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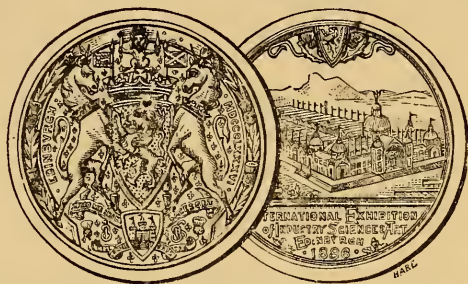
(SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION).

THE BRECHIN
ALMANAC
AND
DIRECTORY.

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40 HIGH STREET.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, EDINBURGH 1886.



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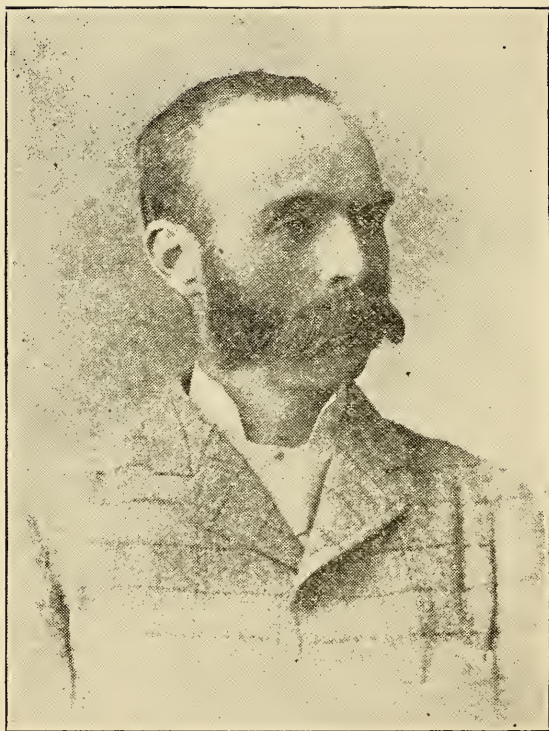
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THE BRECHIN
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1892

CONTAINING

LOCAL EVENTS FOR 1891

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES DIRECTORY

OBITUARY NOTICES OF TOWNSMEN & NEIGHBOURS

BRECHIN GENERAL DIRECTORY

AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

BRECHIN
BLACK & JOHNSTON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
40 HIGH STREET

Epitome of Local Events.

DECEMBER 1890.

THE Town Council at a special meeting fixed on the site of the Commissioners' yard at St. Ninian's Square as that on which to build the new Free Library.

The gude-wife of a working man, in Damacre Road, on the first Sunday morning of this month, presented her gude-man with triplets, one of whom, however, died shortly after birth.

Dr. Mackie paid a visit to the laboratory of Dr. Koch, Berlin, where he received instruction in the method of administering the lymph cure for tubercular diseases.

At a meeting of the general committee of the promoters of the Brechin and Edzell Railway, a deputation was appointed to proceed to Glasgow and confer with the directors of the City Railway Company in reference to the furtherance of the scheme.

The brethren of lodges St. James and St. Ninian celebrated St. Andrew's day by a symposium, after the election of their office-bearers.

The Rev. James B. Wood, a native of Brechin, was unanimously elected assistant to the Middle Parish Church, Paisley.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Brechin Infirmary, it was reported that 59 cases had been treated in the house, and 27 out-door patients had been treated during the year. The ordinary income during the year had been £468, 11s. 2d. ; expenditure, £498, 10s. 2d. ; deficit, £29, 19s. The balance of £162, 11s. 6d. from the Chalmers-Jervise Bequest had also been received.

The annual Festival and Assembly of the Maisondieu Lodge of Ancient Shepherds came off with great brilliancy in the Mechanics' Hall on 5th, and at which there was a large assemblage of shepherds, prospective shepherdesses, and others.

Mr. John Bruce was presented with a gold chain and seals by his fellow-workers on the occasion of his jubilee as warehouseman at Valley Power-Loom Works.

At the annual meeting of the Brechin Savings Bank it was stated that 157 new accounts had been opened, and £4963, 18s. 11d. deposited.

The Co-Operative Beef Store declared a dividend of 2s. 6d. per £ on purchases of the previous quarter. The United Association, 2s. 2d., and the Equitable Society, 2s. 6d.

The annual Masonic Assembly was held in the City Hall.

JANUARY.

THE arrival of 1891 was hailed with the usual exuberance of spirits and other festive demonstrations.

The Total Abstinence Society held their annual soiree in the Temperance Hall, when Rev. Dr. Aird reviewed General Booth's scheme.

The annual dinner of the Brechin Castle Curling Club was held on 6th, at which of course ample justice was done, and among the songs sung was one composed by a member and unanimously adopted as the song of the club.

At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Brechin Infirmary, Dr. Mackie was re-appointed Medical Officer for six months, with a salary of £15 for the time specified, and a bonus of £7, 10s.

As a result of the great railway strike there was in Brechin a dearth of coal, which sold at famine prices, and consequently there were many cheerless hearths.

The Brechin Cycling Club held their annual conversazione on 16th, when wheeling and whirling was indulged in till an early hour next morning.

The Court of Tiends sanctioned the sale of a portion of the first minister's glebe, extending to 52 poles, 9 yards and 7 feet, for £163, 9s. 7d., being 31 years purchase, at £16 per acre.

At the monthly meeting of the Parochial Board it was intimated that £18 odds had been received from a gentleman in America, in repayment of advances by the Board as aliment to a distant relative many years ago.

Dr. Durno gave a lecture on "Heredity" at the monthly meeting of the Parish Church Social Union.

Twenty-one applications were made to the Town Council by architects for memorandums of designs for the proposed Free Library Buildings.

The first ordinary meeting of the Brechin and Edzell Railway Company, was held on 14th, but there not being a quorum, those present held themselves as "continued" as the directorate.

The Hope of Angus Lodge gave a "Burns night" on the anniversary of the poet's birth, when an entertaining programme from Robbie's works was much enjoyed. The Choral Union celebrated the occasion in the usual way.

At the annual meeting of the Forfar and Brechin Railway Company the plans for the extension of the line to Kirriemuir junction were approved of.

The secretary of the Brechin Cricket Club at the annual meeting reported that during the season the first eleven had played 12 matches, of which 4 were lost, 2 drawn and 6 won.

The annual festival of Court Brechin Castle of Foresters was held on 23rd, and was said to be a grand success.

The annual conversazione of the Brechin Branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland was held in Montrose this year, and was a brilliant affair. The "Code" did *not* form the subject matter of any of the speeches on the occasion—various games and dancing more properly occupying the time and attention of the gathering.

FEBRUARY.

THE REV. ROBERT PAISLEY, of the East Parish Church, preached the annual sermon to Court Brechin Castle of Foresters on 1st, the subject very appropriately being "Friendship."

The Edzell Free Church congregation on 2nd elected the Rev. T. C. Starrock, M.A., B.D., Dundee, to be their minister.

The Forfar and Brechin Railway Bill was read a first time and referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills.

The houses 147, 149, 151, and 153 Montrose Street, were exposed to sale at £580 for the whole, but there were no offers.

The Brechin Amateur Dramatic Society gave a very successful and highly appreciated representation of the old English comedy, "The Rivals," in the City Hall, on the 6th.

After a debate by the Y.M.C.A. Literary Society, the meeting decided by an overwhelming majority in favour of General Booth's "Darkest England Scheme."

At a meeting of Arbroath United Presbyterian Presbytery in Brechin, there was read and approved of a scheme "anent closer relations with the Free Presbytery."

The Brechin merchant's annual assembly took place on 17th, when there was a brilliant gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

At the monthly meeting of Police Commission, the estimated cost of improving Bank Street was stated to be £407, 6s. 11d. payable by the proprietors, and £89, 1s. 8d. payable by the town. And to improve Dalhousie Street, the cost to the proprietors would be £366, 5s. 2d., and to the town, £141, 11s. 8d.

Mr. Charles Richards, Comrie, was unanimously appointed by the Landward School Board to be teacher of Little Brechin School.

At a largely attended meeting of traders and farmers in Brechin and district, held in the Town Hall on 17th, it was unanimously resolved to petition Parliament in favour of the extended Forfar and Brechin Railway Bill.

Mr. Bowman's offer for the supply of the Burgh Police clothing for the year was accepted as follows—tunics, 29s. 6d.; trousers, 17s. 6d.; and caps, 4s. 9d.

The United Co-Operative Association at a special meeting resolved, by a majority of 44 to 14, to take inventory only twice a year instead of quarterly as heretofore.

The annual report of the Maisondieu Lodge of Shepherds shewed the total income for the year ending 31st December 1891 to be £144, 13s. 10½d.; the expenditure, £88, 17s. 2d.; and the total funds of the Lodge at the same date was £205, 2s. 10d. The membership was 111 financial and 25 honorary members.

The Rev. T. L. Ritchie of the East Free Church gave a very interesting lecture in the Church on Florence, illustrated by beautiful magic lantern views.

MARCH.

THE Brechin Town Council at a special meetings elected Mr. Washington-Browne, architect, Edinburgh, to assist them in selecting a suitable design for the proposed Free Library building.

At the monthly meeting of the directors of Brechin Infirmary, an offer was submitted from the Police Commission to repay to the directors £200 of a bond held by them for £400, and which was accepted.

The Forfar and Brechin Railway Bill was read a second time on the 4th.

The annual assembly of the Brechin Detachment, Angus Volunteers, was held on 6th, when there was a brilliant company of military and civilians.

At a *pro re nata* meeting of the Established Presbytery it was stated that the free proceeds of the sale of part of the first minister's glebe amounted to £445, 3s. 7d., and it was agreed to invest the money with the Trustees of the Church at 3½ per cent.

The Parochial Board resolved to introduce hot water into the lavatories and bath rooms of the Almshouse at a cost of £44.

At the monthly meeting of the Burgh School Board it was intimated that the grant under section 67 was £281, 10s. 2d. The grant for High School was £340, 15s. 6d., and for Bank Street School, £241, 5s.

The Burgh School Board instructed Mr. Ross, of the Union Street School, to refuse further admission of pupils, as the number already exceeds the statutory accommodation at that school.

Lord Provost Mitchell; Ex-Provost Lamb; W. Shaw Adamson, Yr. of Careston; James Guthrie; Wm. Vallentine; Wm. Johnston; A. Peter; and Andrew Cooper, Brae of Pert, left Brechin on 16th for London, to give evidence in favour of the proposed extensions to the Forfar and Brechin Railway, which were opposed by Forfar.

The first annual meeting of the 147th Economic Building Society was held on 13th, when it was reported that the gross income had been £298, 10s. 11d., and the nett profit £34, 18s. 1½d. The members' accounts were credited with a dividend of 2s. per share.

Out of 30 competitive designs for the Free Library Buildings, Mr. Washington-Browne, architect, Edinburgh, on 12th, advised the Council to accept the design bearing the motto, *Fleur-de-Lis*, and which was found to be by Mr. Fairly, architect, Edinburgh. The Council acquiesced and agreed to have it forwarded to the donor of the £5000 to the Library for approval.

For election to the Burgh School Board there was no poll. All the old members "stood," with the exception of Mr. James Smart, and for his seat Mr. Charles Alexander and Mr. James Bruce were nominated, but latterly Mr. Bruce withdrew and thus avoided a poll.

The members of the Landward School Board were all re-elected.

Collections amounting to £25 were taken up at the various public works, on behalf of the workers thrown out of employment at Kirriemuir, through the burning of a power-loom factory

APRIL.

THE farm of Balrownie on the Balnamoon Estate was let to Mr. James Greig, Brechin, on a fifteen year's lease, at a rental of £306 5s., equal to 25s. per acre. A rise of 25 per cent. on the previous lease.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution, the income for the past year was stated to have been £164, 17s. 8½d.; expenditure £164, 19s. 3¼d.

The sum of £160 was paid to the Directors of the Mechanics' Institution as balance accruing to them of the late Mr. A. Jervise's Bequest.

The Rev. T. C. Sturrock, M.A., B.D., Dundee, was ordained minister of the Free Church, Edzell, on 2nd April.

The amount of Parochial Assessments collected up to the first week of this month, was £4167, 1s. 9d.; or nearly £100 in excess of that collected at the same date the previous year.

Alex. Carnegie, Esq., Forebank, was re-elected chairman of the Landward School Board at its first meeting.

Mr. John Lamb of Glencadam was elected chairman of the Burgh School Board.

The Burgh School Board at their first meeting agreed to reduce the Treasurer's salary from £45 to £32, 10s. per annum, consequent on the abolition of fees, but was allowed commission and legal charges connected with Bursary Funds.

The salary of the clerk to the School Board was raised by the Board from £40 to £45.

An application by the Burgh Police to be paid upon one or other of the Government scales of pay was remitted by the Police Commissioners to the Watching Committee to consider.

Intimation was given at a Town Council Meeting that the donor of the £5000 for the Free Library had approved of the plan for the buildings by *Fleur-de-Lis*, also approved by the Council.

The first sod of the Forfar and Brechin Railway was cut with a silver spade on 8th April, in a field at Careston, by Mrs. W. Shaw Adamson, of Careston, who wheeled the sod away in a wheelbarrow amidst the plaudits of a vast concourse of invited and uninvited spectators.

At a sale of 400 Lots of wood on Montreathmont, Scots Fir fetched 5s. to 16s.; Larch, 15s. to 40s. per lot.

Dun grass parks were let for the season at a rise over all of 13 per cent. on last year's let; and the grass parks on Vayne were also let at a considerable rise.

The grant earned by the Damacre Road School was £424, 7s., while that of the Tenements School £460, 9s.

The annual conversazione of the Brechin Primrose League came off with great success in the Mechanics' Hall on the evening of 22nd.

The grass parks on Stracathro were let on 25th at a rise of 15 per cent. on last years' let. All the grass parks in the district shewed a rise.

MAY.

MONDAY, 4th, was observed as the spring holiday, in lieu of the fast day.

The 26th quarterly meeting of the Dundee District Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds was held for the first time in Brechin, on 2nd, when besides the business meeting, there was a procession of the brethren, and a social meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Institute in the evening.

John Watt, a young farm servant at Balglassie, fell from a wire fence over a deep part of the River Southesk, near that farm, and was drowned.

Bailie Lawrence left the city on 9th for South Africa. Numerous friends accompanied him to the station to wish him *bon voyage*.

Estimates were accepted and operations commenced early this month with the erection of a shooting lodge and stables at Easter Balhall, for Captain W. E. Scott, the proprietor.

At a meeting of the Brechin District Committee of County Council the sanitary inspector reported the sanitary condition of Hillside to be most unsatisfactory, and it was remitted to the inspector of the County to examine and devise means for its improvement.

Mr. Lockhart, prospective candidate for the representation of the Montrose Burghs, addressed a public meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, on 6th. He was "well received," and a motion adopting him as their candidate was unanimously carried by the meeting.

The body of a vagrant woman, apparently between 50 and 60 years of age, was found entangled in a wire fence on the farm of Balglassie. She had evidently died from exposure.

At the monthly meeting of the Police Commission a motion, dismissing the Superintendent from his office, was carried by 7 votes to 4.

The total cost of metalling the streets was stated at the meeting of Police Commission to have been £11, 14s., of which, £3, 6s. for steam roller.

At the annual meeting of the Brechin Auction Company, Limited, the balance sheet, giving a dividend and bonus equal to 20 per cent, was carried nnanimously, of course.

The Burgh School Board agreed to lend £250—the capital sum of the Smart medal endowment—to the town.

Latch Cottage was exposed to sale by roup for £425, but there were no offers.

The Tailor's Incorporation entertained ex-Bailie Whyte and Dean of Guild Scott, two of their members, to supper, on the occasion of their leaving the city—the former to Stonehaven and the latter to Broughty Ferry.

Several citizens got liberty from the Town Council to dig three small holes for a golf course in the Trinity Muir. The "small holes" were dug, but the "several citizens" and every other body most religiously abstained ever afterwards from playing golf.

About the middle of this month snow fell in Glenesk to the depth of 5 or 6 inches.

JUNE.

THE REV. D. ROSE, Brechin, endowed a bed in the male ward of the Infirmary, in memory of his brother, the late Wm. Rose, of Hazelwood, Aberdeen. The directors accepted the gift, and at their monthly meeting instructed the secretary to express to Mr. Rose their most grateful thanks for the gift.

During the first week of this month three sudden deaths of women occurred.

The manufacturers intimated that their works would be closed for the mid-summer holidays from 25th July to 3rd August, instead of closing on the evening of the last Thursday of July as hitherto.

The Brechin Established Presbytery, on 5th, licensed Mr. Peter R. Landreth, Logie Pert, as a probationer of the Church of Scotland.

The Landward School Board, at a full meeting, adopted plans and estimates for an extension to the teacher's house at Aldbar, at a cost of £248, and the clerk was instructed to negotiate with the Department for a loan of £250 payable in 25 or 30 years.

The Whitsunday feeing market was held on the 2nd, when wages shewed a rise of 20s. to 30s. over the rates at Martinmas. Foremen got £18 to £19, 10s.; first men, £16 to £18; second men, £15 to £16; halfpennies and boys, £3 to £14; women, £7 to £9.

The watching committee of the Police Commission, on 3d, appointed Mr. Eggie, the burgh surveyor, to be captain of the fire brigade.

Professor Hill, of Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A., gave a lecture on "Total Prohibition" in the Temperance Hall, on 4th. On the following Sabbath the professor occupied the pulpit of the E.U. Church in the forenoon, and Bank Street U.P. Church in the afternoon.

A call was presented by the Free St. Stephen's Congregation, Edinburgh, to the Rev. T. L. Ritchie, of the East Free Church. He however declined.

At the monthly meeting of Town Council, Mr. James Craig, solicitor, was accepted as deputy town-clerk.

The annual Trinity cattle tryst was held on 11th, when the number of stock on the ground was far under previous years, and there was still fewer sold. Very few fat cattle were shewn, and the market all round was stiff, prices being considerably back. The horse market was held the day after, when the show of animals was under the average, but superior work and harness horses were in keen demand, and realized 30s. to £2 over last year's prices.

At a *pro re nata* meeting of the Brechin Established Presbytery, held on 18th, the Rev. John A. St. Clair, of Melville Church, Montrose, was deposed from the ministry, in absence, for having left Montrose and provided no substitute to preach to his congregation on Sabbath, 19th April. Mr. St. Clair had been thrice cited to appear before the Presbytery and failed to answer to the charge.

Ripe strawberries were pulled in a garden in Ogilvie's Park, on 29th.

JULY.

THE Brechin Gas Light Company at their annual meeting, on 6th, declared a dividend of 35s. per share, and resolved that the price of gas be 4s. 4½d. per 1000 cubic feet, as formerly.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Brechin Infirmary, a committee was appointed to confer with the district committee of the County Council, in reference to a proposal for admitting patients from the district to the fever wards of the Infirmary.

The Equitable Co-Operative Society declared a dividend of 2s. 6d. ; United Co-Operative Association, 2s. 2d. ; and the Beef Store, 2s. 8d. per £1 of members' purchases during the previous quarter.

The annual demonstration and athletic competitions, under the auspices of Court Brechin Castle of Foresters, took place on Saturday, afternoon, 4th. There was a fair attendance, and everything went off successfully, but the proceedings were somewhat marred by the unfavourable state of the weather.

The dwelling-house, 5 Bridge Street, belonging to the Jack Bequest, was offered for sale by public roup, but only £56 was offered. The dwelling-house, 85 River Street, belonging to the same trust, was also offered for sale, when £100 was only offered. Both properties were withdrawn.

At the statutory meeting of the Police Commission, a motion to insure the Commission employees against accident was carried by 7 as against 3 for a direct negative.

An extensive scheme of redecorating the City Hall was sanctioned by the Town Council, at a cost of £100.

In reply to a request by the Town Council, the North British Railway Company stated, that they were not prepared in the meantime to exercise running powers on the Brechin branch of the Caledonian Railway.

In consequence of a suggestion by the donor of the Free Library building, the Town Council agreed to undertake that the library be finished by the 30th September 1892.

The Town Council agreed that hereafter the town's accounts be audited by an auditor, instead of by themselves, and Mr. J. D. Winton, solicitor, was appointed to that office.

The Burgh School Board agreed that no holiday, or half-holiday be granted at any of the public schools, unless by regular application laid before the board.

At a meeting of the Town Council, on 17th, it was intimated that the deed of agreement between the donor of the Free Library and the Council having been completed and signed, the donor had much pleasure in handing over the £3000 to be used in erecting the building.

Reports from the grouse moors in the district shewed that there were fairly good prospects for sportsmen by the "12th."

"Laing's Loons" had their annual jaunt on 18th, when a happy afternoon was spent at Edzell castle.

AUGUST.

THE Edzell annual highland games was held on 1st, and was a great success. A special feature was the evolutions of a detachment of the Forfar Light Horse.

The marriage of Lord Carnegie and Miss Bannerman was celebrated at London on 1st. The tenantry on the Southesk estate presented his lordship with a handsome set of silver candelabra, and the merchants of Brechin also presented him with a silver jug on the occasion.

The Landward School Board accepted the offers of the following tradesmen to erect an addition to the Schoolhouse of Aldbar—Alexander Crockett, mason; Black & Son, joiners; John Davidson, slater; George Farquharson, plasterer; and Middleton & Sons, plumbers.

The Rev. James B. Burnett, M.A., B.D., Brechin, was by a large majority elected minister of the parish of Aberlemno on 15th, in room of the late Mr. Myles.

Harvest operations commenced on several farms in the district during the week ending 15th.

During the past session of Parliament, Mr. Shiress Will voted 278 times out of 416 divisions.

Captain Munro, H.M. Inspector of constabulary, inspected the burgh police on 11th, and expressed himself satisfied with everything except the construction of the cells.

The Burgh School Board at their monthly meeting resolved to open evening science and art classes.

The Town Council at their monthly meeting voted £100 from the Common Good to the Free Library.

The Town Council appointed a committee to consider the question of applying £56, the city's share of surplus probate duty, towards instituting a higher class school.

The Police Commission, after a lengthened discussion on the question of appointing a police superintendent, agreed to appoint only "a sergeant in charge."

The annual report by the Inspector of Poor, read at the half-yearly meeting of the Parochial Board, shewed the ordinary expenditure on the poor for the year to have been, £2674, 14s. 5d., and of assessment there was collected, £2875, 19s. 4d.

For the erection of the Free Library the offers of the following tradesmen were accepted—Alex. Crockett, mason, Brechin; Fettis & Stephen, joiners, Montrose; Mrs. James Scott, slater, Brechin; James Gibson, plasterer, Brechin; and Cook & Son, plumbers, Arbroath.

The Brechin Horticultural Society's annual floral fete was held in the Policies of Brechin Castle on 21st and 22nd, and was a considerable success.

The Brechin Ornithological Association's first exhibition of young birds was held on 29th, and was a success.

SEPTEMBER.

THE Parochial Board at their monthly meeting expressed considerable dissatisfaction at the illtreatment of a female pauper patient in the Montrose Asylum, and instructed the inspector to make full inquiry into the matter.

L. G. Pattullo, the genial captain of the Brechin Cricket Club, was entertained to supper and presented with several valuable keepsakes by the members of the club, on the occasion of his leaving for America.

On the 4th while a cyclist was having a "run" in the vicinity of Brechin, his machine was struck with a flash of lightning, which completely wrecked the rear part of the cycle.

The Equitable Co-Operative Society had under consideration the question of engaging in dairy farming, but it was agreed to delay practical proceedings, pending the alteration of the Society's rules to suit.

At a meeting of the Brechin District Committee of County Council, the sanitary inspector reported an outbreak of scarlet fever at Edzell, and that the village schools had been closed in consequence.

Mr. Shiress Will, M.P., addressed his constituents in the City Hall on 4th current, and received a vote of confidence.

Mr. Rigby, Q.C., and prospective M.P. for Forfarshire, addressed the electors at Little Brechin on 3rd current, and received a unanimous vote of confidence.

Operations were commenced in the early part of this month with the erection of the library. It has to be finished by the end of September next year.

At the annual meeting of the Guildry Incorporation Mr. Geo. Anderson was elected Dean of Guild. The total capital of the Incorporation was stated at £939, 3s. 6d.

The Town Council offered Mr. Edwards £10 to print the voters' roll, and the offer was accepted. Hitherto it had been more than double that figure.

The insanitary condition of two of the public works of the city was reported by the sanitary inspector to the Police Commission, who resolved to take such means as were necessary to get these works and other houses put into proper order.

By a fancy bazaar held on 11th and 12th, for behoof of the Cricket, Lawn Tennis, and Skating Clubs, the sum of £400 was realized.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Brechin Mill and Factory Operatives' Union, it was resolved to ask an increase of wages from the employers, to the extent of 5 per cent. The request was refused.

The Police Commission, after hearing objections by the proprietors at Bank Street against that thoroughfare being put in order and made a public street, resolved to proceed with the work.

The Rev. James B. Burnett was on 24th ordained minister of Aberlemno Parish.

A Brechin detachment of the Forfar Light Horse was formed on 29th.

OCTOBER.

THE autumn holiday was held on 5th, when the weather was good, and large numbers had an enjoyable outing by road and rail.

At a meeting of the Free Library Committee on 2nd, the lease of a shop in St. David Street, for 18 months, for the storage of books was approved of, and book and donation committees were appointed.

The first donation to the stock of the Free Library was intimated on 2nd, being presentation by Lord Brassey of "Voyage in the Sunbeam."

There was some stir at the Burgh and District Valuation and Registration Courts, both of which partook more of the nature of a pull between Liberals, Unionists, and Tories, rather than a rectification of voters.

Proceedings were commenced to raise funds in order to procure a bell for the East Free Church, and donations were made with encouraging liberality.

Operations were commenced at the beginning of the month with extensive additions to the Drill Hall premises.

The Royal Hand-Bell Ringers gave a much appreciated entertainment in the City Hall on 7th.

At a meeting of those interested held on 9th, a committee was appointed to arrange for the starting of ambulance classes.

The total sales of the Equitable Co-Operative Society for the year ended 23rd September was £37,254; and that of United Co-Operative Association, £25,640.

At a ballot meeting of the 147th Economic Building Society on 7th, 347 ballot was drawn, which, however, not being taken up, fell to the Society for £200.

The resignation of Rev. Mr. Mackay, first minister of Brechin, was read at a meeting of Presbytery on 13th, when it was resolved to cite those interested, on 25th current, to attend a meeting of Presbytery on 5th November and lodge objections, if they had any, to the acceptance of the resignation.

At the quarterly meeting of the Brechin Branch of the Educational Institute, a paper was read by Mr. Lessels, Montrose, on "Drawing as a Class Subject," which he urged should become a compulsory subject

Influenza was prevalent in the city, but of a mild type, during the month.

The Brechin Cycling Club wound up their season with a very pleasant "dance" in the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening, 30th.

At the adjourned Burgh Licensing Court on 27th, a number of interested farmers sat as a bench of County Magistrates, and granted licences for the sale of intoxicants at the Auction Coy.'s and Agricultural Coy.'s premises in Park road, entirely contrary to a desire of, and in opposition to a protest by the inhabitants of that locality.

At the annual meeting of the Brechin Total Abstinence Society the membership was stated to be the same as last year—104.

NOVEMBER.

At the annual meeting of the East Mill Company, a dividend of 7½ per cent was declared, and a donation of 10 guineas was voted to the Infirmary.

The course of lectures for session 1891-92 of the Mechanics' Institution was inaugurated on 4th, with readings by Mr. Harrower, London.

The introductory lecture in connection with the St. John Ambulance Classes, for instruction in first aid, was delivered by Dr. Durno.

The annual meeting of the Brechin Cricket Club was held on the 4th, when, after the election of office-bearers, the members and friends held a social meeting.

There was a good deal of excitement over the municipal election this year, the burning question being that of amalgamating the burgh police with the county. The proposal was extremely unpopular in the city, and was withdrawn by its promoter. There was a good deal of mud throwing on other questions, and the voting was extremely close, as witness the record for the following six successfuls, out of ten candidates:—W. H. Cairncross, 484; W. M. Vallentine, 480; James Laing, 476; W. Anderson, 475; C. Alexander, 399; A. Hampton, 333. The electorate consisted of 1178 males and 497 females—total 1675, of whom 885 voted.

The death rate was extremely high in the earlier part of the month, and on Sunday, 15th, there were no fewer than 13 corpses waiting internment.

Mr. Douglas Milne, junior assistant to Messrs. Black & Johnston, was entertained to supper by his fellow-employees and friends, on the occasion of his leaving for Middlesborough.

The 28th annual exhibition of the Brechin Ornithological Association was held on the 16th, and proved a great success.

At the monthly meeting of Town Council, a motion by Mr. Jamieson, to abolish standing committees, and that instead, the whole Council meet in committee once every week, and report at the monthly meeting, was lost by 9 votes to 2.

Provost Vallentine gave notice at the monthly meeting of the Town Council that he would at next meeting move that the finance committee inquire and report as to terms of appointment and duties of town chamberlains in towns similar to Brechin.

The Police Commission ratified the proposed alterations on the north road by the contractor of the Forfar and Brechin Railway for the erection of a railway bridge.

Mr. William Dorward, compositor, was entertained by a few friends to supper, on the occasion of his leaving for Ulverston, England.

The annual festival of the Brechin Mill and Factory Operatives' Union took place on the 20th, and was a great success.

The Saturday evening entertainments were commenced for the season.

At a *pro re nata* meeting of Brechin Established Presbytery, the call to Rev. W. Taylor, Dumbarton, to the charge of Melville, *quoad sacra*, parish Montrose, was sustained.

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.

Parochial Board.—Chairman, John Shiell; Inspector, John Milne; Medical Officer, Dr. Mackie.

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. Bennet; Treasurer, Mr. Milne.

Gas Company.—Manager, B. Christison.

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

Hotels.—Panmure Arms, Keith Knowles; Star, Mrs. Bairner.

Special Drainage and Water District Sub-Committee.—John Shepherd (Chairman), James Anderson, W. Lyon, John Milne, John Soutter. Alex. Philip, Clerk. Superintendent of Works, Ben. Christison.

Curling Club.—Mr. Moir, Secretary and Treasurer.

Golf Club.—Captain, D. Nairn.

Angling Club.—Presidents, G. Main and P. J. Cooper; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Lyon.

Ploughmen's Society.—President, J. Walker, Mains of Edzell; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Carr.

I.O.G.T.—Lodge Deputy, John Duncan.

The Burgh of Brechin.

THE burgh of Brechin is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Esk. Like the most of other Scotch towns, its origin is hidden in the mists of antiquity, and the most of the theories that have been broached to account for its name and start in the race of existence have little better foundation than the imaginations of the different writers. The most probable and common-sense-like conjecture has been suggested by Mr. Black, author of an excellent history of this ancient city. Mr. Black's theory is as follows:—
“Brechin lies on the banks of the Esk where the river is confined between the high grounds of Burkhill on the south, and the high grounds of Brechin

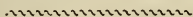
on the north and west. To the east, the land on each side of the river presents a gradual slope or fall, with some excellent carse ground close on the banks of the river. Looking from Brechin down the Esk towards Montrose, the observer has before him a beautiful little valley, of which the high grounds of Brechin are the head or western end. Brecon, in Wales, is similarly situated at the head of the vale of the Usk, after it is joined by the river Hondey. Most readers are aware that Usk, Uisk, and Esk signify the same thing in Gaelic, namely, water. Every person, we think, must be struck by the fact of two towns so remote from each other and yet approximating so near in name, being so similarly situated as are Brecon, in Wales—at the head of a valley through which runs the river Usk—and Brechin, in Scotland—at the head of a strath through which runs the river Esk.” In the Gaelic language, the word “Phraeken,” or “Phruiken,” means the head of the strath, from which no doubt come the names Brecon, and Brechin. This explanation of the origin of the name Brechin is both plausible and ingenious, and is much more satisfactory than the far-fetched theories drawn from the names of distinguished priests of Druidism or Culdeism. During the eleventh century Brechin was burned by the Danes. This happened in the reign of Malcolm II. It was in the vicinity of Brechin that the great contest took place between the Romans under Agricola and the Caledonians under Galgacus; and it is supposed that the South Esk, which passes Brechin, was the *Æsica* of the Romans, which is mentioned as being in the province of *Vespasiana*, twenty-three miles distant from the Tay. Marks of a Roman Camp are still to be seen in the neighbourhood, and a few years ago a Roman sword was dug out of a moss at Slateford. A popular rhyme implies that it was here the Caledonians defeated the Romans, at least it embodies a belief that a bloody battle at some time took place in the vicinity of Brechin:—

“Tween the Blawart Lap and the Killivar stanes
There lay thousands of bluidy banes.”

