control which enabled him to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. He is the only man who has performed that pilgrimage in disguise. Other Europeans have visited the holy cities, but they have done it after openly professing Mohammedanism; and though they might be suspected of not being very ardent Moslems, and be closely watched, they ran no extreme danger.

Burton, however, wanted to see all and everything, and, joining a band of pilgrims as one of themselves (he even left London in an Oriental disguise), he was able to see more accurately and more closely and clearly than any other who has written a description of the pilgrimage.

Stories have been told about him shooting a man during this adventurous journey in order to save his own life: these were made-up stories, and not only were they false, but it was also impossible for them to be true.

After the Crimean War, with his old companion Speke, we find him returning to Africa and proving the existence of the great lakes which at that time were only known to geographers through the report of natives, and were represented on maps by a huge slug-like expanse of blue, occupying as much space as is now covered by the three Nyanzas, Nyassa, and Tanganyika.

"The story of that journey is known," says another distinguished traveller, Commander Cameron, "but I may say, having been a follower in his footsteps, that if Richard Burton had never written anything but the 'Lake Regions of Central Africa,' he would have deserved well of his age and country. An unfortunate outcome of this journey was the severance of the intimacy between the two travellers. The reasons of that severance it is not for me to discuss; but often and often, when I have spoken to Burton about this journey and about Speke, he has spoken of him in the highest terms of praise, and has never said one word as to the unhappy difference between them."

Burton was our Consul at Fernando Po, and because he accepted that post while on leave, without consulting the Indian authorities, after twenty years of service, during which he had rendered matchless services, he had to leave the Indian Army without pension or reward. His work continued even in the depressing climate of the Bight of Benin, and his

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	..... 6th,....	18 min. past 10	afternoon.
First Quarter	..... 13th,....	47 min. past 2	afternoon.
Full Moon	..... 21st,....	17 min. past 4	afternoon.
Last Quarter	..... 29th,....	21 min. past 3	afternoon.

LE BRUIT PEND L'HOMME—REPUTE
HANGS A MAN.

			SUN Rises &Sets	MOON Rises &Sets	Age
1	Th	Pheasant Shooting begins.	6 2r	Rises P.M.	24
2	F	City of Glasgow Bank stopped pay- ment, 1878.	5 33s	Morn.	25
3	S	Camoens, Portuguese poet, born, 1524.	6 6r	1 4	26
4	S	18th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 29s	2 31	27
5	M	Dividends on Consols, &c., due.	6 9r	4 0	28
6	Tu	Charles S. Parnell died, 1891.	5 24s	Sets. P.M.	● 29
7	W	"Wink at small faults."	6 12r	5 6	1
8	Th	Rembrandt, Dutch artist, d., 1669.	5 20s	5 26	2
9	F	St. Denis, Patron Saint of France.	6 16r	5 55	3
10	S	11. William Colston died, 1721.	5 16s	6 37	4
11	S	19th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 19r	7 33	5
12	M	"Trusting often makes fidelity."	5 11s	8 43	6
13	Tu	14. Sir W. V. Harcourt born, 1827.	6 23r	10 0	7
14	W	Michaelmas Fire Insurance must be paid.	5 7s	11 20	8
15	Th	Allan Ramsay, poet, born, 1686.	6 26r	Morn.	9
16	F	Swallows now complete migration.	5 3s	0 36	10
17	S	18. St. Luke, Evangelist.	6 29r	1 49	11
18	S	20th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 58s	3 0	12
19	M	Fieldfares arrive in flocks.	6 33r	4 9	13
20	Tu	"Walls have ears."	4 54s	5 18	14
21	W	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	6 30r	Rises P.M.	○ 15
22	Th	21. S. T. Coleridge, poet, born, 1772.	4 50s	4 35	16
23	F	24. Daniel Webster, American states- man, died, 1852.	6 40r	4 57	17
24	S	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.	4 46s	5 26	18
25	S	21st Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 43r	6 6	19
26	M	25. St. Crispin.	4 42s	6 59	20
27	Tu	"Soon ripe, soon rotten."	6 47r	8 5	21
28	W	St. Simon and St. Jude.	4 38s	9 22	22
29	Th	John Keats, poet, born, 1795.	6 51r	10 42	○ 23
30	F	Sir Francis Buller born, 1745.	4 35s	Morn.	24
31	S	All Hallows' Eve.	6 54r	0 4	25

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

In Nature there's no blemish but the
mind;
None can be called deformed but the
unkind.—SHAKESPEARE.

3.—CAMOENS, the celebrated Por-
tuguese poet, was shipwrecked at
the mouth of the river Meo, on the
coast of Camboja, and lost his whole
property; but through the assist-
ance of his black servant, he saved
his life and his poems, which he
bore through the waves in one
hand, whilst he swam ashore with
the other. His black servant begged
in the streets of Lisbon for the
support of his master, who died in
1570. It is said that his death was
accelerated by the anguish with
which he foresaw the ruin impend-
ing over his country.

In one of his letters, says his
biographer, he uses these remark-
able expressions: "I am ending the
course of my life; the world will
witness how I have loved my
country. I have returned, not only
to die in her bosom, but to die with
her."

He was buried, as obscurely as he
had closed his life, in St. Anne's
Church, and the following epitaph
was inscribed over his grave:—

Here lies Lewis de Camoens,
Prince of the poets of his time.
He lived poor and miserable, and
died such, Anno Domini 1579.

8.—REMBRANDT was the fifth
child of a miller of Leyden, who
was blessed with a large family.
Like so many other remarkable
men, he was fortunate in his
mother. She appreciated his talents,
and was specially solicitous as to
his religious instruction. No doubt
that subsequently influenced him
greatly in his strong partiality for
Biblical subjects. But the atmo-
sphere in which he was brought up
must inevitably have biased him
in the same direction.

The heroic Leyden of the memor-
able siege was invited to ask a boon
of the grateful Stadtholder. The
half-ruined citizens, in place of a
money grant or a remission of taxes,
preferred to apply for the founda-
tion of a university. So trans-
formed, their town not only became
a school of the arts and sciences,
but a great theological centre.

The worthy miller sent his son to
college, where the education was
sufficiently cheap. But the youth
scarcely repaid the money expended
upon him, and among the preco-
cious evidences of his special genius
was neglect of his regular studies.
On the other hand, he soon began to
make himself a domestic nuisance,
by sketching the members of his
family a tort et a travers.

Later, as they began to recog-
nise his powers, and taken encourage-
ment from the golden with which
he was rewarded, his parents
resigned themselves to sit with the
best grace in the world, and so their
faces are continually reappearing
in all manner of characters and
disguises.

21.—We may think, as we must,
of Coleridge as man. We may
secretly lean to Carlyle's view of
Coleridge as talker, Coleridge as

WORDS OF THE WISE.

CHARACTER is what we
know ourselves to be; repu-
tation is what others think we
are.

WHAT a charm there is in
agreeable manners, and how
soon one feels at ease with
those who possess them!

It is a good rule, eat within
your stomach; act within your
commission; live within your
means.

Is it possible that the reason
some people "love at first
sight" is because they don't
know each other then?

"logician and metaphysician," may have little to say to us, but Coleridge as "bard" remains our inviolable possession.

"The wizard twilight Coleridge knew" is Mr. Watson's characterization in "Wordsworth's Grave," and it expresses in a line the essence of his poetic charm. With the exception of Miss Christina Rossetti, there has been no English poet who has rendered the invisible, the "supernatural," with that peculiarly convincing thrill of his—that Celtic glamour.

Keats, in "La Belle Dame sans Merci," exhibited the rare gift, but Coleridge beyond any poet sat most constantly at those

*Charmed magic casements opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.*

24.—The manner of Daniel Webster's engagement to Miss Fletcher has been thus pleasantly described: "He was then a young lawyer. At one of his visits to Miss Grace Fletcher he had probably with a view of utility and enjoyment been holding skeins of silk thread for her, when suddenly he stopped, saying:—

"Grace, we have thus been engaged in untying knots; let us see if we can tie a knot—one which will not untie for a lifetime."

