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There are two classes of Investing Shares, namely:—

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The monthly Subscriptions are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term,</th>
<th>To Realise at the Expiration of the Term.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>£1 10 0</td>
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<td>6  &quot;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0 17 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>9  &quot;</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
<td>0 13 6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Thus, a Member saving 6d. every working day, would have £100 at the end of ten years.

An Entrance Fee of 2/6 per Share is charged on all Investing Shares, and they are all entitled, on maturity, to a Bonus or Proportion to the Profits earned by the Society, in addition to the £100, £50, and £25.
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The Repayment of advances may be made monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly; and may extend over various terms of years (from 5 to 14) to suit the convenience of the borrower, according to the following Scale, for each Share of £100 advanced:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Monthly Repayment</th>
<th>Annual Repayment</th>
<th>Average Payment for Principal</th>
<th>Average Payment for Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Years</td>
<td>£1 19 1</td>
<td>£23 9 0</td>
<td>£20 0 0</td>
<td>£3 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 &quot;</td>
<td>1 9 4</td>
<td>17 12 0</td>
<td>14 5 9</td>
<td>3 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
<td>13 6 0</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td>3 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 &quot;</td>
<td>0 19 4</td>
<td>11 12 0</td>
<td>8 6 8</td>
<td>3 5 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 &quot;</td>
<td>0 17 6</td>
<td>10 10 0</td>
<td>7 2 10</td>
<td>3 7 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, a Member buying a house, upon which he borrows £100, may make it entirely his own by a payment of 4s. 1d. a week for fourteen years, or 5s. 1d. a week for ten years, and during that time he would have no rent to pay. Larger sums in proportion.

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Upon the appearance of any of these maladies, the ointment should be well rubbed, for at least half an hour twice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest so as to penetrate to the glands, this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases by following the printed directions will yield to this treatment.

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The seeds of these disorders are effectually expelled by this penetrating unguent, not only from the superficial parts, but from the internal tissues likewise. Any case, even if of twenty years standing, speedily yields to its influence.

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No description of wound, sore, or ulcer, can resist the healing properties of this excellent ointment. The worst cases speedily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicant is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows.

The Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1½d, 2/9, 4/6, 11/-22/- and 33/- each. The smallest Pot of Ointment contains one ounce; and the smallest Box of Pills four dozen. Full printed directions are affixed to each Pot and Box, and can be had in any language.

N.B. Advice can be obtained, free of charge, by applying at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.
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IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

These Pills have been placed by the common consent of all nations at the head of all remedies, for purifying the blood and cleansing all the tissues of the body. They have saved thousands, year after year, from falling a sacrifice to disorders of the stomach, dysentery, diarrhoea, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility are overcome, and every organ throughout the system is re-animated with vigour, and a healthful action by this restorative and exhilarating medicine.

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No medicine can be so infallibly relied upon for removing all obstructions as these Pills. They never fail to restore a healthy action throughout the system. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly and sallow complexion, thus renewing the bloom of health. To females entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week as a safeguard against dropsy, headaches, palpitation of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.

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GOLD MEDAL

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Ale (not less than 18 gallon casks)</td>
<td>10d. per Gallon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX Ale</td>
<td>1s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX Ale specially adapted for private families</td>
<td>1s. 2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEST MILD BEER</td>
<td>1s. 4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXX ALE (Old Tom)</td>
<td>1s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W Extra Strong Mild</td>
<td>1s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X PORTER</td>
<td>1s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX PORTER</td>
<td>1s. 2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALE BITTER ALE</td>
<td>1s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices in 6, 9, & 12 gallon casks and upwards. Brewed from the finest Pale Malt and English Hops.

Prices on application for special brews.
ALMANACK, 1878.

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2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue—Albert Victor Christian Edward, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869; Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871, died April 7, 1871.
3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse.
8. Leopold Geo. Duncan Albert, b. April 7, 1853.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE EUROPEAN STATES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>English Square Miles</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Capitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>236,311</td>
<td>3,677,455</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>5,850</td>
<td>1,434,970</td>
<td>Carlsruhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>29,037</td>
<td>4,624,412</td>
<td>Munich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12,569</td>
<td>4,897,794</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>14,656</td>
<td>1,790,000</td>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>210,850</td>
<td>38,067,094</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>121,153</td>
<td>31,817,198</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>20,102</td>
<td>1,348,522</td>
<td>Athens</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>114,224</td>
<td>26,450,329</td>
<td>Rome</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>12,472</td>
<td>3,652,070</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>36,321</td>
<td>3,090,551</td>
<td>Lisbon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>21,243</td>
<td>2,400,002</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2,041,809</td>
<td>66,224,832</td>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>5,075</td>
<td>2,425,576</td>
<td>Dresden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>170,480</td>
<td>10,315,774</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>292,388</td>
<td>5,875,836</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>15,716</td>
<td>2,510,494</td>
<td>Berne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>199,962</td>
<td>16,437,510</td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wurttemberg</td>
<td>7,434</td>
<td>1,779,479</td>
<td>Stuttgart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CENSUS OF 1871.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Area in Acres.</th>
<th>Population.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>34,590,397</td>
<td>21,487,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>4,734,486</td>
<td>1,216,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>8,639,377</td>
<td>3,358,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>20,282,841</td>
<td>5,402,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Man</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>53,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Islands</td>
<td>466,884</td>
<td>50,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army, Navy, &amp; Merchant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamen Abroad (estim.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>207,198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 86,933,785 31,776,898

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Area sq. m. Population.
Great Britain and Ireland: 1,207,409 31,817,496
Indian Possessions: 293,902 157,348,090
Protected States: 50,000,000
Other Eastern Possessions: 20,474 3,120,297
Australasia: 2,582,070 2,102,055
North America: 632,415 4,134,159
Africa: 423,441 868,683
West Indies: 12,473 1,010,000
European Possessions: 120 155,063
Various Settlements: 96,171 185,542
Total: 4,674,841 250,750,487

Prime Minister—Earl Beaconsfield.
President of the Council—Duke of Richmond.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cairns.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl Beaconsfield.
Chancellor of Exchequer—Sir S. H. Northcote.
Foreign Sec.—Earl of Derby.
Colonial Sec.—Earl of Carnarvon.
War Sec.—Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
India Sec.—Marquis of Salisbury.
President of Board of Trade—Sir C. B. Adderley.
President Local Government Board—Right Hon. G. Scater-Booth.
Chief Sec. of Ireland—Sir M. E.icks.Beach.Bt.
Postmaster-General—Lord John Manners.
Secretary to the Admiralty—Rt. Hon. A. Egeron.
Lord Lient. of Ireland—Duke of Marbleborough.
Attorney-Gen. of England—Sir J. Holker, Q.C.
 Solicitor-General of Ireland—G. Fitzgerald, Esq.
USEFUL INFORMATION.

ECLIPSES, 1878.
1. An annular eclipse of the sun on February 2nd, invisible at Greenwich; begins at 5:36 a.m., and ends at 10:55 a.m.
2. A partial eclipse of the moon on February 17th, invisible at Greenwich.
3. A total eclipse of the sun on July 29th, invisible at Greenwich.
4. A partial eclipse of the moon on August 12th, visible at Greenwich; begins at 9:22 p.m., and ends at 2:32 a.m. on the 13th.

THE SEASONS.
Spring commences ......... March 20, 6h. p.m.
Summer " ................. June 21, 12h. p.m.
Autumn " ................. Sept. 23, 4h. p.m.
Winter " ................. Dec. 22, 5h. a.m.

TRANSFER DAYS, &c., AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Dividends due.
Bank Stock .................. April 5, Oct. 5
Three per Cent Reduced .... April 5, Oct. 5
New Three per Cent Annuities . .. April 5, Oct. 5
India Five per Cent ............. Jan. 5, July 5
Three per Cent Consols ....... Jan. 5, July 5
Annuities for 30 years .......... April 5, Oct. 5
New Two and a half per Cent Ans. Jan. 5, July 5
New Three and a half per Cent Ans. Jan. 5, July 5

TRANSFER DAYS. — Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday; Mondays and Saturdays are private transfer days. Hours for buying and selling at the bank, 10 to 1, and transferring 1 to half-past 2; accepting and payment of dividends, 9 to 3. No transfer can be made at the bank on Saturdays after 1 o'clock.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.
Golden Number, 17; Epact, 26; Solar Cycle, 11; Dominical Letter, F; Roman Indication, 6; Julian Period, 6991.
The year 5691 of the Jewish Era commences September 28th, 1878.
The year 5692 of the Mohammedan Era commences January 5th, and 1296 on Dec. 31st, 1378.

LAW TERMS FOR 1879.
EASTER ..... Begins April 15, ends May 13.
TRINITY ..... Begins May 27, ends June 17.
MICHAELMAS .. Begins Nov. 2, ends Nov. 25.