The places mentioned in the rhyme are opposite the western hill of Catterthun, and only a short distance from Brechin. In the year 1452, and only a few months after the murder of the Earl of Douglas in Stirling Castle by James II., an engagement took place between the partizans of the King and the Earls of Crauford and Ross, who joined the Douglasses in open rebellion to the royal authority. This contest has been known since then by the name of the “Battle of Brechin.” In the beginning of the seventeenth century, Brechin was a second time consumed by fire, and an immense amount of suffering was produced, which was only alleviated by the promptitude and energy of the clergy and magistrates of the time, collections being made by all the congregations of the surrounding district. Brechin, like every other ancient burgh, has passed through many phases of existence, and its history is incorporated with the general history of Scotland, and to trace it in detail would be a repetition of what has already been well done, as well as partially “a thrice told tale.”—*Rambles in Forfarshire.*

William M. Vallentine, Esq.,

PROVOST OF BRECHIN.



MR. WILLIAM M'INROY VALLENTINE, whose portrait we give, belongs to a well-known Kincardineshire family. He was born 1st December 1846 at Woodmyre Cottage, on the Burn estate, his father, the late Mr. James Vallentine, being at that time factor to Colonel M'Inroy, of the Burn. His grandfather was the late Mr. Robert Vallentine, Bogmuir, one of the foremost agriculturists in the Mearns, and one of the most upright and independent of men. In 1857 Provost Vallentine's father entered on a lease of the farm of Arnhall, also on the Burn estate. On reaching school age the subject of our notice was sent to Fettercairn Free Church School, then taught by the late Mr. Murray, who was an exceptionally able and successful teacher. Some three years after entering upon Arnhall Mr. James Vallentine was laid aside through a severe illness, to which he subsequently succumbed, and the management of the farm then pretty much devolved upon the new Provost, who was then only about fourteen years of age. In 1866 Provost Vallentine left home for the first time, and entered the office of the British Linen Company's Bank, Dundee, where he spent his apprenticeship under the then joint agents, Messrs. James Christie and Thomas Saunderson. His four years residence in Dundee may be said to have been the formative period of his life, so far as culture and interest in matters literary and scientific were concerned. The late Rev. George Gilfillan, as all acquainted with the history of that eminent man know, married a daughter of the late "Bogmuir," as he was familiarly known in the Mearns, and who was thus an aunt of Provost Vallentine's. All the time Mr. Vallentine was in Dundee he had the inestimable privilege of living with his uncle and aunt in the Manse in Paradise Road—the mere mention of which to the circle of Dundonians and others who enjoyed the friendship of the gifted Gilfillan and his amiable partner calls up reminiscences of pleasant evenings spent under its hospitable roof. While residing there Mr. Vallentine, under the inspiring influence of his uncle, acquired a taste for literature which he has ever since sedulously cultivated. In the spring of 1870 he left Dundee for Edinburgh, where for some time he held a situation in the Canongate branch of the British Linen Company's Bank, and subsequently he was engaged in the head office of the same Bank.

In January 1873 Mr. Vallentine came to Brechin, having been appointed sub-agent for the Brechin branch of the British Linen Bank under the late Mr. D. D. Black, Town Clerk; and on Mr. Black's death in 1875 Mr.

Vallentine was appointed sole agent, a position he has held ever since, and the duties attaching to which he has discharged with courtesy and efficiency. Almost from the commencement of his career in Brechin Provost Vallentine has taken a deep interest in everything calculated to promote the material and intellectual prosperity of the Ancient City. Amongst his first efforts in that direction was his starting, shortly after taking up his residence in Brechin, a Literary Society, and then a Musical Society—the Provost being a thoroughly educated musician. The former is now defunct, but the latter is still flourishing. In everything that affected the welfare of the Mechanics' Institute, Provost Vallentine has also interested himself, and he has filled the various offices of Secretary, Director, Vice-President, and President of that Institution. He was defeated in his sensible proposal to get the Mechanics' Institute and the new Free Library to a certain extent amalgamated, and in consequence has lost his seat on the Directorate. He was also one of the original promoters of the Brechin Agricultural and Trading Company, of which Company he has been Managing Director since its formation in 1882. The proposal for the establishment of an Auction Company likewise found in Mr. Vallentine a warm supporter, and he has held the office of Secretary of the Company ever since its formation—a Company, it may be said in passing, which has been as well managed and has met with as great success as any other similar Company in the country. He has been a keen advocate for the extension of Railway facilities to Brechin, and some years ago he wrote several letters on that subject to the *Advertiser*, one of which was accompanied by a plan of a line which he proposed to run from the North British Station at Montrose to join the Caledonian branch line between Brechin and Bridge of Dun, the formation of which would have done away with the stoppages at Dubton and Bridge of Dun. He is also Secretary to the Edzell Direct Line Company, the capital for the construction of which is in course of being raised. The first circular proposing the formation of a City Club for reading and recreation was issued by Mr. Vallentine. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Burgh School Board, and has held a seat on it ever since. Notwithstanding all these multifarious duties, Mr. Vallentine some three years ago responded to an invitation to stand for the Town Council, and was returned at the top of the poll. Last year he was elected Second Bailie; on the resignation of Bailie Lawrence he was appointed First Bailie; and the other day he was unanimously elected Provost. Judging from the able manner in which Provost Vallentine has performed his work in all the subordinate positions he has occupied—subordinate, that is, in the sense of civic rank—there is no doubt that he will discharge with equal efficiency and courtesy the onerous duties that devolve upon the occupant of the civic chair. It may be added that Provost Vallentine has a still closer connection with Dundee than that mentioned above, he having been married to the eldest daughter of Mr. William Ritchie, Newport.—*Dundee Advertiser*, 5th November 1891.

Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, High street
 Callander, George, 6 Bridge street
 Christie, James, 3 High street
 Ford, J. & W., 24 High street
 Gardyne, J., 14 Market street
 Hendry & Gardiner, St. David street
 Hillocks, Mrs., 42 Montrose street
 Hutcheon, A. C., Montrose street
 Lawson, D., Market street
 Lindsay, J. S., 20 High street
 Mitchell Brothers, 20 Swan street
 M'Kenzie, Alex., 14 High street
 Morgan, Robert, 15 High street
 Peters, D., High Street
 Scott, James, 44 Market street

Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.

*Those marked * are Milliners only.*

Anderson, Miss, 12 River street
 Archibald, Miss, Latch road
 Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, St. David street
 Bruce, Miss, High street
 Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, High street
 *Dakers, Mrs., 33 St. David st.
 Drummie, Miss, Union street
 Duncan, Miss, 71 Southesk street
 Edwards, Miss, High street
 Edwards, Misses, 55 Southesk street
 Edwards, Miss, 12½ Bridge street
 Edwards, Miss, 11 Bridge street
 Ferguson, Misses, 12 Swan street
 Fraser, Miss, 34 High street
 Gardyne, Mrs., 14 Market street
 Gray, Miss, High street
 Grim, Miss, 27 Southesk street
 Grubb, Mrs., Market street
 Hampton, Miss, Nursery lane
 Hendry & Gardiner, St. David street
 Herschell, Miss, 34 High street
 Hillocks, Misses, 42 Montrose street
 Houston, M. G., Panmure street
 Jolly, Miss B., 6 Clerk street
 Kennedy, Mrs., High street
 Mather, Misses, St. Mary street
 Mitchell Brothers, 20 Swan street
 Mitchell, Mrs. D., River street
 Mitchell, Miss, Castle street
 Morgan, Robert, 15 High street

Morrison, Mrs., 59 High street
 Nicoll, Miss B., 35 Market street
 Nicoll, Misses, River Street
 Nicoll Miss, Trinity road
 Ogg, Miss, High street
 Ogg, Misses, Union street
 *Shaw, Miss, 17 St. David street
 Small, Miss, 72 Market street
 Smith, Misses, 19 Southesk street
 Sutherland, Miss, 25 High street
 Webster, Miss, Union 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.

Christie, James, High street

Fishing Tackle Makers.

Clift, Alexander, 40 St. David street
 Murray, David, Jun., 42 St. David st.
 Steel, W., Market street

Flax Spinners.

The East Mill Company, Limited

Fruit Merchants and Green-Grocers.

Duncan, James, Montrose street
 Gordon, J. M., Market street
 Knowles, D. C., 8 Market street
 Soutter, Mrs. James, 64 High street
 Stewart, Bella, 61 High street
 Robertson, Mrs., Castle street

Furniture Dealers.

Barrie, Wm., 7 Bridge street
 Cooper, D., Maisondieu lane

Game Dealers.

Cooper, Jonathan, 77 High street
 Corral, Jas., 95 High street
 Findlay, John, 53 Market st.

Gardeners (Jobbing).

Dunbar, James, City road
 Johnston, James, High street
 Gordon, J. M., City nursery
 King, John, Southesk terrace
 Whitton, David L., Latch road

Gardeners (Market).

Clark, David, Newington lane
 Duncan, James, Montrose street
 Gordon, J. M., City nursery
 Low, James, Pearse street

General Dealers.

Barrie, Wm., 7 Bridge street
 McPherson, Mrs., 6 Montrose street
 Scott, James, 44 Bridge street
 Sharples, Joseph, 28 Bridge street

Grocers (not Licensed).

Anderson, J. (Wholesale), 69
 Market street
 Anderson, Robert, 73 Market street
 Balfour, Mrs., 9 Church street
 Barron, Mrs., Damacre road
 Brechin Equitable Co-Operative So-
 ciety, Limited—17 River street ;
 25 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
 Brown, D., Montrose street
 Callendar, Robert, 108 High street
 Dinnie, Mrs., 47 High street
 Dunn, Peter, 2 St. Mary street
 Fraser, David, 75 Montrose street
 Fraser, Mrs., Union street
 Gourlay, J., Market street

Hill, Jane, River street
 Kfmnear, M. C., 26 Market street
 Laing, J., 141 Montrose street
 Lawrie, Elizabeth, 98 High street
 Lawson, David, 70 Market street
 M'Kay, G., 62 High street
 M'Laren, Mrs., St. James' place
 Ogilvie, Grant, 19 Market street
 Scott, James, 44 Bridge street
 Soutter, Mrs. James, 64 High street
 Thomson, James, Trinity road
 Wallace, Mrs., 33 Church street
 Young, Wm., 11 City road

Grocers (Licensed).

Black, Robert, Market street
 Cairncross, W. H., 39 St David street
 Fraser, Peter, 100 High street
 Hampton, R., 1 High street
 Hodgeton, D., 8 High street
 Knowles, D. C., 8 Market street
 Matthew, William, 44 High 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
 Smith, W., 11 Market street
 Thomson, Mrs. J., 38 Union street
 Thomson, Robt., 159 Montrose street
 Wishart, David, 17 City road

Gunsmith.

Murray, David, Jun., 42 St. David
 street

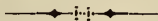
Hairdressers.

Clift, Alexander, 40 St. David street
 Ivison, Thomas, High street
 Renny, C., 103 High street
 Spence, David, 8 Swan street
 Sutherland, N., 30 Market street

Hatters.

Birse, Mrs., 18 Swan street
 Taylor, David, 89 High street

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 Manufacturer.

Scott, J. G., 32 City road

Architects.

Baxter, James, Park road
Fettis, William, 31 St. David street

Auctioneers.

Brechin Auction Co. (Ltd.), Swan st.
Anderson, George, 42 City road
Bell, Alexander, Broomfield
Campbell, Andrew

Bakers.

Belford, Alex., 28 High street
Belford, John, Market street
Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society (Limited), Southesk street
Brechin United Co-Operative Association (Limited), Witchden road
Brown, Alex., 78 High street
Campbell, D. (pastry), St. David street
Gellatly, J., 45 High street
Gibb, John, Montrose street
Kerr, George, 47 Montrose street
Milne, T. L., 31 High street
Ritchie, James, 26 Montrose street
Ritchie, William, 65 Montrose street
Smith, David, 112 High street

Bicycle Hirer.

Hutchison, John, High Street

Billposters.

Fraser, J., 27 Southesk street
Henderson, G., 35 Bridge street

Blacksmiths.

Bisset & Douglas, 48 City road
Davidson, Alexander, River street
Oswald, John, Damacre road
Sherret, D., 6 Clerk street

Bleachers.

East Mill Company, Limited
Inch Bleaching Company

Booksellers and Stationers.

Alexander, W. & D., 41 High street
Alexander, William, St. David street
Black & Johnston, 40 High street
Mackie, D. B., 56 Montrose street
and 95 High street
Waterson, Blyth, Swan 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
Ferguson, Thomas, 6 Swan street
Gall, George, 12 High street
Harris, George, 81 Montrose street
Keir, David, Montrose street
Kidd, Ramsay, High street
Mitchell, Alex., 75 Market street
Mitchell, William, 29 St. David street
Riach, John, Southesk terrace
Robertson, Mrs., High street
Sherret, John, 15 Market street, and 35 Montrose street
Wright, Colin, City road

Brewer.

Ireland, Thomas, North Port

Brokers.

Barrie, Wm., 7 Bridge street
 Ferrier, James, 93 River street
 Low, David, 27 River street
 Meldrum, J. B., 59 High street
 Whitlaw, David, High street

Builders & Quarrymasters.

Baxter, James, Park road
 Crabb, David, Dalhousie street
 Crockett, Alex., Montrose street
 Kerr, J., 23 Southesk street
 Smart, David, 36 Bridge street

Butchers.

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. & C., 5 High street
 Strachan, J., 16 High street

Carters.

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

Chimney Sweeps.

Smith, William, Bridge street
 Stewart, John, City road

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 Builder.

Simpson, Andrew, Clerk street

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
 Smith, John, Railway Station
 Taylor, Robert, Railway Station

Confectioners.

Belford, Alex., 28 High street
 Belford, J., Market street
 Brown, Alex., 78 High street
 Campbell, D., 24 St. David street
 Gellatly, J., 45 High street
 Johnston, Miss, Montrose street
 Milne, T. L., 31 High street
 Mitchell, Peter, 54 High 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, Mrs., Park road
 Hill, Jane, River street
 Jervis, Mrs., City road
 Mitchell, James, Andover Hill
 Pearson, John, Newington lane
 Smart, George, Townhead
 Tosh, William, Wilson park
 Wood, Alexander, Montrose street

Dentists.

Bower, David, 33 Market street
 Grant, John S., Southesk street
 Spence, David, Swan street

Distillers.

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

Drapers.

Bisset, P. M., 35 St. David street
 Brechin Equitable Co-Operative So-
 ciety, Limited, St. David 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 Advertiser (The), price 1d.—
Published every Tuesday morning
by D. H. Edwards, Black Bull close

Brechin Almanac & Directory (The),
price 1d.—Published in Dec. by
Black & Johnston, High st.

Brechin Herald (The), price ½d.—
Published every Tuesday morning
by Jamieson & Bremner High st.

*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, Caldhame Works
Smart, J. & J., Valley Works

Manufacturers (Hand-Loom).

Dakers, David, 92 High street
Scott, James, Market street

Manure Merchants.

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

Medical Practitioners.

Anderson, John, Park road
Durno, L., Castle street
Leishman, Thomas, Castle street

Myles, Thomas P., 1 Castle street
Mackie, John, Castle street
Thomson, John W., 37 Church street

Monumental Masons.

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

Music-seller

Booth, T., Panmure street

Music Teachers.

Blackhall, Miss, Southesk street
Brown, John, Montrose street
Crabb, Misses, Pearsemount
Durie, Misses, St. James' park
Kerr, J., Southesk street
Leslie and Stark, Misses, High school
Murray, J. C., Church street
Rickard, Misses, St. David street

News Agents.

Alexander, William, St. David street
Black & Johnston, 40 High st.
Mackie, D. B., 56 Montrose street
and 95 High street
Waterson, Blyth, Swan street

Newspaper Reporters.

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

Painters.

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

Paper Makers.

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

Pawnbroker.

Pyott, Alexander, 21 River street

Photographers.

Brown, A., High street
Forrest, George, Damacre road
Gillam, Joseph, Park road
Jamieson, William, Southesk street
Milne, James, Southesk street

Plasterers.

Farquharson, G., Channonry wynd
Gibson, James, Clerk street

Plumbers and Gasfitters.

Kinnear, Jas., & Son, 27 Market st.
Lammond, J., 30 Market st
Cuthbert, George, Summerbank lane

Potato Merchants.

Adam, Thomas, Bridge street.
Allison, Donald, Damacre road
Barrie, Wm., 7 Bridge street
Bearn, James, Bridge street
Birnie, John, Montrose street
Farquharson Brothers, Southesk
terrace
Laing, James, 141 Montrose st.
Mitchell, Robert, Andover hill
Nairn, William, Bridge street
Smith, David, River street
Young, W., City road

Printers.

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

Rag Dealers.

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

Robertson, James, Southesk terrace
Stewart, Wm., Bridge street
Whitlaw, David, High street

Reedmaker.

Todd, David, Black Bull close

Refreshment Rooms.

Brown, Alex., 78 High street
Burnett, J. C., Park road
Cameron, Miss, St. David street
Campbell, D., 24 St. David street
Lyon, James, 9 Union street
Mitchell, Mrs., 46 High street

Ropespinner.

Finlay, Robert, Montrose street

Saddlers.

Braid, H., & Co., Panmure street
Morrison, A., 34 St. David street
M'Queen, A., 19 St. David street

Seedsman & Nurserymen.

Dickson & Turnbull, St. David street
Gordon, J. M., City nursery
Henderson & Sons, Den nursery
Young, James, 16 Swan street

Servants' Registry Offices.

Dinnie, Mrs., 47 High street
Gardyne, Mrs., 14 Market street
M'Laren, Mrs., St. James' place
M'Omie, Robert, 57 Market street
Robertson, Mrs., Castle street

Sheriff-Officer.

Watt, W. W., 5 Union street

Slaters.

Davidson, John, Southesk street
Scott, James, 48 Market street
Sinclair, Wm., 20 Panmure st.

Horsehirers.

Allison, John, Star stables
 Grieg, J., Brown Horse hotel
 Knowles, C., Crown hotel
 Manson, Wm., Panmure street
 Taylor, James, Commercial stables

Hotels.

Cameron, Miss, Temperance Hotel,
 26½ St. David street
 Greig, J., Brown Horse Hotel,
 Market street and Clerk street
 Hood, Chas., Trinity Village
 Jolly, Mrs., Black Horse Hotel,
 Clerk street
 Knowles, Miss, Crown Hotel, St.
 David street
 Pirie, Alexander, Commercial Hotel,
 Clerk street
 Sinclair, P. A., Alma Hotel, Church
 street
 Steele, David, Star Hotel, Southesk
 street
 Wood, James, Dalhousie Hotel,
 Market street

Ice Cream Merchants.

Gardyne, Alexander, Union street
 Gallacher, James, City road

Innkeepers, &c.

Burnett, J. C. (Porter and Ale only),
 Park road
 Christie, Walter C., Red Lion Tavern,
 Montrose street
 Fearn, James, Rob Roy Tavern, 127
 River street
 Fraser, Duncan, 13 River street
 Ireland, Thomas, (Porter and Ale),
 North port
 Kidd, James, 73 Montrose street
 Macdonald, John, West End Bar, 44
 St. David street
 M'Arthur, Geo., North Port Tavern,
 Gallowhill
 Mitchell, Mrs., (Porter and Ale),
 46 High street
 Mitchell, Miss, 8 Montrose street
 Mowatt, Alex., Exchange Inn, 10
 Church street

Murray, Robert, The Eagle Inn,
 105 High street
 Ross, J. M., The Plough Tavern,
 11 Church street
 Rutherford, Hugh, 57 High street
 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.
 Anton, Charles, 68 High street—for
 the Singer Sewing Machine Coy.
 Black & Johnston, High street--
 Advertising & Emigration Agents
 Black, John, Market street—for the
 North British and Mercantile In-
 surance Company
 Burnett, William City road —
 for the Scottish Legal Life Assur-
 ance Society
 Burns, David, 8 Latch Road—for the
 Cunard Line of Steamers, and Ord-
 nance Survey Publications
 Campbell, Andrew, 4 Swan street—
 for the Caledonian Fire and Life
 Insurance Coy., and Sickness and
 Accident Insurance Coy.
 Cliff, Alexander, St. David street—
 for Singers' Sewing Machines
 Craig, James, Market 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,

- and Scottish Employers' Liability and Accident Assurance Company
- Don, James, St. David street—for the Sun Fire Insurance Company, and City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company
- Ferguson & Hood, Swan street—for the Howe, Willcox & Gibb, and Standard Sewing Machines
- Fettis, 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
- Gardyne, J., 14 Market street—for P. & P. Campbell, Dyers, Perth
- Gordon & Craig, Market 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
- 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
- Lawson, David, 70 Market street—for Pullar & Sons, Dyers, Perth
- Mackie, D. B., 56 Montrose st.—for the Caledonian Insurance Coy. (Life and Fire).
- Mackay, L., Damacre road—for the Prudential Assurance Co.
- M'Queen, A., St. David street—for the North British Rubber Company.
- Milne, George, Swan street—for the Blaydon Manure Company
- Todd, David, Black Bull close—for Patent Heddles
- Shiell & Don, St. David street—for the Scottish Union and National Fire Insurance Co.; Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society; and Accident Assurance Company
- Smith, David, Goods Station—for the N. B. Railway Company
- Strachan, A. K., High street—for Perth Dye Works
- Vallentine, W. M., Clerk street—for the Scottish Accident Insurance Co.; Equitable Fire Insurance Co.; Equitable Guarantee and Accident Co.; Standard Life Assurance Co.; and The Insurance Company of Scotland
- 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.
- Watt, William, & Son, 5 Union street—for the Lancashire Fire and Insurance Company, and Scottish Plate Glass Insurance Company; also House Agents
- Will, Philip, & Aird, Panmure st.—for North British and Mercantile Insurance Coy., and Queen Insurance Coy.

Iron Founders.

More & Dargie, Montrose street

Ironmongers.

Duncan, William, 13 High street
 Ferguson & Hood, Swan street
 Napier, William, 21 High st.
 Samson, James, 104 High street

Joiners and Cabinetmakers.

Black, William, & Son, 20 Clerk street

Solicitors.

Alexander, C., High street
 Anderson, C. & W., St. Mary street
 Black, John, 2 Market street
 Gordon & Craig, 2 Market street
 Scott, James, 7 Clerk street
 Shiell & Don, 14 St. David street
 Thomson, Alex., Swan street
 Will, Philip, & Aird, 16 Panmure st.
 Winton, James D., Market street

Tailors and Clothiers.

Birse, Mrs. John, 14 Swan street
 Bowman, A., 26 St. David street
 Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, St. David street
 Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, High street
 Eaton, Charles, Montrose street
 Glen, David, 26 High street
 Hampton, Alex., 21 Montrose street
 Hodge, Wm., & Son, 4 Swan street
 Jamieson, J., & Co., 20 High st.
 Smart, D. K., High 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
 Peters, D., High street

Tinsmiths.

Cooper, William, 115 River street
 Duncan, William, 13 High street
 Ferguson & Hood, Swan street
 Samson, James, 104 High street

Tobacconists.

Bean, Miss, Market street
 Fraser, Isabella, 32 High street
 Ivison, T., High street
 Oswald, John, 39 High street
 Smith, W., 75 High street
 Spence, D., 8 Swan 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.

Bisset, Benjamin M., 50 City road

Watchmakers & Jewellers.

Bower, David, 33 Market street
 Clift, J., 36 St. David street
 Duncan, J., 4 St. James' place
 Guthrie, G., 18 Swan street
 Hutchison, John, 26 Bridge street
 Sharples, J., Bridge street



Half-Century Obituary of Prominent Townsmen and Neighbours.

	Died	Age		Died	Age
Rev. A. Symers, Lethnot	1842	76	Rev. James Gray . . .	1848	77
John Walker, publican .	1842	81	Jas. Lawrence, N. Port .	1848	54
Lord Adam Gillies . . .	1842	79	David Smart, slater . .	1849	97
Rev. A. Hutton, Edzell .	1842	79	Sir Jas. Carnegie, Bart.,		
Robert Scott, Balwylo .	1843	48	of Kinnard	1849	50
Rev. David Blackadder .	1843	73	James Craig, beadle . .	1849	71
A. Farquhar, manufacturer	1843	57	William Low, Cross . . .	1849	79
John Hood, carrier . . .	1843	61	Patrick Wallace, merchant	1849	78
George Wright, Meikle			John Symmers, dyer . . .	1850	88
Mill	1844	48	W. Mustard, of Viewbank	1850	69
David Reid, manufacturer	1844	80	Geo. Ross, N. P. Distillery	1850	50
Robt. Duncan, merchant	1844	78	David Scott, of Springfield	1850	62
Robert Welsh, plasterer .	1845	77	Alex. Don, Ballownie . .	1850	68
David Stewart, Clochie .	1845	75	L. B. Douglas, sheriff of		
Thos. Binny, Maulesden .	1845	82	Pifeshire	1850	—
Dr. J. S. Birse, Newington	1845	52	John Duke, bleacher . . .	1850	55
R. Bruce, Meikle Mill . .	1845	54	Ben. Mitchell, Fettercairn	1851	63
J. Buchanan, North Water			Colin Rickard, merchant	1851	51
Bridge	1845	84	Rev. W. Gerard, Stracathro	1851	53
Rev. J. Buist, Tannadice	1845	91	Sir John Gladstone, Bart.,		
Rev. P. Jolly, Lochlee . .	1845	84	of Fasque	1851	74
Dr. E. B. Sheriffs	1846	39	Dr. Joseph Hobb, R.N. . .	1851	36
D. Leighton, Bearehill . .	1846	63	Wm. Don, tool maker . . .	1851	73
Jas. Hood, manufacturer	1846	51	Right Hon. Lord Panmure		
A. Mather, Cadger Wynd	1847	92	(William Maule)	1852	80
David Mitchell, W. Port	1847	—	James Peter, "Laird" . . .	1852	76
Rt. Rev. Bishop Moir, D.D.	1847	70	G. Singers, blacksmith . .	1852	90
Rev. N. Morren	1847	49	A. Henderson, D. Nursery	1852	51
W. Peterkin, confectioner	1847	71	D. Reid Baillie, tanner, . .	1852	58
John Ruxton, distiller . .	1847	25	W. Hood, gunsmith	1852	89
George Scott, builder . . .	1847	91	A. Lawson, camb-builder	1852	70
Rev. J. Brewster, Craig . .	1847	70	Rev. John White, Lethnot	1853	60
J. Burnet, Bothers Close .	1847	76	James Speid, of Ardovie	1853	43
Wm. Crofts, gaoler	1847	54	John Cairncross, merchant	1853	70
Rev. James Goodwin	1847	48	Robert Don, carpenter . .	1853	65
James Hebenton, teacher	1847	53	Dr. Alex. Mather	1854	60
Jas. Marnie, of Deuchar	1848	73	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	63	Wm. Hunter, teacher	1854	49
J. Chalmers, Gold's Yards	1848	76	Dr. James Laing	1854	60
E. J. C. Duncan, merchant	1848	50	Rev. D. Lyell, Careston . .	1854	86

	Died	Age		Died	Age
D. Reid, carpenter, N. Port	1855	75	Jas. Hampton, T. Market	1865	67
Jas. Scott, N.P. Distillery	1855	64	John Grim, manufacturer	1865	61
John Smart, bleacher	1855	67	Jas. Knowles, Crown Inn	1865	50
James Crabb, painter	1855	64	D. Laing, manufacturer	1865	60
Thomas Don, carpenter	1855	85	James Neish, beadle	1866	68
Wm. Gordon, solicitor	1855	62	Robt. Scott, Pittendriech	1866	70
Joseph Hume, M.P.	1855	78	Wm. Anderson, solicitor	1866	84
Wm. Rickard, auctioneer	1856	63	Rev. H. Brewster, Farnell	1866	60
Colin Smith, agent	1856	66	Robt. Buchan, Edzell	1866	76
Wm. Gordon, draper	1856	50	Dr. Alex. Gibson, Auchenderoch	1867	67
Wm. Licklie, Swan Street	1856	81	Rev. D. Harris, Fern	1867	93
Jas. Mustard, Leuchland	1857	69	Hunt. Mather, Association	1868	68
George Bain, watchmaker	1857	61	John Patullo, Burghill	1868	73
Rev. John Eadie, Dun	1857	73	Geo. Reid, tobacconist	1868	81
Walter Ferrier, carrier	1857	65	G. Cooper Scott, of Glencadam	1868	46
Alex. Laing (Poet)	1857	70	Dr. William Sharpe,	1868	71
Alex. Leighton, Drumcairn	1857	73	John Inglis Chalmers, of Aldbar	1868	59
Rev. J. S. Memes, LL.D., Hamilton	1858	63	Alex. Currie, advocate, sheriff of Banff	1868	70
R. Wyllie, Pearse Street	1858	75	John Valentine, carpenter	1868	75
James Wyllie, M. Edzell	1858	61	R. Vallentine, Bogmuir	1868	82
Robert Millar, builder	1858	74	Rev. Geo. Walker, D.D., Kinnell	1868	85
Willie Gunn, "Almanacs"	1858	60	Wm. Fraser, town-officer	1868	97
David Mathers, S. Port	1859	73	Wm. Mill, cabinetmaker	1869	64
Hon. William Maule of Maulesden	1859	49	Alex. Mouro, 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 Balnainoon	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	Geo. Jarron, Ms. Melgund	1871	70
W. Blackhall, chemist	1862	51	Dr. Robert Jarron	1871	65
J. Henderson, architect, Edinburgh	1862	58	Thomas Kerr, Viewbank	1871	55
W. Mackie, teacher, Dun	1863	63	James Thomson, Findowrie	1871	78
Gen. Sir J. Outram, K.C.B.	1863	60	John Mather, post-runner	1872	87
James Eaton, builder	1863	80	J. Smith, Masons' Lodge	1872	79
M. Ferrier, manufacturer	1863	64	James Speid, of Forneth	1872	92
John S. Hendry, W.S.	1863	30	David Black, Barrelwell.	1872	62
Robt. Lyell, Old Montrose	1863	85	Geo. Anderson, auctioneer	1873	59
Chas. Ogilvy, solicitor	1864	66	J. Anderson, cabinetmaker	1873	72
W. Pennycook, Bridgend	1864	83	Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D.	1873	69
Jas. Anderson, Bridgend	1864	87			
John Dakers, shoemaker.	1864	93			
Dr. Jas. Don, of Bearehill	1864	65			
Rev. T. Hill, Logie Pert	1864	65			

	Died	Age		Died	Age
J. Alexander, bookbinder	1874	64	James Barclay, Gas Co.	1880	75
Right Hon. Earl of Dal-			W. Christie, upholsterer	1880	39
housie (Fox Maule)	1874	73	Right Hon. Earl of Dal-		
James Don, candlemaker	1874	72	housie (Geo. Ramsay)	1880	75
Rev. James Gowans	1874	82	Wm. Lowe, postmaster	1880	76
Rev. A. Halkett	1874	63	Lieut.-Col. Swinburne, of		
David Lamb, manufacturer	1874	77	Marcus	1881	51
Rt. Rev. Bishop Forbes,			John Valentine, draper	1881	56
D.C.L.	1875	59	Jas. Watt, Provost of Leith	1881	76
D. Robertson, Mains of			Wm. Shiress, solicitor	1881	77
Edzell	1875	63	Dr. Douglas, of St. Ann's	1881	84
George Scott, banker	1875	69	Alex. Guthrie, Maisondieu	1882	83
Colvin Smith, R.S.A.	1875	80	Alex. Laing, LL.D.	1882	74
D. D. Black, town-clerk	1875	78	Robt. Stocks, Westside	1883	75
Joseph Hendry, draper	1875	77	Capt. Hon. John Carnegie,		
Rev. John Lamb, Errol	1875	87	R.N.	1883	54
Alex. Lawrence, Greenenden	1875	87	Rev. Alex. M. Davidson,		
John Lawrence, S. Port	1875	61	Kinnell	1883	47
Geo. Scott, of Renmuir	1876	89	Col. David Guthrie	1883	69
John Brechin, shoemaker	1876	82	John G. Scott, Cross	1884	52
Sir Jas. Campbell of Stra-			John Davidson, saddler	1884	79
cathro	1876	86	J. Edward, Ms. Keithock	1884	83
Rev. R. Inglis, Edzell	1876	72	Major-General Ramsay		
J. Lindsay, T. Market	1876	83	(Edward Bannerman)	1884	58
Dan. Macintosh, registrar	1876	78	F. M. Lord Strathnairn,		
C. Oswald, tobacco manuf.	1876	85	K.C.B. (Hugh H. Rose)	1885	82
James Ogilvy, Pitforthie	1877	88	D. Crichton, Maisondieu		
James Peter, Tillygloom	1877	82	Lane	1885	83
Wm. Ruxton, Farnell	1877	—	James Fletcher, of Ferne	1885	75
Rev. G. Alexander, rector	1877	92	R. Gordon, Gold's Yards	1885	95
David Duke, manufacturer	1877	55	Alexander Mustard	1886	58
G. Duncan, W. Pi'ndreich	1877	77	Horatio Ross, Netherley	1886	86
D. Duthie, Timber Market	1877	80	John Smith, Andover, Mass.	1886	98
Dr. J. Fettes, Laurencekirk	1877	79	Rev. W. E. W. Brown,		
Sam. Strachan, High St.	1878	74	Rothesay	1886	50
James Dall, nurseryman	1878	93	Rev. Archibald Buchanan,		
Rev. A. L. R. Foote, D.D.	1878	74	Logie-Pert	1886	—
A. Jervise, F.S.A. insp.			Alex. Fairweather, Pearse		
of Registers	1878	58	Street	1886	77
Thomas Don, Balzeordie	1878	74	Dr. Alex. Guthrie	1886	56
Jas. Vallentine, Arnhall	1878	65	Alex. R. Laing	1886	59
John Watson, Ledmore	1878	84	Rev. Andw. M'Ilwraith,		
Charles Will, solicitor	1878	68	Lochlee	1886	—
John Smart, Jun.,	1879	24	James Webster, Farnell	1886	—
James Mitchell, teacher			C. Young, nurseryman	1886	73
Lethnot	1879	80	D. Young, St. Mary St.	1887	83
T. Ogilvy, corn merchant	1879	82	Alex. Airth, blacksmith	1887	86
James Guthrie, Edzell	1879	53	James Bruce, butcher	1887	69
David Heberton, S. Port	1879	77	William Craig, Drum	1887	86
G. Henderson, D. Nursery	1879	77	G. Cromar, missionary	1887	70
Rev. W. Henderson, M.A.,			John Dakers, manufacturer	1887	93
Arbroath	1879	74	Right Hon. Earl of Dal-		
D. S. Shiress, Edinburgh	1880	55	housie (John Ramsay)	1887	40

	Died	Age		Died	Age
John Dear, mason . . .	1887	84	John T. Hood, bleacher . . .	1889	52
Ross Dear, painter . . .	1887	69	James Duncan, shoemaker	1889	54
James Alex. Gardner . . .	1887	30	George Milne, farmer . . .	1889	75
John Guthrie, M.D. . . .	1887	57	Hugh M'Pherson, book		
James P. Jack, Penrith . . .	1887	66	cavasser	1889	59
Rev. Walter Low, Lochlee	1887	84	James Will, solicitor . . .	1889	42
Alex. Millar, shoemaker.	1887	56	John Mackie, surgeon . . .	1889	80
D. M'Gregor Peter . . .	1887	84	Major General J. Smith . . .	1889	65
John M'Pherson Scott . . .	1887	36	John Hood, contractor . . .	1889	67
John Morton, joiner . . .	1888	63	Dean Moir	1889	—
Hugh Baird, Menmuir . . .	1888	84	David Scott, Newington . . .	1890	78
Joseph Brand, merchant	1888	73	Wm. Laing, meter insp. . .	1890	77
Robert Anderson	1888	75	Wm. Johnston, pedlar . . .	1890	90
James Scotland	1888	53	John Belford, Chicago . . .	1890	66
William Angus,	1888	70	Homer Neish, postman . . .	1890	72
David Rose, farmer	1888	82	Wm. Neish	1890	30
John Rose, farmer	1888	78	A. Paxton, J.P., Viewbank	1890	61
Richard Alexander	1888	67	J. Mitchell, Stannochoy . . .	1890	55
Alexander Buchan, joiner	1888	76	D. Fairweather, Langhaugh	1890	72
John P. Rose, California	1888	37	Rev. D. Davidson	1890	89
John Crowe	1888	54	John Adamson, Negapatam	1890	39
William Watt, joiner	1888	73	G. F. Fenwick, revenue		
David Inglis, Montrose	1888	57	officer	1890	75
G. Davidson, N.W. Bridge	1888	79	John Towns, America	1890	76
C. Lyall, Old Montrose	1888	75	Wm. Steven, slater	1890	76
D. S. Robertson, Murlin'den	1888	86	Wm. Lyall, teacher	1890	30
John Sutherland, Lochlee	1888	65	Archibald Duke	1890	20
James Pert, local character	1888	76	D. P. Mitchell, architect	1890	27
James Hood, weaver	1888	80	J. Martin, N. Melgund	1890	76
David Gordon, farmer,			John Low, cowfeeder	1891	89
Melgund	1888	88	James Gordon, tailor	1891	78
James Duthie, innkeeper	1889	29	James Ireland	1891	66
Duncan Duff, shoemaker	1889	53	Robert B. Thomson	1891	41
George D. Leighton, farmer	1889	70	James Bruce, mason	1891	66
John Michie, gamekeeper	1889	45	Charles Martin, farmer	1891	77
Alexander Selby, tailor	1889	52	Dean Crabb	1891	61
David Christie, watchmaker	1889	46	J. Steven, flax inspector	1891	46
John Lindsay, joiner	1889	59	George Wyllie, bleacher	1891	83
David Bean, auctioneer	1889	73	John Jarron, clothier	1891	57

General Directory.