"He then took a piece of tape, and after beginning a knot of a peculiar kind gave it to her to complete. This was the ceremony and ratification of their engagement. And now in a little box marked by him with the words 'precious documents,' containing the letters of his early courtship, this unique memorial was found after his death, the knot never untied."

29.—Keats was distinguished by an unusually small head, which was covered with copious auburn-brown ringlets, parted down the middle. He had large, blue, and sensitive eyes, and a singularly sensitive mouth. There was a pugnacious character in the full underlip, meeting a rather overhanging upper lip. Everyone was struck by the general brightness and even beauty of his face, and he was observed to wear "an expression as if he had been looking on some glorious sight."

30.—Judge Buller, when in the company of a young gentleman of sixteen, cautioned him against being led astray by the example or persuasion of others, and said, "If I had listened to the advice of some of those who called themselves my friends when I was young, instead of being a judge of the King's Bench, I should have died long ago a prisoner in the King's Bench."

FORTITUDE.

*The human race are sons of sorrow born;
And each must have his portion.
Vulgar minds
Refuse, or crouch beneath their load;
the brave
Bear theirs without repining.*

name is still held in affectionate memory by those who survive him who knew him there, though they are now but few in number.

Philology occupied him here, and several volumes are extant showing how insatiable were his industry and appetite for acquiring knowledge.

His minor travels, if they may be called by that name, include North America (California in the early days of the gold fever), with a visit to Salt Lake City.

One anecdote he was fond of relating was that he asked Brigham Young to allow him to preach in the tabernacle, saying that he had become a Mormon. The elder, however, said, "No, captain, you don't play that game twice"—alluding to Burton having been selected to preach a sermon in the Mosque at Medina (this sermon being one of the great events of the complete pilgrimage), on account of his being better acquainted with Moslem doctrines than his companions.

Iceland, a trip to Scinde, two journeys to Midian in search of the ancient gold mines there for Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, and a trip to the Gold Coast, besides many other wanderings to and fro to Egypt, Algiers, and elsewhere, filled up much of his time.

"From 1872," says Commander Cameron, "though I sometimes corresponded with Burton, ever receiving from him the advice or information I needed, I did not see him again until we met at the Geographical Conference at Vienna in 1881. This was, indeed, a time in which to see him in his glory. Men of learning and of distinction from all civilized nations were there, and each found in his own language and on his own special subject that in Richard Burton he met a man whose opinions were worth having, and from whom he could learn much of value.

"But though his learning and attainments were beyond those of most men, Burton was not a Dryasdust philosopher. No man loved a joke better than he did, and no man under a somewhat rough and cynical exterior concealed a kinder or more loving heart. He could be as tender, as unselfish, and self-denying as a Sister of Charity, and was ever ready to do a kind deed, though he never cared that his kindness should be noised abroad."

Judged by the world's standard, Richard Burton was not a fortunate or a lucky man, but he had the fortune to follow a life full of interest to himself; and though he did not reach the Psalmist's limit, he lived as long as a score of centenarians of baser metal. In one thing above all was he fortunate—in his wife, who was the one woman in the world who would have suited him, and whose devotion to him, her hero and her husband, was above all praise.

IF THAT HIGH WORLD.

*If that high world, which lies beyond
Our own, surviving Love endears;
If there the cherished heart be fond,
The eye the same, except in tears—
How welcome those untrodden spheres!
How sweet this very hour to die!
To soar from earth and find all fears
Lost in thy light—Eternity!*

*It must be so: 'tis not for self
That we so tremble on the brink;
And, striving to o'erleap the gulf,
Yet cling to Being's severing link.
Oh! in that future let us think
To hold each heart the heart that shares,
With them the immortal waters drink,
And soul in soul grow deathless theirs!*

—BYRON.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	5th,	27 min. past	7 morning.
First Quarter	12th,	41 min. past	5 morning.
Full Moon	20th,	25 min. past	10 morning.
Last Quarter	28th,	44 min. past	2 morning.

SUREMENT VA QUI N'A RIEN—HE GOES SAFELY WHO HAS NOTHING.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	AGE.
1	S 22nd Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 56r	Rises A.M.	26
2	M 1. All Saints' Day. 2. All Souls' Day.	4 29s	2 56	27
3	Tu Mikado of Japan born, 1852.	6 59r	4 25	28
4	W Livingstone met by Stanley, 1871.	4 25s	5 58	29
5	Th Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	7 3r	Sets P.M.	30
6	F "Wise fear begets care."	4 22s	4 27	1
7	S Bank rate 9 per cent., 1873.	7 7r	5 17	2
8	S 23rd Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 19s	6 24	3
9	M Prince of Wales born, 1841.	7 10r	7 41	4
10	Tu 9. Lord Mayor's Day.	4 16s	9 2	5
11	W Martinmas: Scotch Term.	7 14r	10 22	6
12	Th "Unreasonable silence is folly."	4 13s	11 38	7
13	F George Fox, Quaker, died, 1690.	7 17r	Morn.	8
14	S Henry VIII. married Anne Boleyn, 1532.	4 10s	0 50	9
15	S 24th Sunday aft. Trinity.	7 21r	2 0	10
16	M 17. George Grote, historian, born, 1794.	4 7s	3 8	11
17	Tu Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 24r	4 18	12
18	W Sir David Wilkie born, 1785.	4 5s	5 29	13
19	Th "Thrift is the philosopher's stone."	7 27r	6 41	14
20	F William Wycherly, dramatist, b., 1640.	4 2s	Rises P.M.	15
21	S Princess Royal born, 1840.	7 31r	4 6	16
22	S 25th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 0s	4 56	17
23	M 22. St. Cecilia.	7 34r	5 58	18
24	Tu Snipe arrives in marsh lands.	3 58s	7 11	19
25	W "Well is that well does."	7 37r	8 30	20
26	Th Stock dove now arrives.	3 56s	9 50	21
27	F Duchess of Teck born, 1833.	7 40r	11 12	22
28	S 29. The Times first printed by steam, 1814.	3 54s	Morn.	23
29	S 1st Sunday in Advent.	7 43r	0 34	24
30	M St. Andrew's Day.	3 53s	1 58	25

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

"O what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the outward side!"
SHAKESPEARE.

4.—How Mr. Stanley was sent to seek Livingstone is an interesting story. It was while resting at Madrid, after the fatigue of campaigning, that Stanley received the now historic telegram from James Gordon Bennett, who was the son of the then proprietor of the *New York Herald*, and managed the paper for his father. On October 16th, 1869, he wired to Stanley in these words: "Come to Paris on important business" and on the same day Stanley left Madrid for Paris—and for the great opportunity of his life. How the two met, and what transpired between them, is more than a twice-told tale, but its interest is such that the salient points of the interview cannot be omitted here. Stanley may well be allowed to tell the story in his own words, and in his own striking manner:—

"On arriving at Paris in the dead of night, I went," he says, "straight to the Grand Hotel and knocked at the door of Mr. Bennett's room.

"Come in," I heard a voice say. Entering, I found Mr. Bennett in bed.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"My name's Stanley," I answered.

"Ah, yes! sit down; I have important business in hand for you. Where do you think Livingstone is?"

"I really do not know, sir."

"Do you think he is alive?"

"He may be, and he may not be," I answered.

"Well, I think he is alive, and that he can be found, and I am going to send you to find him. Of course you will act according to your own plans, and do what you think best—but find Livingstone!"

On Stanley referring to the great expense of the proposed expedition, Bennett replied:—

"Draw a thousand pounds now; and when you have gone through that, draw another thousand; and when that is spent, draw another thousand; and when you have finished that, draw another thousand, and so on; but find Livingstone!"