HOLIDAYS.
STAMP OFFICE. CUSTOM AND EXCISE.
April 19. Good Friday . Good Friday.
May 24. Queen's Birthday . Queen's Birthday.
And also Bank Holidays.

NEW BANK HOLIDAYS.
April 22 ......... Easter Monday.
June 10 ......... Whit Monday.
Aug. 5 ......... Monday.
Dec. 26 ......... Boxing Day.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
March 1. — Assessors and auditors to be elected.
April 5. — The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered soon after this date.
May. — The election of vestrymen and auditors takes place during this month.
June 2. — Members of district boards to be elected.
June 20. — Overseers to publish notices to those qualified to vote for counties to make claims.
July. — High constables, during this month, to send precepts for a return of a list of persons qualified to serve on juries.
July 19. — Assessed taxes and poor rates due on Jan. 5th must be paid on or before this day.
July 20. — Last day for sending in claim for voting in counties.
July 30. — Overseers to make out alphabetical lists of county and borough electors, and of all persons claiming to be registered.
August 1. — Borough and county lists to be affixed to doors of churches and chapels.
August 20. — Last day for objections to county and borough electors, and for service of objections on electors in counties for their tenants. Last day to claim as borough electors.
August 29. — Overseers to send a list of electors and of objectors to the high constable, and a list of claimants and objections, and a copy of register of county voters, to clerk of peace.
August 31. — All taxes and rates payable on March 1 must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be burgesses.
September 1. — Town clerks in boroughs to affix in public places the list of claims and objections to freemen.
September 15. — Claims of persons omitted in burgess lists, and objections to persons inserted therein, to be given to town clerk and persons objected to.
September 20. — Courts to be held not earlier than this date for the decision of claims for and objections to county votes.
September 25. — Lists of claimants and of persons objected to must be fixed by town clerk in some public place till October 1.
September 30. — Interest due on India Bonds. Brewers' licenses expire.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Marriage Licenses can be obtained in London at the Vicar General's Offices, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons, between 10 and 4, by one of the parties about to be married. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of applicant, and the license is delivered upon payment of fees amounting with the cost of stamp to £22. 2s. 6d.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Special Licenses are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury (after application at the Vicar General's Office), under special circumstances to marry in a particular church, without previous residence in the district. The fees payable for affidavit, stamp, &c., average £29. 8s.
January.

Phases of the Moon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Moon, 3rd, 2 3 p.m.</th>
<th>First Quar., 11th, 6.47 p.m.</th>
<th>Full Moon, 19th, 9.12 a.m.</th>
<th>Last Quar., 25th, 3.49 p.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUN.</strong></td>
<td><strong>MOON.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rises</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Circumcision</td>
<td>2nd Wedgwood died, 1705</td>
<td>3rd Duke of York died, 1827</td>
<td>4th S. Lawrence died, 1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th S. Duke of York</td>
<td>5th Sir T. Lawrence died, 1830</td>
<td>6th Lord Hawke died, 1869</td>
<td>7th Nelson buried, 1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Penny Postage com., 1840</td>
<td>11th First Lottery in Eng., 1569</td>
<td>12th Chinese Treaty signed, 1569</td>
<td>13th S. 1st Sun. after Epiphany, 8 3 13 2 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th Oxford Lent Term begins</td>
<td>15th British Museum op., 1759</td>
<td>16th Battle of Corunna, 1809</td>
<td>17th Franklin born, 1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th Trial of Charles I., 1649</td>
<td>19th S. James Watt born, 1796</td>
<td>20th S. 2nd Sun. after Epiphany, 8 13 4 9 49</td>
<td>21st Prince Christian born, 1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st Young Pretender died, 1788</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phases of the Moon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Moon, 2nd, 8 17 a.m.</th>
<th>First Quar., 10th, 1 17 a.m.</th>
<th>Full Moon, 17th, 11 7 p.m.</th>
<th>Last Quar., 24th, 3 12 a.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUN.</strong></td>
<td><strong>MOON.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rises</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st F. Partridge shooting ends</td>
<td>2nd S. Candlemas Day</td>
<td>3rd S. 4th Sun. after Epiphany</td>
<td>4th M. John Rogers burnt, 1555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Sir R. Peal born, 1788</td>
<td>6th W. Charles II. died, 1855</td>
<td>7th S. Chas. Dickens born, 1812</td>
<td>8th Lord Mayo assas, 1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th S. Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555</td>
<td>10th S. 5th Sun. after Epiphany</td>
<td>11th S. Lon. University Chart., 267</td>
<td>12th S. 1st Sun. after Epiphany, 8 3 13 2 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th S. 1st Sun. after Epiphany</td>
<td>14th S. 2nd Sun. after Epiphany</td>
<td>15th S. British Museum op., 1759</td>
<td>16th S. Battle of Corunna, 1809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TENBY.

Tenby, or as it has been called by many authors, “Little England beyond Wales” (the ancient Welsh name is “Dinbych y Pysgod”—the place or the precipice of fishes), stands on a rocky peninsula having a beach on both sides, north and south; it is a place of great historical interest and natural beauty, and has attained a noted reputation not only as a summer, but also as a winter resort for invalids. Many physicians of note have written in praise of its extreme healthiness and its genial climate, and have sent their patients here, pronouncing the climate to be “as mild and yet more bracing than that of Torquay—the winter temperature also being mild, and day and night temperature more equal than at the other invalid resorts on the English coast.”

VIEW NEAR WINDSOR.

The small parish of Old Windsor is built upon the Thames, about two miles south-east from Windsor. The parish church contains many elegant monuments, and a district church has been erected at Sunningdale Hill. The Saxon kings of England had a palace there, but William the Conqueror removed the royal residence to the present locality. The population is 1,835 souls.

GRASMERE CHURCH,

Illustrated on the page containing the Calendars for May and June, is well worthy of inspection, not only on account of its picturesque situation, but for the antiquity of the structure and the quaintness of the interior. It is the “mother church” of all the adjacent parishes, and at its rude font the successive inhabitants of the district have been received into the church for at least eight hundred years. A memorial tablet of Wordsworth faces the ancient pulpit, and his body repose in the churchyard, close by that of his friend, Hartley Coleridge.

KENILWORTH CASTLE

Was one of the largest and most important of mediaeval castles, and the great monarchial stronghold of the Midland shires. Its keeping was entrusted only to the trusted friends of the reigning king. During successive reigns it had been strengthened, but its value as a fortress had ceased by the time of Queen Elizabeth. By her it was granted to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leices- ter, who, in the year 1570, added to and altered the buildings, built the gatehouse, and made it into a splendid palace. Seventy years afterwards it was dismantled by the officers of the Commonwealth, who sold the valuable materials, drained the lake, and converted the gateway into a place of residence. For many years the site, long after the churchyard of the ancient church, was occupied by a village quarry, the stones being ruthlessly carried away for the purposes of the villagers and farmers. At present every effort is being made to prevent its further destruction, and to preserve the leading features of the old palace and castle.

FRIAR’S CRAG, DERWENTWATER,

Illustrated on the page on which the Calendars for September and October are given, is a favourite spot from which to view the lake. From here a magnificent view of the mountains is obtained, including Skiddaw, Saddleback, Shepherd’s Crag, Cat Bills, Great End, &c, and the several islands which add so much to the beauty of this lake, may be advantageously seen. Derwentwater is close by the market town of Keswick, is 238 feet above the sea, is 3 miles long, and 1½ wide at its broadest part.

WINDERMERE.

Of which a view is given above the Calendars for November and December, is the largest of our English lakes, being 10 miles and 5 furlongs in length, and about a mile broad at its greatest breadth. It is, however, the lowest of the lakes, being only 140 feet above the sea level. The finest view of the lake is to be had near Troutbeck, from whence our picture is taken. The island of Wray is at its widest, and in the centre of the mountain background Langdale Pikes stand out conspicuously, and to the left are Bowfell and Skawfell. The village of Windermere, where is the railway station, is about a mile from the lake.

GOVERNMENT AND LIBERTY.

The best security against revolutions is the constant correction of abuses and introduction of needed improvements. It is the neglect of timely repair that makes rebuilding necessary.—Whately.

The prosperity of a country depends not on the abundance of its revenues, nor on the strength of its fortifications, nor on the beauty of its public buildings; but it consists in the number of its cultivated citizens, in its men of education, enlightenment, and character. Here are to be found its true interest, its chief strength, its real power.—Martin Luther.