TOWN COUNCIL AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

WM. M. VALLENTINE, Provost and Chief Magistrate
ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Senior Bailie ; DAVID SPENCE, Junior Bailie.

ALEX. PIRIE, Dean of Guild ; WM. ANDERSON, Treasurer ;

WM. JOHNSTON, Hospital-Master.

Councillors—William Ferguson, William H. Cairncross, William Jamieson, Alexander Annandale, James Laing, Charles Alexander, Alexander Hampton

Town Council Committees.

Finance.—Treasurer Anderson (Convener), Provost Vallentine, Bailie Simpson, and Councillors Cairncross, Jamieson, and Alexander.

Burgh Property and Charters.—Provost Vallentine (Convener), Bailie Simpson, Hospital-Master Johnston, Treasurer Anderson, and Councillors Laing and Hampton.

Bills.—Provost Vallentine (Convener), the Magistrates, and Councillors Ferguson, Annandale, and Alexander.

City Hall.—Bailie Spence (Convener), Dean of Guild Pirie, Hospital-Master Johnston, Treasurer Anderson, and Councillor Laing.

Police Commission Committees.

Finance.—Provost Vallentine (Convener), the Conveners of the other Committees, Treasurer Anderson, and Councillors Cairncross and Laing.

Water.—Bailie Simpson (Convener), Councillors Ferguson, Annandale, Laing, and Hampton.

Sanitary.—Councillor Jamieson (Convener), Hospital-Master Johnston, Treasurer Anderson, and Councillors Cairncross and Laing.

Watching, Lighting, and Fire Engine.—Bailie Spence (Convener), Bailie Simpson, Treasurer Anderson, and Councillors Laing and Alexander.

Paving, Roads, and Improvements.—Dean of Guild Pirie (Convener), Bailie Spence, Hospital-Master Johnston, and Councillors Annandale and Cairncross.

Sewage Farm.—Councillor Annandale (Convener), Dean of Guild Pirie, Councillors Jamieson, Alexander, and Hampton.

The Town Council meets on the second Wednesday of each month. The Statutory Meetings of the Police Commissioners are held on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October ; and Ordinary Meetings on the same day as the Town Council in other months.

FUNDS OF THE BURGH.

Estimated Funds at 1st September 1891	...	...	£42,746	16	3
Debts and Obligations	...	...	14,942	0	7
			<hr/>		
Surplus	...	...	£27,804	15	8
Revenue for the year 1890-91 was	...	...	£1884	11	0
Expenditure for do.	1533	0	5
			<hr/>		
Surplus on year	£351	10	7

Public Park.

Expenditure for 1890-91	£44	18	10
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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 £23, 19s. 8d. 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 £460, yielding about £18 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, 17s. 9d.

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

HOSPITAL FUNDS.

These are valued at £1650, 14s. 1d., and during 1890-91 yielded £65 19 9

And the payments to 17 pensioners on the funds, and expenses amount to 45 5 11

Leaving a surplus for the year of £20 13 10

PRÆCEPTORY FUNDS.

The Property of the Præceptory of Maisondieu is valued at £961, 17s. 4d., and yielded a revenue during 1890-91 of ... £85 12 10

And there was expended from the funds 53 3 3

Shewing a surplus for the year of £32 9 7

These funds are subject to an annual payment of £50 to the present Rector of the Grammar School, as Præceptor of Maisondieu.

FREE LIBRARY.

Provost Vallentine, Chairman ; Ex-Provost Mitchell, Vice-Chairman ; Wm. Anderson, Clerk. Committee.—From the Town Council—Provost Vallentine, Bailies Simpson and Spence, Hospital-Master Johnston, Councillors Cairncross, Ferguson, Jamieson, Laing, and Hampton. From the Ratepayers—Ex-Provost Mitchell, Rev. T. L. Ritchie, Rev. R. Paisley, and Messrs. James Guthrie, R. M'Lellan, J. H. Lamb, William Fyfe, John Sandeman, and John Keir.

BURGH PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Town-Clerk, J. L. Gordon ; Superintendent of Police, Sanitary Inspector, etc., David Smart ; Inspector of Markets, B. M. Bisset ; Inspector of Works and Water, William Eggie ; Police Treasurer and Collector, James Stevenson ; Town Officer, Drummer, Collector of Petty Customs, etc., Geo. O'Neil. Public Steelyard, St. Ninian's Square—Peter Philip, Weigher ; Inspector of Weights and Measures, Alexander Law.

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 ; Clerk, J. L. Gordon.

BURGH LICENSING COURT.

For the renewal or granting of Hotel, Publichouse, and Grocers' Licenses. Held on the Second Tuesday of April and Third Tuesday of October, within the Burgh Court-Room. Judges, the Provost and Magistrates ; Assessor, J. L. Gordon, Town-Clerk.

JUSTICE OF PEACE SMALL DEBT COURT.

Held in the Burgh Court-Room on the first Wednesdays 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, Alexander Philip.

FIRE ENGINE.

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

SESSION CLERKS.

Brechin Parish (Cathedral)—Andrew Robertson, 51 Southesk Street.
East Parish—John Duncan 53 Southesk Street.

PAROCHIAL BOARD.

Office 49 High Street. Robert Meldrum, Inspector. Office hours—10 a.m. till 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, 5 to be a quorum.—HERITORS: Charles Anderson, Chairman; Robert Duke, Bearehill; James Smart, Church Street; Alex. Smith, River Street; James Guthrie, Royal Bank; Alex. Peter, Bank Street; Andrew Simpson, Clerk Street; William Black, Clerk Street; William Johnston, High Street; Alex. Scott, Southesk Street; Wm. Barrie, Bridge Street; Geo. Smart, Castle Street; John Oswald, Damacre Road; Alex. Hampton, Montrose Street; Wm. Fettis, St. David Street; David Burns, Latch Road; James Don, West Bank; Joseph Reid, Market Street; James Dures, Damacre Road; Alex. Clift, St. David Street, Walter Bruce, Bank Street; Wm. M. Vallentine, Clerk Street; David Wishart, City Road. KIRK SESSION: Charles Mitchell, Swan Street; Jas. Smith, Findowrie; James Edwards, Park Road; James Grimm, Southesk Street; Andrew Stevenson, Cookston; A. R. MacLean Murray, Grove House. ELECTED MEMBERS: Alex. Thomson, Northfield; W. H. Alexander, High Street; Gregor Cumming, St. David Street; Alex. C. Robertson, Teacher, Aldbar; David Watson, Factory Worker, Union Street; W. J. W. Cameron, St. David Street; James Henderson, Kincaig; G. Anderson, City Road; James Carnegie, Arrat; Alex. Bell, Broomfield.

Committees.

Law and Finance.—Charles Anderson, (Convener), Robert Duke, James Smart, Charles Mitchell, James Guthrie, Alex. Thomson, Wm. Johnston.

Burial Ground.—Charles Anderson, (Convener), Robert Duke, John Lamb, James Guthrie, James Smart, David Burns, John Shiell (for Lord Dalhousie), Alexander Carnegie (for Lord Southesk), William Johnston, Charles Mitchell, David Spence, G. A. Scott.

Almshouse.—Alexander Clift (Convener), John Oswald, James Edwards, Wm. Fettis, James Dures, David Wishart, Alex. Smith, David Watson, Joseph Reid.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

49 High Street. Robert Meldrum, Registrar; Robert Herald, Assistant. Hours—10 a.m. till 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. till 2 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 9d. per £; as Tenant, at 1s. 1½d. per £. Registration Rate—As Owner, at ¼d. per £; as Tenant, at ½d. per £. School Rate—As Owner, at 5¼d. per £; as Tenant, at 5¾d. per £.

LANDWARD.—Poor Rate—As Owner, at 9d. per £; as Tenant, at 1s. 1½d. per £. Registration Rate—As Owner, at ¼d. per £; as Tenant, at ½d. per £. School Rate—As Owner, at 3d. per £; as Tenant, at 9d. per £.

POLICE AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS.

For General Purposes, 7d. per £; Library, 1d.; Inchock Water Scheme, 1d.; Registration of Voters—as Owner, ¼d., as Occupant, ½d.; Roads and Streets—as Owner, 2¼d., as Occupant, 2½d.; Mooran Water Scheme, 1s. 2d.; Drainage Scheme, 4d. per £.

Office—15 Church Street. 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 CLERGY LIST.

	Ordained.
Rev. Hugh Aird, D.D., City Road U. P. Church, Brechin ...	1855
„ Alexander Anderson, Established Church, Dun ...	1873
„ T. A. Cameron, Established Church, Farnell ...	1872
„ H. M. Campbell, Established Church, Careston ...	1887
„ ——— Scotch Episcopal Church, Brechin ...	...
„ F. Cruickshank, Established Church, Lethnot ...	1854
„ Peter Edgar, Free Church, Memus ...	1844
„ William Fairweather, Free Church, Maryton ...	...
„ John Ferguson, Established Church, Fearn ...	1860
„ J. D. Fisher, Free Church, Aberlemuo ...	1862
„ John Fraser, West Free Church, Brechin ...	1865
„ W. R. Fraser, Established Church, Maryton ...	1867
„ Alex. Gardner, Established Church (Cathedral), Brechin ...	1842
„ Robert Grant, Established Church, Stracathro ...	1851
„ William Gray, Maisondieu U. P. Church, Brechin ...	1885
„ John Herkless, Established Church, Tannadice ...	1883
„ James Landreth, Established Church, Logie-Pert ...	1876
„ T. C. Sturrock, Free Church, Edzell ...	1891
„ ——— Established Church (Cathedral), Brechin ...	—
„ Alexander Mitchell, Evangelical Union Church, Brechin ...	1880
„ W. A. Mitchell, U. P. Church, Muirton ..	1873
„ George Monro, Free Church, Menmuir ...	1854
„ J. B. Burnett, Established Church, Aberlemno ...	1891
„ 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
,, Donaldson Rose, East Free Church, Brechin	...	...	...	...	1843
,, D. S. Ross, Established Church, Edzell	...	...	...	...	1868
,, J. Stewart, Established Church, Lochlee	...	...	...	...	1885
,, J. L. Thomson, Established Church, Menmuir	...	...	...	...	1875

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Cathedral Parish Church	...	...	...	-----
Do.	...	...	...	Rev. Alex. Gardner, M.A.
East Parish Church, City Road,	...	...	...	Rev. Robert Paisley.
West Free Church, Church Street	...	...	...	Rev. John Fraser.
East Free Church, Panmure Street	...	...	...	Rev. Donaldson Rose, M.A.
Do.	do.	...	...	Rev. T. L. Ritchie.
Bank Street U. P. Church	...	...	...	Rev. R. Workman Orr.
City Road	Do.	...	...	Rev. Hugh Aird, D.D.
Maisondieu	Do.	...	...	Rev. William Gray.
Scotch Episcopal Church, Argyle Street	...	...	...	-----
E. U. Church, Southesk Street	...	...	...	Rev. Alexander Mitchell.
Church of the Holy Trinity (R.C.), St. Andrew Street	...	...	...
Salvation Army, Barracks off Swan Street.	...	...	...
The Brethren, Bank Street.	...	...	...

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.	...	...	...	...	...	Agnes Miller.
Fearn	...	...	...	...	...	J. Miller.
Lethnot	...	...	...	...	...	David Philip.
Little Brechin	...	...	...	...	...	Charles Richard.
Lochlee	...	...	...	...	...	Sam. Cruickshanks
Logie-Pert	...	...	...	...	...	-----
Menmuir	...	...	...	...	...	Alexander Coutts.
Stracathro	...	...	...	...	...	James M. Mills.
Waterside	...	...	...	...	...	Isabella Black.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

BRECHIN HIGH SCHOOL.—Headmaster, A. R. MacLean Murray; Classical Master, Andrew Robertson; Modern Languages and Music, Misses Leslie and Stark; Assistants, John Buchanan (senior), T. M. Jack (junior); Agnes Mitchell, Mary Glen, and M. B. Ewing.

DAMACRE ROAD SCHOOL.—Headmaster, Robert M'Lellan ; Assistants, A. Innes, Ellen B. Smart, Jane Bruce, M. D. Bartie, Bessie Mitchell, Jessie Scott.

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

TENEMENTS' SCHOOL.—Headmaster, R. A. Scott ; Assistants, James Mitchell, Christina Grimm, Jeanie B. Morrison, Maggie Cables, Lizzie Wilson, and Jeanie Rodgers.

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

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.

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 3d of July as convenient.

DAKERS' 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 Bursary must have been for three years at least educated at the Brechin Grammar School ; 2d. 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 3d. 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.

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—first, of testator's own kindred; second, of the name of Dall; and third, 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.

BURGH SCHOOL BOARD.

John Lamb, Chairman; Rev. Robert Paisley, Messrs. William Fettis, Gregor Cumming, Wm. M. Vallentine, Wm. Ferguson, and C. Alexander, James Craig, Clerk; Charles Anderson, Treasurer; John Mackay, 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 Meldrum, Treasurer; James Gray, Keeper.

KIRKYARD, Cathedral.—A. Philip, Clerk and Treasurer; John Mackay, Keeper.

MAGDALENE CHAPEL, Montrose Road.—Interments rare.

STAMP AND TAX OFFICE.

40 High Street—William Johnston, Sub-Distributor.

INLAND REVENUE.

EXCISE OFFICE.—Gallowhill—George Clark Suttie, Supervisor. Glencadam Distillery—James Wiley, and W. A. Creighton, officers. North Port Distillery—John Michie, George Douglas, and John C. Lyle.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

President, —— Secretary, Andrew Robertson, Rector of Grammar School; Treasurer, James Craig, solicitor.

BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

Secretary, Rev. H. Aird; Treasurer, James Craig; A. Reid, colporteur.

BANK OFFICES.

Bank hours—10 till 3; Saturdays 10 till 12.

British Linen Company, Clerk Street—W. M. Vallentine, Agent.
 Clydesdale Banking Company, Limited, Swan Street—John Black, Agent.
 National Bank of Scotland, St. David Street—J. Shiell and J. Don, Agents.
 Royal Bank of Scotland, Swan Street—David Guthrie & Sons, Agents.
 Union Bank of Scotland, Swan Street—J. L. Gordon & John Lamb, Agents.

PUBLIC HALLS.

City Hall, Swan Street—George O'Neill, keeper.
 Town Hall—George O'Neill, keeper.
 Mechanics' Hall—Thomas Short, keeper.
 Temperance Hall, City Road—Hugh Edwards, keeper.
 Masonic Hall, Church Street—John Mackay, keeper.
 Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Bank St.—John Whyte, keeper.
 Drill Hall, Bank Street—Serjeant-Instructor J. W. Manning, keeper.
 Parish Church Hall.

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.

LOCAL CARRIERS.

Montrose—John Young, Montrose Street	...	Daily, except Thursday.
Do. Hugh Hunter, Union Street	...	Daily.
Edzell—Henry Johnston, Jolly's Hotel	...	Tuesday and Friday.
Do. Alex. Silver, do.	...	Daily.
Lethnot—R. Drummond, Jolly's Hotel	...	Tuesday.
Careston—John Milne, Jolly's Hotel	...	Tuesday and Friday.
Glenesk—James Corral, High Street	...	Monday and Thursday

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, Wm. Burnett.

RAMSAY BRASS BAND.—Meets for practice in Tenements School every Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock p.m. Bandmaster, S. Cowieson.

QUADRILLE BAND.—Leader, John Walker.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

President, Wm. Shaw Adamson, Esq., of Careston; Vice-Presidents, Geo. Mackie and H. Braid; Secretary, James D. Ross; Treasurer, A. Innes; Curator, J. C. Middleton.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—President, David Joe; Secretary, John Sandiman; Treasurer, David Yule; Manager, Frederick M'Leod. Office—73 High Street. Grocery Branches—17 River Street, 25 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, Southesk Street; Coal Depot, Railway Station.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—Chairman, G. Anderson; Secretary, William Fairweather; Treasurer, John Gibson; Manager, D. Robertson. 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, J. Shiell; Treasurer, Gregor Cumming; Secretary, J. S. Baxter; Keeper and Librarian, Thomas Short.

Tickets of Membership—Apprentices and those under 15 years, 1s. 6d.; Artizans 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.

CYCLING CLUB.

President, Rev. T. L. Ritchie; Vice-President, James Wood; Captain, ——— Vice-Captain, Alex. Kinnear; Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Annandale.

ARCHERY CLUBS.

CITY OF BRECHIN.—President, Dr. Anderson ; Vice-President, A. K. Strachan ; Treasurer, P. Mitchell ; Secretary, W. Lamond ; Range, Newington Park.

FORESTERS'.—President, James Morgan ; Vice-President, D. Soutter ; Secretary, Wm. Anderson ; Treasurer, D. Caution.

CITY CLUB.

Mechanics' Institution Buildings.—Wm. M. Vallentine, Chairman ; Secretary and Treasurer, Alex. Philip ; Committee, David Hume, G. A. Scott, Chas. Alexander ; Keeper, Thomas Short. Hours—8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

CRICKET CLUB.

BRECHIN CRICKET CLUB.—Patrons, The Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk, and Hon. C. M. Ramsay, Brechin Castle ; Hon.-President, Provost Vallentine ; Captain, Robert S. Cargill ; Vice-Captain, James Adam ; Secretary, J. C. Inverarity ; Treasurer, Fred. Morgan.

FOOTBALL CLUBS.

BRECHIN.—Captain, G. Cobb ; Secretary, John Sandiman, Union St.

SOUTH PORT JUNIOR ASSOCIATION.—President, James Dures ; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas Ivison.

LAWN TENNIS CLUBS.

BRECHIN.—Court at Park Road.—President, H. H. Kerr ; Secretary, G. M. Scott ; Treasurer, Thomas Gardiner.

CITY TENNIS CLUB.—Court at St. Andrew's Street.—President, G. A. Scott ; Secretary and Treasurer, James Smart, Jun.

CURLING CLUB.

BRECHIN CASTLE CURLING CLUB.—Patrons, Earl of Dalhousie and the Hon. Charles Ramsay ; President, John Shiell ; Vice-President, Col. Scott ; Secretary and Treasurer, William Ferguson ; Skips, J. Shiell, D. Hume, W. Scott, G. Cumming, Geo. Anderson, Jas. Anderson.

ANGLING CLUB.

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

BOWLING CLUB.

President, J. Shiell ; Vice-President, Wm. Ferguson ; Secretary, Chas. Alexander ; Treasurer, G. Cumming ; Curator, R. Black.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF FORFARSHIRE CLYDESDALE HORSE CLUB.

President, J. A. Campbell of Stracathro, M.P.; Vice-President, Wm. Smith, West Drums; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Allison, Clearbank. General Meetings second Tuesday of January and August.

AUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Directors—Alex. Carnegie, Forebank House, Chairman; M. P. Campbell, Dun House; Andrew Doig, Middle Drums; David Soutar, Dalhestnie; Andrew Osler, Westerton of Stracathro. Secretary, W. M. Vallentine; Manager, Alexander Bell; Auctioneers, Alexander Bell, Geo. Anderson, and A. Campbell. Weekly sale of Cattle on Tuesdays, at 10.45 a.m. precisely.

CELTIC SOCIETY.

President, A. R. MacLean Murray; Secretary, Colin Campbell; Treasurer, Robert M'Lellan.

LIBERAL UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.

President, Ex-Provost Mitchell; Vice-Presidents, John Shiell, and Wm. Smith, Balzeordie; Secretaries, Will, Philip, & Aird; Treasurer, William Ferguson.

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Directors—William Duncan (Chairman), James Guthrie (Vice-Chairman), David Hodgeton, William Johnston, Andrew Simpson, James Scott, John Black, Charles Mitchell, and James Don; Secretary, John Black, Solicitor; Manager, Collector, and Treasurer, J. B. Terrace.

YEARLY SOCIETIES.

THE BRECHIN BENEFIT YEARLY SOCIETY.—Meets in Miss Cameron's Refreshment Rooms on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. 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, W. Jaffrey; 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, John Hendry; Treasurer, David Brown; Secretary, John Cameron.

MONTROSE STREET PENNY YEARLY BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Meets on Monday evenings, from 7 to 8 o'clock, at Montrose Street Society's 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, at the Society's Rooms, 12 Bridge Street. President, Andrew Millar; Vice-President, Joseph Dakers; Treasurer, Colin M'Kenzie; Secretary, Wm. Davidson.

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, Wm. Jolly; Secretary, Alex. Ferrier.

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

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

COURT BRECHIN CASTLE, No. 6950.—Meets in Masonic Hall, on alternate Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. James Morgan, Chief Ranger; William Anderson, Treasurer; George Carnegie, Secretary; Dr. Leishman, Medical Officer.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS.

MAISONDIEU LODGE, 2041.—Instituted in 1884.—Meets in Masonic Hall, on alternate Tuesday evenings, at 7.30. P. W. Watt, W.M.; John C. Henry, Secretary; Dr. Durno, Medical Officer; Fred. Milne, Juvenile Superintendent.

BRITISH ORDER OF ANCIENT FREE GARDENERS.

SOUTHESK LODGE, No. 205.—Colin M'Kenzie, W.M.; Geo. Donaldson, D.W.M.; James Farquharson, W.P.M.; John M. Milne, W.S.W.; John Gordon, W.J.W.; W. Britcher, Chaplain; D. Taylor, W.I.G.; S. Beatton, W.O.G.; W. Davidson, 17 Montrose Street, Secretary; W. Coutts, Treasurer.

MASONIC LODGES.

ST. NINIAN'S LODGE, No. 66—Founded in 1714.—Meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 8 p.m. David Campbell, R.W.M.; J. B. Hodge, W.P.M.; Alex. Hampton, W.D.M.; David Gibson, W.S.W. Chas. Findlayson, W.J.W.; A. M'Kenzie, Treasurer; R. Stewart, Secretary; A. Morrison, Chaplain; David Riach, S.D.; Hugh Dorward, J.D.; A. Spark, G.S.; P. Oswald, D.S.; W. Chalmers, I.G.; J. Mackay, Tyler.

ST. JAMES' LODGE, 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. W. J. W. Cameron, R.W.M.; James Dures, W.P.M.; Geo. Wallace, W.D.M.; David Wishart, S.W.; William Bibby, J.W.; Wm. Hunter, S.D.; A. Paton, J.D.; W. C. Christie, D.M.; J. Hutcheon, I.G.; A. Morrison, Chaplain; Thomas Short, Steward; Wm. Smith, Treasurer; Wm. Findlay, Secretary; James Wiley, Clerk; J. Mackay, Tyler.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NOAH, No. 7—Instituted in 1774.—Alexander Hampton, P.Z. ; A. M. Wilson, P.H. ; D. Campbell, P.J. ; Alex. Ralston, Proxy P.Z. ; H. Braid, Treasurer ; W. Jaffrey, Scribe E. ; James Clift, Scribe N. ; G. Anderson, A. Spark, and P. A. Sinclair, Sojourners ; John Brown, Janitor.

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, G. Anderson ; Treasurer and Fiscal, David Duke ; Clerk, W. Anderson ; Officer, John Clark, Little Brechin.

TAILORS' INCORPORATION.—Deacon, A. K. Strachan ; Clerk and Treasurer, Alex. Hampton ; Councillors, Alex. Craig, Alex. Bowman, and C. Eaton.

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

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Instituted 1866.—Meets in the Association Rooms, Bank Street, every Sabbath morning, at a quarter to 10 o'clock.—Honorary Presidents, James A. Campbell of Stracathro, M.P., and Robert Duke of Bearehill ; President, Joseph Gillam ; Vice-President, James Gellatly ; Secretary, James Bruce ; Treasurer, D. Jamieson ; Hall Keeper and Librarian, John Whyte.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Instituted in 1880.—Meets in the Association Rooms, Southesk Street, every Sabbath morning, at a quarter to 10 o'clock.—President, Mrs. Ritchie ; Vice-President, Miss Aird, Park Road ; Secretary, Mrs. James Bruce ; Assistant Secretary, Miss R. Gillam ; Treasurer, Miss Isabella Bruce ; Librarian, Miss Catherine Rose.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LITERARY SOCIETY.—Meets in the Association Rooms, Bank Street, on alternate Wednesday evenings, at a quarter past 8 o'clock. Chairman, J. S. Baxter.

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

SOUTHESK TERRACE READING CLUB.—Open every week-day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Business Meeting on Monday evenings, at 8 p.m. President, James Farquharson ; Vice-President, William Brand ; Treasurer, J. M. Grubb ; Secretary, Hugh M'Pherson.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—President, Thomas Moir; Vice-President, J. Gillam; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, W. W. Watt; Treasurer, D. Todd; Registrar, D. Spence; Directors, J. Christison, A. Rankin, David Whitlaw, George Napier, J. Keir, P. W. Watt; Officer and Hall Letter, Hugh Edwards.

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

DALHOUSIE RESCUE LODGE OF REFORMED TEMPLARS, No. 71.—Meets in Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Instituted on 25th April 1885. Neil Campbell, jun., W.S.T.; M. Duncan, W.J.T.; Alf. Mitchell, W.M.; J. Inverdale, W. Secretary; Eliz. Reid, W. Treasurer.

GOOD TEMPLAR LODGES.

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

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

HOPE OF BRECHIN JUVENILE LODGE.—Meets in the Temperance Hall every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. P. W. Watt, Superintendent.

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

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—President, Mr. Alex. Thomson, S.S.C.; Secretary, James Smart, jun.; Treasurer, David Lamb; Members of Committee, Dr. Anderson, J. S. Baxter, and W. C. Christie; Conductor, J. C. Murray.

BRECHIN CHORAL UNION.—President, A. K. Strachan; Vice-President, James Duncan; Secretary and Treasurer, Walter Bruce, jun.; Conductor, J. Smith. Weekly practisings in Bank Street School, at 8.15 p.m., on Fridays.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Re-formed in August 1875.—Honorary Presidents, Jas. H. Lamb, Latch, George Wallace; President, Hon. C. M. Ramsay; Vice-Presidents, Chas. Mitchell, jun., and Alexander Annandale; Joint Secretaries and Treasurers, M. Beaton and D. Jackson; Honorary Secretary, Robert Meldrum.

BEE-KEEPERS SOCIETY.

Honorary President, J. L. Gordon; President, Alexander Annandale; Vice-President, J. H. Lamb; Secretary and Treasurer Alex. Hampton.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

President, John Bell ; Vice-President, John Stirling ; Treasurer, John Craig ; Secretary, William Jaffrey.

BRECHIN AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

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

SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

LOCAL BRANCH.—Hon. President, Ex-Provost Mitchell ; Vice-President, W. Anderson ; Treasurer, David Spence ; Secretary, William Findlay.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL BRANCH.—President, Provost Vallentine ; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Watt.

MILL AND FACTORY WORKERS' UNION.

John Hendry, President ; James Christison, Treasurer ; Alex. Bean, Secretary ; James Adam, Collector.

OPERATIVE BAKERS' NATIONAL FEDERAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.

President, G. Neilson ; Vice-President, R. Barclay ; Secretary, John Moir ; Treasurer, David Smart.

INTERNATIONAL PLOUGHMEN'S SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

BRECHIN BRANCH.—President, Charles Stewart ; Secretary, William Duncan ; Treasurer, W. Foreman. 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, Esq., of Stracathro, M.P. ; Chairman, John Shepherd, Lundie ; Secretary, William Anderson, Solicitor, Brechin.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

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

RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

President, James Laing ; Secretary, George Forrest.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

Instituted 1880.—President, John Lamb; Vice-Presidents, James Smart, Robert Duke, George Smart; Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Chalmers.

NATIONAL SECURITY 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, David Duke. J Company—Captain, Charles Mitchell. Lieutenants—David Lamb and Alex. Philip. Surgeon-Major, John Mackie, M.D. Drill Hall, Bank Street; Armoury and Drill Ground, Park Road. Serjeant-Instructor, J. W. Manning.

AGRICULTURAL AND TRADING COMPANY

Office and Works—Park Road. Directors, W. M. Vallentine, Chairman, James Guthrie, D. Hodgeton, and Wm. Johnston. Manager, Andrew Couper, junior.

LADIES PERMANENT COAL FUND.