17.—Mrs. Grote, the wife of the historian, was a high spirited bordering sort of a girl; rode without a saddle, and sailed a boat. Sydney Smith once said of the pair: "I do like them both so much, for he is so lady-like, and she is a perfect gentleman."

18.—Sir John Sinclair, happening once to dine in company with Wilkie the painter, that distinguished artist was asked, in the course of conversation, if any particular circumstance had led him to adopt his profession.

Sir John inquired: "Had your father, mother, or any of your relations a turn for painting? or what led you to follow that art?"

To which Wilkie replied: "Truth is, Sir John, that you made me a painter."

"How?!" exclaimed the baronet. "I never had the pleasure of meeting you before."

WORDS OF THE WISE.

PRINCES are brought up to live with the world—all the world ought to be brought up to live with princes.

THERE are too many people who talk much about what a happy place Heaven is, who do not do a thing to make this world resemble it.

MANY persons criticise in order not to seem ignorant; they do not know that indulgence is a mark of the highest culture.

DISBELIEF in futurity loosens in a great measure the ties of morality, and may be supposed for that reason to be pernicious to the peace of civil society.

THE AUTHOR OF "NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."

Wilkie then gave the following explanation: "When you were drawing up the Statistical Account of Scotland, my father, who was a clergyman in Fife, had much correspondence with you respecting his parish, in the course of which you sent him a coloured drawing of a soldier in the uniform of your Highland Fencible Regiment, I was so delighted with the sight that I was constantly drawing copies of it, and thus insensibly was transformed into a painter."

20.—Wycherly, the typical "Restoration dramatist," was born at Clive, near Shrewsbury. The whole of his life was that of an improvident man of pleasure. He lay for seven years in the Fleet prison for debt, and even after his release, which his said to have been procured by King James, he continued to be a needy sort of person.

29.—In his "Men of Invention and Industry" Mr. Smiles tells the story of how the *Times* came to be first printed by steam. "Great," he tells us, "as was the secrecy with which the operations were conducted, the pressmen of the *Times* office obtained some inkling of what was going on, and they vowed vengeance on the foreign inventor who threatened their craft with destruction. There was, however, always this consolation—every attempt that had heretofore been made to print newspapers in any other way than by manual labour had proved an utter failure.

"At length the day arrived when the first newspaper steam press was ready for use. The pressmen were in a state of great excitement, for they knew by rumour that the machine of which they had so long been apprehensive was fast approaching completion.

"One night they were told to wait in the pressroom, as important news was expected from abroad.

"At six o'clock in the morning of the 29th November, 1814, Mr. Walter, who had been watching the working of the machine all through the night, suddenly appeared among the pressmen, and announced that 'The *Times* is already printed by steam!'

"Knowing that the pressmen had vowed vengeance against the inventor and his invention, and that they had threatened 'destruction to him and his traps,' he informed them that if they attempted violence there was a force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable their wages should be continued to every one of them until they could obtain similar employment. This proved satisfactory so far, and he proceeded to distribute several copies of the newspaper amongst them—the first newspaper printed by steam."

ADVERSITY.

"Adversity is the first path to Truth;
He who hath prov'd war, storm, or
woman's rage,
Whether his winters be eighteen or
eighty,
Hath won the experience which is
deemed so weighty."

BYRON.

CHARLES READE, the novelist, was a character of singular interest and originality. He was born at Ipsden House, Oxfordshire, on June 8th, 1814. He was descended on the father's side from King Henry III. and from King John, and on the mother's side from John Balliol, besides being connected by marriage with Charlemagne.

His father seems to have been a commonplace country gentleman. His mother was a daughter of Major Scott, or Scott-Waring, the "jackal" of Warren Hastings. In some respects she was a devoted mother, but she was whimsical: when her children came home from school or college she loved them for a day, tolerated them for a week, and then devoutly wished they were out of the house. She was honey one moment and vinegar the next; and much as she loved the baby Charles, she loved her own whims and fancies more. She seems to have been a woman of some strength of character and originality—she "abominated the low wit of Dickens," but found "James, with his love-ladies, interesting"—and Charles Reade was no doubt right in boasting himself "his mother's son." She became an ardent Evangelical, was intimate with many distinguished clergymen of that school, and died at the age of ninety.

Charles Reade's first schoolmaster was the Rev. Mr. Slatter, of Ilfley, a merciless martinet; his second was the amiable and indulgent Mr. Hearn, curate of Staines.

In 1831 he was elected to a Demy-ship at Magdalen College, Oxford. He read little (his tutor, by the way, was Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke); but once a Demy, he could scarcely miss a Fellowship save by gross misconduct or stupidity. According to his report, it was his dependence on his Fellowship which prevented him from marrying.

He was called to the Bar in 1842, but never practised. An attempt to establish a trade in Italian violins was unsuccessful, and for some years, though his income of about £330 should have sufficed for a bachelor, he was in serious pecuniary straits.

So early as 1835 he had begun to make notes with a view to writing fiction, but he did not set to work seriously until 1850. Then "I wrote," he says, "about thirteen dramas which nobody would play."

One of these luckless works brought him into contact with Mrs. Seymour, then an actress at the Haymarket. He called to read her a play, and was mortally offended by her asking, "Why don't you write novels?" She mistook his wrath for the pride of poverty, and sent him a £5 note; and thus began a thirty years' intimacy of a purely Platonic character.

Soon afterwards Tom Taylor's collaboration enabled him to mould the idea of *Masks and Faces* into actable form. The play was produced at the Haymarket in 1852; and from this time forward the story of his career resolves itself into a list of his plays, novels, and controversies.

He became known to the reading public in 1852 as the author of "Peg Woffington." This was followed in the succeeding year by "Christie Johnstone." After these came the well-known work "It is Never too Late to Mend," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Hard Cash," "Griffith Gaunt," "Put Yourself in His Place," and many others whose names are familiar to all readers of fiction.

A good deal might be said regarding Charles Reade's connection with the stage. Dramatic writing was his hobby; he loved it with all his heart and soul; and he loved it none the less because he was again and again defeated in his efforts to attain success. It was George Eliot's ambition to be recognised as a poet; it was Charles Reade's to triumph as a dramatist. In neither case was the wish completely granted. When the drama of *It is Never too Late to Mend* was first produced, it was a comparative failure; and it was only in

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	..... 4th,	51 min. past	5 afternoon.
First Quarter	..... 12th,	29 min. past	0 morning.
Full Moon	..... 20th,	5 min. past	4 morning.
Last Quarter	..... 27th,	9 min. past	0 afternoon.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

*We rise in glory as we sink in pride.
Where boasting ends, there dignity
begins.*

YOUNG.

MOT À MOT ON FAIT LES GROS LIVRES—
WORD BY WORD BIG BOOKS ARE MADE.