“When a cold penury,” says Burke, “blas tot the abilities of a nation, and stunts the growth of its active energies, the ill is beyond all calculation. Mere parsimony is not economy. Expense, and great expense, may be an essential part in true economy. Economy is a distributive virtue, and consists not in saving, but in selection. Parsimony requires no providence, no sagacity, no powers of combination, no comparison, no judgment. Mere instinct, and that not an instinct of the noblest kind, may produce this false economy in perfection. The other economy has larger views. It demands a discriminating judgment, and a firm, sagacious mind. It shuts one door to meritorious service or real talent were to be rewarded, this nation has not wanted, and this nation will not want, the means of rewarding all the merit it ever will produce. No state, since the foundation of society, has ever been impoverished by that species of profusion.” Burke might have gone much further, and have said that any state which should indulge in such species of profusion would be incalculably enriched by it, both pecuniarily and morally.
EXPLANATION OF "NOTES ON THE YEAR."

Every almanack contains information as to the Dominical Letter, the Golden Number, Solar Cycle, &c., &c.; and though this information would thus seem to be of acknowledged importance, it may safely be said that very few of those who consult almanacks have the slightest idea what the meanings of these words and numbers are, and not without considerable reading and research can they discover if they have any meaning at all. The following brief notes will help to show that these mysterious letters and numbers have some meaning, and what the meaning is.

DOMINICAL LETTER.—The first seven days of the year are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, and the one of these falling on Sunday is the Sunday or Dominical Letter. Thus, for 1878 January 1st falls on Tuesday, which is A. Wednesday is B. Thursday is C. Friday is D. Saturday is E. Sunday is F. and Monday is G. By the following jingle the Sundays of the year may be easily found without reference to the calendar:—

At Dover Dwell George Brown, Esquire.

Good Christopher Finch And David Friar.

Thus the letter for the first of January is A, the first of February is B, and so on, and the Sunday letter being F, it is easily seen that the first of January is on Tuesday, February and March on Friday, April on Monday, &c., &c. The Dominical Letter falls back one letter each year; but in leap year, there being an extra day in February, there are two Sunday letters, the first for January and the second for the rest of the year. Thus, in 1880 the Sunday letters will be D and E.

The Golden Number.—The periods of the moon are, with respect to the dates of months, pretty nearly the same every 19 years; thus there is no great difference between the times of the full moon as shown in the almanacks for 1878 and for 1888. The ancients were aware of this fact, and called the period "the cycle of the moon," and they terminated one of these cycles the year before the Christian era. The cycle being marked by the Greeks in letters of gold has since been called the Golden Number. It represents at present the number of years which immediately precede the birth of Christ, and may be ascertained by adding 1 to the date and dividing by 19; the quotient gives the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the Golden Number. Thus, to 1878 add 1, divide by 19, and the result is that there have been 96 cycles and 17 years, the latter being the Golden Number for the year.

The Cycle of the Sun is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year happen on the same days of the month. This happens every 28 years. Nine years of the period of a cycle had elapsed at the birth of Christ. To find the Cycle of the Sun, therefore, add 9 to the number of the year, and divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the Cycle of the Sun. For 1878 add 9, making 187, divide by 28, and the quotient (67) is the number of cycles elapsed, and the remainder (11) is the Cycle of the Sun.

Easter is the moon's age on the first of January. The moon revolves around the earth, and 11 days over; therefore the 12th new moon takes place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle (explained above) of 19 years, 12 of the 19 years have 12 full moons and 7 have 13. The use of Epact is to calculate Easter, which regulates the whole of the Church Festivals.

Easter Sunday is the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st March. Septuagesima Sunday is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

Shrove Sunday is the seventh before Easter. Whit Sunday is the seventh after Easter.

Trinity Sunday is the eighth after Easter.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest the 30th November, whether before or after.

PARTICULAR DAYS AND SEASONS, 1878.

Epiphany (Jan. 6), from a Greek word "appearance," an ancient festival held in commemoration of the appearance or manifestation of the infant Jesus.

Twelfth Day (Jan. 12), or Lesser Epiphany, an ancient feast-day, kept twelve days after Christmas.

Candlemas Day (Feb. 2), formerly commemorated the attendance of the Virgin Mary in the Temple forty days after the birth of the Saviour. It is retained in almanacks as marking various local customs and legal manners.

Septuagesima Sunday (Feb. 17), supposed to take its name from its being about seventy days before Easter.

Sexagesima Sunday (Feb. 24) being about sixty days, and Quinquagesima Sunday (Feb. 27), about fifty days before Easter.

Shrove Sunday (March 3), from shrieve, to confess; the season when, in Roman Catholic times, people went to confession.

Ash Wednesday (March 6), so called from an old custom of putting ashes on the head.

 Ember Weeks, four seasons in the year set apart by many for prayer and fasting.

Lent, forty days which immediately precede Easter.

Palm Sunday (April 14), commemorates our Lord's public entrance into Jerusalem.

Good, or Holy Friday (April 19), the day on which our Lord was crucified.

Easter Sunday (April 21), in commemoration of the resurrection of the Saviour, has its name from the Saxon osier, to rise.

Low Sunday (April 28), a day on which a portion of the full service of Easter day was repeated.

Rogation Sunday (May 26), from the Latin rogare, to ask or beseech.

Ascension Day (May 30), in early times set apart in honour of our Lord's Ascension into heaven. On this day the parish boundaries are frequently perambulated.

Whit Sunday, or White Sunday (June 9), in early times was one of the stated times for baptism, when those that were baptised put on white garments, as an emblem of purity. The descent of the Holy Spirit is commemorated on this day.

Trinity Sunday (June 16), the first Sunday after Whitsun tide, so called in honour of the Holy Trinity.

Lammas Day (Aug. 1), derived from the Saxon word signifying loaf-mass, because on this day the Anglo-Saxons made an offering of bread of new wheat.

Advent (from adventus, "an approach") (Dec. 1), signifying the approach of Christmas, or the coming of Christ.
### Phases of the Moon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Moon</strong></td>
<td><strong>New Moon</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd, 0 h 50 a.m., 4</td>
<td>1st, 12 h 48 a.m., 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Quar., 9th, 10</td>
<td>First Quar., 8th, 5 55 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 p.m.</td>
<td>Full Moon, 14th, 11 51 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Quar., 24th</td>
<td>Last Quar., 22nd, 7 17 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 4 2 a.m.</td>
<td>New Moon, 30th, 0 31 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rises</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rises</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 34' 5 40' 6 44'</td>
<td>3 11' 3 25' 9 16'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 40' 5 40' 6 44'</td>
<td>3 25' 9 16'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### May

1. W Prince Arthur born, 1850
2. Ih Meyerbeer died, 1864
3. F Great Fire in Boston, 1870
4. S Ringing the Bell taken, 1799
5. S and Sunday after Easter
6. M Humboldt died, 1859
7. Tj Savings Banks inst., 1815
8. W Paper Duty abolished, 1860
9. Ih J. Stuart Mill died, 1873
10. F Indian Mutiny, 1857
11. S Delhi Massacre, 1857
12. S 3rd Sunday after Easter
13. M Pope Pius IX. born, 1792
14. Tb Battle of Culloden, 1746
15. W O'Connell died, 1847
16. Ih Vendome Col. dest., 1874
17. F Talleyrand died, 1858
18. S C. Stansfield died, 1867
19. S 4th Sunday after Easter
20. M John Clare, poet, died, 1864
21. Tb Walter Morrison born, 1836
22. Wl.J. Mechi born, 1802
23. Th Loss of the Neave, 1874
24. F Queen's birthday
25. S Princess Helena born, 1846
26. S Rogation Sunday
27. M Habenas Copus Act, 1879
28. Th Sir H. Davy died, 1829
29. W Charles II. restored, 1660
30. Th Ascension Day
31. F Charl. Bronte died, 1855

### June

1. S Lord Howe's victory, 1794
2. S Sunday after Ascension
3. M Richard Cobden born, 1804
4. S Battle of Magenta, 1859
5. W Sir J. Paxton died, 1846
6. Ih Count Cavour died, 1861
7. F Reform Bill passed, 1832
8. S Douglas Jerrold died, 1857
9. W Whit Sunday
10. M Battle of Big Bethel, 1861
11. T Money Panic, 1866
12. W Dr. Arnold died, 1842
13. F Great Fire in Boston, 1870
14. S Seringapatam taken, 1799
15. W Sir Jos. Banks died, 1820
16. Ih Prince Arthur born, 1850
17. S Ih Seringapatam taken, 1799
18. M Humboldt died, 1859
19. Ih Savings Banks inst., 1815
20. W Paper Duty abolished, 1860
21. Ih J. Stuart Mill died, 1873
22. F Indian Mutiny, 1857
23. M Delhi Massacre, 1857
24. Ih 3rd Sunday after Easter
25. F Indian Mutiny, 1857
27. Ih 3rd Sunday after Easter
28. M Delhi Massacre, 1857
29. Ih Indian Mutiny, 1857
30. W Indian Mutiny, 1857
31. F Indian Mutiny, 1857

The advantage of living does not consist in length of days, but in the right improvement of them.—Montaigne.