President, Miss Mackie; Secretary, Miss C. E. Burns; Treasurer, W. M. Vallentine; and a Committee of Management.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND

BRECHIN LOCAL ASSOCIATION meets in Brechin and Montrose alternately on 3d Saturday of February, last Saturday of April, 2d Saturday of June, last Saturday of October, and 3d Saturday of December. President, A. W. Booth, Montrose; Treasurer, James M. Bain, Brechin; Secretary, A. C. Robertson, Aldbar.

BRECHIN DISTRICT OF COUNTY COUNCIL

Chairman, Alex. Carnegie, Forebank; Clerk and Treasurer, Alex. Philip; Collector, J. L. Gordon.

POST OFFICE

OFFICE.—St. David Street. D. T. Webster, 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.

CHESS CLUB.

President, W. A. Creighton; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Wilson.
Meet in Parish Church Hall, on Thursday evenings.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

President, James Laing; Vice-President, William Douglas; Secretary, George Forrest; Treasurer, George Mackay; with a committee of twelve.

INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk, K.T.; Vice-President, John Lamb; Directors—J. W. Chalmers, James Guthrie, George Smart, W. Ferguson, J. Black, David Hodgeton, James Buyers, Robert Meldrum, George Anderson, David Joe, John Watson, John Gillespie, G. Donaldson, William Tosh, John Morrison, George Riddel, Alex. Scott, David Watson, Robert Whitlaw, David Carnegie, John Kerr, William Macintosh, and A. Neish. Secretary and Treasurer, James Don. Matron, Miss Fraser.

DISTRICT FISHERY BOARD

SOUTH ESK.—For the upper proprietors, Messrs. Alexander Carnegie, factor for Lord Southesk; John Black, factor for Lord Airlie; and W. Shaw Adamson, yr., Careston; for the lower proprietors, Captain Stansfeld of Dunningald; Colonel Blair-Imrie of Lunan; Mr. John Shiell, factor for Lord Dalhousie; with Mr. W. D. Johnston, of Rossie fishings, of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Johnston & Sons, Montrose, as Chairman. Clerk, James Don, writer, Brechin. Superintendent, Joseph Fraser.

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; Stracathro, 505.

BRECHIN BURGH ELECTORATE, 1891-92—Males, 1178; Females, 497.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS—1178.

HOLIDAYS

New Year—Friday 1st. January.

First Monday of May.

Public Works' half-holiday—Second Thursday of June.

Last Friday in July.

First Monday in October.

Shopkeepers' weekly half-holiday—Wednesday afternoon.

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), begins 2nd Wednesday, and continues three days; 1st day, sheep; 2nd, cattle; 3rd, horses
 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. 1oz. but not excdg. 2oz.	1½d.
" 2oz. "	4oz. 2d.
" 4oz. "	6oz. 2½d.
" 6oz. "	8oz. 3d.
" 8oz. "	10oz. 3½d.
" 10oz. "	12oz. 4d.
" 12oz. "	14oz. 4½d.
" 14oz. "	16oz. 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.

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.

Unpaid Rates.—A Newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of Newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, will be treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid Book-Packet of the same weight.

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

REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION.

By the prepayment of a fee of twopence, 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 £25 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.

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., 1½d., and 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 1½d.

The front side of Post Cards is for the address only.

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 s.	0 d.
Excdg. 1lb. but not excdg. 2lbs.	0	3	6
" 2lbs. "	"	3	0 6
" 3lbs. "	"	4	0 6 7½
" 4lbs. "	"	5	0 6 9
" 5lbs. "	"	6	0 10 1
" 6lbs. "	"	7	0 10 0
" 7lbs. "	"	8	0 10 1 ½
" 8lbs. "	"	9	0 10 1 3
" 9lbs. "	"	10	0 10 1 4 ½
" 10lbs. "	"	11	0 10 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 at all post-offices.

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 a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination.

No Book-Packet may exceed 5 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., 1½d.; 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 10s., and 10s. 6d., 1d.; 1s. 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 ½d. 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 £30, and provided the total amount does not exceed £150 exclusive of interest. When the principal and interest amount together to the sum of £200, all interest will cease.

"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.

DICKENS considered himself at a great intellectual disadvantage if compelled to forego his daily ten-mile walk at four miles an hour, regardless of weather.

LOUIS XI., when ill in Plessis-le-Tours, only found pleasure in an exhibition of dancing pigs oddly dressed up, which were trained for his special entertainment.

EMERSON will always be the favourite author of somebody; and to be always read by somebody is better than to be read first by everybody and then by nobody.

NAPOLEON in his will left a handsome legacy to a wretch named Chatillon, who had attempted to assassinate Wellington.

THOMAS CARLYLE was a steady smoker, as also is the present Poet-Laureate. Campbell and Moore both delighted in their pipe, and John Gibson Lockhart was seldom seen without a cigar.

CARDINAL MAZARIN, the French Minister, employed his leisure in playing with an ape, and Cardinal Richelieu amused himself with his collection of cats.

"An it please the Pigs" is, with a small change, the old Roman Catholic ejaculation, "An it please the pix," which is the box in which the Host was carried.

THE word "knave" in its origin signified a young man, and on the German court cards is merely the page or knight attending the king or queen.

THE first time that a coach went from Oxford to London in one day was in April, 1669. It contained six passengers, had a boot on each side, and was thirteen hours on the road.

THE poet Alfieri was proud of his horses, and took great delight in fondling and caressing them.

THE good dictionary word "vamp" was at first a slang word, being rubbing up of old hats and shoes. Now, from being a cobbler's word, it has become a classic, and we talk of re-vamping the language.

A LEGAL PUN.

"As Jehyl was hastening with gown and with wig,
He happened to tread on a very small pig.
Cried he, 'That's a learn'd pig, or I'm much mistaken,
For 'tis, you may see, an abridgment of Bacon.'"

"FRENCHMEN," says Coleridge, "are like grains of gunpowder—each by itself snuffy and contemptible, but mass them together and they are terrible indeed."

AUGUSTINA ZARAGOZA, of Spain, earned the sobriquet, "The Maid of Saragossa," by her bravery during the defence of Saragossa against the French in 1808-09.

You may live like a gentleman for a twelvemonth on Hazlitt's ideas.

"THE English Sappho" was a sobriquet given to Mary Darby Robinson, who acquired a reputation for beauty, wit, and poesy, during the reign of George IV.

THE POET.

"The Poet is the lord of lands,
The wealthiest of mankind is he;
He moors his ships by golden strands,
And sails upon a sapphire sea."

THE EPIGRAM.

"The qualities rare in a bee that we meet,
In an epigram never should fail—
The body should always be little and sweet,
And a sting should be left in its tail."

THE Druids were accustomed on certain days to cut the sacred mistletoe with a golden knife, in a forest dedicated to the gods, and to distribute its branches with much ceremony as New Year's gifts among the people.

BOYLE the philosopher's great delight was to watch the exhibition of puppet-shows. The performance of Punchinello invariably drew him into the street, and he did not mind standing in the midst of a shower of rain to witness it.

BURKE flung himself into farming with all the enthusiasm of his nature. His letters to Arthur Young on the subject of carrots still tremble with emotion.

THE will of Rabelais has this clause—"I have no available property; I owe a great deal; the rest I give to the poor." His last words when dying were—"I go to see the great Perhaps." A famous French abbé had this pithy clause in his will—"To my steward I leave nothing, because he has been in my service for eighteen years."

SPENSER calls tobacco "divine tobacco," but whether he indulged in the use of it is by no means certain, although it seems probable that he spoke in this complimentary manner out of respect and regard for his friend Sir Walter Raleigh, who has been regarded as having introduced the fashion into England.

IN 1299 the Bishop of Winchester borrowed a Bible, in two volumes folio, from a convent in that city, giving a bond, drawn up in a most formal and solemn manner, for its due return. This Bible had been given to the convent by a former bishop, and in consideration of this gift, and one hundred marks, the monk founded a daily mass for the soul of the donor.

CHAIN VERSE.

LASPRHISE, a French poet of considerable merit, claims the invention of several singularities in verse, and among them the following, in which it will be found that the last word of every line is the first word of the following line:—

TRUTH.

"Nerve thy soul with doctrines noble,
Noble in the walks of time,
Time that leads to an eternal,
An eternal life sublime;
Life sublime in moral beauty,
Beauty that shall ever be,
Ever be to lure thee onward,
Onward to the fountain free;
Free to every earnest seeker,
Seeker at the fount of youth,
Youth exultant in its beauty,
Beauty found in quest of truth."

MONTAIGNE was an admirer (like Frederiek II.) of tall men, and he even goes so far as to assert that when a man of tall stature marches at the head of his battalion his appearance commands the respect of his followers and strikes terror into the heart of the enemy. But the great Conde, whose genius for war no one can dispute, and Napoleon and Suwarow, the Russian commander, and Nelson, the greatest seaman the world has ever known, and Wellington, the hero of a hundred fights, and Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, certainly struck terror into their enemies, though they were little men.

"EXPERIENCE IS THE BEST TEACHER."

IT was Waller who wrote of *Paradise Lost* on its first appearance: "The old blind school-master, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered a merit, it has no other."

AUGUSTUS was exceedingly fond of a parrot, but still more so of a quail, the loss of which made him as sad as if he had lost a battle.

BAUTRU, in presenting a poet to M. d'Henry, addressed him, "Sir, I present to you a person who will give you immortality; but you must give him something to live upon in the meantime."

HOME, the author of *Douglas*, could not see the merit of Burns; and Ritson, while appreciating him as a poet generally, deemed his songs a failure. "He does not," says the savage Joseph, "appear to his usual advantage in song: *non omnia possumus.*"

THE words "pagan" and "heathen" come from words signifying a countryman, because it was in the rural districts that the worship of the ancient deities was longest continued.

IN 1299 the price of a fat lamb in London, from Christmas to Shrove-tide, was 16d. (Stillingfleet's "Chronicum Rusticum," p. 66.) Three years afterwards the price of a fat wether was 1s., and that of a ewe 8d.

ABOUT the year 90 the Lord's Prayer in the ancient Anglo-Saxon ran thus:—"Thunre Fader the cart on heofenum, si thin nama gehalgot; cume thin rice si thin willa on eorthon swa, swa on heofenum," &c.

GLUCK relates that "the most painfully sublime chorus he ever heard was the simple cry of 'Bread! Bread!' uttered by a multitude in the streets during a time of famine."

To all letters soliciting his "subscription" to anything, Erskine had a regular form of reply; viz., "Sir, I feel much honoured by your application to me, and I beg to subscribe"—here the

reader had to turn over the leaf—"myself your very obt. servant," &c.

INFINITE are the consequences which follow from a single, and often apparently a very insignificant, circumstance. Paley narrowly escaped being a baker. Cromwell was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey. Henry VIII. is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen, and, ere long, "the Reformation beams from Bullen's eyes."

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

*"Says the Earth to the Moon, 'You're a pilfering jade,
What you've stole from the Sun is beyond all belief.'
Fair Cynthia replies, 'Madam Earth, hold your prate,
The receiver is always as bad as the thief.'"*

LORD BYRON tells us that the most beautiful women he ever beheld, he saw *levelling the road* broken down by the torrents of Delvinachi and Libuchabo, in Albania.

"My lord," said a fellow condemned to be hanged for sheep-stealing, "all I ask of your lordship is, that I shall not be hanged on a Friday." "Why?" asked the judge in surprise. "Because," was the answer, "it is always counted a mighty *unlucky day!*"

M. TISSOT, a celebrated French physician, who was the intimate friend of Zimmermann, relates the case of a literary gentleman, who would never venture near a fire, from imagining himself to be made

of butter, and being fearful he should melt.

IN the reign of Queen Mary square-toed shoes were in fashion, and the men wore them of so prodigious a breadth that a proclamation is said to have been made, ordering that no man should wear his shoes above six inches square at the toes!

SOCRATES told Antisthenes, who affected shabbiness, that he saw his pride through the holes in his coat; and the gay attire of the coxcomb only serves to prove the more clearly, that he is "a leaden rapier in a golden sheath"—a cork leg in a silken stocking.

DOCTOR GERHARD, of Jena, used to write in his books a Latin inscription, thus translated:—"Belong to Gerhard's library; take care neither to soil nor tear me; neither keep me in your possession out of the library more than one month. Do not steal me."

TREASON.

*"Treason does never prosper;
what's the reason?
For if it prosper, none dare call it treason."* HARRINGTON.

JOHN BART, the Dunkirk fisherman, rose, by his courage and naval skill, to the rank of commodore of a squadron in the navy of France. When he was ennobled by Louis XIV., the king said to him, "John Bart, I have made you a commodore." John replied, "You have done right."

FRANCIS I., being desirous to raise one of the most learned men of the time to the highest dignities of the Church, asked him if he was of noble descent. "Your Majesty" answered the Abbot, "there were three brothers in Noah's Ark, but I cannot tell positively from which of them I am descended." He obtained the post.

The sign-board was in use in Greece and Rome. We owe it, it is said, to the Romans the bush, and sometimes ivy sprig, which stood often over the inn door,

when e originated the saying that "Good wine needs no bush." "No," said a certain wag, "it only needs a few bottles and a cork-screw."

IN THE CRIMEAN WAR.

*"Czar Nicholas is so devout, they say,
His Majesty does nothing else than pray."* JERROLD.

WALPOLE, led by political prejudice, on several occasions wrote disparagingly of Smollett. *Hamphry Clinker*, which has ever been a favourite with the British public, is passed over ignominiously by the lord of Strawberry Hill, as "a party novel written by the profligate hireling Smollett."

CHARLES LAMB, according to his own confessions, was "a fierce smoker of tobacco," but as he advanced in years he was compelled to relax his intimacy with the favourite weed, and describes himself as resembling "a volcano burnt out, emitting now and then only a casual puff."

LOUIS NAPOLEON in his will emphasises the solemn declaration: "With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch." This piece of fetishism would appear to have formed yet another link between the imperial exile whose career ended at Chislehurst and those Latin races whose cause he affected to represent, whose superstition he certainly shared.

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

I had a } *(and a* } *Friend,* { *as many of this Land,*
I lent my } *to my* } *when he did it demand,*
I sought my } *from my* } *when he had kept it long,*
I lost my } *and my* } *and was not that a Wrong?*
Had I a } *and a* } *as I have had before,*
I wou'd keep my } *and my* } *and play the Fool no more.*

1st Month,]
1892.

JANUARY—31 days.

[NO GAINS
WITHOUT PAINS.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 7th, 12 min. past 1 morning.
Full Moon 14th, 27 min. past 3 morning.
Last Quarter 22nd, 43 min. past 3 morning.
New Moon 29th, 39 min. past 4 afternoon.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

A PETITION TO TIME.

Touch us gently, Time!
Let us glide down thy stream
Gently,—as we sometimes glide
Through a quiet dream!
Humble voyagers are we,
Husband, wife, and children three—
(One is lost,—an angel, fled
To the azure overhead!)

Touch us gently, Time!
We've not provid nor soaring wings:
Our ambition, our content
Lies in simple things.
Humble voyagers are we,
O'er Life's dim unsounded sea,
Seeking only some calm ctime—
Touch us gently, gentle Time!

BARRY CORNWALL.

1.—Gloves were once customary New Year's gifts. They were more expensive than in our times, and occasionally a money present was tendered instead this was called "glove-money."

Sir Thomas More, as Lord Chancellor, decreed in favour of a Mrs. Croaker against the Lord Arundel. On the following New Year's Day, in token of her gratitude, she presented Sir Thomas with a pair of gloves, containing forty angels. "It would be against good manners," said the Chancellor, "to forsake a gentleman's New Year's gift, and I accept the gloves; their lining you will be pleased otherwise to bestow."

6.—On the 6th of January, 1781, a French force of 1,000 men landed in Jersey. They were repulsed, about 700 prisoners being taken. The British loss amounted to 20 killed and wounded.

15.—"Accident determined the taste of Molière for the stage. His grandfather loved the theatre, and frequently carried him there. The young man lived in dissipation: the father, observing it, asked in anger if his son was to be made an actor. 'Would to God,' replied the grandfather, 'he were as good an actor as Monrose!' The words struck young Molière; he took a disgust to his tapestry trade; and it is to this circumstance France owes her greatest comic writer."

22.—The most interesting and complete portrait of Byron is perhaps that drawn by Lady Blessington who saw him at Genoa, a few months before his departure for Greece. "I had fancied him," she says, "taller, with a more dignified and commanding air, and I looked in vain for the hero-looking sort of person with whom I had so long identified him in imagination. His appearance is, however, highly prepossessing; his head is finely shaped and the forehead open, high, and noble; his eyes are grey and full of expression, but one is visibly larger than the other; his mouth is the most remarkable feature in his face, the upper lip of Grecian shortness, and the corners descending, the lips full and finely cut. In speaking he shows his teeth very much, and they are white and even, but I observed that even in his smile—and he smiles frequently—there is something of a scornful expression in his mouth that is evidently

FESTINA LENTE—HASTEN
SLOWLY.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age
1 F	NEW YEAR'S DAY.	8 8r	<i>Sets</i> P.M.	1
2 S	1. Bank Holiday in Scotland.	4 0s	6 33	2
3 S	2nd Sun. after Christmas.	8 8r	8 0	3
4 M	Roger Ascham (scholar) died, 1568.	4 2s	9 25	4
5 Tu	"Everything has a beginning."	8 8r	10 50	5
6 W	Epiphany.—Twelfth Day.	4 5s	Morn.	6
7 Th	6. French invasion of Jersey, 1781.	8 7r	0 13	7
8 F	Duke of Clarence and Avondale b., 1864.	4 7s	1 37	8
9 S	Ex-Emperor Napoleon III. died, 1873.	8 6r	3 0	9
10 S	1st Sun. after Epiphany.	4 10s	4 25	10
11 M	Hilary Law Sittings begin.	8 5r	5 47	11
12 Tu	10. Penny Post introduced, 1840.	4 13s	7 1	12
13 W	Rt. Hon. Henry Matthews b., 1826.	8 4r	8 3	13
14 Th	"Necessity has no law."	4 16s	<i>Rises</i> P.M.	14
15 F	Lord Stanley of Preston born, 1841.	8 2r	5 38	15
16 S	15. Molière (French dramatist) b., 1622.	4 19s	6 54	16
17 S	2nd Sun. after Epiphany.	8 0r	8 7	17
18 M	German Empire proclaimed, 1871.	4 22s	9 17	18
19 Tu	Sir H. Bessemer born, 1813.	7 59r	10 25	19
20 W	"Friends agree best apart."	4 25s	11 34	20
21 Th	Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793.	7 56r	Morn.	21
22 F	Lord Byron (poet) born, 1783.	4 29s	0 43	22
23 S	Royal Exchange, London, opened, 1570.	7 54r	1 54	23
24 S	3rd Sun. after Epiphany.	4 32s	3 8	24
25 M	24. Charles James Fox born, 1749.	7 52r	4 22	25
26 Tu	General Gordon killed, 1885.	4 36s	5 36	26
27 W	German Emperor William II. b., 1859.	7 49r	6 42	27
28 Th	Paris capitulated, 1871.	4 39s	7 36	28
29 F	28. Peter the Great died, 1725.	7 46r	<i>Sets</i> P.M.	29
30 S	Charles I. executed, 1649.	4 43s	5 36	30
31 S	4th Sun. after Epiphany.	7 43r	7 5	31

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

The empty vessel makes the greatest sound.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men.

He who knows how to speak knows also when to speak.

It is thy duty to order thy life well in every single act.

He has half the deed done who has made a beginning.

She that looks too much at herself looks too little to herself.

A FAMOUS LORD CHANCELLOR.

natural, and not, as many suppose, affected. . . His countenance is full of expression, and changes with the subject of conversation. . . He is very slightly lame, and the deformity of his foot is so little remarkable that I am not now aware which foot it is."

23.—On the 23rd of January, 1570, Queen Elizabeth inspected the *Burse* or Exchange, just completed at the expense of Sir Thomas Gresham, the munificent and enlightened founder of Gresham College. Her Majesty was so highly gratified by its appearance and apparent utility that she caused it, "by an herald and a trompette," to be proclaimed the *Royal Exchange*, "and so to be called from thenceforth, and no otherwise."

On this occasion the Queen, with her attendant nobility, dined with Sir Thomas Gresham at his dwelling-house, and it is traditionally stated that during the banquet her loyal host drank to Her Majesty's health in a glass of wine into which a very costly pearl, reduced into a powder, had previously been thrown. This circumstance is alluded to in an historical play, printed in quarto, 1623:—

"Here fifteen hundred pounds at one
slap goes!
Instead of sugar, Gresham drinks
this pearl
Unto his Queen and mistress: pledge
it, lords."

24.—Lord Holland, the father of Charles James Fox, having resolved to take down the wall before Holland House, and to have an iron railing put up in its stead, it was necessary to use gunpowder to facilitate the work. He had promised Charles James that he should be present whenever the explosion took place. —Finding that the labourers had blasted the brick-work in his absence, he ordered the wall to be rebuilt; and, when it was thoroughly cemented, had it blown up again, for the gratification of his favourite boy; at the same time advising those about him never, on any account, to break a promise with children.

28.—"Peter the Great," says Voltaire, "gave a polish to his people and was himself a savage; he taught them the art of war; erected a powerful fleet; made himself an expert and active shipwright, sailor, pilot, and commander; he changed the manners, customs, and laws of the Russians, and lives in their memory as the father of his country."

THE SNOWDROP.

The Snowdrop is described in the "*Flora Domestica*" as "the earliest flower of all our wild flowers, and will even show her head above the snow, as if to prove her rivalry in whiteness;" as if

Flora's breath, by some transforming power,
Had changed an icicle into a flower.

One of its greatest charms is its "coming in a wintry season, when few others visit us: we look upon it as a friend in adversity, sure to come when most needed."

WHERE was once a little lad, called Philip Yorke, who was born in the year 1690. His paternal ancestors had been of some consideration in the county of Wilts, but that was an old story; and his father, who practised as an attorney, was very well contented to marry his two daughters, one to a Dissenting minister, and the other to a tradesman in a country town. As for his mother, she was of the same family as Gibbon the historian.

The little lad was fain to get any education that was going, at a school kept by a Dissenter in Bethnal Green. At fourteen his father desired to bring him up to the law; but his mother, who was in the way of knowing what the law was, insisted upon "some honest trade" being found for the boy. Still, when a desk was offered him in the office of a respectable attorney in London, she did not persist in her scruples; and accordingly Philip Yorke mounted his desk-seat in Brooke Street, Holborn.

Here, young as he was, he set himself to business in downright earnest, and very speedily attracted the attention of his master by his uncommon assiduity. But he did not confine his labours to office hours. The great obstacle in his way was a defective education, and this he set himself to remedy with zeal and perseverance. He was not contented with acquiring the necessary knowledge of law Latin: he would likewise read the classics. His master was at length so well satisfied with his conduct, and so convinced that talents and industry like his only wanted encouragement to be followed by brilliant results, that he entered him as a student in the Temple.

It must not be supposed, however, that Philip's professional business was very dignified. Attending captions, and serving processes, are not very gentlemanly employments; but they were necessary to a young lad who could contemplate nothing but the necessity, when his studies were over, of going upon the roll of attorneys, with perhaps a misty prospect of the office of clerk to the magistrates at petty sessions.

All on a sudden, however, the attorney was asked by Lord Chief Justice Parker if he knew of any decent and intelligent person fit to be employed as a sort of law tutor for his sons; and Philip Yorke, receiving his master's strong recommendation, removed at once from Brooke Street to Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here he studied something of more consequence than Latin or Greek—namely, English. At that time Addison's "*Spectator*" was coming out in numbers; and Philip was so well satisfied with his progress in English that he would needs try a paper. And, what is more, that paper actually appeared, and proved distinctly—although it proved nothing more—that the author had learned to write his mother tongue.

But Philip Yorke was not cut out for an author; and he knew it. He attended the courts closely, revising and digesting his notes in the evening; and with actual practice in prospect, he took care to study elocution and oratory. He was at length called to the bar in his twenty-third year; and enjoying, as he did, the good opinion of his former master the attorney, and of his present patron Chief Justice Parker, and recommended to all who knew him by uniform good conduct, it is not very surprising that he should have met with immediate success.

Philip Yorke now determined to marry, and in his choice of a wife he exhibited his usual prudence. He married a widow, with a good temper and a good jointure, and never had reason to regret it, though they both lived to a good old age.

In 1718 Chief Justice Parker (afterwards Lord Maclesfield) became the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Yorke transferred himself to the Court of Chancery, where his patron distinguished him by a partiality which some suppose was the

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 5th, 39 min. past 9 morning.
Full Moon 12th, 38 min. past 7 afternoon.
Last Quarter 21st, 15 min. past 0 morning.
New Moon 28th, 47 min. past 3 morning.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

"Be merry, friends, take ye no thought.
For worldly cares care ye right nought."—HEXWOOD.

1.—Archbishop Leighton, says Burnet in his "History of His Times," used often to say that if he were to choose a place to die in, it should be an inn, it looking like a pilgrim's going home, to whom this world was all as an inn, and who was weary of the noise and confusion in it. He added that the officious tenderness and care of friends was an entanglement to a dying man; and that the unconcerned attendance of those that could be procured in such a place would give less disturbance. This wish was granted. He had come on a visit to London, and died at the Bell Inn, in Warwick Lane.

2.—This day, according to several traditional sayings, has an intimate connection with the weather. One of these sayings is as follows:—

"If Candlemas-day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight;
But if Candlemas-day be clouds and rain,
Winter is gone, and will not come again."

7.—On February 7th, 1677, about one in the morning, the Lord Chancellor Finch's mace was stolen out of his house in Queen Street; the Seal lay under his pillow, so the thief missed it. The famous thief that did it was Thomas Sadler; he was soon after taken, and hanged for it at Tyburn on the 16th of March.

8.—The great Gustavus of Sweden, on this day, 1655, crossed the Strait on the Baltic, called the Little Belt, on the ice, at the head of his army, and attacked and defeated the Danish forces opposed to him. While pursuing his march across, the ice separated, splitting in a line along the middle, which caused some squadrons to sink. In the midst of the calamity Gustavus calmly ordered his troops to "deploy more to the left."

12.—Lady Jane Grey was executed on this day in 1554. "On Tower Hill" says Fuller, "she most patiently, Christianly, and constantly yielded to God her soul, which by a bad way went to the best end. . . . She had the innocence of childhood, the beauty of youth, the solidity of middle, the gravity of old age, and all at eighteen; the birth of a princess, the learning of a clerk, the life of a saint, and yet the death of a malefactor, for her parent's offences."

13.—Handel's father intended him for the law, and would not allow any instrument belonging to the science of music to be taken into the house. The son concealed a small clavichord in his garret, where he amused himself when the family were asleep.

When seven years of age he went with his father to the Court of Saxo-Weissenfels. Here he got into church one morning, and began to

FIDES SERVANDA EST—FAITH MUST
BE KEPT.

SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	☽ ↓ ↑
7 42r	Sets P.M.	3
4 48s	9 59	4
7 39r	11 25	5
4 52s	Morn.	6
7 36r	0 49	7
4 55s	2 14	8
7 32r	3 36	9
4 59s	4 52	10
7 29r	5 55	11
5 3s	6 46	12
7 25r	7 22	13
5 6s	Rises P.M.	14
7 21r	5 50	15
5 10s	7 2	16
7 18r	8 12	17
5 14s	9 20	18
7 14r	10 28	19
5 17s	11 39	20
7 10r	Morn.	21
5 21s	0 50	22
7 6r	2 4	23
5 25s	3 16	24
7 2r	4 25	25
5 28s	5 23	26
6 53r	6 11	27
5 32s	6 46	28
6 53r	7 11	29
5 35s	Sets P.M.	30
6 49r	7 34	1

1 M	Archbishop Leighton died, 1634.
2 Tu	Candlemas Day.—Scotch Term.
3 W	Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830.
4 Th	"Greedy folk have long arms."
5 F	Thomas Carlyle died, 1881.
6 S	Henry Irving (actor) born, 1838.
7 S	5th Sun. after Epiphany.
8 M	7. Theft of the Great Seal, 1677.
9 Tu	"Never strive against the stream."
10 W	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11 Th	13. Handel (musician) died, 1759.
12 F	Lady Jane Grey executed, 1554.
13 S	Lord Randolph Churchill born, 1849.
14 S	Septuagesima Sunday.
15 M	14. St. Valentine's Day.
16 Tu	"A careless watch invites the thief."
17 W	Duchess of Albany born, 1861.
18 Th	Martin Luther died, 1543.
19 F	Sir Roderick Murchison born, 1792.
20 S	Duchess of Fife born, 1867.
21 S	Sexagesima Sunday.
22 M	George Washington born, 1732.
23 Tu	Cato Street conspiracy, 1820.
24 W	Charles the Good assassinated, 1127.
25 Th	"A halfpenny cat may look at a king."
26 F	Victor Hugo (novelist) born, 1802.
27 S	Longfellow (poet) b, 1807; d., 1882.
28 S	Quinquagesima.—[Strove Sunday.
29 M	"Fortune helps the hardy."

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

SCANDAL is what one half the world takes a pleasure in inventing, and the other half in believing.

You can't be familiar without losing a certain amount of respect for yourself and for the other man too.

WHEN one man says that another man thinks properly, it will generally be found that the two think alike.

"MODESTY," says a Yankee editor, "is a quality that highly adorns a woman, but ruins a man."

THE seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in years by pain.

It is not often that men who achieve for themselves great literary distinction are able to lay claim as well to ancient descent.

play upon the organ. The Duke, who was then in the church, surprised at the playing, desired to know who it was; and, on being informed, blamed the old gentleman for restraining the soul's inclination. At the age of nine years Handel actually composed the church service.

14.—It was a custom with the ancient Roman youth to draw the names of girls in honour of their goddess Februa-Juno on the 15th of February, in exchange for which certain Roman Catholic pastors substituted the names of saints in billets given the day before, namely, on the 14th of February.

18.—Disinterestedness was a leading feature in the character of Luther; superior to all selfish considerations, he left the honours and emoluments of this world to those who delighted in them. The poverty of this great man did not arise from wanting the means of acquiring riches; for few men have had it in their power more easily to obtain them. The Elector of Saxony offered him the produce of a mine at Sneberg, but he nobly refused it; "Lest," said he, "I should tempt the devil, who is lord of these subterraneous treasures, to tempt me."

The enemies of Luther were no strangers to his contempt for gold. When one of the Popes asked a certain Cardinal why they did not stop that man's mouth with silver and gold, his Eminence replied, "That German beast regards not money."

It may easily be supposed that the liberality of such a man would often exceed his means. A poor student once telling him of his poverty, he desired his wife to give him a sum of money; and when she informed him they had none left, he immediately seized a cup of some value which accidentally stood within his reach, and giving it to the poor man bade him go and sell it and keep the money to supply his wants.

In one of his epistles Luther says, "I have received one hundred guilders from Tauberein; and Schartts has given me fifty; so that I begin to fear lest God should reward me in this life. But I will not be satisfied with it. What have I to do with so much money? I gave half of it to P. Priours, and made the man glad."

25.—Many authors have been able to carry on their work under what others would think most unfavourable circumstances. But for indifference to his surroundings the palm must surely be given to Victor Hugo. According to one of his friends, he wrote "Notre Dame" during the Revolution of 1830, while bullets were whistling across his garden, and barricades were being erected almost at his door. "He shut himself up in one room, locking up his clothes, lest they should tempt him to go into the streets, and spent the whole of the winter wrapped up in a big grey comforter, writing against time to complete his work by the 1st of February, 1831."

cause of the enmity that eventually precipitated his own downfall. Yorke, however, proceeded on his usual plan—that is to say, he studied hard. He did not take things as he found them, but made it his business to understand the origin, history, and nature of the jurisdiction he had now to deal with. All this had its usual effect. Lord Macclesfield prevailed upon the Duke of Newcastle to send his protégé into Parliament. Yorke may have felt elated, but he did not show it. He entered the House of Commons; and no special occasion offering for a speech, he sat there for several months, and then went on the Spring Circuit, without having opened his lips. At this time some personal squabbles that had been going on between the two great law officers of the Crown, the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, became so odious, that one of them was turned about his business. What was this to Yorke? The following letter, which he received upon attending the assizes at Dorchester, will show:—

"Sir,—The king having declared it to be his pleasure that you be his Solicitor-General in the room of Sir William Thompson, who is already removed from the office, I with great pleasure obey his Majesty's commands, to require you to hasten to town immediately upon receipt hereof, in order to take that office upon you. I heartily congratulate you upon this first instance of his Majesty's favour, and am with great sincerity, sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

"PARKER, C."

When presented to the king on his taking office he received the honour of knighthood.

This happened when he was only twenty-nine years of age, and when he had been practising at the bar only four years; and the consequence of course was abundance of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. But he disarmed enmity by the gentleness of his manner, and commanded confidence by his solid talents and unwearied industry.