		SUN Rises &Sets	MOON Rises &Sets	Age
1 Tu	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	7 46r	Rises. A.M.	26
2 W	Amelia Opie, novelist, died, 1853.	3 52s	4 57	27
3 Th	"Women's jars breed men's wars."	7 49r	6 30	28
4 F	Royal Courts of Justice opened, 1882.	3 51s	Sets P.M.	●
5 S	Alexandre Dumas the elder d., 1870.	7 51r	3 57	1
6 S	2nd Sunday in Advent.	3 50s	5 16	2
7 M	6. Henry VI. of England born, 1421.	7 54r	6 36	3
8 Tu	Skylarks collect in flocks.	3 50s	7 59	4
9 W	"Virtue is its own reward."	7 56r	9 19	5
10 Th	Black game and grouse shooting ends.	3 49s	10 33	6
11 F	John Boydell died, 1804.	7 58r	11 46	7
12 S	Wading birds in full winter plumage.	3 49s	Morn.	∞
13 S	3rd Sunday in Advent.	8 0r	0 55	9
14 M	Prince Albert died, 1861.	3 49s	2 5	10
15 Tu	Prince Jerome Bonaparte born, 1784.	8 2r	3 16	11
16 W	"Truth is God's daughter."	3 49s	4 28	12
17 Th	Beethoven, musical composer, b. 1770.	8 4r	5 39	13
18 F	Rooks follow plough for worms.	3 50s	6 49	14
19 S	J. M. W. Turner, artist, died, 1851.	8 5r	7 53	15
20 S	4th Sunday in Advent.	3 50s	Rises. P.M.	○
21 M	St. Thomas.—Shortest Day.	8 6r	5 1	17
22 W	21. Michaelmas Law Sittings end.	3 51s	6 19	18
23 Tu	"No woe like to want."	8 7r	7 40	19
24 Th	26. Mrs. Mary Somerville born, 1780.	3 52s	9 1	20
25 F	CHRISTMAS DAY.	8 8r	10 21	21
26 S	BOXING DAY.—BANK HOLIDAY.	3 54s	11 43	22
27 S	1st Sunday aft. Christmas	8 8r	Morn.	∞
28 M	Innocents' Day. 27. St. John the Evan.	3 55s	1 7	24
29 Tu	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone b., 1809.	8 8r	2 34	25
30 W	"Time tries all."	3 57s	4 3	26
31 Th	New Year's Eve.	8 8r	5 32	27

15.—At Puits, Dumas died on the very day—in the winter of 1870—the Germans entered and occupied Dieppe. *Le père prodigue*, notwithstanding that in his time he had earned some £300,000, died woefully poor. They say that just at the last he showed a piece of twenty francs, all he had left, and "They tell me I have been extravagant," said he. "See! I began my career with twenty francs; here they are!"

17.—Beethoven was essentially a composer of instrumental music, and as such may be regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of absolute music. His vocal compositions are few in comparison, although what there are of them are works of the greatest magnitude. But it would appear that his free spirit could ill bear the restrictions to which a composer must submit when writing for the limited range of the human voice; and accordingly the full orchestra, with its innumerable combinations of tone and limitless powers of expression, became his favourite medium.

All pianoforte players owe a double debt of gratitude to Beethoven—in the first place, for providing them with a supply of the greatest music; and in the second, for bringing about a great improvement in the construction of the piano. This instrument, as he found it, was widely different, with its thin wiry tone, to that of our day, and no little of the credit is due to our composer, who wrote many of his greatest works for it—works which require all the power and resources of our present instruments; and it is largely owing to the demands made upon the piano by Beethoven that its makers have been constantly striving to improve its mechanism in every possible way.

19.—Turner, happening one day to pass a print-shop, noticed in the window a copy of one of the engravings from his famous "Fisher Studium." The print was in a very dirty ragged state, and Turner naturally felt aggrieved at seeing the work of his hands in this dilapidated condition.

Entering the shop, he proceeded at once to blame the master in no measured terms for having neglected so valuable a print, and for having allowed it to become so disfigured.

The man protested that it was no fault of his, as he did but offer the engraving for sale in the same state in which he had bought it from some other dealer.

This did not satisfy Turner, however, and he and the man continued arguing in this fashion for some time, each making the other more angry by contradiction.

At last the print-seller lost all patience. "Perhaps, sir," he said, "when you have quite finished what you have to say, you will kindly tell me what you have to do with this engraving, and what

WORDS OF THE WISE.

HE who is virtuous is wise; and he who is wise is good; and he who is good is happy.

THERE are only two rules for good manners. One is, Always think of others; the other is, Never think of yourself.

IT is better to do the most trifling thing in the world than to consider a half-hour a trifle.

WE are doing a great deal toward making ourselves look old and ugly when we give way to worry and fretfulness.

business it is of yours whether the print is clean or dirty?"

"This is what I have to do with it," answered the enraged artist. "It was I who drew the original of that print. My name is Turner, and I did every line of that engraving with my own hand. Now do you wonder that I am angry at seeing my work in so disgraceful a state?"

"Indeed, sir," replied the print-seller; "so you are the great artist himself? All my life long it has been my wish that I might some day have the good fortune to see Mr. Turner. And now that I have seen him, I sincerely hope that I may never see him any more."

26.—The good and great are always young, and it is not difficult to discover why Mrs. Somerville, the mathematician, was as truly happy in far-advanced age as in the joyous spring of life.

First of all, she did not allow herself to suffer from that which kills, or at least prematurely ages, the faculties of so many people in what are called "easy circumstances"—brain rust. Of herself she thus wrote in her ninety-second year:—"I am still able to read books on the higher algebra for four or five hours in the morning." Her last occupations, continued to the actual day of her death, were the revision and completion of a treatise which she had written years before, on the "Theory of Differences" (with diagrams exquisitely drawn), and the study of a book on Quaternions.

Above all, she had a child-like trust in her Heavenly Father, and took an interest to the end in the world He had made.

Nearly her last words were:—"Though far advanced in years, I take as lively an interest as ever in passing events. I regret that I shall not live to know the result of the expedition to determine the currents of the ocean; the distance of the earth from the sun, determined by the transits of Venus; and the source of the most renowned of rivers. The Blue Peter has been long flying at my foremast, and, now that I am in my ninety-second year, I must soon expect the signal for sailing. It is a solemn voyage, but it does not disturb my tranquillity."

31.—The more northern nations anciently assigned portentous qualities to the winds of New Year's Eve. One of their old legends in Brand may be thus versified—the last line eking out the verse:—

*If New Year's eve night-wind blow south,
It betokeneth warmth and growth;
If west, much milk, and fish in the sea;
If north, much cold, and storms there will be;
If east, the trees will bear much fruit;
If north-east, flee it, man and brute.*

INGRATITUDE.

*Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.*
SHAKESPEARE.

after years that it became successful, and repaid its author for the labour and anxiety bestowed upon it.

When Reade essayed theatrical management for the purpose of bringing out his own pieces, he invariably lost large sums of money. His one great financial success came late in life, in *Drink*, a free adaptation of *L'Assommoir*.

In his personal habits Reade was exceedingly eccentric. For example, he had a mania for buying all sorts of flossam and jetsam, with the idea that they might "come in useful." On one occasion he purchased a stuffed horse's head, thinking he might utilise it in one of his plays, and placed it in his lumber-room, where it soon became moth-eaten.

On another he invested in a large number of knives and forks, which he secreted away, thinking to produce them afterwards triumphantly. "Seymour," he explained to a confidant, "thinks of giving a party; so I've purchased this cutlery in case she may run short."

He was troubled with corns, and wore enormous boots. He was found by a visitor one morning with a whole waste-paper-basket-ful of new boots, which he had ordered wholesale after a pattern that took his fancy. His gingham umbrella would have delighted Mrs. Gamp.

He had the unstable temper of genius, and some of the controversies in which he engaged gave infinite merriment to both friends and foes. He went so far on one occasion as to write to the editor of a London daily paper, threatening that if his books were not more fairly dealt with he would order his publisher to withdraw his advertisements from the offending journal. One can fancy what terror the threat of the loss of a few shillings a month would have had upon the proprietors of a flourishing London paper, and the amount of ridicule to which the bare suggestion of such a thing exposed the irritable novelist. But Reade was incurable. He would keep pelting his peppery little notes at the head of anybody and everybody against whom he fancied he had a grievance.

Perhaps Charles Reade's intellect was not speculative, perhaps it had exhausted all its speculation in the "*Sturm und Drang*" period of early youth; but whether or not, his latter mood was one of untroubled faith in an All-Wise and All-Merciful Father. "He believed in science," says Mr. Robert Buchanan, "as all sane men do; but he clung to religion, as all wise men must. He was not, until the very last, a churchgoer, and he had no regard for dogmas, however domineering; but he was deeply and unobtrusively pious in his heart of hearts. Remembering what he was throughout all his days, I think that last epitaph of his, composed for his gravestone when he already felt the finger of Death upon him, one of the most touching things that have ever been written by a strong man. It was as follows:—

"Here lies,
By the side of his beloved friend,
The mortal remains of
CHARLES READE,
Dramatist, Novelist, and Journalist.
His last words to mankind
Are on this stone.