OLD LETTERS.—When Mungo Park took his leave of Sir Walter Scott, prior to his second and fatal expedition to Africa, his horse stumbled on crossing a ditch which separated the moor from the road. "I am afraid," said Scott, "this is a bad omen." Park answered, smiling, "Omens follow them who look to them," and striking spurs into his horse, galloped off.

SAILORS' WHISTLING.—Our sailors, or the vulgar sort of them, have a strange opinion of the devil's power and agency in stirring up winds, and this is the reason they so seldom whistle on ship-board, esteeming that to be a mockery, and consequently, an enraging of the devil—unless, indeed, in a calm, when whistling is an invocation. Zoroaster himself imagined there was an evil spirit that could excite violent storms of wind.

"THIRTEEN TO DINNER."—There is a prejudice existing generally, on the pretended danger of boarding a steamship, but this prejudice is required, that out of thirteen persons of different ages, one of them, at least, shall die within a year, it will be found that the chances are about one to one that one death, at least, will occur. This calculation, by means of a false interpretation, has given rise to the prejudice, no less ridiculous, that the danger will be avoided by inviting a greater number of guests, which can only have the effect of augmenting the probability of the event so much apprehended.—M. Quetelet on the Calculation of Probabilities.

ORIGIN OF "BOZ" (DICKENS).—A fellow-passenger with Mr. Dickens in the "Britannia" steamship, across the Atlantic, inquired of the author the origin of his signature, "Boz." Mr. Dickens replied that he had a little brother who resembled so much the Moses in the "Vicar of Wakefield," that he used to call him Moses also. But a young girl, who could not then articulate plainly, was in the habit of calling him Bozie or Boa. "Moses," said Mr. Dickens, "is a small drinking glass and a large one may be equally full, but a large one holds more than a small one."—Dr. Johnson.

A NIGGER'S IDEA OF THE TELEGRAPH.—At the railway depot in Lowell, not long since, "I asked a hea, Jake; what you call dem ar?" "What ar?" rejoined Jake. "Dem ar I is pintin to?" "Dem ar is postes," said Jake. "What I!" said Sambo, scratching his head; "dem ar postes wid de glass?" "Yes, de same identical," returned Jake. "Ah, but you sees dem ar horizontal wires." "Well," observed Jake, "de postes supports de wires." "Gosh! I takes you, nigger," ejaculated Sambo, clapping his sides, and both setting up a loud yah yah. "But what's de wires for?" said Sambo, after a pause. "De wires," replied Jake, completely staggered for a moment, and at a nonplus for a reply to the philosophical curiosity of brother Sambo; but suddenly lighting up with more than nigger fire, he said, "De wires is for to keep de postes up!"

THE LARGEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.—Towards the close of the seventeenth century the reigning Emperor of China appointed an imperial commission to reprint in one vast collection all native works of interest and importance in every branch of literature. In the beginning of the following century, the commissioners completed their labours, and were able to lay before the Emperor a very palatable proof of their diligence in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,109 volumes, entitled "Kin Ting Kook Kao, the teeth of demons," or "An Illustrated Imperial Collection of Ancient and Modern Literature." Only a small edition was printed off in the first instance, and before long the greater part of the copper types which had been cast for the undertaking were purloined by officials, and the remainder were melted down and coined into cash. Accidents by fire and by violence have considerably reduced the number of copies of the imperial edition originally printed, and it is believed that only a comparatively few now remain extant.—Athenaeum, May 26, 1877.
**Phases of the Moon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Quar., 7th, 8 20 a.m.</td>
<td>New Moon, 29th, 9 40 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Princess Alice born, 1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Sir R. Peel killed, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Dog Days begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>American Indep., 1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>Princess Helena born, 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Earl Dalhousie died, 1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>3rd Sunday after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Ed. Burke died, 1797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>Fire Insurance due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>Calvin born, 1509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>Peace of Villafranca, 1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>Kinglake died, 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>Rich. Cromwell died, 1712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>4th Sunday after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>Death for forgery abo!, 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th</td>
<td>Cawnpore massacre, 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th</td>
<td>W. Watts born, 1674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>Cawnpore avenged, 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td>Bishop Wilberforce d., 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th</td>
<td>Lord Westbury died, 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st</td>
<td>5th Sunday after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>Garibaldi born, 1807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>“Mercurie” first app., 1588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th</td>
<td>W. Gibralta taken, 1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th</td>
<td>Romaine died, 1705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th</td>
<td>Rothschild ent. Park, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
<td>John Dalton died, 1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th</td>
<td>6th Sunday after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th</td>
<td>W. Wilberforce died, 1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th</td>
<td>3rd Sunday after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st</td>
<td>William Penn died, 1718</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phases of the Moon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Quar., 5th, 1 9 p.m.</td>
<td>Full Moon, 13th, 0 16 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Slavery abolished, 1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Methemet Ali died, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Eugene Sue died, 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>7th Sunday after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>Bank Holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Prince Alfred born, 1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>W. Bacon, sculptor, died, 1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Canning died, 1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>Madame Vestris died, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>Greenwh. Obs. fnd., 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>8th Sunday after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>Grouse shooting comes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>First priv. ex. in Eng., 1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th</td>
<td>Battle of Metz, 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>Sir W. Scott born, 1771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th</td>
<td>Battle of Bosworth, 1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th</td>
<td>Battle of Gravelotte, 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>Matt. Boulton died, 1809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th</td>
<td>9th Sunday after Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th</td>
<td>Count Rumford died, 1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st</td>
<td>Chalons abandoned, 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>William IV. born, 1766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>Treaty of Prague, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th</td>
<td>St. Bartholomew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th</td>
<td>9th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th</td>
<td>1st Battle of Bosworth, 1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st</td>
<td>Treaty of Prague, 1866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF THE CONSTRUCTION IN THE FORM OF ELASTIC VAPOUR, ITS ELASTICITY ASSISTS THE BAROMETER WAS DEMONSTRATED BY TORRICELLI, IN A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT BY WHICH HE FIRST DISCOVERED THE PRESSURE OF THE AIR, AND WE HAVE IN HIS TUBE AN INFAILIBLE INDEX OF THE VARYING AMOUNT OF THAT ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE—IN FACT, A PERFECT BAROMETER. AT THE CONCLUSION OF A DAY, AFTER 200 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE AND INVENTION, WE HAVE YET NO BETTER INDICATOR THAN THIS SIMPLE MERCURIAL COLUMN, AND IN ALL EXACT OBSERVATIONS IT IS TAKEN AS THE ONLY RELIABLE STANDARD.

THE WHEEL BAROMETER, INVENTED BY HOOK, THOUGH NOT CONSIDERED AN ACCURATE INSTRUMENT, IS THE ONE IN GENERAL USE FOR ORDINARY INDICATIONS AND IT IS TO THIS BAROMETER, AS A METEOROLOGICAL INDEX OR WEATHER GLASS, WE WILL CONCLUDE OUR REMARKS.

THE AVERAGE HEIGHT OF THE BAROMETRIC COLUMN IS FROM 30 TO 29 INCHES, AND EXPERIENCE HAS ATTACHED TO CERTAIN VARIATIONS IN ITS HEIGHT CERTAIN STATES OF WEATHER, AND AT CERTAIN POINTS OF THIS SCALE THE WORDS, "RAIN," "FAIR," "CHANGEABLE," "STORMY," &C., ARE MARKED, ALTHOUGH THE ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS ARE VERY VARIABLE.


GENERALLY A FALLING BAROMETER INDICATES RAIN OR SNOW, A RISING ONE FAIR WEATHER. A STEADY GLASS FORETELLS A CONTINUANCE OF THE WEATHER AT THE TIME; WHAT LOW WEATHER MEANS, IT IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE SUFFOCATION OF THE FALL. AN UNSTEADY BAROMETER SHOWS AN UNSETTLED STATE OF THE WEATHER; GRADUAL CHANGES, THE APPROACH OF SOME PERMANENT CONDITION OF IT. THE VARIATIONS MUST ALSO BE INTERPRETED WITH REFERENCE TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WINDS, EACH DIFFERENT WIND HAVING PECULIAR RULES. SCIENTIFIC MEN ARE NOT ALTOGETHER AGREED ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN CHANGES OF WEATHER AND THE PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE. ONE REASON IS GIVEN WHICH MAY TO SOME EXTENT ACCOUNT FOR THE BAROMETER BEING LOWER IN WET THAN IN DRY WEATHER: VIZ., THAT SO LONG AS AQUEOUS MATTER REMAINS IN THE AIR IN THE FORM OF ELASTIC VAPOUR, ITS ELASTICITY ASSISTS IN SUPPORTING THE BAROMETRIC COLUMN; BUT WHEN IT IS PRECIPITATED IN THE FORM OF RAIN, THIS FORCE IS LOST AND THE COLUMN ACCORDINGLY FALLS. THE CONNECTION MAY, HOWEVER, WITH MORE REASON, BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE NATURE OF THE WINDS THAN TO ANYTHING ELSE, AND THIS IS PRETTY GENERALLY ACCEPTED FOR THE ORDINARY USES OF A WEATHER GLASS.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST WINDS, WHICH ARE IN WESTERN EUROPE, MOSTLY RAIN-BRINGING WINDS, ARE Warm WINDS, AND WHILE THEY PREVAIL WE HAVE A LOW BAROMETER; THE NORTHERLY AND EASTERLY WINDS, BEING COMPARATIVELY COLD AND DRY, ARE ACCOMPANIED WITH FAIR WEATHER AND A HIGH BAROMETER. A BAROMETER RISES CONSIDERABLY DURING A GALE, AND DURING THE EARLIER PART OF SETTLED WEATHER AT THE CONCLUSION OF HIGH WINDS IT USUALLY STANDS HIGH. INSTANCES OF FINE WEATHER WITH A LOW GLASS OCCUR RARELY, AND THEY ARE ALWAYS PRELUDES TO WEATHER OR RAIN. IT IS USUALLY THE WARMTH OF THE WINDS THAT LOW PRESSURE IS TO BE MOSTLY ASCRIBED.