In three years Sir Philip Yorke was promoted to be Attorney-General; and in two years more came the impeachment of his patron, Lord Macclesfield, who was denounced as "a trafficker in judicial affairs, and a robber of widows and orphans." On this occasion the *parvenu* begged to be left out of the conduct of the prosecution, and obtained his request with difficulty; but that appears to be the utmost extent to which his prudence permitted his gratitude to go. On the fall of Lord Macclesfield he attached himself devoutly to the Duke of Newcastle, "who was hardly gifted with common understanding, and did not possess the knowledge of geography and history now acquired at a parish school." In 1733 Sir Philip Yorke was made Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Hardwicke; and in five years after, Lord Talbot dying suddenly, the Attorney's *gratis clerk* became the Lord High Chancellor of England.

This wonderful fortune was not the result of natural genius and occasional exertion, but of steady, well-directed, and persevering industry, assisted by gentle, not to say insinuating manners, and a propriety of conduct and moral bearing, on which it has never been attempted to throw the slightest stigma. As Chancellor, "he in a few years raised a reputation which no one presiding in the Court of Chancery has ever enjoyed, and which was not exceeded by that of the great Lord Mansfield as a common law judge. His judgments were the theme of universal eulogy."

In 1754 he was created Earl of Hardwicke and Viscount Royston. This honour was desired by himself, but delayed as long as possible by his wife, from a fear of the effect it might have on the mind and manners of their two daughters. Two years after this he resigned the Great Seal into the king's hands, who received it from him with many expressions of regret and respect; and in 1764, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, he submitted to the common lot of mortality.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 5th, 15 min. past 7 afternoon.
Full Moon 13th, 55 min. past 0 afternoon.
Last Quarter 21st, 16 min. past 5 afternoon.
New Moon 28th, 18 min. past 1 afternoon.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

"Sturdy March with brows full
sternly bent
And armed strongly rode upon a
ram,
The same which over Hellespontus
swam;
Yet in his hand a spade he also
lent,
And in a bag all sorts of weeds
ysame,
Which on the earth he streved as he
went.—SPENSER.

1.—Pancake Day is another name for this day, because it is customary on this day to eat pancakes. The word *Shrove* is a corruption of the Saxon *Shrive*, and signifies confession; therefore it is sometimes called Confession Tuesday. On this day, during "the Romish times," all used to confess their sins to their parish priests; and for the more effectually observing this custom, the great bell of every parish was regularly rung at ten o'clock or sooner.

The custom of ringing this bell remains in some of our parishes, and is called *Pancake Bell*.

Brand says that the boys of Salisbury in his time went about before Shrove-tide singing these lines:—

"Shrove-tide is nigh at hand,
And I am come a-shroving,
Pray, dame, something:
An apple or a dumpling,
Or a piece of Truckle-cheese
Of your own making,
Or a piece of pancake."

2.—The Rev. John Wesley died on the 2nd of March, 1791. One who knew this eminently pious leader of the Methodists speaks of him thus: "If usefulness be excellence, if public good is the chief object of attention in public characters, Mr. John Wesley will long be remembered as one of the best of men, as he was for more than fifty years the most diligent and indefatigable."

3.—On the morning of the 8th of March, 1750, a severe shock of earthquake was experienced in London. Its violence awoke numbers of people from their sleep; it fortunately, however, did no other mischief to the metropolis than throwing down several chimneys and damaging some houses. In the high grounds by Grosvenor Square it was felt more than in other parts, the brasses and pewter of several kitchens being thrown down, and to some distance from the shelves. A lady in Piccadilly, a collector of old china, who had it piled on stands, had it thrown down and broken, and a China shop in St. James's Street had a similar accident; bells in several steeples were struck by the chime-hammer; and great stones fell from the towers of Westminster Abbey.

15.—Salvator Rosa was a celebrated painter; and it appears that his genius for music was not inferior to that for the art which he professed. Music was his earliest passion, and maintained its place in his mind, along with poetry and painting, during his whole life.

MAGISTER ALIUS CASUS—CHANCE IS A
SECOND MASTER.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age
1 Tu	St. David's Day.—Shrove Tuesday.	6 47r	Sets P.M.	2
2 W	Ash Wednesday.	5 41s	10 31	3
3 Th	2. John Wesley died, 1791.	6 43r	11 59	4
4 F	"Little wealth, little care."	5 44s	Morn.	5
5 S	Thames Tunnel opened, 1843.	6 38r	1 25	6
6 S	Quadragesima. [1st Sunday in Lent.	5 48s	2 45	7
7 M	"Fools are always seeing wonders."	6 34r	3 53	8
8 Tu	Earthquake in London, 1750.	5 51s	4 46	9
9 W	William, First German Emp., d., 1888.	6 29r	5 26	10
10 Th	Prince of Wales married, 1863.	5 55s	5 53	11
11 F	Income Tax imposed, 1842.	6 25r	6 14	12
12 S	10. Moscheles (musical com.) d., 1870.	5 58s	6 30	13
13 S	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 20r	Rises P.M.	0
14 M	Humbert, King of Italy, born, 1844.	6 1s	7 9	15
15 Tu	Salvator Rosa (artist) died, 1673.	6 16r	8 17	16
16 W	Duchess of Kent died, 1861.	6 5s	9 27	17
17 Th	St. Patrick's Day.	6 11r	10 38	18
18 F	Princess Louise born, 1848.	6 8s	11 51	19
19 S	St. Joseph.	6 7r	Morn.	20
20 S	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 12s	1 3	21
21 M	Duke of Enghien shot, 1804.	6 2r	2 12	22
22 Tu	John Baptiste de Lulli (musical com- poser) died, 1687.	6 15s	3 15	23
23 W		5 58r	4 5	24
24 Th	"Good wares make a quick market."	6 18s	4 43	25
25 F	Annunciation—Lady Day.	5 53r	5 11	26
26 S	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.	6 22s	5 33	27
27 S	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 48r	5 51	28
28 M	27. John Bright died, 1889.	6 25s	Sets P.M.	●
29 Tu	"A crow will not wash while."	5 44r	8 0	1
30 W	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence ob- served by the Turks) commences.	6 29s	9 31	2
31 Th		5 39r	11 2	3

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

A LITTLE method is worth a great deal of memory.

EVERYONE can tame a shrew but he that hath her.

A MIND ought sometimes to be diverted, that it may return the better to thinking.

It is best not to be angry, and best in the next place to be quickly reconciled.

TAKE time to deliberate, but when the time for action arrives, stop thinking and go ahead.

He is, perhaps, the most remarkable instance that ever has occurred of the union of these sister-arts in the same person. He was educated for the Church; but his ardent and impetuous temperament was ill-suited to the austerities of a monastic life. In his youth, before he devoted himself to painting, he was distinguished for his performance on the lute, and used to gratify both his musical and amorous propensities by serenading the objects of his transient attachments.

19.—St. Joseph is supposed to watch carefully over plants sown on his day.

22.—In 1687 Lulli composed a *Te Deum* for the recovery of Louis XIV. from a dangerous illness; but it caused his own death. During its performance, while beating time with the cane which he used for that purpose, he struck his toe, and the hurt, from his bad habit of body, became so alarming that amputation of the foot was advised. He fell into the hands of a quack, however, who undertook to cure him without having recourse to this expedient; and the consequence was a mortification, which proved fatal.

During his illness his confessor refused him Absolution unless he would atone for the sins of his past life by committing to the flames the opera on which he was then employed. He at first refused, but at length submitted, and pointed to the drawer which contained the score of his *Achille et Polixene*, which was accordingly taken out and thrown into the fire.

He appeared to be getting better, and was thought to be out of danger. One of the young princes de Vendôme, who was fond of him, came to pay him a visit, and in the course of conversation said—

“Why, Baptiste, have you been such a fool as to burn your new opera?”

“Hush, hush!” whispered the composer, “I have got another copy of it!”

This ill-timed pleasantry, unhappily, was followed by a relapse, which ended his life; and the prospect of death occasioned such remorse that he submitted to the penance of being laid on a heap of ashes with a cord about his neck.

TO DAFFODILS.

*Fair daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soon;
As yct the early rising sun
Has not attained his noon:*

*Stay, stay,
Until the lastning day
Has run*

*But to the evensong;
And, having prayed together, we
Will go with you along.*

*We have short time to stay, as you;
We have as short a spring,
As quick a growth to meet decay,
As you, or anything:*

*We die,
As your hours do; and dry
Away*

*Like to the Summer's rain,
Oras the pearls of morning dew,
Ne'er to be found again.*

HERRICK.

WHAT CAME OF PICKING UP A PIN.

“IF men make their boast of the honourable name, the rank in life which they inherit from their fathers, why should it not be a much nobler boast to owe only to myself, to my own talent, my genius, my industry, name, and fortune, and position in society—to make them all, in short, for myself?”

Such were the reflections of a youth who, one morning in the year 1787, was hurrying, in much apparent agitation, along the street of the Chaussée d'Antin, and who now stopped before one of the handsomest hôtels in Paris, which had been long the abode of a great banker.

No sooner had he passed through the gate than his mild and pleasing countenance seemed to assume a still more pensive expression as his eye for a moment fell upon his plain coarse garb. The courage which had led him on so far had suddenly abandoned him, and he would have gone away as he came, if the *concierge*, or house-porter, who had been for some moments watching and smiling at his embarrassment, had not advanced towards him and inquired what he wanted.

“I wish to see Monsieur Perreghaux,” replied he, encouraged by something in the look of the man.

“You can walk up-stairs,” answered the porter, pointing to a wide handsome staircase, which our young hero ascended as if every step was made of fire, so much did he dread cutting with his hob-nailed and dusty shoes the soft rich carpets which covered it.

In the anteroom he found a great many people, and stood modestly in a corner, while the big tears were trembling in his eyes as he thought of his native town, of the paternal roof, of the companions of his childhood, and of the last adieu of his mother—her anguish, her fears, her admonitions.

“You have here a humble home, but still a home,” said she, weepingly; “what do you expect to do at Paris?”

“I want to make my fortune,” replied the young man, “and then to share it with you, and my father and my brothers.”

“Fortune does not always come to him who seeks,” said the anxious mother.

“But it never comes to those who do not seek,” replied the young enthusiast.

“Well,” said the fond mother, “go, if it must be so; but should you not succeed, do not be ashamed to return to us. The house of your father, and the arms of your mother, will be ever open to you, and, like the prodigal, you shall have the fattest calf killed for you.”

He had laughed in his youthful ardour at the puerile fears of his mother. “Impossible!” But as he drew near the end of his journey, the goal of his hopes, he began to feel some misgivings; and by degrees they took such possession of his mind, and of every faculty, that at the moment it came to his turn to have an audience of the banker he would gladly have been anywhere else.

Monsieur Perreghaux was standing in the window: he was reading a letter, and hardly raised his eyes as the youth entered, as if awaiting his speaking; but hearing nothing but a hurried breathing, he at length looked up, and perceived a very pleasing countenance, and lips parted as if to address him, but no sound was audible.

“You wished to see me, sir?” said the banker, so courteously that the youth recovered his voice and courage sufficiently to reply.

“Sir,” said he, “I have neither name, nor fortune, nor station, but I have the will and the power to labour. Can you give me a place in your office? The lowest would satisfy me.”

“What is your name, young man?” asked M. Perreghaux.

“Jacques Lafitte,” was the answer.

“Your age?”

“I am twenty; I was born in 1767,” answered he.

“Are you a Parisian?”

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter	4th,	21 min. past 6 morning.
Full Moon	12th,	26 min. past 6 morning.
Last Quarter	20th,	0 min. past 6 morning.
New Moon	26th,	47 min. past 9 afternoon.

IN CÆLO QUIES—IN HEAVEN
IS REST.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age.
1 F	All Fools' Day.	5 37r	Sets A.M.	4
2 S	"A fool's bolt is soon shot."	6 33s	0 29	5
3 S	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 33r	1 45	6
4 M	St. Ambrose died, 397.	6 36s	2 45	7
5 Tu	John Stow (antiquary) died, 1605.	5 28r	3 29	8
6 W	"Love me little, love me long."	6 40s	4 0	9
7 Th	Charles VIII. of France died, 1498.	5 24r	4 22	10
8 F	9. Lord Bacon died, 1623.	6 43s	4 38	11
9 S	King of Belgium born, 1835.	5 19r	4 52	12
10 S	Palm Sunday.	6 47s	5 4	13
11 M	American Civil War commenced, 1861.	5 15r	5 15	14
12 Tu	"Let him laugh that wins."	6 50s	Rises P.M.	0
13 W	Hilary Law Sittings end.	5 10r	8 27	16
14 Th	P. Beatrice b., 1857.—"Swallow Day."	6 53s	9 39	17
15 F	Good Friday.	5 6r	10 53	18
16 S	Battle of Culloden, 1746.	6 57s	Morn.	19
17 S	Easter Sunday.	5 2r	0 3	20
18 M	EASTER MONDAY.—BANK HOLIDAY.	7 0s	1 9	21
19 Tu	Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.	4 58r	2 2	22
20 W	King of Roumania born, 1839.	7 3s	2 42	23
21 Th	"A full purse never lacks friends."	4 53r	3 13	24
22 F	Madame de Staël born, 1766.	7 6s	3 36	25
23 S	St. George's Day.—Shakespeare d., 1616.	4 49r	3 54	26
24 S	Low Sunday.	7 10s	4 10	27
25 M	St. Mark the Evangelist.	4 45r	4 26	28
26 Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.	7 13s	Sets P.M.	29
27 W	"Fine feathers make fine birds."	4 41r	8 28	1
28 Th	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.	7 16s	10 0	2
29 F	General Boulanger born, 1837.	4 37r	11 25	3
30 S	Duke of Argyll born, 1823.	7 20s	Morn.	4

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

Many men live better with past or with future ages than with the present.—NOVALIS.

1.—The tricks that youngsters play off on the 1st of April are various as their fancies. One who has yet to know the humours of the day they send to a cobbler's for a pennyworth of the best "stirrup oil;" the cobbler receives the money, and the novice receives a hearty cut or two from the cobbler's strap: if he does not at the same time obtain the information that he is "an April fool," he is sure to be acquainted with it on returning to his companions.

The like knowledge is also gained by an errand to some shop for half a pint of "pigeon's milk," or an inquiry at a bookseller's for the "Life and Adventures of Eve's Mother."

7.—Charles VIII. of France died in consequence of a blow on the head which he received in passing under a low gateway leading to the ditches of the chateau of Amboise. This prince succeeded his father, Louis XI. at the age of thirteen years; he was mild, affable, courageous, and beneficent, but his government was weak. With but little difficulty he conquered the Kingdom of Naples, and lost it again as easily as he had acquired it. The result was a protracted war, equally disastrous to both countries. Charles was the first prince who gave permanency and a regular organisation to the Council of State.

9.—The death of Lord Bacon was caused by the trial of an experiment whether flesh could not be preserved in snow as well as in salt. For this purpose, while taking an airing with Dr. Witherspoon the king's physician, he went to a poor woman's cottage at the bottom of Highgate Hill and bought a hen, the body of which he stuffed with snow. In doing this, the child seized him so suddenly and violently that he was unable to proceed, and was obliged to be carried to the Earl of Arundel's house, in the neighbourhood, where the bed on which he was placed being damp, he caught so severe a cold that he died of suffocation. His last letter, addressed to the earl on his death-bed, is preserved in his works. His last breath was drawn in the arms of his benevolent relative, Sir Julius Cæsar. He expired on Easter Sunday, April 9th, 1626, having survived the completion of his sixty-fifth year by nearly three months.

14.—Maundy Thursday, called also Shere Thursday, is the day before Good Friday. Its name of Shere Thursday appears to have arisen from the practice which the priests had of shearing their hair on this day, to make themselves as trim as possible for Easter. The other name is more doubtful, but seems most probably to have been derived from *maund*, an old English word for a basket, in consequence of the distribution of gifts on this day in baskets. The religious customs of the day consisted in works of humility and in conferring gifts on the poor. The object seems to have

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

It is with flowers as with moral qualities: the bright are sometimes poisonous, but I believe never the sweet.

WHAT is fame? The advantage of being known by people, of whom you yourself know nothing, and for whom you care as little.

CUSTOM without reason is but an ancient error.

WRANGLERS never want words, though they may want matter.

A TRULY noble and courageous spirit is best tried by that patience which he shows in the times of adversity.

"THERE IS NO FIRE WITHOUT SMOKE."

been to commemorate, or imitate, the humility of Christ in washing the feet of His disciples—the giving of maundies being an additional good work.

In the Rustic Calendar this day is called *Swallow Day*, from its being the period of the arrival of those welcome harbingers of spring. One of our poets thus celebrates the swallow's return:—

*The Swallow, for a moment seen,
Skimmed this morn the village green;
Again at eve, when Thrushes sing,
I saw her glide, on rapid wing,
O'er wonder pond's smooth surface,
when
I welcomed her come back again.*

15.—This is Hot Cross Bun Day.

*Hot Cross buns—
One a-penny, buns—two a-penny
buns;
One a-penny, two a-penny—hot cross
buns.*

A rhyme of good sense has it:

*Hot cross buns, hot cross buns,
Give them to your daughters, give
them to your sons;
And if you have none of these pretty
elves,
You cannot do better than eat them
yourselves!*

25.—*St. Mark the Evangelist's Day* is a holiday of the Church of England. It was once customary to bless the fruits of the earth on this day; hence perhaps a notion amongst the peasantry that to plough or do any other work on *St. Mark's Day* will be apt to bring down divine wrath.

The Eve of *St. Mark* was distinguished by some superstitious ceremonies. Maidens met to make the *dumb cake*. This was done by a number not exceeding three, and it was to be done in silence. At twelve o'clock, the cake being prepared, each broke off a piece and ate it; then walked backwards to her sleeping-room. It was thought that those who were to be married would hear a noise as of a man approaching. Those who heard nothing were to remain unmarried.

*Sweet is thy coming, Spring!—and as
I pass
Thy hedges, where from the half-
naked spray
Peeps the sweet bud, and 'midst the
dewy grass
The tufted primrose opens to the day:
My spirits light and pure confess thy
power
Of balmy influence; there is not a
tree
That whispers to the warm noon-
breeze; nor flower
Whose bell the dew-drop holds, but
yields to me
Predictings of joy; O heavenly
sweet
Illusion!—that the sadly pensive
breast
Can for a moment from itself retreat
To outward pleasantness, and be at
rest:
While sun, and fields, and air, the
sense have wrought
Of pleasure and content, in spite of
thought!*

"No, sir; I am from Bayonne," said Jacques.

"What is your father?"

"He is a carpenter," rejoined the youth; "but he has ten children," he hastily added, "and I am come to Paris to try to help my father to support them."

"It is a laudable design, young man," answered the banker, "but I have no place vacant." Then he added, as he saw the utter disappointment that marked that expressive countenance, "At present at least. I am sorry that it is so, but another time, perhaps." Then dismissing the youth with a courteous but imperative gesture, he was obliged to retire.

Everything seemed to swim before his eyes. He felt a kind of shame, nay, almost of remorse, at having exposed himself to a refusal. Slowly and with downcast eyes he was crossing the banker's court-yard when a pin on the ground caught his attention. He stooped, picked it up, and stuck it carefully in the lining of the cuff of his coat. This action, trifling as it was, decided the fortunes of the carpenter's son.

M. Perregaux was still standing in the window, unable to shake off the painful impression left by the look of almost agonised disappointment which his refusal had called up to the interesting countenance of the young petitioner. Involuntarily he followed him with his eyes as he crossed the court with slow and languid step, his youthful figure drooping under disappointment. Suddenly he saw him stoop to some object too minute for him to distinguish from the window, and pick it up. By the use he made of it, the banker guessed what it must be; and the strong impression made by this little incident upon his mind is perhaps inconceivable by those who know not how accurately character may be estimated by trifles. It was sufficient to enable M. Perregaux to discern in the youthful suitor he had rejected a mind trained to order and economy. "The man," he said to himself, "who would not let even a pin be lost, must have habits of calculation, order, and steadiness;" and opening the window he gave a slight cough.

Jacques looked up and saw the banker beckoning to him to come back. Quickly was he again on the handsome staircase, and once more he stood, with head erect, in the presence of the banker.

"You will grant my request?" said he to him in a tone of happy confidence.

"What makes you so sure?" asked the banker with a smile.

"Why otherwise would you have called me back?" said Lafitte.

"Quick intellect, order, and economy!—you ought to make a good clerk," was the cordial response of M. Perregaux. "Go to the bank; I shall be there immediately, and will set you to work."

Such a mind as that of Jacques Lafitte could not long remain in a subordinate capacity. The Revolution broke out. At the time of the Assembly of Notables he was bookkeeper; then cash-keeper; and in 1804 partner to M. Perregaux, and soon after his successor and executor. In 1809 he was appointed director, and in 1814 president of the Bank of France, having been previously made president of the Chamber of Commerce, and judge of the Tribunal of Commerce for the Seine department, which in 1816 he was chosen to represent in the Chamber of Deputies. After the Revolution of July, 1830, he filled some of the highest offices of the State. His whole career was honourable to himself and beneficial to others. Honourable to himself, for he was indebted, under Providential blessing, to his own talent and irreproachable conduct for his brilliant success; and useful to others, for he never lost an opportunity of doing good.

He died on the 26th of March, 1844. Some short time before, he had sent for his grandchildren, the children of his only daughter, the Princess de la Moskowa; and having embraced them, and taken a tender leave of his wife and daughter and son-in-law, he gently expired without a struggle or any apparent suffering.

5th Month,
1892.

MAY—31 days.

GREAT GAIN MAKES
WORK EASY.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 3rd, 12 min. past 7 afternoon.
Full Moon 11th, 59 min. past 10 afternoon.
Last Quarter 19th, 53 min. past 2 afternoon.
New Moon 26th, 49 min. past 5 morning.

HOMO HOMINI LUPUS—MAN TO MAN
IS A WOLF.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	46°
1 S	2nd Sun. aft. Easter. [May Day.]	4 34r	Sets A.M.	5
2 M	David Livingstone (missny.) d., 1873.	7 23s	1 27	6
3 Tu	Tom Hood died, 1845.	4 30r	2 3	7
4 W	Tippoo Sahib killed, 1799.	7 26s	2 29	8
5 Th	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821.	4 26r	2 47	9
6 F	"More than enough is too much."	7 29s	3 1	10
7 S	Lord Rosebery born, 1847.	4 23r	3 13	11
8 S	3rd Sunday after Easter.	7 32s	3 24	12
9 M	Schiller (German poet) died, 1805.	4 19r	3 35	13
10 Tu	Theodore Parker died, 1860.	7 36s	3 47	14
11 W	Earl Granville born, 1815.	4 16r	Rises P.M.	15
12 Th	11-12. Partial Eclipse of the Moon.	7 39s	8 42	16
13 F	Sir Arthur Sullivan born, 1842.	4 13r	9 55	17
14 S	Henry Grattan died, 1820.	7 42s	11 2	18
15 S	4th Sunday after Easter.	4 10r	11 59	19
16 M	15. Scotch Term of Whitsunday.	7 45s	Morn.	20
17 Tu	King of Spain born, 1886.	4 7r	0 43	21
18 W	"A good man makes a good wife."	7 48s	1 17	22
19 Th	Nathaniel Hawthorne died, 1864.	4 4r	1 41	23
20 F	Christopher Columbus died, 1506.	7 50s	2 0	24
21 S	Sir Lyon Playfair born, 1819.	4 2r	2 16	25
22 S	Rogation Sunday.	7 53s	2 30	26
23 M	"Make the best of a bad bargain."	3 59r	2 45	27
24 Tu	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	7 56s	3 1	28
25 W	Edward Bulwer (Ld. Lytton) b., 1803.	3 57r	3 21	29
26 Th	Ascension Day.—Holy Thursday.	7 58s	Sets P.M.	30
27 F	John Calvin died, 1564.	3 55r	10 14	1
28 S	John Earl Russell died, 1878.	8 1s	11 16	2
29 S	Sunday after Ascension.	3 53r	Morn.	3
30 M	29. Charles II. restored, 1660.	8 3s	0 1	4
31 Tu	"Evil words cut more than swords."	3 51r	0 30	5

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

Now the bright morning star,
day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east, and
leads with her
The flowery May, who from her
green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale
primrose.
Hail! Bronteous May! that dost
inspire
Mirth and youth and warm
desire;
Woods and groves are of thy
dressing,
Hill and dale both boast thy
blessing;
Thus we salute thee with our early
song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee
long.

1.—At a village in Westmoreland called Temple Sowerby it used to be the custom on the 1st of May for a number of individuals to assemble on the green, and there propose a certain number as candidates for contesting the various prizes then produced, which consist of a grindstone as the head prize; a bone or whetstone, for a razor, as the second; and whetstones of an inferior description for those who could only reach a state of mediocrity in "the noble art of lying."

The people were the judges; each candidate in rotation commenced a story, such as his fertile genius at the moment prompted; and the more marvellous or improbable his story happened to be, so much the greater chance was there of his success.

After being amused in this manner for a considerable length of time, and awarding the prizes to the most deserving, the host of candidates, judges, and other attendants, adjourned to the inn, where the sports of the day very often ended in a few splendid battles.

There is an anecdote current in the place of a Bishop of Carlisle passing through in his carriage on this particular day, when, his attention being attracted by the group of persons assembled together, he very naturally inquired the cause. His question was readily answered by a full statement of facts, which brought from his lordship a severe lecture on the iniquity of such a proceeding, and at the conclusion he said, "For my part, I never told a lie in my life."

This was immediately reported to the judges, upon which, without any dissent, the hone was awarded to his lordship as most deserving of it; and, as is reported, it was actually thrown into his carriage.

20.—The following curious entry is in the register of Lymington Church, Hants, under the year 1736:—

"Samuel Baldwin, Esq., sojourner in this parish, was immersed, without the Needles, sans ceremonie, May 20th."

This was performed in consequence of an earnest wish the deceased had expressed a little before his dissolution, in order to disappoint the intention of his wife,

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

THE man who wants the earth, my son, is the very man the earth doesn't want.

WE cannot with impunity allow our will, the very essence of our strength and reason, the guardian of our tranquillity, to be absorbed by an all-devouring love.

THE more we help others to bear their burdens the lighter our own will be.

SOME men are more beholden to their bitterest enemies than to friends who appear to be sweetness itself. The former frequently tell the truth, but the latter never.

who had repeatedly assured him in their domestic squabbles (which were very frequent), that if she survived him she would revenge her conjugal sufferings by dancing on his grave.

25.—Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, was born on the 25th of May, 1803. In his autobiography, however, he does not disclose the year. "If some curious impertinents," he says, "are anxious to know in which year of our Lord the event of my birth took place, let them find out for themselves. For my own part, I have never had the least wish to know at what age any man whose life or writings inspired me with the least interest, entered and left this bustling planet. Nay, on the contrary, I always shun that knowledge; and if it is forced upon me, try to forget it."

29.—On the thirtieth birthday of Charles II.—that is to say, on the 29th of May, 1660—he made his triumphal entry as king into London. Evelyn saw him arrive, and set down a note of it in his diary. He speaks of the way strewn with flowers; the streets hung with tapestry; the bells madly ringing; the fountains running with wine; the magistrates and the companies all out in their ceremonial dresses—chains of gold, and banners; nobles in cloth of silver and gold; the windows and balconies full of ladies; "trumpets, music, and myriads of people flocking even so far as from Rochester, so as they were seven hours in passing the City, even from two in the afternoon till nine at night."

In the reign of Charles II. a gentleman of large fortune but mean birth was ambitious to be made a knight. His money so far gained upon the men in power that they persuaded the monarch to confer upon him the much-desired but little-merited honour. On the day when the ceremony was to be performed, the applicant, conscious of his demerit, snuffed his diffidence to be observed. "Come, sir," said the witty monarch, who noticed his confusion, "don't be bashful; if either of us have a right to be ashamed, it should be me."

May is the fifth month of our year, but the third of the Roman. The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Maia*, the month of Mercury, to whom the Romans offered sacrifices on the first day of the month. Others ascribe its name to its having been dedicated by Romulus to the *Majores* or Roman senators. Verstegan affirms, of the Anglo-Saxons, that "the pleasant month of May they termed by the name of *Trimitki*, because they then milked their kine three times in the day."

It is an idea as ancient as early Roman times and still prevalent in Europe that May is an unlucky month in which to be married.

*May never was the month of love,
For May is full of flowers;
But rather April wet by kind;
For love is full of showers.*

OLD POET.

GILPIN, THE NORTHERN APOSTLE.

THIS good man was born at Kentmere, in Westmoreland, in 1517, and by his mother was related to Cuthbert Tunstall, the well-known Bishop of Durham. After being educated at King's College, Oxford, he adopted Protestant opinions, being "not sorry to be overcome by the truth."

Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, gave him a living, which he shortly afterwards resigned, because he desired to travel, and could not hold it while absent with peace of conscience. "But," saith the bishop, "thou mayst hold it with a dispensation, and thou shalt be dispensed withal." To this Gilpin answered that when he should be called on for an account of his stewardship, he feared it would not serve his turn to answer that he had been "dispensed withal."

He afterwards went to Louvain and Paris, from whence he returned to England in the days of Queen Mary; and Bishop Tunstall gave him the rectory of Essington, by which he became Archdeacon of Durham, and preached on Scriptural authority against the vices in the Church. Those who hated his integrity and feared his talents sought his blood by ensnaring controversy. He avoided vain jangling, and beat his adversaries in solid argument.

He was twice accused of heresy to Tunstall, who abhorred to shed blood; but information being given against him to Bonner, Bishop of London, an order was issued for his apprehension. Gilpin had intelligence of the danger, yet he only provided against it by ordering William Airy, his house steward, to provide a long garment, that he might go the more comely to the stake. The sudden death of Mary cleared off the impending storm.

Not long afterwards Bishop Tunstall presented Gilpin to the rectory of Houghton, a large parish with fourteen villages, which he laboriously served. He built a grammar-school, from whence he sent students almost daily to the University, and maintained them there at his own cost.

Honoured by the wise, and respected by the noble, the Earl of Bedford solicited from Queen Elizabeth the vacant bishopric of Carlisle for Gilpin. A *congé d'élire* was accordingly issued, but Gilpin resisted the dignity against all entreaties. Yet he did the work of a bishop by preaching, taking care of the poor, providing for the necessities of other churches, erecting schools, encouraging learned men, and keeping open house to all that needed.

Gilpin annually visited the people of Ridsdale and Tindale, and was "little else than adored by that half barbarous and rustic people." When at Rothbury, in these parts, "there was a pestilent faction among some of them who were wont to resort to the church; the men, being bloodily minded, practised a bloody manner of revenge, termed by them a *deadly feud*:" if one faction came to the church, the other kept away, inasmuch as they could not meet without bloodshed. It so happened that when Gilpin was in the pulpit both parties came to the church; one party stood in the chancel, the other in the body of the church. Each body was armed with swords and javelins, and their weapons making a clashing sound, Gilpin, unaccustomed to such a spectacle, was somewhat moved, yet he proceeded with his sermon. A second time the weapons clashed; the one side drew near to the other; and they were about to commence battle in the church. Gilpin descended, stepped to the leaders on each side, appeased the tumult, and laboured to establish peace between them; but he could only obtain from these rude borderers that they would not break the peace while Mr. Gilpin remained. On this he once more ascended the pulpit and spent the allotted time in inveighing against this unchristian and savage custom, and exhorting them to forego it for ever.

After a life excellent for kindness, charity, and faithful dealing, he died at the age of seventy-six.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd, 51 min. past 9 morning.
Full Moon 10th, 32 min. past 1 afternoon.
Last Quarter 17th, 1 min. past 9 afternoon.
New Moon 24th, 7 min. past 2 afternoon.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

*The rose's age is but a day,
Its bloom the pledge of its decay;
Sweet in scent, in colour bright,
It blows at morn, and fades at night.*

EX NIHILO NIHIL FIT—FROM NOTHING
NOTHING IS MADE.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	AGE
1	W			
2	Th			
3	F			
4	S			
5	S			
6	M			
7	Tu			
8	W			
9	Th			
10	F			
11	S			
12	S			
13	M			
14	Tu			
15	W			
16	Th			
17	F			
18	S			
19	S			
20	M			
21	Tu			
22	W			
23	Th			
24	F			
25	S			
26	S			
27	M			
28	Tu			
29	W			
30	Th			

5.—Whit Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday together are called Whitsuntide. It forms a term, for which the 15th of May is fixed. This also was a period of festivity among our ancestors. They now had what they called the Whitsun Ale, which consisted in a meeting of householders with their families at the church, after service to partake of a feast provided by the churchwardens, at which the young danced and played at games, while the seniors looked on. In the days before the poor were supported by rates, a collection was made on this occasion, usually found sufficient to provide for them. The Whitsun Ale is now degenerated, where it exists at all, into a merry-making at a barn.

6.—The resigning the crown and government of Sweden by the Queen Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, took place on the 6th of June, 1654; upon which occasion she caused a medal to be struck with this legend—"Parnassus is worth more than a crown." Christina was a woman of great learning, and a warm patroness of learned men.