"I hope for a resurrection, not from any power in nature, but from the will of the Lord God Omnipotent, who made nature and me. He created man out of nothing, which nature could not. He can restore man from the dust, which nature can not.

"And I hope for holiness and happiness in a future life, not for anything I have said or done in this body, but from the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ.

"He has promised His intercession to all who seek it, and He will not break His word: that intercession, once granted, can not be rejected: for He is God, and His merits infinite: a man's sins are but human and finite.

"Him; that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the Righteous: and He is the propitiation for our sins."

"TO BEAR IS TO CONQUER OUR FATE."

GOOD WORDS ARE WORTH MUCH.

"Words are the wings of actions."

CALUMNY.

BE thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny.

THE FINEST ART.

A BEAUTIFUL behaviour is better than a beautiful form; it is the finest of fine arts.

"I DON'T CARE."

THE man who doesn't care what people think of him, mustn't be surprised to find that they don't think anything of him.

THE SHUT MOUTH.

IT appears to be an established truth that an ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of explanation after you have said it.

BEST OF ALL.

TO think kindly of each other is good; to speak kindly of each other is better; but to act kindly one towards another is best of all.

INFLUENCE.

EVERY man, however humble his station or feeble his powers, exercises some influence on those who are about him, for good or for evil.

SENSIBLE CONDUCT.

IN taking revenge, a man is but equal with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior.

GOOD LOOKS.

GOOD-NATURE is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance which is more amiable than beauty.

ADVERSITY.

HE that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with himself or with others. Constant success shows us but one side of life; for as it surrounds us with friends who tell us only of our merits, so it silences those from whom alone we can learn our faults.

IMAGINATION.

HAPPY moments live more frequently in memory than in reality. If we look forward and expect them, we also look back through the haze of distance upon golden hours of unalloyed delight. Imagination is a kindly faculty, and helps us to forget what we do not care to remember; it fools us so pleasantly that we have no wish to disturb its illusions. Half the discontent of the world would be cured if our imaginations were only allowed fair play.

DUTY.

EVERY duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.

LIVING FOR SELF.

THE man who lives only for himself is engaged in very small business.

A HARD MASTER.

WHEN you want a hard master, work for a beggar who has just become rich.

LEADING OTHERS.

THE important thing, if you would lead others, is to go that way yourself.

IN LOVE.

IT is with bachelors as with old wood, it's hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

MOTIVES.

NEVER judge and condemn another hastily, for if you do you may judge wrongly. Attribute a good motive to others when you can.

THOSE WE DISLIKE.

IF there is any person to whom you feel dislike, that is the person against or of whom you ought never to speak.

PROVERBS OF AFFECTION.

Hot love is soon cold. Faults are thick where love is thin. Where pride begins, love ceases. Love and a cough won't hide. Sweet is the love that meets return. The heart's letter is read in the eyes. Love and lordship make no fellowship. Love lies in cottages as well as in courts. The remedy for love is—land between. Kind confidence begets confidence, and love begets love. Absence sharpens love, presence strengthens it. Love can hope where reason would despair. In the husband, wisdom; in the wife, gentleness. Nothing is more tender, nothing more violent, than love. The science of love is the philosophy of the heart. Love cannot be bought or sold; its only price is love.

CARE.

CARES will come, but it is not God's intention that we should keep one of them over night.

GIVING.

WE should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

A CODE OF MORAL VIRTUES.

The following code of moral virtues was drawn up by Dr. Franklin for regulating his life:—

Temperance.—Eat not to fulness; drink not to elevation.

Silence.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

Order.—Let all your things have their place; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality.—Incur no expense but to do good to others or yourself—that is, waste nothing.

Industry.—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; avoid all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity.—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries or omitting benefits that are your duty.

Moderation.—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness.—Suffer no uncleanness in body, clothes, or habitation.

Traquillity.—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Humility.—Imitate Jesus Christ.

DEEDS OF LOVE.

WHAT wonders love can do! How the most trivial duty, the meanest, the most loathsome, touched by love's fine hand, becomes a service all relevant and beautiful.

LANGUAGE.

WHEN the language in common use in any country becomes irregular and depraved, it is followed by the ruin of its citizens, or their degradation. For what do terms used without skill or meaning, which are at once corrupt and misapplied, denote, but a people listless, supine, and ripe for servitude?

COURTESY.

KNOW thou that courtesy is one of God's own properties, who sendeth His rain and His sunshine upon the just and upon the unjust, out of His great courtesy. And verily courtesy is the sister of charity, who banishes hatred and cherishes love.

SELF-RESPECT.

THE same self-respect which prevents an honourable man from doing in secret that which he would be ashamed to do openly, should also prevent him from tolerating within himself a single wish which his best judgment disapproves, or his highest moral conception repudiates.

WINNING AND RETAINING.

WE attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess.

BELIEF.

FIND a man who is moving the world, and you will find a man who believes something. A man on the fence has no moral weight.

"PRECIOUS THINGS ARE NOT FOUND IN HEAPS."

THE FRIENDLY COUNSELLOR.

"Good counsellors lack no clients."

FOOLISH FASHION.

LADIES of fashion starve their happiness to feed their vanity, and their love to feed their pride.

FAULTS.

TEN thousand of the greatest faults in our neighbours are of less consequence to us than one of the smallest in ourselves.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who is wise? He that learns from everyone.—Who is powerful? He that governs his own passions.—Who is rich? He that is content.

IN EARNEST.

DON'T live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is, take hold at once and finish it up squarely and clearly; then do the other thing, without letting any moments drop between.

AT HOME.

Do not seek to get away from the common, everyday things of life. In them is found the happiness and peace of mind that, it may be, you are looking for in opportunities and circumstances which lie in times and places now far removed.

SPECULATORS.

SEARCH through the world, visit every clime, examine every nation, and you will never find a speculator esteemed or beloved; they may command outward respect and fear, never a spark of friendship or affectionate attachment; they are human sharks, and happy are the smaller fish if they can keep out of their devouring grasp.

ERDNEOUS WAYS.

It is a great misfortune that people so commonly amuse themselves with idle and imaginary schemes—how they would behave, and what they would do, were they in such or such a situation. They would be very good and very exemplary were they very great, very learned, very wealthy, very retired, very old, and the like. But they neglect the gift which is in them, and the work which is appointed for them, while they are thinking of that which is not. Alas! that man's thoughts should be so taken up with dreams and reveries, how they would manage were they in another station, while the chief wisdom of life consists in the assiduous discharge of those duties which belong to their own proper calling.

SUFFERING.

THE heart that has not suffered has not loved.

WEAK POINTS.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS and affection are the besetting infirmities of the literary temperament.

TIME.

TIME by moments steals away, First the hour and then the day; Small the daily loss appears, Yet it soon amounts to years.

HE NEVER GETS THERE.

THE man who would have done so and so if he had been there, never gets there.

FORGIVENESS.

LET us be forgiving, remembering on how many occasions we ourselves need to be forgiven.

FIRE.

FIRE is a good thing in the house; but it should be in the chimney, and not in the wife's temper—cooking victuals, not roasting the husband.

USEFUL OPPOSITION.

A CERTAIN amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against and not with the wind. Even a head-wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere, in a dead calm.

TOIL.

IF you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.

CHARACTER.

INSTEAD of saying that man is the creature of circumstances, it would be nearer the mark to say that man is the architect of circumstance. It is character which builds an existence out of circumstance. Our strength is measured by our elastic power.

LITTLE THINGS.