ACCORDING TO THIS THEORY THE RAIN ATTENDANT ON A LOW BAROMETER, AS WELL AS THE FINE WEATHER ACCOMPANYING A HIGH BAROMETER, ARE THE ACCIDENTS OF OUR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION—OF OUR HAVING THE LAND WITH ITS COLD DRY WINDS TO THE EAST, AND THE OCEAN TO THE WEST OF US, WITH ITS WARMTH AND MOISTURE. ON THE EAST THE RAIN PRELUDES TO WIND OR RAIN. IT IS TO THE WARMTH OF THE WINDS THAT LOW PRESSURE IS TO BE MOSTLY ASCRIBED.

THE WIND USUALLY APPEARS TO VEER, SHIFT, OR GO ROUND WITH THE SUN (RIGHT-HANDED, OR FROM LEFT TO RIGHT); WHEN IT DOES NOT DO SO, OR BACKS, WIND OR BAD WEATHER MAY BE EXPECTED. WHEN THE MERCURY IS RISING IN THE THERMOMETER, IT WILL APPEAR ROUND OR CONVEX, AT THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN; WHEN FALLING, ON THE CONTRARY, IT WILL BE INVERTED, OR CONCAVE.

THE MOST DANGEROUS SHIFTS OF WIND, AND THE HEAVIEST NORTHERLY GALES, HAPPEN SOON AFTER THE BAROMETER FIRST RISES FROM A VERY LOW POINT; OR, IF THE WIND VEERS GRADUALLY, AT SOME SHORT TIME AFTERWARDS, ALTHOUGH WITH A RISING GLASS.

WEATHER TABLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF THE MOON CHANGES BETWEEN</th>
<th>SUMMER</th>
<th>WINTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 and 2 morning</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Hard frost, unless wind be S. or S.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 4</td>
<td>Cold, with frequent showers</td>
<td>Snow and stormy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 and 6</td>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>Rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 and 8</td>
<td>Wind and Rain</td>
<td>Stormy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 and 10</td>
<td>Changeable</td>
<td>Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 and 12</td>
<td>Frequent showers</td>
<td>Cold and high wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 and 2 afternoon</td>
<td>Very rainy</td>
<td>Snow or rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 4 afternoon</td>
<td>Changeable</td>
<td>Fair and mild.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 and 6 evening</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Fair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 and 8</td>
<td>Fair if wind N.W.</td>
<td>Fair, frosty if wind N. or N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 and 10</td>
<td>Rainy if S. or S.W.</td>
<td>Rain or snow if S. or S.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 and 12 night</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fair and Frosty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### September

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases of the Moon</th>
<th>SUN.</th>
<th>MOON.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Quar., 8th, 7 26 p.m.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Moon, 11th, 3 49 p.m.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Quar., 19th, 6 30 p.m.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Moon, 26th, 10 2 p.m.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>9 58 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>16 31st July 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>18 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### October

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases of the Moon</th>
<th>SUN.</th>
<th>MOON.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Quar., 3rd, 7 1 a.m.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Moon, 11th, 8 54 a.m.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Quar., 19th, 7 10 a.m.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Moon, 25th, 10 58 p.m.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>16 31st July 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th Sunday aft. Trinity</td>
<td>16 31st July 1895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**FRIAR’S CRAG, DERWENTWATER.**
MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

When Accidents and Illness occur, and there is no opportunity of calling in medical advice, the following will be found useful:

SCALDS AND BURNS.—If to unexposed parts, be careful in removing the clothes. If blistered, do not break or open the blister; but put on and around it a thick coating of flour, or cover it with a linen cloth soaked in a mixture of one-third lime water and two-thirds linseed oil.

CUT WOUNDS.—Bring the edges of the wound as exactly together as possible, and keep them in that position by strips of sticking plaister, or of soft linen cloth, wound carefully, but not tightly, round the part. If much pain and throbbing arise, remove the dressing, and apply a poultice of bread and water.

BRUISED WOUNDS.—Bring the edges together and maintain them, as in a cut; if this fail, apply a bread and water poultice in the first instance, and a linseed meal poultice as soon as the matter begins to be formed. If the bleeding from either a cut or bruised wound be considerable, apply pressure by a hard pad of linen.

CHILBLAINS.—Before they are broken, rub them once or twice a day with soap liniment, and wear warm worsted stockings. After they are broken, apply poultices of bread and water, or of linseed meal.

FRACTURES.—These are often aggravated by movement of the parts before surgical assistance can be procured. If either of the bones of the arm be broken, put the fore-arm at a right-angle with the upper, and support it so by a sling or a cut or bruised wound be considerable, apply pressure by a hard pad of linen.

BLEEDING OF THE NOSE.—Bathe with cold water, or vinegar and water. Press the side from which the blood issues; if these means fail, introduce into the nostril a plug of lint, or linen rag, soaked in a solution of alum.

SPRAINS.—Keep the joint perfectly at rest. If of the leg, rest upon a soft bed or sofa. Apply warm moist flannels, or a large poultice of bread and water. If necessary apply leeches.

COLD WOUNDS.—In poisoning from copper or from food dressed in copper vessels, give the whites of a dozen eggs in water; then excite vomiting.

CHOLERA.—Warm the feet by applying to them heated bricks, or bottles filled with hot water. A large mustard poultice should be applied to the chest, stomach, and inner sides of the thighs. Keep the feet warm.

ACIDS.—If spirit of salts, oil of vitriol, aquafortis, or oxalic acid have been swallowed, drink freely of water in which magnesia, chalk, or common whiting is largely mingled. Then induce vomiting.

ALKALIS.—If hartshorn, ammonia, or chloride of lime have been swallowed, give vinegar and water (a quarter part vinegar) freely, and afterwards excite vomiting.

OPIUM is a poison, and if swallowed give a teaspoonful of mustard powder in a half-pint of warm water; repeat every five or ten minutes, if vomiting have not occurred. Keep constantly walking about and prevent sleep.

ARSENIC.—In case of taking, give copious draughts of warm milk, and excite vomiting.

COPPER.—In poisoning from copper or from food dressed in copper vessels, give the whites of a dozen eggs in water; then excite vomiting.

Fungi.—When fungi have been eaten for mush-rooms, give warm milk, and excite vomiting.

TALLOW GREASE.—Persons have been known to employ the fat of a tallow candle to release a stocking or garment adhering to a wound; this should never be done, as tallow being sometimes prepared with arsenic, poisoning has been known to ensue, and the loss of a limb has been occasioned.

N.B.—The importance of procuring surgical or medical assistance at once, in all cases of accident or serious illness, cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Many lives, as well as limbs, have been lost simply through delay. This advice especially applies in cases of fractures of bones and dislocation of joints.
LOCAL NOTES.

The vital questions affecting the future of Penistone still remain unsolved. Plans are proposed, discussions ensue, but the difficulty of providing a supply of water and an efficient drainage scheme, with limited funds, still remain. Of real progress there is little to record, except in the making of streets. Our landowners seem to have a mania for opening out new roads, but the houses generally happen to be built elsewhere. Of four new streets, with an aggregate length of 1600 yards, opened at considerable expense within the last twenty years, not more than a dozen houses have been built upon them. Still a comparatively large number of new houses continue to be erected. Within the limited area known as the Penistone Township or Local Board District, fifteen new houses have been commenced in 1877, in addition to which seven others are unoccupied, but three of these are out of repair and at present uninhabitable. The number of houses occupied is 398, and, including those above-named, the total number of houses in the township is about 420. Taking the Registrar General’s average of five individuals to each house, this will give a population of 1990 as compared with 1557 at the census six years ago; but there can be little doubt in the mind of anyone having a knowledge of the locality that both the average in a house and the total population in the township is considerably higher than the number given.