9.—Peter the Great had a very thin head of hair, and was extraordinarily susceptible of cold. It, consequently, not seldom happened that when he felt his head cold, he would take off Menzikoff's wig and place it on his own head. Once he came to Dantzic on a Sunday, and seeing scarcely any one in the streets he asked the reason: he was informed the people had gone to church. The Lutheran form of service excited his Majesty's curiosity, and entering the nearest church he placed himself in the middle, immediately opposite the pulpit.

On his being recognised, the people rose, but the emperor made them a sign to be seated, and intimated that he would not disturb the service. He then walked up to the bench of the first burgomaster, and sat down by the side of him.

This magistrate wore, according to the custom of the times, all the paraphernalia of his office, and an immense wig covered his worship's cranium. Peter, who, not to wound the feelings of the congregation, had removed his fur cap, soon felt the cold on his head, and turning to his neighbour the burgomaster, without the least ceremony placed his hand on the wig, lifted it up, and very coolly put it on his own august head. One may easily imagine how all looks were turned on the bald head of the burgomaster, and with what wondering eyes they looked on the emperor with the bob-wig on his!

When the service was over, the emperor rose, replaced the wig on the burgomaster, and thanked him for the loan of the very useful article.

17.—Addison's body lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

"With patience and perseverance the leaf of the mulberry tree becomes satin."

HE is a king who fears nothing; he is a king who desires nothing.

A JOKER is near akin to a buffoon; and neither of them is the least akin to a wit.

ALL cunning men are dishonest, or will be the first good chance they get.

BEAUTY gains little, and homeliness and deformity lose much, by gaudy attire.

THE best life is that of her who has, in the largest sense, made the best of everything.

A GREAT ITALIAN ARTIST.

borne thence to Westminster Abbey at dead of night. The choir sang a hymn. Bishop Atterbury, one of those Tories who had loved and honoured the most accomplished of the Whigs, met the corpse, and led the procession by torchlight round the shrine of St. Edward and the graves of the Plantagenets, to the Chapel of Henry the Seventh. On the north side of that chapel, in the vault of the House of Albemarle, the coffin of Addison lies, next to the coffin of Montague.

Here is an interesting anecdote connected with the great essayist. Addison and Mr. Temple Stanyan were very intimate. In the familiar conversations which passed between them they were accustomed freely to dispute each other's opinions. Upon some occasion Mr. Addison lent Mr. Stanyan five hundred pounds. After this Mr. Stanyan behaved with a timid reserve, deference, and respect, not conversing with the same freedom as formerly, or canvassing his friend's sentiments. This gave great uneasiness to Mr. Addison. One day they happened to fall upon a subject on which Mr. Stanyan had always been used strenuously to oppose his opinion; but even upon this occasion he gave way to what his friend advanced, without interposing his own view of the matter. This hurt Mr. Addison so much that he said to Mr. Stanyan, "Either contradict me or pay me the money."

23.—In explanation of the success of Lord Campbell it has been well said of him that he lived eighty years and preserved his digestion unimpaired. He had a hard head, a splendid constitution, tireless industry, and a generally judicious temper. He was a learned, though not a scientific lawyer, a faithful political adherent, thoroughly honest as a judge, dutiful and happy as a husband. But there was nothing admirable or heroic in his nature. His life is the triumph of steady determination unaided by a single brilliant or attractive quality.

26.—The following verses on the four Georges are by Walter Savage Landor:—

*George the First was reckoned vile,
Vilior George the Second;
And what mortal e'er heard
Any good of George the Third?
When from earth the Fourth descended,
Heaven be praised, the Georges ended!*

29.—Hutchinson's rapacity for office was insatiable. He was in possession of many posts, some sinecures, and all lucrative. When he first appeared at the English court, George III. asked Lord North who he was; a query to which his lordship gave a well-known reply: "He is the Secretary of State for Ireland, and a man on whom, if your Majesty was pleased to bestow the United Kingdom, he would ask for the Isle of Man for a potato garden."

*A swarm of bees in May
Is worth a load of hay,
A swarm of bees in June
Is worth a silver spoon,
A swarm of bees in July
Is not worth a fly.*

"**T**HE life of Pietro Vanucci, commonly known by the name of Perugino, proves," says an Italian author, "that poverty does not always act as a check on genius." He was born of indigent parents at Citta-Della-Pieve, in Italy, A.D. 1446. His early days were passed in want and suffering; nevertheless, it appears that his friends found means to bind him apprentice to a humble painter in the town of Perugia. This man possessed no extraordinary talent, but he held the art of painting in the highest veneration, and delighted in boasting to his pupil of the wealth and fame to be gained by it when properly exercised. 'Tis true he did not speak from personal experience, for he was miserably poor; but this he imputed to his not being one of Fortune's favourites. His words produced a visible effect on the mind of the young Pietro, who listened with sparkling eye and glowing cheek.

"And I too," he would exclaim, interrupting his master, while his face lighted up with hope and enthusiasm—"I will be a great painter! I will gain fortune and fame!"

If he met with any one who had travelled, his first question was, "In what country are the best artists to be found?"

This question he also frequently put to his master, who always replied, "In Florence; for there men are excited to exertion by three things—poverty, criticism, and the insatiable thirst for perfection which that celebrated city inspires."

Pietro Vanucci, whom we shall henceforth call Perugino (a name which he afterwards took at Perugia, on being honoured with the freedom of that city), hastened to Florence to breathe the atmosphere which he conceived to be impregnated with art, and capable of inspiring and exalting its lowliest votary. But at what a price was he compelled to purchase this inspiration! When he arrived at Florence he possessed nothing—absolutely and literally *nothing*; his clothes hung on him in rags, and for several months his bed was an empty chest with a little straw! During this time he suffered all the tortures of hunger, and every kind of misery. Perugino laboured incessantly day and night: painting was his only occupation, his only pleasure. Before him stalked continually the hideous phantoms—want and misery, and to escape them he flew to his palette and his pencil; then a more pleasing picture smiled on him—that of prosperity and fame, which, in anticipation, he already enjoyed; and to secure the realisation of which he braved fatigue, cold, and hunger. His favourite maxim was, that cloudy weather must sooner or later be succeeded by sunshine, and during the brighter days of summer a shelter should be provided against the inclemency of winter. Courage and exertion like his deserved to succeed; and they did so. In a few years he became known as a young artist of uncommon merit; his paintings were to be met with not only in Florence and throughout Italy, but in France, Spain, and almost every other country of Europe, making the fortune of those who bought and sold them as well as his own.

Among his famous works is the "Nativity, with the Magi," which he painted on the walls of one of the convents of Florence. The prior for whom this work was executed was particularly clever in preparing the beautiful blue called ultramarine, and as he possessed a large quantity of it he wished it to be used in every painting done for his convent; but being naturally of a suspicious temper, and fearful of losing even the smallest particle of it, he required that Perugino should use it in his presence only. The artist was hurt and offended at this ungenerous treatment, and determined to find a way of revenging himself, and conveying a lesson to his suspicious employer. Whenever he required the ultramarine, the prior, who stood over him like a sentinel, drew some from a little bag which he carried about his person, and put it into a phial, from which he never turned his eyes as long as Perugino was using it; but as soon as the

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter	..... 2nd, ...	13 min. past	2 morning.
Full Moon	..... 10th, ...	44 min. past	1 morning.
Last Quarter	..... 17th, ...	48 min. past	1 morning.
New Moon	..... 23rd, ...	31 min. past	11 afternoon.
First Quarter	..... 31st, ...	45 min. past	7 afternoon.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,

To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools

The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!

Life 's but a walking shadow; a poor player,

That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,

And then is heard no more; it is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing.—SHAKESPEARE.

1.—According to an old rhyme—
If the 1st of July be rainy weather,
'T will rain more or less for four weeks together.

4.—In person Chateaubriand was short and thin; his face was pale and strongly lined; his eyes beamed under prominent brows; his forehead was ample; and as an old man his large head was bald at the top, but elsewhere crowned with a forest of white locks. In dress he was neat, and even beautiful. In manners he was gracious, urbane, and modest; and his love for children was remarkable.

9.—The following well-known epigram upon Burke was composed by Sir Robert Dallas:—

Of late have I wondered why, on Irish ground,
No poisonous reptile ever yet was found

Revealed the secret stands of Nature's work,
She saved her venom to create a Burke.

10.—Henry II. of France died from the effects of a wound received below the left eye from the Count de Montgomery's lance at a tournament given at the Hôtel de Tournelles. The imprudence and vices of this prince proved a source of multiplied disasters to France, and opened a vast field to intestine wars, massacres, and calamities. Guided by De Lorraine and some other cardinals, he persecuted the Protestants, and impeded the progress of light by the suppression of books, and the punishment of book-sellers and printers. He likewise restored the barbarous practice of trial by battle, which his predecessors had found so difficult to abolish.

12.—Fearlessness was one of Cesar's characteristics. When he was advised by his friends to be more cautious of the security of his person, and not to walk among the people without arms or any one to defend him, he always replied to these admonitions: "He that lives in fear of death, every moment feels its tortures: I will die but once."

13.—The excessive heat of this and some preceding days in the year 1750 so affected the fish in the Thames that they gathered in shoals to the bank-side, and buried themselves in the ooze and mud, and were easily taken in great quantities; loads of fish per-

FABAS INDULCET FAMES—HUNGER
SWEETENS BEANS.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age
1 F	Dominion Day (Canada).	3 49r	Sets A.M.	7
2 S	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.	8 17s		8
3 S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	3 50r	0 2	9
4 M	Declaration of Independ., U.S.A., 1776.	8 17s	0 14	10
5 Tu	3. Dog Days begin: end 11th August.	3 52r	0 28	11
6 W	4. Chateaubriand (French writer) died, 1848.	8 16s	0 46	12
7 Th	"Do well and have well."	3 54r	1 10	13
8 F	P. B. Shelley (poet) drowned, 1822.	8 14s	1 44	14
9 S	Edmund Burke died, 1797.	3 56r	2 30	15
10 S	4th Sunday after Trinity.	8 13s	Rises P.M.	16
11 M	10. Henry II. of France died, 1559.	3 58r	9 52	17
12 Tu	Crimea evacuated, 1856.	8 11s	10 12	18
13 W	12. Julius Cæsar born, B.C. 100.	4 0r	10 31	19
14 Th	Storming of the Bastille, 1789.	8 9s	10 45	20
15 F	St. Swithin's Day.	4 2r	10 59	21
16 S	"Every dog has its day."	8 7s	11 12	22
17 S	5th Sunday after Trinity.	4 5r	11 29	23
18 M	Declaration of Papal Infallibility, 1870	8 5s	11 48	24
19 Tu	"A liar should have a good memory."	4 7r	Morn.	25
20 W	Army Purchase abolished, 1871.	8 3s	0 15	26
21 Th	Robert Burns died, 1796.	4 10r	0 52	27
22 F	"Honours change manners."	8 0s	1 43	28
23 S	Marquis of Hartington born, 1833.	4 12r	Sets P.M.	29
24 S	6th Sunday after Trinity.	7 58s	8 55	1
25 M	St. James's Day.	4 15r	9 16	2
26 Tu	The year 1310 of the Mohammedan Era commences.	7 55s	9 32	3
27 W	Cato died, B.C. 149.	4 18r	9 45	4
28 Th	"Ill-got gear never prospered."	7 52s	9 57	5
29 F	Spanish Armada dispersed, 1588.	4 21r	10 8	6
30 S	Relief of Derry, 1689.	7 49s	10 20	7
31 S	7th Sunday after Trinity.	4 24r	10 32	8

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

TRUTH is like gold; a really wise man makes a little of it go a long way.

A MORE glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

THE world don't ask to be instructed; they simply ask to be amused and cheated.

IN proportion as we love truth more and victory less, we shall become anxious to know what it is which leads our opponents to think as they do.

ished in the fens in Cambridgeshire, and one person lost £300 by the death of jacks and pikes.

15.—On St. Swithin's Day, 1554, in the reign of Queen Mary, a female impostor, about eighteen years of age, stood upon a scaffold at Paul's Cross, all sermon time, "by way of penance for an attempted imposition in counterfeiting a supernatural voice, in a house without Aldersgate, by means of a strange whistle made for that purpose, and given to her by one Drake; through the which the people of the whole city were wonderfully molested, for that all men might hear her voice, but not see her person." This was called the "Spirit of the Wall." Some said "it was an angel, some a voice from Heaven, some the Holy Ghost," and her confederates, of whom there were "divers in the press," took upon them to interpret the meaning of her seditious words, which reflected on the Queen, Philip of Spain, the Mass, Confession, &c. The girl acknowledged the imposition at the Cross, and stated "that she had been moved by divers lewd persons thereunto."

27.—Cato, a pattern of moderation, was very early taught the happy art of contentment, by the following circumstance:—Near his country seat was a cottage, formerly belonging to Marius Curius, who was thrice honoured with a triumph. Cato often walked thither, and reflecting on the smallness of the farm and the meanness of the dwelling, used to meditate on the peculiar virtues of the man who, though he was the most illustrious character in Rome, had subdued the fiercest nations, and driven Pyrrhus out of Italy, cultivated this little spot of ground with his own hands, and, after three triumphs, retired to his own cottage. Here the ambassadors of the Samnites found him, in the chimney corner, dressing turnips, and offered him a large present of gold; but he absolutely refused it, remarking, "A man who can be satisfied with such a supper has no need of gold: and I think it more glorious to conquer the possessors of it than to possess it myself." Full of these thoughts, Cato returned home; and taking a view of his own estate, his servants, and his manner of life, increased his labour, and retrenched his expenses.

30.—The siege of Derry by James II.'s army commenced 20th April, 1689. The garrison and inhabitants were driven to the extremity of famine, but they acted on the defensive until the siege was raised by General Kirke on the 30th of July.

HOW TO TELL THE WEATHER FOR 1,000 YEARS.

If you desire to know whether the day will be fine, take a walk of a few miles into the country, until you come to a field where the cows are grazing; and if the animals turn their tails to the wind, be sure it will be stormy; if they turn their faces, it will be fine; but if some stand one way and some the other, you had better toss up, and accordingly as the coin gives you heads or tails, you will be able to solve the problem.—PUNCH.

artist had applied one or two touches to the wall on which he was painting, he dipped his brush into a goblet of water that stood near him, and more of the precious colour sank to the bottom of the glass than was used in the work. The prior, seeing his bag emptied without much advantage to the painting, clasped his hands as he gazed at it, exclaiming from time to time in a tone of horror, "Oh, what an awful quantity of ultramarine does that limestone wall soak in!"

"You see with your own eyes," replied Perugino, coldly. But the prior had no sooner left the room than the painter drained off the water, and removed the powder which had sunk to the bottom of the goblet, laying it carefully aside.

At length, when he thought he had sufficiently tantalised the prior, he went to him, carrying with him the precious colour supposed to have been absorbed by the limestone wall.

"Here, father," said he, presenting it to him, "this belongs to you, and I restore it to you. You see how easily I could cheat you were I inclined to do so. Let this teach you to give all men credit for honesty, until you have had reason to doubt them; for to treat a man as a rogue is sometimes to make him one."

Unhappily, Perugino himself, as he advanced in years, became a slave to the very vices which he despised so much in others—avarice and suspicion. Having amassed considerable wealth by his paintings, which were executed in different parts of Italy, he returned to Perugia, where he was loaded with honours; but these did not satisfy him. Money was his idol, and to obtain it and keep it seemed the grand business of his life. On one occasion, going from Perugia to Citta-Della-Pieve, and carrying with him a large sum of money, which he could not prevail on himself to leave behind in safe keeping, he was waylaid and attacked by robbers, who stripped him of his treasure, leaving him half-dead with fright and chagrin for the loss of his money. This misfortune had such an effect on his health and spirits that he took to his bed, and refused all consolation. Although he was in possession of extensive property in houses, lands, and money, he set no bounds to his sorrow for the loss he had sustained; till at length his friends and numerous admirers, becoming alarmed for his life, took pity on him, and between them made good the sum of which he had been robbed. The cause of uneasiness removed, Perugino soon recovered his health, and resumed his occupations; but avarice had taken entire possession of him; and to gratify his longings after gain he was guilty of acts of meanness that admit of no palliation.

He who had once so ardently panted after fame, now sacrificed it for the sordid purpose of heaping up gold. His paintings were hurried over, and copied by his own hand for sale, to increase his gains.

We will not, however, longer dwell on the defects or infirmities of Perugino's old age, but cast the veil of pity over the close of his life, in consideration of the hardships and difficulties that marked its commencement.

His history has furnished more than one good lesson: it has added another proof to the many already existing, that persevering industry is usually crowned with success; it has shown us that the very blessings we most eagerly desire may, through our own perversity, become scourges and torments; and lastly, it teaches us a lesson of deep humility, for while we read Perugino's reproof to the prior, we cannot but remember the warning, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Perugino ranked high in his day both as a painter and an architect. What distinguished him particularly as a painter was the grace of his heads, especially those of children and women; and his perspective in landscape was thought equal if not superior to that of any of his predecessors. He died at the place of his birth, Citta-Della-Pieve, in 1524, and his remains were interred there with the honours due to his genius.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 8th, 57 min. past 11 morning.
 Last Quarter..... 15th, 37 min. past 6 morning.
 New Moon 22nd, 59 min. past 10 morning.
 First Quarter 30th, 29 min. past 1 afternoon.

CONSUETUDO EST ALTERA NATURA—
 USE IS SECOND NATURE

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age.
1	M BANK HOLIDAY.	4 25r	Sets P.M.	9
2	Tu 1. Lammas Day.—Scotch Term.	7 44s	11 9	10
3	W Mr. Speaker Peel born, 1829.	4 23r	11 39	11
4	Th 3. General Despard died, 1829.	7 41s	Morn.	12
5	F "A man is a lion in his own cause."	4 32r	0 20	13
6	S Lord Tennyson born, 1809.	7 37s	1 16	14
7	S 5th Sunday after Trinity.	4 34r	2 27	15
8	M "Idle young, needy old."	7 34s	Rises P.M.	0
9	Tu John Dryden (poet) born, 1631.	4 38r	8 36	17
10	W Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen born, 1831.	7 30s	8 51	18
11	Th Dog Days end.	4 41r	9 5	19
12	F Trinity Law Sittings end.—Grouse	7 26s	9 20	20
13	S Shooting begins.	4 44r	9 34	21
14	S 9th Sunday after Trinity.	7 22s	9 53	22
15	M Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.	4 47r	10 17	23
16	Tu 15. Thomas Fuller died, 1661.	7 18s	10 50	24
17	W Frederick the Great died, 1786.	4 50r	11 36	25
18	Th Battle of Gravelotte, 1870.	7 14s	Morn.	26
19	F 18. Lord Balmorino beheaded, 1746.	4 53r	0 37	27
20	S 19. Blaise Pascal (philos.) died, 1662.	7 10s	1 49	28
21	S 10th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 57r	3 8	29
22	M Dr. Pusey born, 1800; died, 1882.	7 6s	Sets P.M.	0
23	Tu "Death pays all scores."	5 0r	7 51	1
24	W Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.	7 2s	8 3	2
25	Th Thomas Chatterton (poet) died, 1770.	5 3r	8 14	3
26	F 27. Landing of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55.	6 57s	8 26	4
27	S Duke of Teck born, 1837.	5 6r	8 38	5
28	S 11th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 53s	8 52	6
29	M Brigham Young died, 1877.	5 10r	9 11	7
30	Tu "Hungry folk are soon angry."	6 49s	9 35	8
31	W John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 13r	10 10	9

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

The eighth was August, being rich arrayed
 In garment all of gold down to the ground;
 Yet rode he not, but led a lovely maid
 Forth by the lily hand, the which
 was crowned
 With ears of corn, and full her hand
 was found.

1.—After Lammas corn ripens as much by night as by day.

3.—General Despard died at the age of eighty-five, at Swan Hill, near Oswestry. This meritorious veteran during his military career was in twenty-four engagements, had two horses shot under him, was shipwrecked three times, taken prisoner once, had the standard of his regiment shot out of his hand when an ensign at the age of fifteen years. The general filled, in the latter part of his life, the important station of Governor of Canada.

10.—The Swiss guards, who attended Louis XVI. at Paris, were almost all butchered in a conflict with the people on the 10th of August, 1792. The latter, having gained possession of the palace, burst in an immense crowd into the different apartments, and carried off the Queen's jewels, money, and important papers. Upon this occasion about 3,000 persons lost their lives.

15.—"The writings of Fuller," says Charles Lamb, "are usually designated by the title of quaint, and with sufficient reason; for such was his natural bias to conceits that I doubt not upon most occasions it would have been going out of his way to have expressed himself out of them. But his wit is not always *lumen siccum*, a dry faculty of surprising. On the contrary, his conceits are oftentimes deeply steeped in human feeling and passion. Above all, his way of telling a story, for its eager liveness, and the perpetual running commentary of the narrator happily blended with the narration, is perhaps unequalled."

17.—Frederick, King of Prussia, one day rang his bell, and nobody answering, he opened his door, and found his page fast asleep in an elbow-chair. He advanced towards him, and was going to awaken him when he perceived part of a letter hanging out of his pocket. His curiosity prompting him to know what it was, he took it out and read it. It was a letter from this young man's mother, in which she thanked him for having sent her part of his wages to relieve her misery; and finished with telling him that God would reward him for his dutiful affection.

The king, after reading it, went back softly into his chamber, took a bag full of ducats, and slipped it with the letter into the page's pocket. Returning to the chamber, he rang the bell so loudly that it awakened the page, who instantly made his appearance.

"You have had a sound sleep," said the king.

The page was at a loss how to excuse himself; and putting his hand into his pocket by chance, to

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

The mind's the standard of man.

A LOVER has been pithily described as a man who, in his anxiety to obtain possession of another, has lost possession of himself.

EVERY man desireth to live long, but no man would be old.

THE bow cannot possibly stand always bent, nor can human nature or human frailty subsist without some lawful recreation.

THE GREATEST GERMAN HUMOURIST.

his utter astonishment he there found a purse of ducats. He took it out, turned pale, and looking at the king, shed a torrent of tears without being able to utter a single word.

"What is that?" said the king. "What is the matter?"

"Ah! sire," said the young man, throwing himself on his knees, "somebody seeks my ruin! I know nothing of this money which I have just found in my pocket!"

"My young friend," replied Frederick, "God often does great things for us, even in our sleep. Send that to your mother; salute her on my part, and assure her that I will take care of both her and you."

18.—Walpole relates many eccentric traits of Lord Balmerino, both at his trial and execution. When he and Lord Kilmarnock were brought from the Tower in separate coaches, there was some dispute in which the axe must go—old Balmerino cried, "Come, come, put it with me." At the bar he played with his fingers upon the axe while he talked to the gentleman-gaoler; and one day, somebody coming up to listen, he took the blade and held it like a fan between their faces. During the trial a little boy was near him, but not tall enough to see; he made room for the child, and placed him near himself. He said that one of his reasons for pleading not guilty was that so many ladies might not be disappointed of their show.

19.—Pascal, one of the greatest geniuses and best men that ever lived, entertained a notion that God made men miserable here in order to their being happy hereafter; and in consequence of this notion he imposed upon himself the most painful mortification. He even ordered a wall to be built before a window in his study which afforded him too agreeable a prospect. He had also a girdle full of sharp points next his skin; and while he was eating or drinking anything that was grateful to his palate, he was constantly pricking himself, that he might not be sensible of any pleasure.

22.—In private life Dr. Pusey's habits were simple almost to austerity. He had few personal friends, and rarely mingled in general society. Though bitter to opponents he was gentle to those who knew him. His name will be chiefly remembered as the representative of a great religious movement which, whatever may be its ultimate issue, has carried with it no small part of the religious life of England in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

—There came the Day and Night,
Riding together both with equal pace;
The one on palfrey black, the other
white;
But Night had covered her uncomely
face
With a black veil, and held in hand a
mace,
On top whereof the moon and stars
were plight,
And sleep and darkness round about
did trace:
But Day did bear upon his sceptre's
height
The goodly sun encompassed with
beames bright. SPENSER.

THE distinction of being the greatest of German humourists belongs to Johann Paul Richter, usually known as Jean Paul. He was born in 1763. His father was the organist of Wunsiedel, and his mother was the daughter of a cloth weaver in the manufacturing town of Hof. We know little of Richter during the first two years of his life. He says, in his autobiography, that he can remember nothing except the kindness of a poor boy who carried him in his arms and brought him milk to drink.

In 1765 his father was appointed pastor of Joditz, and thither the family removed. It must not be supposed that Paul's father, being a clergyman, was in flourishing circumstances. The income of a pastor, especially in a mountainous region, was very small. Thus we find that our hero's family had begun to feel the want of money, when a happy change occurred. Just as little Paul had attained his twelfth year, the pastor of Schwarzenbach died, and old Richter was appointed to the vacant pulpit.

The schoolmaster in this little town was named Werner, and Paul was placed under his charge. Here he studied Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, took lessons in music, and began to read the literature of his own country. He had not been long at the Schwarzenbach school before he perceived that his master knew very little more than he did himself, and he resolutely took his education into his own hands.

Though his father could ill afford the expense, he determined to place Paul at the gymnasium at Hof. Accordingly at Easter, 1779, our young hero made his appearance in the great school-room, "being ridiculed," says he, "on account of his rude country garb." He soon, however, distanced all this ridicule, for he rose to the highest rank in the school, and all his companions were obliged to acknowledge his immense superiority.

During his attendance at the gymnasium Paul's home was under his grandfather's roof, the situation of whose house, and the comparative abundance of whose living, seem to have had a peculiar charm for him. He appears to have been quite happy while here; but this happiness did not last long, for his father, who had been some time an invalid, died, leaving to Paul the care of his mother, and the task of discharging his debts. Misfortune did not end here: the good grandfather and grandmother soon after breathed their last, within a few weeks of each other; and Paul's mother, being their favourite child, received the house at Hof as her legacy. This caused dissension and ill-will in the family, and the other relatives instituted a lawsuit against the poor widow. She determined to leave Schwarzenbach, and to reside at Hof.

Paul's original intention was to enter his father's profession, and with that view he went in 1780 to the University of Leipzig; but theology did not interest him, and he soon devoted himself wholly to the study of literature. Finding himself unable to make both ends meet at Leipzig, he secretly left it in 1784, and lived with his mother at Hof. This was the hardest part of Paul's life; his mother had lost her little property by the lawsuit, and was living with her two younger sons in a small cottage containing only one apartment.

From 1787 to 1789 he acted as a tutor at Töpen, a village near Hof, and after that taught the children of several families at Schwarzenbach. "During all these years," we are told, "he had to struggle with extreme poverty; but he never lost the buoyancy of his temper, nor did he doubt for a moment that his genius would in the end be generally recognised. His hardships left no trace on his frank and manly spirit."

Richter's earliest attempts at literature were not received with much favour, but a romance which he published in 1793

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 6th, 8 min. past 9 afternoon.
 Last Quarter 13th, 50 min. past 0 afternoon.
 New Moon 21st, 16 min. past 1 morning.
 First Quarter 29th, 19 min. past 6 morning.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

*Under the greenwood tree
 Who loves to lie with me,
 And tune his merry note
 Unto the sweet bird's throat,
 Come hither, come hither, come hither;
 Here shall he see
 No enemy
 But winter and rough weather.*

*Who doth ambition shun,
 And loves to lie i' the sun,
 Seeking the food he eats,
 And pleased with what he gets,
 Come hither, come hither, come hither;
 Here shall he see
 No enemy,
 But winter and rough weather.*

SHAKESPEARE.

1.—"According to Julius Africanus," says Gibbon, "the world was created on the 1st of September."

4.—John Home, the author of "Douglas," was a very singular person. When he was travelling in England with Dr. Carlyle and some other friends, on reaching Warwick the party put up at an inn, where Home, having thrown off his boots, would not put them on again, but pranced about the room in a truly poetical style. At this moment he turned short upon the boot-catch (boots), who had brought in clean boots; and finding the fellow staring at him with seeming admiration, "And am not I a pretty fellow?" said Home. "Ay," said he, "sir," with half a smile.

"And who do you take me for?" said Home. "If you binna Janna Danlop, the Scotch pedlar, I dinna ken wha ye are; but your ways are very like his." Home, on reaching Birmingham, was so wearied with the details of its manufactures that he said, "It seemed there as if God had created man only for making buttons."

9.—The learned antiquary John Brand was the author of numerous works of great value. Perhaps those entitled "Observations on Popular Antiquities" and "The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Newcastle" may be reckoned the best, though he wrote several others displaying great knowledge and research. Brand may be adduced as an instance of obscure origin and mean birth raising itself to eminence by ardour and success in the pursuit of knowledge; when he began to study he was a shoemaker, and at his death he filled the important station of secretary to that learned body, the Society of Antiquaries.

18.—The following portrait in words of Dr. Johnson is by Mr. Collier:—"A huge and slovenly figure, clad in a greasy brown coat and coarse black worsted stockings, wearing a grey wig with scorched foretop, rolls in his armchair long past midnight, holding in his dirty hand his nineteenth cup of tea. As he pauses to utter one of his terrible growls of argument, or rather of dogmatic assertion, commencing invariably with a thunderous 'Sir,' we have leisure to note the bitten nails, the scars of king's evil that mark his swollen face, and the con-

ESTO QUOD ESSE VIDERIS—BE WHAT
 YOU SEEM TO BE.

		SUN Itises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	AGE.
1	Th	Partridge Shooting commences.	5 14r	10
2	F	Great Fire of London, 1666.	6 42s	11
3	S	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 17r	12
4	S	12th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 38s	1 20
5	M	4. Rev. John Home died, 1808.	5 21r	2 45
6	Tu	Shakespeare's Jubilee, 1769.	6 33s	Rises P.M. 0
7	W	Queen of Denmark born, 1817.	5 24r	7 12
8	Th	"An ill lesson is easily learned."	6 29s	7 25
9	F	Battle of Flodden, 1513.	5 27r	7 39
10	S	9. John Brand (antiquary) died, 1806.	6 24s	7 56
11	S	13th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 30r	8 20
12	M	Marshal Blücher died, 1819.	6 20s	8 49
13	Tu	"Kissing goes by favour."	5 33r	9 31
14	W	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	6 15s	10 27
15	Th	L'pool. & Manchstr. Rly. open., 1830.	5 37r	11 37
16	F	G. D. Fahrenheit died, 1736.	6 10s	Morn. 25
17	S	Mont Cenis Tunnel opened, 1871.	5 40r	0 54
18	S	14th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 6s	2 13
19	M	18. Dr. Samuel Johnson born, 1709.	5 43r	3 29
20	Tu	Battle of the Alma, 1854.	6 1s	4 44
21	W	Battle of Prestonpans, 1745.	5 46r	Sets P.M. 6
22	Th	Year 5653 of Jewish Era commences.	5 56s	6 33
23	F	"It will never spoke well."	5 50r	6 44
24	S	Eliza Cook, poetess, died, 1889.	5 52s	6 57
25	S	15th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 53r	7 14
26	M	Relief of Lucknow, 1857.	5 47s	7 35
27	Tu	"Dead men do no harm."	5 56r	8 6
28	W	Sir William Jones born, 1746.	5 42s	8 47
29	Th	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.	5 59r	9 44
30	F	George Whitefield died, 1770.	5 38s	10 53

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

TAKE care, or care will take you.

KNOWLEDGE is of two kinds: we know a subject, or we know where we can find information about it.

TIME, with all its celerity, moves slowly on to him whose

whole employment is to watch its flight.

HATE makes us vehement partisans, but love still more so.

IMPATIENCE is the character of a poor and degenerate spirit, and of one that is ill-taught and uneducated.

vulsive workings of the muscles round mouth and eyes which accompany the puffs and snorts foreboding a coming storm of ponderous English talk.

"Such was the famous Doctor Samuel Johnson in his old age, when he had climbed from the most squalid cellars in Grub street to the dictatorial throne of English criticism—such the man who wrote *Rasselas* and *London*, who compiled the great *English Dictionary*, and composed the majestically moral pages of the *Rambler*."

21.—Fortune seldom smiled on Prince Charlie, but when he defeated the Royal forces at Prestonpans he performed a really brilliant feat. What has given this fight additional celebrity is that it was one of the very few battles in which the English commander fled in sheer panic. As soon as he saw the day was going against him, instead of staying to encourage his men, Sir John Cope turned his horse's head southwards and did not draw rein till he reached Berwick. Ridicule and wrath were his fate ever afterwards, and a humorous song about him by Adam Skirving is sung even in the present day. The fleetness of his horse was pleaded as one excuse for his having outstripped everyone—friends that fled as well as foes that chased. It was in allusion to this that a Scotsman complimented Sir John, saying, with a bitter sneer, "Oh, sir, you've won the race; win the battle wha pleases!"

22.—Sir William Jones, when a mere child, was very inquisitive. His mother was a woman of great intelligence, and he would apply to her for the information which he desired; but her constant reply was, "Read, and you will know." This gave him a passion for books, which was one of the principal means of making him what he was.