CLOSE attention must be given in business to the slightest details, and everything has to be done carefully. The cost must be measured in every transaction. Application is necessary if you would attain the best results. Look out for the little things. They do not seem to count at the time, but every item helps to count up on either side of the balance-sheet.

GENIUS AND GOODNESS.

"I HAVE sometimes," says Victor Hugo, the famous French novelist, "had at one and the same time in my two hands the gloved and white hand of the upper class, and the heavy black hand of the lower class, and have recognised that there is but one man. After all these have passed before me, I say that Humanity has a synonym—Equality; and that under Heaven there is but one thing that one should bow to—Genius; and but one thing that one should kneel to—Goodness."

WISDOM IN FEEDING.

No economy without efficiency. All sweets are not wholesome. Eat-well is drink-well's brother. Long fasting gains no meat. The best fish is the one that's caught. Ill beef never made a good broth. Hunger will break through stone walls. The stomach hates long sermons. There is reason in the roasting of eggs. All meat is bad to a full stomach. Who dainties love shall beggars prove. Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

TRUST NOT.

TRUST not the praise of a friend, nor the contempt of an enemy.

CLOSELY CONNECTED.

A GOOD conscience and a good temper are intimately connected.

MAXIMS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Every bee's honey is sweet. The house showeth the owner. He that is at ease seeks dainties. Anger at a feast betrays the boor. In a good house all is quickly ready. Everything is of use to a housekeeper. As the year is, so must your pot seethe. Many a good dish is spoiled by an ill sauce. The biggest calf makes not the sweetest veal. Never haggle about the basket if you get the fruit. He that saveth his dinner will have the more supper. There is winter enough for the snipe and woodcock too. Squeeze not the orange too hard, lest you have a bitter juice. When the stomach chimes the dinner-hour, don't wait for the clock. They who have little butter must be content to spread thin their bread.

WITHOUT MIND.

DAHLIAS are like the most beautiful women without intellectuality—they strike you with astonishment by their extreme splendour, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreeable less important flowers. Had Nature given the fragrance of the rose to the dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem in the garden; but, wanting scent, it is like a fine woman without mind.

THE POET'S PAGE.

THE CHILD AND THE STAR.

She had been told that God made
all the stars
That twinkled up in heaven, and
now she stood
Watching the coming of the twi-
light on,
As if it were a new and perfect
world,
And this were its first eve. How
beautiful
Must be the work of Nature to a
child,
In its first fresh impression!
Laura stood
By the low window, with the silken
tass
Of her soft eye upraised, and her
sweet mouth
Half parted with the new and
strange delight
Of beauty that she could not com-
prehend
And had not seen before. The
purple folds
Of the low sunset clouds, and the
blue sky
That looked so still and delicate
above,
Filled her young heart with glad-
ness; and the eve
Stole on with its deep shadows, and
she still
Stood looking at the west with that
half smile,
As if a pleasant thought were at
her heart.
Presently, in the edge of the last
tint
Of sunset, where the blue was
melted in
To the faint golden mellowness, a
Star
Stood suddenly. A laugh of wild
delight
Burst from her lips, and, putting
up her hands,
Her simple thought broke forth ex-
pressively,
"Father, dear father, God has
made a Star!"

N. P. WILLIS.

THE CELANDINE.

Pansies, lilies, king-cups, daisies,
Let them live upon their proudest;
Long as there's a sun that sets,
Trimmings will have their glory;
Long as there are violets,
They will have a place in story.
There's a flower that shall be mine,
'Tis the little celandine.
See its varnish'd golden flowers
Peeping through the chilling
showers
Ere a leaf is on a bush.
In the time before the thrush
Has a thought about its nest,
Thou wilt come with half a call,
Spreading out thy glossy breast,
Like a careless prodigal;
Telling tales about the sun,
When we've little warmth or none.
Comfort have thou of thy merit,
Kindly unassuming spirit;
Careless of thy neighbourhood,
Thou dost show thy pleasant face.
On the moor, and in the wood,
In the lane—there's not a place,
Houssoever mean it be,
But 'tis good enough for thee.

"SHE WAS MINE."

"Thy tears o'erprize thy loss! Thy
wife,
In what was she particular?
Others of comely face and life,
Others of chaste and warmth
there are,
And when they speak they seem to
sing;
Beyond her sex she was not wise;
And there is no more common
thing
Than kindness in a woman's
eyes.
Then wherefore weep so long and
fast?
Why so exceedingly repine?
Say, how has thy beloved surpass'd
So much all others?" "She was
mine."
COVENTRY PATMORE.

A LOVE SONG.

Of a' the airts the wind can blow,
I dearly lo'e the west.
For there the bonnie lassie lives,
The lassie I lo'e best:
There wild woods grow, and rivers
run,
And wony a hill between;
But, day and night, my fancy's
flight
Is ever wi' my Jean.
I see her in the dewy flowers,
I see her sweet and fair;
I hear her in the tunefu' birds
I hear her charm the air:
There's not a bonnie flower that
springs,
By fountain, show, or green;
There's not a bonnie bird that
sings,
But minds me o' my Jean.

BURNS.

NO COMPARISON.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That poorly satisfy our eyes
More by your number than your
light,—
You common people of the skies,
What are you when the moon
shall rise?
Ye violets that first appear,
By your pure purple mantles
known,
Like the proud virgins of the year,
As if the spring were all your
own,—
What are you when the rose is
blown?
Ye curious chanters of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's
lays,
Thinking you passion understood
By your weak accents,—what's
your praise
When Philomel her voice shall
raise?
So when my mistress shall be
seen,
In sweetness of her looks and
mind,
By virtue first, then choice, a
queen,
Tell me if she was not designed
Th' eclipse and glory of her kind.
SIR HENRY WOTTON.

THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE.

In days of yore, when Time was
young,
When birds convers'd as well as
sung,
When use of speech was not con-
fined
Merely to brutes of human kind,
A forward hare, of swiftness
vain,
The genius of the neigh'ring
plain,
Would oft deride the drudging
croun:
For guesses are ever proud.
He'd boast his flight 'twere vain to
follow.
For dog and horse he'd beat them
hollow:
Nay, if he put forth all his
strength,
Outstrip his brethren half a length.

A tortoise heard his vain oration,
And vented thus his indignation:
"Oh, puss! it bodes thee dire dis-
grace,
When I defy thee to the race.
Come, 'tis a match; nay, no denial,
I'll lay my shell upon the trial."
'Twas done and done, all fair, a
bet,
Judges prepar'd, and distance set.

The scamp'ring hare outshot the
wind,
The creeping tortoise lagged behind,
And scarce had puss'd a single
pole,
When puss had almost reached the
goal.
"Friend tortoise," quoth the jeering
hare,
"Your burthen's more than you
can bear;
To help your speed it were as
well
That I should ease you of your
shell:
Jog on a little faster, pr'ythee,
I'll take a nap, and then be with
thee."
So said, so done, and safely sure,
For say, what conquest more se-
cure?
Whene'er he walk'd (that's all that's
in it)
He could o'ertake him in a minute.

The tortoise heard his taunting
jeer,
But still resolved to persevere,
Still crawl'd along, as who should
say,
I'll win, like Fabius, by delay;
On to the goal securely crept,
While puss unknowing soundly
slept.

The bets were won, the hare
awoke,
When thus the victor tortoise
spoke;
"Puss, tho' I own thy quicker
parts,
Things are not always done by
starts;
You may deride my awkward
pace,
But slow and steady wins the
race."

LLOYD.

LAW SITTINGS, ECLIPSES, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

INTEREST TABLE.

Without giving an elaborate series of tabulated figures to ascertain the interest due on any given sum at 2½, 3, 5, or any other rate per cent., any person may calculate for himself the amount of interest by a very simple process.