The township experienced considerable excitement at the last election of members for the Local Board, owing to the contest between the farming and manufacturing interests in reference to the roads and pavements, the water supply, defective drainage within the district, and the admission of reporters to the Board Meetings. The election was for three members; seven were nominated, and the numbers polled were as follows:—Dr. Wilson 168, J. E. Dickinson 165, F. Robinson 127, J. Hawley 126, J. F. Moorhouse 118, L. P. White 101, J. Rayner 50. The numbers polled at the previous election in 1876 were:—P. Hodges 214, J. Brook 178, W. S. Turnbull 177, J. F. Moorhouse 102, J. C. Shackleton 70, A. Silverwood 37, J. Brownhill 24. In Thurlstone the Local Board Election was also very keenly contested. The vacancies in this district were for four members. Eight candidates were nominated, the Nos. polled being as follows:—John Hinchliffe 322, William Smith 304, Richard Turner 164, William Hoyland 161, Joseph Webster 149, Benjamin Fox 148, William Lake 134, Ralph Booth 122. A School Board has been formed in this township, and in addition to the old school, which is to be placed under the control of the Board as an infant school, a new school and master’s house, at a cost of £2,500, is to be built at Millhouse, capable of accommodating 200 boys and girls.

The Burial Board for the parish, first formed in February, 1870, is said to be doing something at last. Stottercliffe, decided upon by the Parish in September, 1870, as the site for a Cemetery, has now been bought and paid for.
MARRIAGES. 1876-7.

Nov.
1, at the Netherfield Chapel, Penistone, by the Rev. J. Williams, Edwin, son of Mr. Thomas Blackshaw, farmer, Brierley to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. Josh. Charlesworth, Farmer, Cawthorne.
6, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Thomas Geo. Wilson, of Thurgoland, to Amanda Hinchcliffe, of Penistone.

Dec.
2, Joshua Billcliff, of Penistone, to Mary Ann Wood, of Thurlstone.
2, at St. Andrew's Church, Sharrow, Sheffield, Herbert, son of the late John Ward, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Penistone, to Louisa, daughter of the late Benjamin Beulah, of Manchester.

At the Parish Church, Penistone.

4, Allen Hill to Jane Redfearn, both of Penistone.
11, John Mellor, of Meltham, to Mary Jane Tinker Kenworthy, of Penistone.
25, John William Kaye to Martha Ann Brook, both of Thurlstone.
26, Thomas Stones to Ann Elizabeth Hill, both of Thurlstone.

FEB.
7, Richard Blucher Harper, of Manchester, to Elizabeth Durrans, of Thurlstone.
10, George Senior to Fanny Goddard, both of Penistone.

MAR.
6, John Moody of Penistone, to Rhoda Woodcock, of Thurlstone.
7, Charles Link, to Sarah Ann Stainrod, both of Penistone.
20, Tom Armitage, to Martha Fieldsend, both of Penistone.

APRIL
7, Sam Mitchell to Charlotte Crossley, both of Penistone.
17, Joseph Goldthorpe Turner to Sarah Ellen Battye, both of Penistone.
23, David Hepplenstall to Sarah Ann Howard, both of Penistone.

MAY.
8, George Booth, of Bradford, to Mary Turner, of Penistone.
3, William Turner, of Penistone, to Mary Booth, of Burton.
14, Benjamin Redfern to Ellen Beever, both of Penistone.
21, Matthew Henry Thickett, of Underbank, to Sarah Hardy, of Langsett.
26, Thomas Pickup, of Disley, to Mary Ann Littlewood, of Penistone.

JUNE.
12, Albert Mitchell to Mary Jane Mitchell, both of Penistone.

JULY.
1, Butterworth Wood to Martha Roeburn, both of Penistone.
2, Fred Howard to Charity Hinchcliffe, both of Penistone.
4, Joseph Burman to Sarah Marsh, both of Penistone.
29, Solomon Fletcher to Elizabeth Knight, both of Penistone.
29, John Chester to Mary Bradley, both of Penistone.

SEPT.
9, John Wadsworth to Charlotte Moorhouse, both of Penistone.
11, Edwin Richards to Elizabeth Slater, both of Bridge End.


DEATHS. 1876-7.

Oct.
13, George Henry, son of Jonas and Mary Battye, of Dean Head, aged 10 months.
24, Rueben Stringer, Thurlstone Bank, aged 50.
25, Charles H. Bedford, of Penistone, aged 45.
28, Ann Silverwood, of Gravels, aged 82 years.

Nov.
2, Hannah, daughter of Joe and Grace Lawton, of Penistone Green, aged 6 years.
3, William Tattershall, gardener, of Silkstone Common, aged 75 years.
10, Haydn, infant son of Mallinson and Lydia Radcliffe, Spring Vale, aged 1 year.
18, Charlotte Annie, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Briggs, of Thurlstone, aged 10.
21, Mary, wife of William Mudd, of Thurgoland, aged 77 years.
29, Benjamin Faulkner, of Spring Vale, aged 50.

Dec.
2, James Lindley, of Ecklands, aged 57 years.
3, Benjamin Faulkner, of Spring Vale, aged 50.
7, Margaret, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Greaves, of Thurlstone, aged 5 months.
17, David Bramall, of Midhope, aged 78 years.
17, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ann Audin, of Hoylandswaine, aged 21 years.
20, John W. Calcutt, of Penistone, aged 7 mos.
29, Uriah Tinker, of Thurlstone, aged 77 years.

We are sorry to have to record the death, from an attack of bronchitis, at the age of 59, of John C. Shackleton, Esq., of Penistone, a gentleman for many years well known amongst the Liberals of the West Riding. He was the only son of Mr. J. Shackleton, who followed the practice of Medicine at Penistone. Receiving a liberal education, he passed some years of his early life in the metropolis, and became a contributor to several of the then leading papers. He also wrote and published "Charles I., an Historical Drama," in which are introduced the principal characters of the Revolution of 1688. Owing to delicate health he left London in 1846, and has since taken a prominent and useful part in local politics and administration. He was the founder and president of the Penistone Choral Society, and as a violinist and leader of instrumental sacred music his abilities were of a high order. His efforts in the formation of mechanics' institutes and in promoting the cause of education generally, added to his personal worth, will long be remembered by those who knew him.

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DEATHS.

CONTINUED.

DEC.
24, William Marsh, of Thurlstone, aged 51.
25, George Crossley, of Pulshaw, aged 60 years.
30, Jane, wife of Benjamin Rooth, late of Penistone, aged 45 years.

JAN.
4, William Tyas, of Oxspring, aged 46 years.
9, John Hirst, of Elmirst, aged 65 years.
26, Abraham Crossley, of Midhope Hall, aged 81 years.
28, Elizabeth Shaw, widow of the late Benj. Shaw, of Penistone, aged 74 years.

FEB.
2, Frank, son of Benjamin and Kate Wads- worth, of Thurlstone, aged 3 years.
2, George Edwin Horn, of Ingbirchworth, aged 46 years.
9, Elizabeth Hanson, of Ingbirchworth, aged 85 years.
16, Ruth, wife of Thomas Coradine, of Spring Vale, aged 52 years.
19, Jonathan Kay, of Reddish, aged 26 years.
21, Nancy, relict of Joseph Goddard, of Thurlstone, aged 77 years.
22, Hannah, wife of John Porter, of Low Cumberworth, aged 51 years.
23, Fred, son of James and Ann Biltcliffe, of Barlow Moor, aged 8 years.
24, George Brown Hawksworth, of Thurlstone, aged 76 years.
26, Edith, daughter of George and Ann Brown, of Thurlstone, aged 10 months.

MARCH.
2, Thomas Beldan, of Cawthorne, aged 60.
6, John Stewart, of Stocksbridge, aged 73.
10, Thomas Henry Hinchliff, of Thurlstone, aged 39 years.
16, Jacob Ellis, Fergeman, of Spring Vale.
21, Harvey, son of James and Ann Thompson, of Hunshelf, aged 14 months.
23, Rachel Bown, Crowedge, aged 33 years.
24, George Batty, Greenmoor, aged 45 years.
31, Frances, widow of the late Uriah Tinker, of Thurlstone, aged 75 years.

APRIL.
2, Hannah Jackson, Ingbirchworth, aged 86 years.
11, Fanny, daughter of the late Thomas Haigh, Denby Dale, aged 17 years.
15, Harriet Hobson, Moor Royd, aged 35 years.
15, Mary Ann Haigh, Hunshelf, aged 25 years.
15, Mary Pratt Lockwood, Thurlstone, aged 44 years.
15, Alice, daughter of Geo. and Mary Winterbottom, Bleakroyd, aged 8 years.
28, Lily, daughter of Godfrey and Emma Kellett, Spring Vale, aged 9 years.
29, Hannah Beldan, Cawthorne, aged 59 years.