23.—It is a popular saying, that "if you eat goose on Michaelmas Day, you will never want money all the year round." In the *British Apollo* the proverb is thus discussed:—

"Supposing now Apollo's sons,
Just rose from picking of goose
bones,
This on you pop, 'Pray tell me
whence
The custom'd proverb did commence,
That who eats goose on Michael's
Day
Sho'n't money lack his debts to pay?'
This notion, framed in days of yore,
Is grounded on a prudent score;
For, doubtless, 'twas at first de-
signed
To make the people Seasons' mind;
That so they might apply their care
To all those things which needful
were,
And, by a good industrious hand,
Know when and how t' improve their
land."

"The Rainbow in the mornin'
Gives the Shepherd warnin',
To car' his gurt cwoat on his
back.
The Rainbow at night
Is the Shepherd's delight,
For then no gurt cwoat will he
lack."

had its power immediately recognised by the best critics of the day. He had sent the manuscript to the Counsellor Mority, at Berlin, whose daughter was about to marry a famous bookseller there. Mority was astonished at the genius evinced by the manuscript, and wrote immediately to Richter, saying that he had found a printer who would give a hundred ducats for the work. We will not attempt to picture Paul's happiness. As soon as he received the money he hastened to Hof, and gave his mother the shining treasure. His troubles were over: the perseverance with which he had battled against adverse circumstances was amply rewarded; his hopes were realised; and, above all, his efforts to rescue his mother from poverty were successful. He gave up his work at Schwarzenbach, and took his mother, to whom he was much attached, from her miserable little dwelling to a cheerful but modest house. A novel which he wrote shortly after this drew upon him the attention of all Germany; letters of congratulation poured in upon him from all quarters, but more especially from Weimar, the town in which Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Wieland, the four greatest poets of the age, were residing. He could not resist the flattering invitations given him, and he made his appearance in that little circle of great men.

In 1797 he found his health so bad that he was obliged to go to the baths of Eyer, in Saxony; and while here he received the intelligence that his mother was no more. Overcome with grief, he hastened back to Hof, and had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing her features once again. Among the relics she left her son was a little book in which she kept an account of her gains by midnight spinning. "If all other books were destroyed," writes Paul to a friend, "I would keep this, wherein is found the record of her nights of misery."

We need not follow Richter step by step any further. His end was gained: fame and admiration awaited him, although money was still difficult to obtain. In 1801 he married Caroline, the daughter of Herr Von Meyer of Berlin, a woman in every way fitted to be the wife of so extraordinary a man. After his marriage he settled at Meiningen, and diligently set to work to complete his most famous production, "Titan." He led a quiet retired life, for his means were still straitened; and after the birth of a daughter he left Meiningen, and took up his residence in Bayreuth, where he hired a small house adjoining that of his friend Otto. Here he lived till the day of his death, beloved by all around him. In 1808 a pension of eighty-five pounds was granted to him; and this, together with his own earnings, was sufficient for his comfort.

Nothing remarkable occurs in the history of Richter's life for several years. He generally passed a great part of the summer in travelling, and was everywhere received with marks of respect and admiration. But a bitter blow struck him, from which he never recovered. His son Max was at the gymnasium at Munich, and appears to have been distinguished for his talents and industry. He had, unfortunately, inherited his father's sensitiveness of disposition, which, having been fostered by early education, settled at last into profound melancholy, and his health giving way he returned home to die. Richter's spirits sank under this misfortune; and his incessant weeping is said to have brought on the disease which eventually deprived him of sight. In the autumn of 1823 his strength rapidly declined; his nephew cheered his hours of suffering by reading to him; and he had a piano placed near his couch, which he sometimes accompanied with his voice, describing the ideas which floated through his mind as he played. On the evening of the 14th of November he breathed his last, beloved, honoured, and regretted by his countrymen. He was buried by torchlight in the church of Bayreuth, an unfinished manuscript being placed on his coffin, and an ode by Klopstock sung over his grave.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 6th, 12 min. past 6 morning.
 Last Quarter..... 12th, 37 min. past 9 afternoon.
 New Moon 20th, 24 min. past 6 afternoon.
 First Quarter 28th, 26 min. past 9 afternoon.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

*Then came October, full of merry glee,
 For yet his nouie was totty of the must,
 Which he was treading, in the wine-
 fat's see,
 And of the joyous oyc, whose gentle
 gust
 Made him so frolick.* SPENSER.

6.—The first saint's day in this month belongs alike to the Romish and the English Church. It is the 6th, which is devoted to the memory of good Saint Faith.

On Saint Faith's Day our ancestors were wont to work love-charms, amongst which was the following:—A cake of flour, spring water, and sugar, was made by three girls, each giving an equal hand in the composition. It was then baked in a Dutch oven, the strictest silence being observed the while, lest the spell should be broken, and turned thrice by each person. When it was well baked, it had to be divided into three equal portions, and each girl had to cut her share into nine pieces, drawing each piece through a wedding-ring which had been borrowed from a woman who had been married seven years. Each girl was then to eat her piece of cake (still in silence) while she was undressing, and repeat the following lines—

*"O good St. Faith, be kind to-night,
 And bring to me my heart's delight;
 Let me my future husband view,
 And be my vision chaste and true."*

All three had then to get into the one bed, with the ring suspended by a string to the head of the bed, and during the night, they were certain to dream of their future husbands.

9.—All that we learn of St. Denis, or St. Denys, is that he was, with other martyrs, beheaded in the year 252, near to Paris. A place which has since been called Mons Martyrum (Montmartre), in honour of them. Ribadeneira says, the body of St. Denis rose upon its feet, and took its own head up in its hands, as if he had triumphed, and carried in it the crown and token of its victories. The angels of Heaven, he continues, went on accompanying the Saint, singing hymns choirwise, with a celestial harmony and concert, and ended with these words, "*gloria tibi, Domine, alleluia!*" and the Saint went with his head in his hands about two miles, till he met with a good woman called Catula, who came out of her house; and the body of St. Denis going to her, it put the head in her hands. He was Bishop of Paris; and the abbey of St. Denis is named in honour of him. His festival is kept on October 9th.

16.—Hugh Latimer, the son of a Leicestershire farmer, born in or about 1472, was first sent to a grammar school, and afterwards to Cambridge. Of his family circumstances Latimer has left us this interesting record:—"My father," he writes, "was a yeoman, and had no lands of his own; only he had a farm of three or four pounds by the year at the uttermost, and hereupon he tilled so much as kept half a dozen men. He had walks for a hundred sheep, and my mother milked thirty kine. He

CURA UT VALEAS—TAKE CARE OF
YOUR HEALTH.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age.
1	S Pheasant Shooting begins.	6 2r	Sets A.M.	10
2	S 16th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 33s	0 14	11
3	M Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 6r	1 39	12
4	Tu "Barry Cornwall" (poet) died, 1874.	5 29s	3 8	13
5	W "Light burdens break no bones."	6 9r	4 36	14
6	Th St. Faith.	5 24s	Rises P.M.	0
7	F Sir Philip Sidney died, 1586.	6 12r	6 1	16
8	S Henry Fielding (novelist) died, 1754.	5 20s	6 20	17
9	S 17th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 16r	6 47	18
10	M 9. St. Denis, Patron Saint of France.	5 16s	7 26	19
11	Tu Edward Colston died, 1721.	6 19r	8 19	20
12	W "A stitch in time saves nine."	5 11s	9 26	21
13	Th Mrs. Elizabeth Fry died, 1845.	6 23r	10 43	22
14	F Battle of Hastings, 1066.	5 7s	Morn.	23
15	S 14. Sir W. V. Harecourt born, 1827.	6 26r	0 1	24
16	S 18th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 3s	1 18	25
17	M 16. Latimer burned at Oxford, 1555.	6 29r	2 32	26
18	Tu "Better buy than borrow."	4 58s	3 44	27
19	W Hy. Kirke White (poet) died, 1806.	6 33r	4 54	28
20	Th 21. Alfred the Great died, 901.	4 54s	Sets P.M.	●
21	F Battle of Trafalgar: d. of Nelson, 1805.	6 36r	5 5	1
22	S 23. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach b., 1837.	4 50s	5 20	2
23	S 19th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 40r	5 40	3
24	M Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.	4 46s	6 6	4
25	Tu St. Crispin.	6 43r	6 43	5
26	W William Hogarth (artist) died, 1764.	4 42s	7 33	6
27	Th "Least said soonest mended."	6 47r	8 37	7
28	F St. Simon and St. Jude.	4 38s	9 51	8
29	S Sir Walter Raleigh executed, 1618.	6 51r	11 12	9
30	S 20th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 35s	Morn.	10
31	M All Hallows' Eve.	6 54r	0 37	11

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

ALL things are less dreadful than they seem.

MEN willingly believe what they wish to be true.

A MAN cannot imagine anything so foolish, or rude, but it will find an admirer.

It requires greater virtue to support good than bad fortune.

TRUTH is truth, though from an enemy and spoken in malice.

A BORE is a man who spends so much time talking about himself you can't talk about yourself.

was able, and did find the king a harness, with himself and his horse. I remember that I buckled on his harness when he went to Blackheath field. He kept me to school, or else I had not been able to have preached before the king's majesty now. He married my sisters with five pounds, or twenty nobles each, having brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He kept hospitality for his poor neighbours, and some alms he gave to the poor; and all this he did of the said farm.”

21.—Alfred the Great had reached his twelfth year before he had even learned his alphabet. An interesting anecdote is told of the occasion on which he was first prompted to apply himself to books. His mother had shown him and his brothers a small volume, illuminated in different places with coloured letters, and such other embellishments as were then in fashion. Seeing that it excited the admiration of her children, she promised that she would give it to the boy who should first learn to read it.

Alfred, though the youngest, was the only one who had spirit enough to attempt obtaining it on such a condition. He immediately went and procured a teacher, and in a very short time was able to claim the promised reward.

29.—Raleigh's *Poetical Works* abound with many passages of “linked sweetness.” His love of the country was enthusiastic. Thus he says—

*Abused mortals! did you know
Where joy, heart's ease, and comforts
grew,*

*You'd scorn proud towers,
And seek them in these bowers,
Where winds sometimes our woods
perhaps may shake,*

*But blustering care could never tem-
pest make,*

*Nor murmurs e'er come nigh us,
Saving of fountains that glide by us.*

Again, in a more playful vein—

Shall I like a hermit dwell,

In a rock or in a cell,

Calling home the smallest part

That is missing of my heart,

To bestow it where I may

Meet a rival ev'ry day?

If she undervalue me,

What care I how fair she be?

* * * * *

No; she must be perfect snow,

In effect as well as show;

Warming but as snow-balls do,

Not like fire, by burning too,

But when she by change hath got

To her heart a second lot,

That if others share with me,

Farewell her, whate'er she be.

Who can forget the pleasant quaintness of his—

Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,

My staff of faith to walk upon;

My scrip of joy, immortal diet;

My bottle of salvation:

My gown of glory (hope's true gage),

And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

“The gay, who would be counted wise,
Think all delight in pastime lies;
Nor heed they what the wise condemn,
Whilst they pass time—Time passes
them.”

17TH CENTURY.

GOOD AND BAD HUSBANDRY.

THE author of the “Five Hundred Good Points of Husbandry,” a celebrated work which must be regarded more as a series of poetical good farming and domestic directions and axioms than as a regular treatise on agriculture, was Thomas Tusser, a decidedly original character.

His life was full of adventure; for he had all the restlessness of genius, with the unsettled habits too commonly confirmed by continued change of occupation.

He was born about the year 1515, at Rivenhall, a village on the high-road between the towns of Witham and Kelvedon, in Essex, of a family allied by marriage to the higher ranks of society.

He was, considerably against his inclination, educated for, and became, a chorister at the collegiate chapel of Wallingford, in Berkshire. His voice, it seems, was excellent; and in consequence he was pressed, as the despotic custom then permitted, for the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral.

From London he was sent to Eton, and became a student there, under Udall, about 1534, whose severity of discipline he has recorded. He then proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge; but leaving it on account of ill-health, he was dissuaded from returning by William Lord Paget, who kept him about the court as one of the retainers (most likely as a chorister), for ten years; he left that nobleman, however, without any improvement of his fortune. Retiring to Katwade (Catiwade), in Suffolk, he took a farm, and it was here that he composed his book on husbandry.

The ill state of his wife's health induced him, after some years, to quit his farm, and reside at Ipswich, where she died. He was then married a second time, to a Miss Amy Moen, and settled at West Dereham, in Norfolk—

“A place for wood, that trimly stood;
With flesh and fish as heart could wish.”

But the temper of his youthful wife, and the harshness of his landlord, induced him to move to Norwich, where, under the patronage of Dean Salisbury, he appears once more to have become a chorister.

Ill-health induced him again to remove; and he then took the glebe land of Fairstead, in Essex, near his native village. Fearing the death of the clergyman, he moved to London; but hastened thence, in 1574, to Trinity College, Cambridge, that he might be beyond the influence of the Plague. The time he spent at Fairstead was evidently agreeable to the poet, but he returned to the metropolis, and died there about 1580, certainly before 1585.

He was buried in the church of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, according to Stowe, with this epitaph:—

“Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth, doth lie,
That sometime made the *Points of Husbandry*;
By him then learn thou mayest; here learn we must,
When all is done, we sleep, and turn to dust:
And yet through Christ to heaven we hope to go;
Who reads his books, shall find his faith was so.”

This is an outline of all that is known of this extraordinary man. In whatever capacity he at various times lived he acted with ability, yet never so as to benefit his fortune. That he excelled as a singer is certain; for none but those of more than ordinary powers were admitted into the royal choir. As a courtier he was unfrowned upon till the disgrace of his patron. As a farmer it is evident that he possessed a correct knowledge, from his work upon the subject. The same book testifies that as an author and a poet he was far above mediocrity. Fuller, in his “*Worthies of Essex*,” describes him, in his usual quaint manner, as “a musician, school-master, serving-man, husbandman, grazier, poet, more skilful in all than thriving in any vocation. He spread,” he adds, “his bread with all sorts of butter, yet none would stick thereon.”

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 4th, 49 min. past 3 afternoon.
 Last Quarter 11th, 2 min. past 10 morning.
 New Moon 19th, 19 min. past 1 afternoon.
 First Quarter 27th, 28 min. past 10 morning.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

Next was November; he full grosse
 and fat
 As fed with lard, and that right well
 might seem;
 For he had been a-fatt'ing hogs of late,
 That yet his broves with sweat did
 reek and stoom,
 And yet the season was full sharp
 and breem:
 In planting ecke he took no small
 delight.

1.—This day is denominated All Saints' Day in the calendar because it celebrates the commemoration of those worthies to whom, on account of their number, particular days could not be appropriated to their individual honour.

8.—Milton looked like a poet. In youth he said to have been extremely handsome, and to have inherited the title (bestowed on him by his companions) of the lady of his college. His complexion was fresh and fair. His hair, which was of a light brown, was parted in front, and hung down upon his shoulders. His eyes were greyish, and even when he was totally blind they do not appear to have betrayed the fact. He was of moderate height—indeed, rather below the middle size.

9.—Here is a little story about the Lord Mayor's procession a few years ago. When it reached the Law Courts, it halted. A "lady," mounted on a triumphal car—in bare neck, head, and arms—bought herself that lunch-time had come, so drew from her diaphanous clothing a packet of sandwiches, which she ate, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the populace. Having finished her repast, she wiped her face on the gauzy paper, and then resumed her queen-like attitude with truly royal grace. A journalist present said the incident was the finest thing he had ever witnessed, from a spectacular point of view.

11.—St. Martin of Tours was once so popular in France that his feast had an octave, and it was a rule to roast a goose for the family dinner on the day of his anniversary. A medal has been struck in France in commemoration of this custom, on one side of which is a goose, and on the reverse the word "Martinalia." At this season, in some parts of the North of England, an ox, called the Mayrt, was slaughtered at Martinmas, and salted for winter. It was customary in Newcastle and the surrounding towns for a few families to join in the purchase of a *mart*, which was obtained at the Stones fair, held on old Martinmas Day, and divided among them. Tusser, in his "Points of Husbandry," says—

"Martilwass Beefe doth bear good
 tacke,
 When countrie folke do daunties
 lack."

13.—All his life Rossini had a dread of Fridays and of the number thirteen. He never would invite more than twelve guests to dinner, and when once he had fourteen he made surc of an "understudy" who would, at a moment's notice, have

EX UNO DISCE OMNES—FROM ONE
LEARN ALL.

		SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Age.
1	Tu All Saints' Day.	6 56r	Sets A.M.	12
2	W All Souls' Day.	4 29s	3 29	13
3	Th 4. Total Eclipse of the Moon; partly visible as a partial eclipse at Greenw'h.	6 59r	4 59	14
4	F	4 25s	Rises P.M.	0
5	S Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	7 3r	4 44	16
6	S 21st Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 22s	5 17	17
7	M Sir Martin Frobisher died, 1594.	7 7r	6 5	18
8	Tu John Milton (poet) died, 1674. [Day.	4 19s	7 9	19
9	W Prince of Wales b., 1841.— <i>Ld. Mayor's</i>	7 10r	8 26	20
10	Th Martin Luther born, 1483.	4 16s	9 46	21
11	F Martinmas— <i>Scotch Term.</i>	7 14r	11 6	22
12	S "Better bc envied than pitied."	4 13s	Morn.	23
13	S 22nd Sunday aft. Trinity.	7 17r	0 22	24
14	M 13. Rossini (musical compos.) d., 1868.	4 10s	1 34	25
15	Tu Domesday Book completed, 1086.	7 21r	2 44	26
16	W "The watched pot is long of boiling."	4 7s	3 54	27
17	Th Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 24r	5 4	28
18	F Sir William Siemens died, 1883.	4 5s	6 15	29
19	S Man in the Iron Mask died, 1703.	7 27r	Sets P.M.	29
20	S 25rd Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 2s	4 9	1
21	M Empress Frederick of Germany b. 1840.	7 31r	4 42	2
22	Tu St. Cecilia.	4 0s	5 28	3
23	W "Little and often fills the purse."	7 34r	6 27	4
24	Th John Knox (reformer) died, 1572.	3 58s	7 38	5
25	F Dr. John Kitto died, 1854.	7 37r	8 57	6
26	S Empress of Russia born, 1847.	3 56s	10 18	7
27	S 1st Sunday in Advent.	7 40r	11 40	8
28	M 27. D'Aguesseau (French Chancellor) b., 1668.	3 54s	Morn.	9
29	Tu "Many hands make light work."	7 43r	1 2	10
30	W St. Andrew's Day.	3 53s	2 26	11

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

In youth one has tears without grief; in age grief without tears.

PRIVATE comfort and public magnificence constitute the perfection of society.

It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying that there is so much falsehood in the world.

THERE are some men with just imagination enough to spoil their judgment.

ONE reason why we all grow wise so slowly is because we nurse our mistakes too fondly.

THE tongue, according to physicians, is a machine. Like all other machines, it generally loses in power what it obtains in speed.

A FORTUNE IN A VOICE.

been ready to come should one guest have missed. And though this was a double superstition, he died on a Friday, the 13th of November.

30.—According to tradition, the remains of St. Andrew were removed in 368 A.D. from Constantinople to Scotland, and there deposited on the east coast of Fife, where St. Andrew's now stands. The saint has been regarded from time immemorial as the patron saint of Scotland.

THE seasons, like everything else, have their vicissitudes; their beginnings, their progress, and their end.

The age of man begins from the cradle, pleasing childhood succeeds, then active youth; afterwards manhood, firm, severe, and intent upon self-preservation; lastly, old age creeps on, debilitates, and at length totally destroys our tottering bodies.

The seasons of the year proceed in the same way. Spring, the jovial playful infancy of all living creatures, represents childhood and youth; for then plants spread forth their luxuriant flowers, fishes exult, birds sing, every part of nature is intent on generation. The summer, like middle age, exhibits plants and trees everywhere clothed with green; it gives vigour to animals, and plumps them up; fruits then ripen; meadows look cheerful; everything is full of life. On the contrary, autumn is gloomy—for then the leaves of trees begin to fall, plants to wither, insects to grow torpid, and many animals to retire to their winter-quarters. The day proceeds with just such steps as the year. The morning makes everything alert, and fit for business; the sun pours forth his ruddy rays; the flowers which had, as it were, slept all night, awake and expand themselves again; the birds, with their sonorous voices and various notes, meet together in flocks, and make the woods ring. Noon tempts animals into the fields and pastures, the heat puts them upon indulging their ease, and even necessity obliges them to it. Evening follows, and makes everything more sluggish; flowers shut up, and animals retire to their lurking-places. Thus the spring, the morning, and youth, are proper for generation; the summer, noon, and manhood, are proper for preservation; and autumn, evening, and old age, are not unfrequently linked to destruction.—STILLINGFLEET.

MOONLIGHT NIGHTS.

In winter, in the country, it is often important to know when moonlight nights occur. This may readily be arrived at by the following table, which is near enough for all practical purposes.

When the moon is	
4 days old, it shines till about 10 p.m.	
5	11 "
6	12 "
7	1 a.m.
15	Full moon rises about 6 p.m.
16	7 "
17	8 "
18	10 "
19	11 "
20	12 "

ONE of the most celebrated singers of the early part of this century was Madame Catalani, who was born in October, 1779, at Sinigaglia, a small town in the Roman States. Her father was a tradesman, who had much difficulty in providing for his numerous family, consisting of four girls and two boys.

Signor Catalani found himself at last so straitened in circumstances that he decided on providing for his daughter Angelica by placing her in a convent, where in due season she should pronounce the solemn and irrevocable vows of monastic life. Accordingly, Angelica entered at an early age the convent of Sta. Lucia di Gubbio, which is not very far distant from Sinigaglia. Here her beautiful voice soon became a great attraction.

Signorina Catalani remained in the convent of Gubbio until she had attained the age of fourteen years. Her father, in spite of the earnest entreaties addressed to him from all parts, could not decide on allowing his daughter's talents to be devoted to secular purposes. His own strict piety, not to speak of his observations and experience, made him regard with extreme repugnance every profession which was connected with the theatre. At length, overcome by the tears of Angelica, and the urgent solicitations of his family, Signor Catalani consented to send his daughter to Florence, to take lessons from Marchesi.

Angelica Catalani studied for two years under the direction of this master, who taught her to moderate the extreme facility of her voice, which was as extended in its compass as it was brilliant in its tone. Unfortunately she also imbibed from him too exclusive a taste for the pomp and tinsel of the Italian vocal school.

She made her *début* at the Théâtre la Fenice at Venice, in 1795, in an opera of Nicolini's. She was then just sixteen. A tall and finely-proportioned figure, a skin of dazzling whiteness, a swan-like throat, lovely and yet noble-looking features, all combined to render the young cantatrice a very charming person. As for her voice, it was a soprano of the most exquisite quality, and embracing a compass of nearly three octaves. There was a perfect equality, as well as an incomparable flexibility, in all her tones. With such advantages, it may readily be supposed that she found no difficulty in conquering the sympathies of an Italian public, and her success at Venice was as instantaneous as it was brilliant. Surrounded by her family, and in presence of her master, Marchesi, who wished to encourage her first steps in the profession, Angelica was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and her musical fame quickly spread abroad throughout Europe.

The fair songstress was destined, however, soon to leave the scenes of her earliest triumphs; for her father, wishing, if possible, to withdraw her from the perilous glory of a dramatic career, accepted the offers of the Prince-Regent of Portugal, a great amateur of music, who earnestly desired to secure her services as the first singer in the Chapel-Royal at Lisbon. Accordingly, she quitted her native land in 1796, and, accompanied by her family, became domesticated in Portugal.

At Lisbon she had the advantage of instructions from the celebrated Crescentini, and it was here that she married Valabrègue, a handsome enough man, but "a stupid, ignorant soldier, who appears to have had no ideas beyond helping his talented wife to gain the utmost possible amount of money on every occasion, and spending it for her afterwards." In spite of her marriage she never quitted the name of Catalani before the public.

After her marriage Catalani went first to Madrid, and then to Paris, where she sung only in concerts, and where she was greeted with glowing enthusiasm. She arrived in London in the close of 1806.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 4th, 17 min. past 2 morning.
 Last Quarter..... 11th, 30 min. past 2 morning.
 New Moon 19th, 13 min. past 8 morning.
 First Quarter 26th, 22 min. past 9 afternoon.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

*Frost is the greatest artist in our climate;
 He paints in nature, and describes in rhyme.*

13.—The merits of Lord Ellenborough consisted in long and painful study; a vigorous and manly address; a strong discriminating judgment; an utter contempt of fear; and a bold and nervous eloquence, that scorned to stoop to embellishments. These qualities enabled him, in the race for fame, honours, and wealth, to outstrip all his competitors.

19.—A curious tale is told of Turner's obstinacy. He was visiting at Lord Egremont's. He and his host quarrelled so desperately as to whether the number of windows in a certain building was six or seven that the carriage was ordered, and Turner driven to the spot to count them for himself, and be convinced of his mistake. But on another occasion, when Lord Egremont ordered up a bucket of water and some carrots, to settle a question about their swimming, Turner proved to be in the right.

21.—The festival of St. Thomas was instituted in the twelfth century, and, as an old author alleges, was assigned an early place in the ecclesiastical calendar, from this Apostle having been vouchsafed the most indisputable evidence of the Resurrection.

At Harrington, in Worcestershire, it used to be customary for children to go round the village on St. Thomas's Day begging for apples, and singing:—

*"Wassail, wasail, through the town,
 If you've got any apples, throw them down;
 Up with the stocking, and down with the shoe,
 If you've got no apples, money will do;
 The jug is white and the ale is brown,
 This is the best house in the town."*

The seven days before, and the seven days after, the shortest day, were called by the ancients the *Halcyon Days*. This arose from a fable that during the period just indicated, while the halcyon bird or king-fisher was breeding, the sea was always calm, and might be navigated in perfect security. According to the poetic fiction, the bird was represented as hatching her eggs on a floating nest, in the midst of the waters. Dryden thus alludes to the notion:

*"Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
 As halcyons brooding on a winter's sea."*

24.—With many sterling merits as a poet, Crabbe has numerous defects. His descriptions are forcible and exact, but they are too detailed. They have too much of the minuteness of a Dutch picture, and it is a minuteness exhibited in the representation of disgusting objects. He never shrinks from the irksome task of setting down all the details of vice and misery. But, in spite of defects, he remains one of the most

DIES ADMIT ÆGRITUDINEM—TIME
REMOVES AFFLICTIONS.

SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Rises & Sets	Asc.
7 46r	Sets A.M.	12
3 52s	5 25	13
7 49r	6 59	14
3 51s	Rises P.M.	0
7 51r	4 45	16
3 50s	5 59	17
7 54r	7 22	18
3 49s	8 46	19
7 56r	10 6	20
3 49s	11 21	21
7 58r	Morn.	0
3 49s	0 33	23
8 0r	1 42	24
3 49s	2 53	25
8 2r	4 3	26
3 49s	5 15	27
8 4r	6 28	28
3 50s	7 40	29
8 6r	Sets P.M.	0
3 51s	4 21	1
8 7r	5 30	2
3 52s	6 46	3
8 7r	8 6	4
3 53s	9 27	5
8 8r	10 47	6
3 54s	Morn.	0
8 8r	0 9	8
3 56s	1 31	9
8 8r	2 58	10
3 58s	4 29	11
8 8r	6 0	12

1 Th	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
2 F	"'Must' is a king's word."
3 S	"Satan" Montgomery (poet) d., 1855.
4 S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
5 M	Alexandre Dumas (novelist) d., 1870.
6 Tu	St. Nicolas.
7 W	"'Because' is a woman's reason."
8 Th	Thomas De Quincey died, 1859.
9 F	John Milton (poet) born, 1608.
10 S	Sir Henry Ponsonby born, 1825.
11 S	3rd Sunday in Advent.
12 M	Edwin Forrest (actor) died, 1872.
13 Tu	Lord Ellenborough died, 1818.
14 W	Prince Albert died, 1861.
15 Th	Izaak Walton ("Gentle Angler") d. 1683.
16 F	"No flying from fate."
17 S	Sir Humphry Davy born, 1779.
18 S	4th Sunday in Advent.
19 M	J. M. W. Turner, R.A., died, 1851.
20 Tu	"Keep the feast till the feast day."
21 W	St. Thomas's Day.—Michaelmas Lave
22 Th	Sittings end.
23 F	Alexander I. of Russia died, 1777.
24 S	George Crabbe (poet) born, 1754.
25 S	Christmas Day.
26 M	BANK HOLIDAY.—BOXING DAY.
27 Tu	26. Thomas Gray (poet) born 1716.
28 W	Innocent's Day.—Childermas.
29 Th	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.
30 F	"Nothing venture, nothing have."
31 S	New Year's Eve.

SAYINGS OF THE WISE.

No man can be provident of his time who is not provident in the choice of his company.

HE that does not know those things which are of use and necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know beside.

HE who says there is no such thing as an honest man, you may be sure is himself a knave.

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

original of our poets. He is pre-eminently the poet of reality in humble life.

25.—In most Celtic languages Christmas Eve is called the *Night of Mary*. The festival itself is variously named. Our own *Christmas* comes nearest to the German provincialism, *Christ fest*. The Romance languages merely retain the Latin name, the French deviating from it mostly widely in *Noël*. The Welsh *Nadolig* is from the same source. The German *Weihnachten* has been derived from *Wen*, as if expressing the festal character of the day. But it is clearly from the inseparable compound *Weth*, which denotes sanctity or holiness, and occurs so often in German ecclesiastical words. Its composition with the word *night* rather than *day* is referable to the morning mass, with which the solemnity so beautifully begins. In Portugal, *Paseoa*, as the proper term for Easter, is by an easy corruption applied also to the two other great festivals. *Christmas* is therefore *Paseoa do natal*.

26.—The poet Gray was notoriously fearful of fire, and kept a ladder of ropes in his bed-room. Some mischievous young men at Cambridge, knowing this, roused him from below in the middle of a dark night with the cry of "fire!" The staircase, they said, was in flames. Up went his window, and down he came by his rope-ladder as fast as he could, into a tub of water which they had placed ready to receive him.

The earliest notice of skating in England is obtained from the earliest description of London. Its historian relates that "when the great fenne or moore (which watereth the walles of the cite on the north side) is frozen, many young men play upon the yce." Happily, and probably for want of a term to call it by, he described so much of this pastime in Moorfields as acquaints us with their mode of skating: "Some," he says, "stryding as wide as they may, doe slide swiftly" (this, then, is sliding); but he proceeds to tell us that "some tye bones to their fete, and under their heeles, and showing themselves by a little picked staffe doe slide as swiftly as a birde flyeth in the air, or an arrow out of a crosse-bow." Here, although the implements were rude, we have skaters; and it seems that one of their sports was for two to start a great way off opposite to each other, and, when they met, to lift their poles and strike each other, when one or both fell, and were carried to a distance from each other by the velocity of their motion. Of the present wooden skates shod with iron there is no doubt we obtained a knowledge from Holland.

*Shines the last age, the next with hope
is seen,
To-day sinks poorly off, unmarked,
between:
Future or past no richer secret folds,
O friendless present, than thy bosom
holds.*—EMERSON.

Never had any cantatrice obtained in London the same success as Madame Catalani, whose appearance seemed to be regarded as a public event in which multitudes were interested. The wonderful compass of her voice; the equability and fullness of her tones; the magnificence, the brilliancy of her vocalisation, which seemed to expand itself in its sparkling rapidity, like some fountain playing in the sunshine; the distinguished elegance of her person, her noble bearing and fine character—all contributed to excite a universal enthusiasm in her favour. Madame Catalani was, during eight years, the idol of England.

The effect which Madame Catalani produced upon the English public was not solely that of a great artist or even of a charming woman. By her sympathy in their national feelings of loyalty to their sovereign, and of antipathy to Napoleon, she won many a heart which might have been insensible to her beauty as well as to the enchantment of her voice. Perhaps this influence was never so perceptible as at those moments of public depression when Napoleon had gained some unexpected victory, and Madame Catalani would step forth upon the boards of Drury Lane, and sing, with fire and enthusiasm, "God save the King" or "Rule, Britannia."

Madame Catalani came to Paris in 1814, with the Allies, to enjoy her share of the common triumph. On the 4th of February, 1815, she gave a grand concert at the Opera House for the benefit of the poor, when her success was as brilliant as it had been in 1806. During the Hundred Days she disappeared from the scene, having followed Louis XVIII. to Ghent, where her house became the resort of the most illustrious emigrants. After an excursion into Holland and Belgium, Madame Catalani returned to Paris on the second restoration of the Bourbons.