The amount of interest upon one pound for every month at 5 per cent. is one penny. Having ascertained what any given sum amounts to at 5 per cent., other rates may be calculated by adding to, or dividing it, thus: 6 months. 5 per cent. for £50 would be £2 0 0 2½ per cent. 1 0 0 3 per cent. is six-tenths .. 1 4 0 4 per cent. is seven-tenths 1 8 0 4½ per cent. is four-fifths .. 1 12 0

If the interest should be more than 5 per cent., then the extra rate of interest must be added. Thus for 6½ per cent. add one-fourth; for 7½ per cent. add one-half.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c.

In England an infant must be registered within forty-two days of its birth. Responsible persons failing to do this without reasonable cause become liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

When a death takes place, personal information must be given to the registrar within five days. A certificate must be obtained to give to the clergyman performing the funeral service.

In Scotland a birth must be registered within 21 days; a marriage within three days; and a death within eight days.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES, &c.

Yr.	Pr.Mnth.	Pr. Week.	Pr.Day.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0½
2	0 3 4	0 0 9½	0 1½
3	0 5 0	0 1 1½	0 2
4	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 2½
5	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 3½
6	0 10 0	0 2 3½	0 4
7	0 11 8	0 2 8½	0 4½
8	0 13 4	0 3 0½	0 5½
9	0 15 0	0 3 5½	0 6
10	0 16 8	0 3 10	0 6½
11	0 18 4	0 4 2½	0 7½
12	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 8
13	1 1 8	0 4 12½	0 8½
14	1 3 4	0 5 4½	0 9½
15	1 5 0	0 5 9	0 10
16	1 6 8	0 6 13½	0 10½
17	1 8 4	0 6 18½	0 11½
18	1 10 0	0 6 10½	0 11½
19	1 11 8	0 7 3½	1 0½
20	1 13 4	0 7 8	1 1½
30	2 10 0	0 11 6	1 7½
40	3 8 0	0 15 4½	2 2½
50	4 3 4	0 19 2	2 9
60	5 0 0	1 3 0½	3 3½
70	5 16 8	1 6 0½	3 10
80	6 13 4	1 10 8½	4 4½
90	7 10 0	1 14 7	4 11½
100	8 6 8	1 18 5½	5 5½

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add 1d. to each Month, or ¼d. to each Week.

LAW SITTINGS, 1896.

	Begin	End
Hilary Sittings	Jan. 11	Apr. 1
Easter do.	Apr. 14	May 22
Trinity do.	June 2	Aug. 12
Michaelmas do.	Oct. 24	Dec. 21

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Golden Number, 16; Epact, 15; Solar Cycle, 1; Dominical Letters, E, D; Roman Indiction, 9; Julian Period, 6609.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 2
Quinquages.—Shrove Sun.	" 19
Ash Wednesday	" 16
Quadrages.—1st S. in Lent	" 23
St. David	Mar. 1
St. Patrick	" 17
Annunciation—Lady Day	" 25
Palm Sunday	" 29
Good Friday	April 3
Easter Sunday	" 5
Low Sunday	" 12
St. George	" 23
Rogation Sunday	May 10
Ascension D.—Holy Thurs.	" 14
Birth of Queen Victoria...	" 24
Pentecost.—Whit Sunday...	" 24
Trinity Sunday	" 31
Corpus Christi	June 4
Accession of Q. Victoria...	" 20
Proclamation	" 21
St. John Bapt.—Mids. Day	" 24
St. Michael.—Michael. Day	Sept. 29
Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
First Sunday in Advent	" 29
St. Andrew	" 30
St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Christmas Day	" 25

FOREIGN EPOCHS.

The year 5657 of the Jewish Era commences on September 8, 1896. Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on February 15, 1896. The year 1314 of the Moham. Era commences on June 12, 1896.

ECLIPSES IN 1896.

In the year 1896 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon—

February 13.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

February 28.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich.

August 9.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

August 23.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.

These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, September 29; and Christmas, December 25. Quarterly trade accounts are made up to the end of the months of March, June, September, and December.

SCOTCH QUARTER DAYS.

Candlemas, February 2; Whit-sunday, May 15; Lammas, August 1; and Martinmas, November 11. The Removal Terms in Scotch Burghs are May 28, November 28.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In England and Ireland.—Easter Monday, the Monday in Whitsun week, first Monday in August, 26th day of December (or 27th should the 26th be a Sunday).

In Scotland.—New Year's Day, Christmas Day (if either of the above days falls on a Sunday, the following Monday shall be a Bank Holiday), Good Friday, first Monday in May, first Monday in August.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Where an inmate of any building used for human habitation is suffering from an infectious disease, the head of the family, and in his default the nearest relatives of the patient present in the building or being in attendance on the patient, and in default of such relatives every person in charge of or in attendance on the patient, and in default of any such person the occupier of the building, shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease, send notice thereof to the medical officer of health of the district.

Every medical practitioner attending on the patient shall send to the medical officer of health for the district a certificate stating the infectious disease from which the patient is suffering.

Every person required to give notice, who fails to give the same, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

The following diseases are included: small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, the disease known as scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names—typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal, and includes as respects any particular district any infectious disease to which the Act has been applied by the local authority.

STAMPS, TAXES, LICENCES, EXCISE DUTIES, &c.

BILL STAMPS.

	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding	5	0	1
Above { £5	10	0	2
10	25	0	3
25	50	0	6
50	75	0	9
75	100	1	0
And every additional £100, or fraction of £100—1s.			

DAYS OF GRACE.—Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes payable at any time after date have three days of grace allowed—thus, a bill dated Jan. 1 at two months' date is not due till March 4; but no days of grace are allowed on Bills at sight, or on demand.

Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after; those falling due on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, must be paid the day before.

RECEIPTS.

Receipt for the payment of £2 or upwards	1d.
Persons receiving the money to pay the duty.	

Penalty for giving a receipt, liable to duty, not duly stamped. .£10

The person giving the receipt shall, before the instrument be delivered out of his hands, obliterate the stamp by writing his Name or Initials, together with the true date of his so writing, so as to show clearly and distinctly that such stamp has been used.

CHEQUES.

Bankers' Cheques	1d.
------------------------	-----

PATENT (LETTERS) FOR INVENTIONS.

On application for patent £1 0 0	
Complete specification .. 3 0 0	

Every patent is granted for the term of 14 years from the date of application, subject to the payment before the expiration of the fourth and each succeeding year during the term of the patent, of the prescribed fee. *The patentee may pay the whole or any portion of the aggregate of such prescribed annual fees in advance.*

Before the expiration of the 4th year from date of patent	£5 0 0
5th year	6 0 0
6th "	7 0 0
7th "	8 0 0
8th "	9 0 0
9th "	10 0 0
10th "	11 0 0
11th "	12 0 0
12th "	13 0 0
13th "	14 0 0

For additional particulars, see the "Circular of Information" issued by the Patent Office.

SPOILED STAMPS.

All applications for allowance must be made within six months from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within six months of the date of the first execution of others.

INCOME TAX.

Schedule C, D, and E, *sd.* in the pound.
Incomes under £160 exempt; those under £400 allowed a deduction of £100; those between £400 and £500 a deduction of £100.

LICENCES, EXCISE DUTIES, &c.