MAY.
4, Ann, daughter of George and Annis Green, Penistone Bridge, aged 6 years.
7, Benjamin Whittaker, late of Denby Dale, aged 45 years.
9, Mary, wife of William Stuart, late of Nobleshorpe, aged 76 years.
11, Emmanuel Kay, Dunford Bridge, aged 20 years.
11, Charlotte Link, Penistone Green, aged 26 years.
16, Edward Coulndwell, Hunshelf Hall, aged 63 years.
29, Martha Worrall, Hoylandsware, aged 67 years.
82, Mary Jane Green, Cunoma Terrace, aged 24 years.
Matthew Stanley, Wortley, aged 86 years.

JUNE.
7, George Brooks, Handbank, aged 66 years.
7, Phoebe Cotes, Thurgoland, aged 65 years.
9, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Wagstaff, late of Midhope, aged 17 years.
13, Henry Mitchell, Penistone, aged 52 years.

Though he liv'd long, the old man's gone at last, Nomonore he'll breathe the hunter's stirring blast.
He loved hunting! 'twas here his choice, Hills, dales, and woodlands echo'd to his voice, With eager steps bold Reynard he did chase, And often death poor puss met in the race.
But death, alas! did also him pursue, The huntsman soon beheld him in full view! With fortitude he paid stern nature's debt, And death with humble resignation met.

14, Sarah Ann, daughter of J. C. and Lucy Brown, of Thurlstone, aged 7 months.
14, Hannah Oliver, Thurgoland, aged 37 years.
16, Jemina Woodhead, Thurlstone, aged 47 years.
27, John Collinge, Denby, aged 27 years.
28, Joseph Armitage, Cawthorne, aged 62 years.
30, Benjamin Shaw, cattle doctor, Thurgoland, aged 61 years.

JULY.
16, John Kilner, Denby, aged 59 years.
16, Lucy Goldithorpe, Catshaw, aged 15 years.
17, Ann Jubb, Thurlstone, aged 58 years.
18, Elizabeth Rollings, Penistone, aged 58 years.
22, John Winterbottom, Midhope, aged 55 years.
22, Joseph Fawley, Hoylandsware, aged 55 years.
28, Mary, wife of John Eastwood, Kirkwood, aged 51 years.

AUG.
3, Dalerever Burgett, Denby, aged 27 years.
6, Laura Culham, Spring Gardens, aged 23 months.
22, Hannah Pearson, Roughbirchworth, aged 73 years.
25, Jane Roebuck, Thurlstone, aged 23 years.
26, Hannah, wife of Benjamin Swinden, aged 73 years.
31, Martha Hirst, Thurgoland, aged 28 years.

SEP.
3, James Thompson, Wellhill, aged 69 years.
4, George Roberts, Thurlstone, aged 80 years.
9, Martha Fieldsend, Carlecotes, aged 45 years.
12, Sarah Ann, wife of John Swift, Penistone, aged 40 years.
12, Charles Layton, Spring Vale, aged 54 years.
16, George Fieldsend, Crane Moor, aged 37 years.
17, Betty Horn, Ingbirchworth, aged 67 years.
19, Joseph Gill, Deanhead, aged 65 years.
25, Hannah Allwood, Penistone Green, aged 66 years.
26, Sidney Wagstaff, Railway Terrace, aged 46 years.
28, Thomas, son of James and Charlotte Wagstaff, Eastfield, aged 10 months.

OCT.
5, Jonathan Wood, Syke Farm, aged 67 years.
7, John Butler, Union Workhouse, aged 43.
7, Ann Green, of Langsett, aged 14 months.
8, Martha, wife of John Illingworth, Thurgoland, aged 78 years.
11, Sarah, wife of Matthew Brown, aged 29.
16, Thomas Hague, Wortley, aged 42 years.
19, Robert Sykes, Carlecotes, aged 67 years.
19, Harriet Swainson, Hoylandsware, aged 6 years.
21, Elizabeth Haigh, of Oxspring, aged 6 mos.
25, Jonas Wainwright, Union Workhouse, aged 73 years.
29, Thomas Steele, of Penistone, aged 63 years.
Penistone Union.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS FOR THE YEAR 1877-8.

Ex-Officio Guardians.—W. S. Stanhope, Esq., M.P.; John Kaye, Esq., J.P.; J. C. Milner, Esq., J.P.; John Dyson, Esq., J.P.


The Guardians meet on each alternate Thursday, at Two o'clock p.m., at the Workhouse, Penistone.

PENISTONE LOCAL BOARD.


The ordinary monthly meetings are held on the second Monday in every month, at 7 p.m.—copies of the Bye-Laws may be had on application to the Clerk.

THE BURIAL BOARD
For the Ecclesiastical Parish of Penistone, including the Townships of Penistone, Thurlstone, Langsett, Hunshelf, and Oxspring.


THURLSTONE LOCAL BOARD.


THURLSTONE SCHOOL BOARD.


GUNTHWAITE AND INGBIRCHWORTH LOCAL BOARD.


Meetings—The last Monday in each Month, at Six p.m.
### Phases of the Moon

#### November

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<th>Full Moon, 10th, 2.34 a.m.</th>
<th>Last Quar., 17th, 5.58 p.m.</th>
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#### Important Dates

- **November 2:** Sir J. Romilly died, 1819
- **November 9:** New Moon, 23rd, 9.24 p.m.
- **November 11:** Battle of Austerlitz, 1805
- **November 12:** Sir D. Brewster born, 1781
- **November 15:** Napoleon elected Emperor, 1804
- **November 18:** Battle of Navarino, 1827
- **November 20:** William Pitt the Younger died, 1824
- **November 24:** Battle of Wakefield, 1460

#### December 1:

- **December 1:** Advent Sunday
- **December 2:** Battle of Austerlitz, 1805
- **December 5:** Napoleon elected Emperor, 1804
- **December 7:** Battle of Navarino, 1827
- **December 9:** William Pitt the Younger died, 1824
- **December 13:** Battle of Wakefield, 1460

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**Head of Windermere**

The image shows a natural scene of a lake with mountains in the background, possibly Windermere, which is a famous lake in England. The text at the top of the image reads, "HEAD OF WINDERMER E."
SPRING.

Until the year 1752 the year was commonly said to commence on March 25th, when Spring is beginning, and it is an old notion that the world was created on that day. The old almanacks make March the second quarter; and it is necessary that the year should be divided into four seasons of equal length, they were no doubt right in reckoning the three months from March 25 to June 25 the Spring quarter. But in Great Britain we are rather painfully conscious that Winter endures for much more than thirteen weeks, while Spring may be taken to be much less. The commencement of Spring is counted from the time of the equinox, that is, when we have equal day and night, and which occurs from March 24 to 25 each year. From this time the days begin to be longer than the nights, and as the length of the days increases the heat of the sun becomes greater, and trees begin to shed their leaves, or to spring, and life begins to take the place of the stagnation, or death as it is often termed, of Winter. It is, however, generally not until some weeks after the equinox that any marked advance in the temperature takes place, and by the first day of May, by which time we expect Spring to be really with us, few trees are fully clothed. In the second three months of the year, April, May, and June, the average temperature rises from 45 to about 60 degrees.

Our illustration gives us a Spring landscape, when the trees have put on the whole of their leafy garment, the sun has mounted high into the firmament, and its rays are fit to command the most of professional men, and 44 less than were got from the same number of skilled mechanics. Rated accordingly to the military system the brokers came next to the liquor dealers, barkeepers, 500; liquor dealers, 471; grocers, 452; innkeepers, 420; agents, 416; merchants, 339; brokers, 329. In general health and physical capacity merchants and brokers rank with physicians, clergymen, and public officers, and were capable of furnishing for the army only half as many men as their assistants, the surgeons, and unskilled labourers. In disorders of the digestive system they exceed all except innkeepers (brokers, 177; merchants, 218). In diseases of the circulatory system the brokers came next to the liquor dealers (62), the merchants next to the grocers (60).

The witty Sheridan was once taken ill in consequence of a fortnight’s continued dining out and dissipation. He sent for a celebrated doctor, who prescribed rigid abstinence, and calling again soon afterwards asked his patient if he was attending to that advice? The answer being in the affirmative—“Right,” said the doctor, “tis the only way to secure you length of days.”—“I do not doubt it,” said Sheridan, “for these last three days since I began have been the longest to me in my life.”

Consider what you have in the smallest chosen library. A company of the wisest and wittiest men that could be picked out of all civil countries in a thousand years have set in best order the results of their learning and wisdom. The men themselves were hid and inaccessible, solitary, impatient of interruption, fenced by etiquette; but the thought which they did not uncover to their bosom friend is here written out in transparent words to us, the strangers of another age. We owe to books those general benefits which come from high intellectual action.—R. W. Emerson, Society and Solitude.

Charles II. and his brother James went to Miltons to be reached him, and forwarded a profusion of insults by saying—“You villain, your blindness is the visitation of Providence for your sins.” “If Providence,” replied the venerable bard, “has punished my sins with blindness, what must have been the crimes of your father, which it punished with death?”—Anon.