It was at this period that Louis XVIII., wishing to reward the attachment that Madame Catalani had ever evinced for his person, as well as for the cause of legitimacy, bestowed on her the privilege of the Italian Theatre, together with a grant of 160,000 francs. This enterprise became to her the source of endless contrarieties and vexations; for M. de Valabrégue, being a man of restless mind, and jealous of any one who seemed likely to compete with his wife in the popular favour, sought to dismis from the Théâtre-Italien the most talented artists. At length Madame Catalani found herself obliged to abandon this unfortunate direction, after having lost the good graces of the Parisian public, together with 500,000 francs of her fortune. In order to repair this double misfortune, the celebrated cantatrice undertook a long journey in the North of Europe. She visited Denmark, Sweden, and Germany, being greeted everywhere with triumphant applause, and amassing a vast sum of money by the exercise of her splendid talent.

We shall not attempt to follow the steps of our indefatigable traveller, who visited the most remote corners of Europe. Suffice it here to mention her journey to St. Petersburg in 1823, where she met with the most cordial and gracious reception from the Emperor Alexander. The last time of her appearance in public was, we understand, at a concert which she gave in Dublin in the year 1828.

After having thus, during so long a period, enchanted the world by her musical talents, Madame Catalani retired to a noble property in the neighbourhood of Florence, where the later years of her life were passed in the midst of a refined and opulent ease, and in the enjoyment of that public esteem which had been won for her by the dignity of her character, the serenity of her mind, and the untiring charity of her heart. In the charming solitude that she had formed for herself she continued to cultivate the art to which she was so passionately attached. She sang to please herself, as well as for the enjoyment of her friends; nor was she ever deaf to the solicitations of the miserable or necessitous when they came to invoke the magic of her name and talent in their behalf. She died at Paris on the 12th of June, 1849.

GOOD WORDS ARE WORTH MUCH.

OPPORTUNITY.

"He that will not when he may,
When he will he shall have nay."
BURTON.

FORGIVENESS.

HE that cannot forgive others
breaks the bridge over which he
must pass himself; for every one
has need to be forgiven.

GOOD ADVICE.

"Accept this advice, you who sit
down to play,
The best throw of the dice, is to
throw them away."
TUSSER.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

BE not chilled by the coldness
of those about you. The perse-
verance of love and patience to-
gether bring about great results.

LIVING AT PEACE.

IT is the interest of all of us
to be at peace with our fellow-
creatures, far less for their sakes
than our own; and the only
qualities to carry us safely
through life are moderation and
gentleness, not a little indulgence
to others, and a great distrust of
ourselves.

BROKEN HEARTS.

"Broken faith and broken glass,
Broken legs and arms are seen;
But for broken hearts, we pass
To what are not, and ne'er have
been."
GARRICK.

ART.

ART possesses a language which
speaks to all eyes, and is under-
stood by all nations.

STRONG PASSIONS.

THERE are three strong passions
of the mind, which are inimical
to the influence of religion on the
mind: viz., Love, Avarice, and
Ambition, which is stronger than
the two former.

SELF-CONTROL.

"Reader, attend—whether thy soul
Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole,
Or dwelling grubs this earthly hole
In low pursuit;
Know—prudent, cautious, self-
control
Is wisdom's root."
BURNS.

A NOBLE CHARACTER.

HE has the greatest honour
and purest morals who is ready
to pardon all mistakes in other
people as if he himself offended
daily, and at the same time as
vigorously abstains from all ap-
pearance of evil as if he forgave
nobody.

PHILOSOPHY.

ARISTIPPUS, being asked what
he had gained by the study of
philosophy, replied, "To be able
to converse readily with all men."

FINDING FAULT.

BEFORE we allow ourselves to
find fault with any person behind
his back, we must ask ourselves
three questions: 1. Is it true? 2.
Is it kind? 3. Is it necessary?

RULES FOR LIFE.

Make few promises.
Always speak the truth.
Never speak evil of any one.
Keep good company or none.
Live up to your engagements.
Be just before you are generous.
Never play at any game of
chance.
Drink no kind of intoxicating
liquors.
Good character is above all
things else.

Keep your own secrets, if you
have any.

Never borrow if you possibly
can help it.

Keep yourself innocent if you
would be happy.

Make no haste to be rich, if you
would prosper.

When you speak to a person,
look him in the face.

Do not marry until you are able
to support a wife.

Ever live (misfortune excepted)
within your income.

Save when you are young, to
spend when you are old.

Avoid temptation, through fear
you may not withstand it.

Never run into debt unless you
see a way out again.

Small and steady gains bring
competency with a tranquil mind.

Good company and good conver-
sation are the sinews of virtue.

Your character cannot be essen-
tially injured except by your own
acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let
your life be so that none will believe
him.

When you retire to bed, think
over what you have been doing
during the day.

Never be idle; if your hands
can't be employed usefully, attend
to the cultivation of your mind.

SEEKING FOR TRUTH.

I LOOK upon the discovery of
anything which is true as a
valuable acquisition to society,
which cannot possibly hurt or
obstruct the good effect of any
other truth whatsoever, for they
all partake of one common essence
and necessarily coincide with each
other, and, like the drops of rain
which fall separately into the
river, mix themselves at once
with the stream, and strengthen
the general current.

LOVE.

"Love in a hut with water and a
crust,
Is—Love forgive us!—cinders,
ashes, dust."
KEATS.

DEPTH.

YOUR deepest pools, like your
deepest politicians and philoso-
phers, often turn out more shallow
than was expected.

OPPOSITION.

"Whenever God erects a house of
prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel
there."
DE FOE.

VIRTUE.

VIRTUE is not (as some assert)
desirable on its own account; but
for the sake of that happiness in
life which necessarily follows on
virtuous conduct.

DESPOENDING.

"I CARE for nothing. I am of
no use in the world." Dear child,
knowest thou not that thou canst
not move a step on this earth
without finding some duty to be
done, and that everyone is useful
to her kind by the very fact of
her existence?

IN LOVE.

"Lovers, like dying men, may well
At first disordered be;
Since none alive can truly tell
What fortune they must see."
SIR C. SEDLEY.

CALMNESS.

SPEAK with calmness on all
occasions, especially in circum-
stances which tend to irritate.

LITTLE VEXATIONS.

WHEN we meet with the little
vexations incidents of life, by
which our quiet is too often dis-
turbed, it will prevent many pain-
ful sensations if we only consider
—how insignificant this will ap-
pear a twelvemonth hence.

LIVING ALONE.

"Why should we faint or fear to
live alone,
Since all alone, so heaven has
willed, we die?
Not even the tenderest heart and
next our own
Knows half the reasons why we
smile and sigh."
KEBLE.

A WIDESPREAD WEAKNESS.

MANKIND have a great aversion
to intellectual labour; but even
supposing knowledge to be easily
attainable, more people would be
content to be ignorant than would
take even a little trouble to ac-
quire it.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

HE who fears to undertake is already defeated.

LIFE is passed in desiring what one has not, and regretting what one has no longer.

YOUTH is prone to censure. A young man of genius expects to make a world for himself; as he gets older, he finds he must take it as it is.

THE day which makes a man a slave, takes away half his worth; and he loses every incentive to action, but the base one of fear.

THE works of nature will bear a thousand views and reviews; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire.

THE witty man amuses us, the genius charms us; but it is to the honest sincere man, after all, that we give the management of our property and the conduct of our souls to heaven.

WITHOUT hard work and earnest purpose all that is best in the world perishes. We cannot even have a proper game without some earnestness.

LOVE one human being purely and warmly, and you will love all. The heart in this heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing, from the dew-drop to the ocean, but a mirror, which it warms and fills.

MAN would be but a vain thing—a toy, mere dust and ashes, a passing vapour—did he not know his nothingness. This feeling, this knowledge makes us immortal.

A BAD daughter seldom makes a good wife. If a girl is ill-tempered at home, snarls at her parents, snaps at her brothers and sisters, and shirks her ordinary duties, the chances are ten to one that when she gets a home of her own she will make it wretched.

BE not ashamed to confess that you have been in the wrong. It is but owning what you need not be ashamed of—that you now have more sense than you had before to see your error; more humility to acknowledge it; and more grace to correct it.

WHAT does not that word "cheerfulness" imply. It means a contented spirit; it means a pure heart; it means a kind and loving disposition; it means humility and charity; it means a generous appreciation of others, and a modest opinion of self.

THE nature of wit is to have its operation prompt and sudden, and that of judgment to have it more deliberate and more slow; but he who remains totally silent for want of leisure to prepare himself to speak well, and he also whom leisure does no ways benefit to better speaking, are equally unhappy.

THE ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH.

*"Higher, higher, will we climb,
Up the mount of glory,
That our names may live through
time*

*In our country's story;
Happy, when her welfare calls,
He who conquers, he who falls.*

*"Deeper, deeper, let us toil
In the mine of knowledge;
Nature's wealth & learning's spoil
Win from school and college;
Delve we there for richer gems
Than the stars of diadems.*

*"Onward, onward, may we press
Through the path of duty;
Virtue is true happiness,
Excellence true beauty,
Minds are of celestial birth,
Make we then a Heaven on Earth."*

MONTGOMERY.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE GLOWWORM.

*A nightingale that all day long
Had cheered the village with his
song,*

*Nor yet at eve his note suspended,
Nor yet when eventide was ended,
Began to feel, as well he might,
The keen demands of appetite;
When, looking eagerly around,
He spied far off, upon the ground,
A something shining in the dark,
And knew the glowworm by his
spark;*

*So, stooping down from hawthorn
top,
He thought to put him in his crop.
The worm, aware of his intent,
Harangued him thus, right elo-
quent;*

"Did you admire my lamp,"

*quoth he,
"As much as I your minstrelsy,
You would abhor to do me wrong,
As much as I to spoil your song;
For 'twas the selfsame Power
divine*

*Taught you to sing and me to
shine;*

*That you with music, I with light,
Might beautify and cheer the night."
The songster heard his short
oration,*

*And, wrangling up his approbation,
Released him, as my story tells,
And found a supper somewhere else.*

*Hence jarring sectaries may
learn*

*Their real interest to discern;
That brother should not war with
brother,*

*And worry and devour each other;
But stray and shine by sweet consent,
Till life's poor transient night is
spent,*

*Respecting in each other's case
The gifts of nature and of grace.*

*Those Christians best deserve the
name*

*Who studiously make peace their
aim;*

*Peace, both the duty and the prize
Of him that creeps and him that
flies.*

COWPER.

If you note all the details, you have not seen the whole.

If you would know one of the minor secrets of happiness, it is this—cultivate cheap pleasures.

VULGAR happiness is to covet and enjoy much. Philosophical happiness is to be content with little.

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

NEVER allow yourself to be idle whilst others are in want of anything that your hands can make for them.

If one has a right to be proud of anything it is of a good action, done as it ought to be done, without any base interest lurking at the bottom of it.

In wonder all philosophy began; in wonder it ends; and admiration fills up the interspace. But the first wonder is the offspring of ignorance; the last is the parent of adoration.

By one of the laws of Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, every fault committed by a person when intoxicated was deemed worthy of a double punishment.

WHEN a man is firmly convinced within himself that he has courage to face any danger, or to support any calamity, he does not take pains ostentatiously to display that courage.

Two things, well considered, would prevent many quarrels; first to have it well ascertained whether we are not disputing about terms, rather than things; and secondly to examine whether that on which we differ is worth contending about.

SOCRATES placed the sum of human happiness in the acquisition of a tranquil mind; and considered the possession of a real friend as the only object a wise man could wish for, and the only prize on which a philosopher could fix any value.

NEVER be sorry for any generous thing that you ever did, even if it was betrayed. Never be sorry that you were magnanimous if the person was mean afterwards. Never be sorry that you gave; it was right for you to give, even if you were imposed upon. You cannot afford to keep on the safe side by being mean.

A CERTAIN degree of solitude seems necessary to the full growth and spread of the highest mind; and, therefore, must a very extensive intercourse with men stifle many a holy germ and scare away the gods, who shun the tumult of noisy companies and the discussion of petty interests.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Acanthia, pure affection.
 Acanthus, fine arts.
 Adonis, sorrowful remembrance.
 Agrimony, thankfulness.
 Almond Tree, heedlessness.
 Aloe, affliction.
 Alyssum, Sweet, worth beyond beauty.
 Amaranth, immortality.
 Amaryllis, pride.
 Anemone, abandon.
 Angelica, inspiration.
 Apple Blossom, preference.
 Arbor Vitæ, old age.
 Aspen Tree, lamentation.
 Asphodel, lasting regret.
 Aster, China, variety.
 Auricula, painting.
 Azalea, temperance.
 Bachelors' Buttons, single blessedness.
 Balm, care and sympathy.
 Balsam, impatience.
 Basil, hatred.
 Bay Leaf, I change but in dying.
 Beech Tree, grandeur and prosperity.
 Betony, surprise.
 Bilberry or Whortleberry, treason or treachery.
 Birch Tree, meekness.
 Black Thorn, difficulty.
 Box, Stoicism.
 Bramble, envy and remorse.
 Briar, Sweet, poetry.
 Broom, humility.
 Bugloss, falsehood.
 Bulrush, indiscretion.
 Burdock, impurity.
 Buttercup, childish glee.
 Cactus, Common, I burn.
 Camellia, constancy.
 Campanula, Blue, flattery.
 Candy Tuft, architecture.
 Carnation, refusal.
 Carnation, Yellow, disdain.
 Cherry, good education.
 Chervil, Garden, sincerity.
 Chestnut Blossom, do me justice.
 China Pink, aversion.
 China Rose, beauty always new.
 Chrysanthemum, cheerfulness under adversity.
 Clematis, Evergreen, poverty.
 Clover, provident.
 Cock's-comb, singularity.
 Colchicum, my best days are past.
 Coltsfoot, justice shall be done.
 Columbine, folly.
 Convolvulus Major, extinguished hopes.
 Convolvulus Minor, night.
 Cowslip, pensiveness.
 Crab Apple, ill-nature.
 Cross, resolution.
 Crowfoot, ingratitude.
 Crown Imperial, modesty.
 Cyclamen, diffidence.
 Cypress, death.
 Daffodil, deceitful hope.
 Dahlia, instability.
 Daisy, innocence.
 Daisy, Double, participation.
 Daisy, Michaelmas, cheerfulness in age.
 Damask Rose, freshness.
 Dandelion, oracle.
 Darnel, vice.
 Dodder, meanness.
 Eglantine, simplicity.
 Elder, jealousy.
 Endive, frugality.
 Evening Primrose, inconstancy.
 Everlasting Pea, lasting pleasure.

Faded Leaves, melancholy.
 Fern, confidence.
 Filibert, reconciliation.
 Flax, fate.
 Forget-me-not, faithfulness.
 Fox-glove, youth.
 French Marigold, jealousy.
 Frillitary, persecution.
 Fuchsia, amiability.
 Full-blown Rose, beauty.
 Fullers' Teasel, misanthropy.
 Funerary, spleen.
 Garden Anemone, expectation.
 Garden Marigold, unbusiness.
 Garden Ranunculus, rich in attraction.
 Genista, neatness.
 Geranium, gentility.
 Grass, utility.
 Hawthorn, hope.
 Heath, solitude.
 Heliotrope, lasting love.
 Hemlock, you will cause my death.
 Henbane, imperfection.
 Holly, foresight.
 Hollyhock, fecundity.
 Hop, injustice.
 Honeysuckle, bond of love.
 Horse Chestnut, incuriency.
 Honscleek, vivacity.
 Hyacinth, game or play.
 Iris, eloquent messenger.
 Iris, Yellow, flame of love.
 Ivy, true friendship.
 Jasmine, White, amiableness.
 Jonquil, desire.
 Juniper, asylum.
 Larkspur, levity, fickleness.
 Laurel, glory.
 Laurustinus, I die, if neglected.
 Lavender, silence.
 Lemon, cool.
 Lettuce, coldheartedness.
 Lilac, forsaken.
 Lily, purity.
 Lily of the Valley, return of happiness.
 Lily, Tiger, pretension.
 Lime Tree, conjugal fidelity.
 London Pride, love match.
 Lupin, voraciousness.
 Lychnis, irresistible sympathy.
 Madder, calumny.
 Maiden's Hair, secrecy.
 Maple, reserve.
 Marigold, despair.
 Marjoram, blushes.
 Marsh Mallow, humanity.
 Marvel of Peru, timidity.
 Mignonette, your qualities surpass your charms.
 Milk Vetch, presence softens pain.
 Milkwort, a hermitage.
 Mistletoe, parasite.
 Monk's-hood, knight errantry.
 Mountain Ash, prudence.
 Mouse-ear Chickweed, ingenuous simplicity.
 Mulberry Tree, wisdom.
 Mushroom, upst. rt.
 Myrtle, mildness, love.
 Narcissus, egotism.
 Nettle, stinging, cruelty.
 Nightshade, witchcraft.
 Nightshade, Bittersweet, truth.
 Oak Tree, hospitality.
 Olive, peace.
 Orange Blossom, marriage.
 Orange Tree, generosity.
 Palm, victory.
 Pansy, thought.
 Parsley, feast.
 Passion Flower, superstition.

Pea, Sweet, delicate pleasure.
 Peach Blossom, perfidy.
 Peony, shame.
 Peppermint, warmth of temper.
 Periwinkle, pleasures of memory.
 Phlox, unanimity.
 Pimpernel, assignation.
 Pine Tree, boldness.
 Pink, China, aversion.
 Pink, White, talent.
 Plane Tree, genius.
 Plum Tree, independence.
 Poplar, White, time.
 Poppy, consolation in sickness.
 Poppy, White, sleep.
 Potato, beneficence.
 Pride, London, love match.
 Primrose, early youth.
 Privet, defence.
 Quince, temptation.
 Ranunculus, you shine with a thousand good qualities.
 Reed, indiscretion, music.
 Rose, love and joy.
 Rose, China, beauty always new.
 Rose, Damask, freshness.
 Rose, Moss, ardent affection.
 Rose, Musk, affectionation.
 Rose, White, candour.
 Rose, Yellow, infidelity.
 Rose-bud, youthfulness.
 Rose-bud, White, ignorance of love.
 Rosemary, your presence revivifies me.
 Rue, happiness of the country.
 Rush, docility.
 Saffron Flower, do not abuse.
 Sage, esteem.
 Sainfoin, agitation, my heart is moved on seeing you.
 Sardony, irony.
 Sensitive Plant, modesty.
 Silver Fir, elevation.
 Snap Dragon, presumption.
 Snowdrop, consolation.
 Solomon's Seal, discretion.
 Southernwood, jest or bufter.
 St. John's Wort, sanctity.
 Stinging Nettle, cruelty.
 Stock, lasting beauty.
 Stonecrop, tranquility.
 Strawberry, perfection.
 Sun-flower, false riches.
 Sweet Pea, delicate pleasure.
 Sweet Sultan, widow hood.
 Sweet William, craftiness.
 Syringa, brotherly love.
 Ten-week Stock, promptitude.
 Thistle, surliness.
 Thorn Apple, deceitful charms.
 Thrip, awfulness.
 Throat-wort, neglected beauty.
 Thyme, activity.
 Tuberosa, voluptuousness.
 Tulip, declaration of love.
 Turnip, charity.
 Valerian, accommodating disposition.
 Venus's Looking Glass, flattery.
 Verbena, pure affection.
 Veronica, superstition.
 Vine, drunkenness.
 Violet, modesty.
 Violet, White, enndour.
 Wallflower, fidelity in adversity.
 Water Lily, purity.
 Weeping Willow, mourning.
 Wheat, riches.
 Whortleberry or Bilberry, treason or treachery.
 Wood Anemone, sickness.
 Wood Sorrel, joy.
 Wormwood, absence.

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 percent. for £80 would be £2 0 0 2½ per cent., which is one-half

half 1 0 0
3 per cent. is six-tenths .. 1 4 0
3½ per cent. is seven-tenths 1 8 0
4 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.

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 0 0½
2	0 3 4	0 0 9½	0 0 1½
3	0 5 0	0 1 1½	0 0 2
4	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 0 2½
5	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 0 3½
6	0 10 0	0 2 3	0 0 4
7	0 11 8	0 2 8½	0 0 4½
8	0 13 4	0 3 0½	0 0 5½
9	0 15 0	0 3 5½	0 0 6
10	0 16 8	0 3 10	0 0 6½
11	0 18 4	0 4 2½	0 0 7½
12	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 0 8
13	1 1 8	0 4 11½	0 0 8½
14	1 3 4	0 5 4½	0 0 9½
15	1 5 0	0 5 9	0 0 10
16	1 6 8	0 6 1½	0 0 10½
17	1 8 4	0 6 6½	0 0 11½
18	1 10 0	0 6 10½	0 0 12½
19	1 11 8	0 7 3½	0 0 13
20	1 13 4	0 7 8	0 0 14
20	1 13 4	0 7 8	0 0 14
20	1 13 4	0 7 8	0 0 14
20	1 13 4	0 7 8	0 0 14
40	3 6 8	0 15 4½	2 2 2½
50	4 3 4	0 19 2	2 9 9
60	5 0 0	1 3 0½	3 3 3½
70	5 16 8	1 6 10½	3 10
80	6 13 4	1 10 8½	4 4 4½
90	7 10 0	1 14 7½	4 11½
100	8 6 8	1 18 5½	5 5 5½

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add 1d. to each Month, or ¼d. to each Week.

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.

LAW SITTINGS, 1892.

	Begin	End
Hilary Sittings	Jan. 11	Apr. 13
Easter do.	Apr. 26	June 3
Trinity do.	Jun. 14	Aug. 12
Michaelmas do.	Oct. 24	Dec. 21

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR 1892.

Golden Number, 12; Epact, 1; Solar Cycle, 25; Dominical Letters, C B; Roman Index, 5; Julian Period, 6605.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 14
Quinquages.—Shrove Sun.	" 28
St. David	Mar. 1
Ash Wednesday	" 2
Quadrages.—1st S. in Lent	" 6
St. Patrick	" 17
Annunciation—Lady Day	" 25
Palm Sunday	Apr. 10
Good Friday	" 15
Easter Sunday	" 17
St. George	" 23
Low Sunday	" 24
Rogation Sunday	May 22
Birth of Queen Victoria	" 24
Ascension D.—Holy Thur.	" 26
Pentecost.—Whit Sunday	June 5
Trinity Sunday	" 12
Corpus Christi	" 16
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	" 27
St. Andrew	" 30
St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Christmas Day	" 25

The year 5653 of the Jewish Era commences on September 22, 1892. Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on March 30, 1892.

The year 1310 of the Moham. Era commences on July 26, 1892.

ECLIPSES IN 1892.

In the year 1892 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon:—

April 26-27.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

May 11-12.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich.

October 20.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

November 4.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible as a Partial Eclipse at Greenwich.

LENGTH OF DAY.

The following table shows Twelve o'clock at noon, Greenwich mean time, as compared with the clock in various important cities and towns:—

Boston, U.S.	7 18 a.m.
Dublin	11 25 "
Edinburgh	11 47 "
Glasgow	11 43 "
Lisbon	11 43 "
Madrid	11 45 "
New York, City Hall	7 4 "
Penzance	11 35 "
Philadelphia	6 59 "
Quebec	7 15 "
Adelaide	9 14 p.m.
Amsterdam	0 15 "
Athens	1 25 "
Berlin	0 54 "
Berne	0 50 "
Bombay	4 52 "
Brussels	0 17 "
Calcutta	5 54 "
Capetown	1 14 "
Constantinople	1 56 "
Copenhagen	0 50 "
Florence	0 45 "
Jerusalem	2 21 "
Madras	5 21 "
Malta	0 58 "
Melbourne, Australia	9 40 "
Moscow	2 29 "
Munich	0 46 "
Paris	0 9 "
Pekin	0 58 "
Prague	0 58 "
Rome	0 50 "
Rotterdam	0 18 "
St. Petersburg	2 1 "
Suez	2 10 "
Sydney	10 5 "
Stockholm	1 12 "
Stuttgart	0 37 "
Vienna	1 6 "

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; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, August 1; and Martinmas, November 11. The Removal Terms in Scotch Burghs are May 28, November 23.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In England and Ireland.—Easter Monday, the Monday in Whitsun week, first Monday in August, 20th 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.

STAMPS, TAXES, LICENCES, EXCISE DUTIES, &c.

BILL STAMPS.

Not exceeding	£	s.	d.
Above { £5	10	0	1
{ 10	25	0	2
{ 25	50	0	3
{ 50	75	0	6
{ 75	100	0	9
{ 100	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 writing, so as to show clearly and distinctly that such stamp has been used.

CHEQUES.

Bankers' Cheques 1d.

PATENT (LETTERS) FOR INVENTIONS.

(a) Up to Sealing:—	£	s.	d.
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
Or on filing complete specification with first application	4	0	0
(b) Further before end of four years from date of patent:—	50	0	0
On certificate of renewal	50	0	0
(c) Further before end of eight years from date of patent	100	0	0
Or in lieu of the fees of £50 and £100 the following annual fees:—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from date of patent	10	0	0
5th year	10	0	0
6th "	10	0	0
7th "	10	0	0
8th "	15	0	0
9th "	15	0	0
10th "	20	0	0
11th "	20	0	0
12th "	20	0	0
13th "	20	0	0

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade, with the sanction of the Treasury.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

On every £100 of Capital to be raised 0 2 0

INCOME TAX.

Incomes amounting to £150 a year and under £400 are rated at 6d. in the pound, but £120 out of the total income is not taxed. Annual incomes of £400 and above that sum are rated at 6d. without deduction.

LICENCES AND EXCISE DUTIES.

Appraisers & House Agts. £2	0	0
Armorial Bearings	1	1
" on a Carriage ..	2	2
Arms, grant of, stamp duty.	10	0
Auctioneers, Ant. Licence	10	0
Bankers' Annual Licence, United Kingdom	30	0
Beer and Wine Retailers	4	0
" not to be consumed on the premises	3	0
Beer not drunk on the premises (England) ..	1	5
Beer drunk on premises	3	10
Brewers' Licences:—		
Brewer of beer for sale	1	0
Dogs, any kind, Gr. Britain	0	7
" Ireland, one dog	0	2
" Every addl. dog	0	2
Game Licences:—If taken out after 31st July and before 1st November, to expire on 31st July following	3	0
After 31st July, expire 31st October	2	0
After 31st October, expire 31st July	2	0
Gamekeepers (Gr. Brit.) ..	2	0
Game Dealer's Licence ..	2	0
(Gun Licence to carry) ..	0	10
Marriage Licence, Special, England and Ireland ..	5	0
by Superintendent Registrar	0	10
Medicine (Patent) Dealers, Gr. Brit., ann. licence	0	5
Passenger Vessels, on board which liquors and tobacco are sold, one year	5	0
" one day ..	1	0
Pawnbrokers	7	10
Publicans (U. K.) licence to sell spirits, beer, and wine to be consumed on the premises:—		
If rated under £10	4	10
" " 15	6	0
" " 20	8	0
" " 25	11	0
" " 30	14	0
" " 40	17	0
" " 50	20	0
" " 100	25	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 1 5 0
Tobacco & Snuff dealers in Tea, customs duty 0 0 4
Vinegar Makers annual licence (U. Kingdom) 1 0 0
Voting Paper 0 0 1
Warrant for Goods 0 0 3
Wine Retailers:—To be consumed on premises 3 10 0
" off premises 2 10 0

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 or of the first execution of others.

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.

An Agreement should be stamped within 14 days of date. The penalty for neglect is £10. Affidavits and Declarations, 2s. 6d.

APPRENTICE INDENTURES.
On each instrument 2s. 6d.

Articles of Clerkship to Solicitor, in England or Ireland .. £80
" for Lancashire, Durham, or Scotch superior courts £60

HOUSE DUTY.

On inhabited houses occupied as farmhouse, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, or warehouse of the annual value of £20 and not exceeding £10	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

In the £

CONVEYANCE.

Where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	s. d.
Excdg. £5 & not excdg. £10	0 6
" 10	15 1 0
" 15	20 2 0
" 20	25 2 6
For every additional £25 up to £300	2 6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	5 0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	10 0
Conveyance or Transfer—	
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.

All persons insuring their lives or purchasing annuities through the Postmaster-General will necessarily become, if they are not already, Savings Bank depositors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. WATSON WATT,
Sheriff and J. P. Officer

(For Counties of Forfar and Kincardine),

Accountant and Debt Collector,

Is prepared to undertake the Collection of Overdue Accounts, Rents, &c. Terms moderate. Cash Recovered promptly remitted. All cases entrusted to Mr. WATT will receive prompt personal attention.

Telegrams—"WATT, BRECHIN."

5 Union Street, Brechin.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

WILLIAM WATT & SON,
JOINERS AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,
PROPERTY AND INSURANCE AGENTS, &c.,
5 UNION STREET, BRECHIN.

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Jobbing of every description Neatly and Promptly Executed.

**FUNERALS CONDUCTED IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.**

Grave Clothes and every Requisite required kept in Stock.  
Charges Moderate.

Properties Managed for Small Commission, also Bought and Sold.

*Agents for the*

**Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company, and  
Scottish Plate Glass Insurance Company.**

Established 1780.

# C. MITCHELL & SON,

Family Grocers and Wine Merchants,

PRENTICE NOOK,

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

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The number of Policies in force was 220,545.

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While gratefully thanking our citizens, neighbours, and friends in large cities and abroad for their encouragement in the past year—during which following a steady growth) our circulation has made the largest increase in any single year—we would respectfully intimate that the new feature—Serial Original Tales by authors of high repute and pure and elevating tone—will be continued during 1892. “Local Notes,” by Ida; “Local Chips,” by a new writer of much promise; and Auld Eppie’s homely “Screeds” will appear from week to week. Articles of much national and historical interest, on “The Drinking Customs of Scotland in the Olden Time,” will begin in an early issue.

In addition to carefully-edited Local and District News, the *Advertiser* has sprightly, racy, and terse Notes and Jottings on Local Topics of current interest, Sketches of Men and Manners, Customs and Institutions in Brechin in by-gone days, with Literary Notes and Reviews of New Books.

No effort will be spared to endeavour to continue to make the *Advertiser* worthy of the popular place it now holds between the large Dailies and the Evening Newspaper.

☞ These Local Features, with its wide Circulation at Home and Abroad and among all Classes, combine to make the *Advertiser* the recognised Advertising medium for Tradesmen, and the Public generally of the City and Neighbourhood, as well as for Government and Parliamentary Notices, and announcements of Solicitors, Auctioneers, and others.

D. H. EDWARDS, Publisher.

I suspect that just as Sir Robert Walpole always read the letter first which came from his gamekeeper, when we have a local newspaper sent to us we always read that first. It contains the details in which we are most interested.—LORD ROSEBERY.

ALEX. BELFORD,

**Baker and Confectioner,
28 HIGH STREET, BRECHIN**

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**CAKES.**

**Pastry, Seed, Plum, Madeira, Sponge, and Rice.**

**Marriage & Christening Cakes tastefully ornamented.**

**Infants' Rusks. Tea Bread and Biscuits of all kinds.**

**SHORT BREAD.**

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**CARTING CONTRACTOR FOR THE NORTH BRITISH  
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Finest Danish and other Estates Butter.      Finest Dairy Butter.  
FRESH COUNTRY EGGS.  
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Berlin, Fleecy, and other Wools, etc.—only best quality kept, and at lowest prices.

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Joiner, House Carpenter, and Wood Merchant,  
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Funerals Conducted in Town or Country.

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## JAMES LAMOND,

BEGS to intimate that he is now carrying on the Business of C. MIDDLETON & SONS, and hopes by strict personal attention to Business that he will receive the support of the General Community Country Orders strictly attended to.

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## JOHN PETRIE,

Family Grocer

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*First Class Liquors only kept in Stock.*

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❧ Presentation & ❧ Marriage

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# Brown Horse Motel

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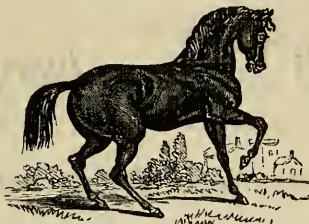
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Horses,

Open and Close

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Horses kept at Livery.

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Ivory Finish.

*Every Sheet bears the above in Watermark. No other is genuine.*

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One of the best Writing Papers introduced for many years. For **Office** or **Business purposes** it has advantages of quality and appearance, while its very moderate price enables it to be used with economy by large consumers. For Private Correspondence it is specially adapted for embossing from private dies.

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**Envelopes** to match these Papers in all the fashionable shapes.

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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,

## Glasgow & New York Express Service,

The Anchor Line Steamship CITY OF ROME, 8144 Tons, 12,000 Horse-Power, will resume her sailings between Glasgow and New York early in the Spring of 1892.

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Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE leave NEW YORK Fortnightly for KINGSTON and other Ports of the Island.

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*Surgeon and Stewardess accompany each Steamer.*

PASSAGE MONEY, from LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, 47, 10s.; to CALCUTTA, £50.

Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 Water Street, Liverpool; 7 York Street, Manchester; 109 Commercial Street, Dundee; 8 Regent Street, S.W., and 18 Leadenhall Street, E.C., London; Mount Street Square, Cardiff; Gibraltar; 7 Bowling Green, New York; and 47 Union Street, Glasgow.