Appraiser's & House Agt's. United Kingdom	£2 0 0
Armorial Bearings Gt. Brit. 1	1 0
" on a Carriage, do, 2	0 0
Arms, grant of, stamp, 10	0 0
Auctioneer's Anl. Licence United Kingdom	10 0 0
Banker's Annual Licence, United Kingdom	30 0 0
Beer and Wine Retailer's " not to be consumed on the premises	3 0 0
Beer not drunk on the premises (England) ..	1 5 0
Beer drunk on premises	3 10 0
Brewers' Licences:—	
Brewer of beer for sale	1 0 0
Dogs, any kind, Gt. Britain	0 7 6
" Ireland, one dog	0 2 6
" Every addl. dog	0 2 0
Game Licences (U.K.):—	
If taken out after 31st July and before 1st November, to expire on 31st July following ..	3 0 0
After 31st July, expire 31st October	2 0 0
After 31st October, expire 31st July	2 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Gt. Brit.)	2 0 0
Game Dealer's Licence, United Kingdom	2 0 0
Gun or Pistol Licence	0 10 0
Marriage Licence, Special, England and Ireland	5 0 0
" by Superintendent Registrar ..	0 10 0
Medicine (Patent) Dealer's, Gt. Brit., annl. licence	0 5 0
Passenger Vessels, on board which liquors and tobacco are sold, one year	5 0 0
" one day ..	1 0 0
Pawnbroker's	7 10 0
Publican's (U.K.) licence to sell spirits, beer, and wine to be consumed on the premises:—	
If rated under £10	4 10 0
" " 15	6 0 0
" " 20	8 0 0
" " 25	11 0 0
" " 30	14 0 0
" " 40	17 0 0
" " 50	20 0 0
" " 100	25 0 0
And £5 for each additional £100 up to £60.	
Servants—Annual Licence for every Male Servant in Great Britain	0 15 0
Retailers of Sweets (U.K.)	1 5 0
Tobacco & Snuff dealers in Tea, customs duty	0 5 3
Vinegar Maker's annual licence (U. Kingdom)	1 0 0
Voting Paper	0 0 1
Warrant for Goods	0 0 3

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

On every £100 of Capital to be raised	0 2 0
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AGREEMENTS, &c.

AGREEMENT, or Memorandum of Agreement, under hand only, of the value of £5 or more, when not otherwise charged, 6d.
 Ditto, to let a furnished house for less than a year, the rent being above £25—2s. 6d.
 Affidavits and Declarations, 2s. 6d.

APPRENTICE INDENTURES. On each instrument	2s. 6d.
Articles of Clerkship to Solicitor, in England or Ireland ..	£50
" for Lancashire, Durham, or Scotch superior courts	£60

ESTATE DUTY.

Where the principal value of the Estate exceeds £100 and does not exceed £500, 1 per cent.; £500 to £1,000, 2 per cent.; £1,000 to £10,000, 3 per cent.; and so on up to £1,000,000, which is charged 8 per cent.

HOUSE DUTY.

On inhabited houses occupied as farmhouse, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, or warehouse of the annual value of £20 and not exceeding £40	0 2
Exceeding £40 and not exceeding £60	0 4
Exceeding £60	0 6
Other houses of the annual value of £20 and not exceeding £40	0 3
Exceeding £40 and not exceeding £60	0 6
Exceeding £60	0 9

CONVEYANCE.

Where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	s. d.
Excdg. £5 & not excdg. £10	0 6
" 10	1 0
" 15	2 0
" 20	2 6
For every additional £25 up to £200	2 6
If exceeding £200, then for every £50	5 0
Any kind not otherwise charged	10 0
<i>Conveyance or Transfer—</i>	
Of Bank of England Stock	7 9
Of East India Coy. Stock	30 0
Of any colonial debenture stock or funded debt, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 of nominal amount transferred	2 6

GOVERNMENT INSURANCES AND ANNUITIES.

The Postmaster-General is empowered to insure the lives of persons of either sex for any amount not less than £5 or more than £100.

An insurance may be effected by any person not over the age of 65 years and not under the age of 14 years, or, if the amount does not exceed £5, not under the age of 8 years.

The Postmaster-General is also empowered to grant immediate or deferred annuities for any amount not less than £1 or more than £100 to any person not under the age of 5 years.

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Short Bread made to Order.

DISHES COVERED, &C.

PATENT OFFERS FOR INVENTIONS.
 Every patent is entered for the term of 14 years from the date of application, subject to the payment of the ordinary fee of 10s. for the first year, and 5s. for each subsequent year. The fee for the first year is 10s. for the first year, and 5s. for each subsequent year. The fee for the first year is 10s. for the first year, and 5s. for each subsequent year.

1000	2 0 0
500	1 0 0
250	5 0 0
100	10 0 0
50	15 0 0
25	20 0 0
10	25 0 0
5	30 0 0
2	35 0 0
1	40 0 0

Exceeding £250	0
Exceeding £500	0

CONVEYANCE.

When the purchase money is £100 or over	5 0 0
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	1 0 0
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	2 0 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	3 0 0
For every additional £25 up to £250	2 0 0
If every year taken for 5 years	5 0 0
any kind not otherwise charged	10 0 0
Commission or Transfer of Bond of England's stock of East India Co.	5 0 0
Of any other stock	2 0 0
Of any other stock	2 0 0
every 25th of fractional part of 25th of nominal amount transferred	2 0 0

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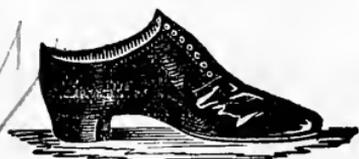
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**ALEX. BELFORD,**

1859

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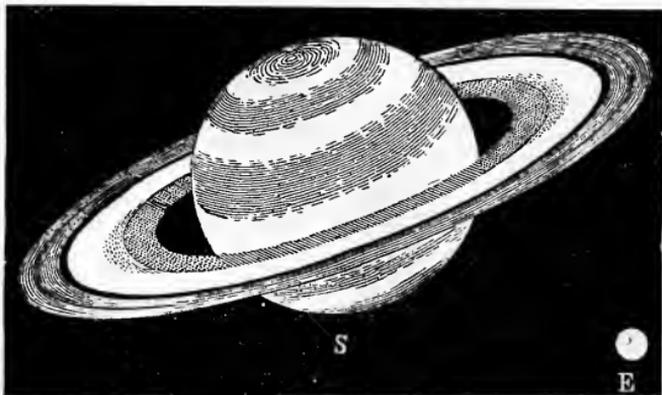
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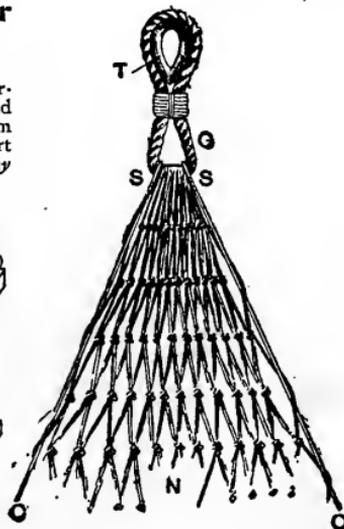
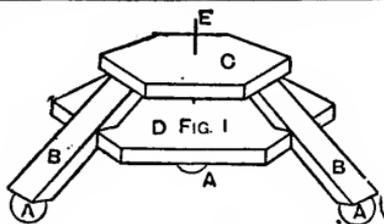
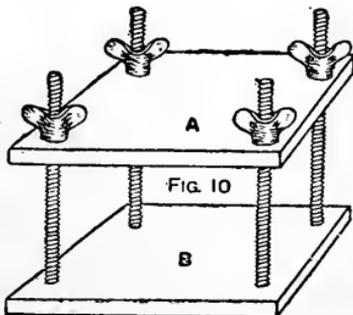
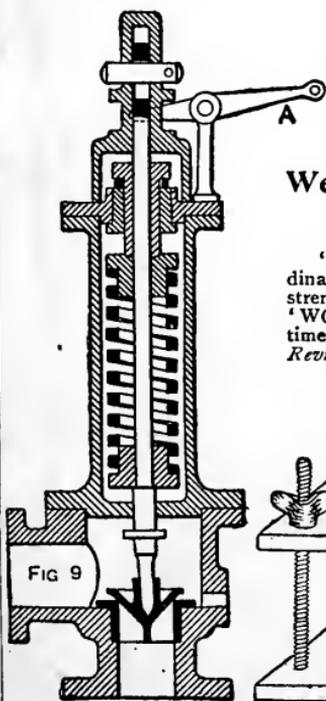
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