THE REAL PRICE.

The real price of everything, what everything really costs to the man who wants to acquire it, is the toil and trouble of acquiring it. What everything is really worth to the man who has acquired it, and who wants to dispose of it or exchange it for some new productions, is precisely equal to the quantity of labour which it can enable them to purchase or command.—Smith’s Wealth of Nations.

CURIOS STATISTICS.

It is remarkable that out of every thousand men engaged in mercantile employments, examined by the enrolment surgeons during the late war between the American States, 590 were fit for military service; 40 more than were furnished per 1,000 of professional men, and 44 less than were got from the same number of skilled mechanics. Rated accordingly to the military system the brokers came next to the liquor dealers, 500; pedlars, 490; barkeepers, 471; grocers, 452; innkeepers, 420; agents, 416; merchants, 339; brokers, 329. In general health and physical capacity merchants and brokers rank with physicians, clergymen, and public officers, and were capable of furnishing for the army only half as many men as their assistants, the surgeons, and unskilled labourers. In disorders of the digestive system they exceed all except innkeepers (brokers, 177; merchants, 218). In diseases of the circulatory system the brokers came next to the liquor dealers (62), the merchants next to the grocers (60).
LEGAL HINTS WORTH KNOWING.

I. O. U.'s are received in evidence as acknowledgements of debts.

The earnings of married women are to be deemed their own property. Deposits in savings banks made by wives are their separate property.

Personal and freehold property reverting to a married woman, or coming to her, are her own.

Husbands are not liable for the debts of their wives incurred before their marriage.

Wives who have separate property can be sued for their own debts.

If a wife has separate property, and the husband or children become chargeable to the parish, she is liable.

A wife is not bound to live with her husband if she is afraid of him. Husband and wife stand on the same footing with regard to the children. Whoever can get hold of the children may keep them till the Lord Chancellor makes an order to the contrary. A wife may live apart from her husband, till an Ecclesiastical Court, after hearing both sides upon a suit for restitution of conjugal rights, gives a judgment that she shall return.

The claim of the heir-at-law will be barred after an adverse possession held against him of twenty years, unless he were a minor.

Executors cannot charge for their time or trouble, but they may reimburse themselves for all actual expenses incurred.

Executors are bound to furnish a proper account of the testator's estate, and of the proceeds of the sale thereof, to the cessuis que trust, although the latter are under age; and if they neglect, or refuse to do so, they may be compelled.

Employers are not obliged to give characters to servants, or to assign a reason for their refusal.

A person giving a false character with a servant, renders himself liable to an action.

Copper coin is not a legal tender beyond 2s. or silver beyond 20s., but gold may be tendered to any amount.

A verbal death-bed gift of property is of no avail.

A funeral procession passing over land does not constitute a right of way.

A creditor under £5 is not entitled to a notice from the Bankruptcy Court; the debt being scheduled is a bar to future action.

A debt tendered by way of any legal tender, whether bank notes, coins, or otherwise, ceases to be a legal tender if in excess of the amount intended to be paid, if change is either asked for or expected. The creditor is not bound to explain his reasons for declining the tender, and may proceed at common law for recovery of the debt as though such tender had never been made.

If you know from whom you have received a forged bank note you can compel the party to give you good money for it.

To ensure more than £5 interest the sum agreed upon must be written.

The fee for searching parish registers is 1s. for the first year, and 6d. for the next, and 2s. 6d. for a copy of such register.

Goods pledged to a pawnbroker are considered forfeited after the lapse of a year and a day. Pawnbrokers are bound to render an account of the goods disposed of by them at auction.

A codicil to a will must be signed and attested in the same way as the will itself.

Legatees under a will cannot be witnesses to its execution.

Persons may be married at any time within three months after the publication of banns.

A mother is not legally liable to maintain a daughter who is able to maintain herself.

A contract for hiring and service need not be in writing, unless for more than a year.

Bills of sale must be registered within 21 days to render them valid.

Persons becoming sureties for a loan are each liable for the payment of the full amount.

All courts allow a defendant to appear in person, if poor.

An income-tax collector is only required to apply for the money once.

An entail can be cut off by the present possessor and next heir.

A master is not bound to pay his apprentice wages during illness or absence. A deed of apprenticeship is valid although ante-dated. It is not necessary that an apprentice's indenture should be drawn up by an attorney.

Apprentices enlisting in the army, and concealing their apprenticeship when brought before a magistrate to be attested, may be indicted for obtaining money under false pretences; and if after the expiration of their apprenticeship they do not surrender to a recruiting officer, they may be apprehended as deserters.

Registration of birth stands in place of baptism with respect to inheritance of property.

A promise of marriage need not be in writing to sustain an action for breach of it.

An action for breach of promise may be maintained, although the party guilty thereof remains single, provided the breach can be otherwise proved, either by actual refusal or implied by the conduct of the party. A promise of marriage, in order to sustain an action for the breach, must be repeated after the party promising has attained his majority.

A father can be compelled to pay for reasonable necessaries supplied to a son under age.

The death of a legatee during the life time of a testator renders the legacy void.

Advertising the sale of property left with you, to defray expenses, will not render that course legal.

County Court witnesses are allowed travelling expenses, and from 2s. to 20s. for the day.

Wearing apparel and tools, to the extent of £5 in value, are protected from seizure under an execution from the County Court.
Lord Palmerston was a strict economist of time. On one occasion we find him writing to Lord Normandy: "Your new man sends a long billiard-age in an illegible hand. Pray tell him that his reports are of no use if they cannot be read, and that unless he encloses a couple of spare half-hours with each report he had better keep them to himself. The Foreign Office is not a spelling school."

Lord Chatham, when Mr. Pitt, on some occasion made a long and very able speech in the Privy Council, relative to some naval matters. Everyone present was struck by the force of his eloquence. Lord Anson, who was no orator, being then at the present was struck

The Weather of January, 1877. —The mean temperature of the month of January, 1877, at the Greenwich Observatory, was 427 degrees, and exceeded the average temperature for the corresponding period in 10 years by 1 degree. On no less than 28 days of the month an excess of temperature prevailed. Rain was measured on 23 of the 31 days to the aggregate amount of 4'35 inches, whereas the average rainfall for January in 61 years was 1'9 inch.
SUMMER.
At Midsummer Day the sun attains his highest elevation, and from that time the days begin to shorten, slowly at first, but after a few weeks rapidly closing in, and reaching the autumnal equinox by the end of September, when Summer may be said to be ended and Autumn begun. Although after June 21st the days begin to decrease in length, the average temperature increases after that time, and July is a hotter month than June. The reason of this is that the earth has for some weeks been receiving more heat from the sun than has been lost by radiation during the night, and though in July the days are shorter, this increase in the earth's heat is still taking place, and it is not until the earth begins to lose more in the night than the stored up heat, as well as that received during the day, that a decrease in average temperature takes place. In the month of July the average temperature varies between 62 and 63 degrees, by the end of August it has fallen to 60 degrees, and has reached the average of 54 degrees by September closes. In the northern latitudes, in which England is situated, there is, during the months of June and July, no complete darkness, a suffused twilight remaining during the whole night. Further north still, as in the north of Norway, the sun may be seen at midnight in almost the same position as at midday; Midsummer Day has passed, he begins to describe a larger circle, and by and by dawns beneath the horizon and night is the consequence: later still, as the Winter months approach, he is entirely lost, and does not reappear until the following Spring.

WOMAN: HER DUTIES AND HER RIGHTS.
Let no man value at a little price
A virtuous woman's counsel; her winged spirit
Is feathered oftentimes with noble deeds,
And, like her beauty, ravishing and pure:
The weaker body, still the stronger soul.
Oh, what a treasure is a virtuous wife!
Discreet and loving. Not one gift on earth
Makes a man's life so highly bound to heaven.
She gives him double forces to endure
And a joy that no man may express:
Feeling his joys and griefs with equal sense:
If he fetch sighs, she draws her breath as short;
If he wails, she weeps herself in tears;
If he be glad, she triumphs; if he stir,
She moves his way, in all things his sweet ape,
Himself divinely varied without change-
All store without her leaves a man but poor,
And with her poverty is exceeding store.

The rights of woman! What are they?
The right to labour and to pray,
The right to watch while others sleep,
The right to succour in distress,
The right while others curse to bless,
The right to love whom others scorn;
The right to comfort all who mourn,
The right to lead the soul to God,
And to tread the path her Saviour trod.

Nothing lovlier can be found
In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote.

Women, like the plants in woods, derive their softness and tenderness from the shade.—Walter Savage Landor.

SOME WORDS' HISTORY.

PUNCH AND JUDY are relics of an ancient mystery play, in which the actors were Pontius Pilate and Judas Iscariot.

DOLLAR is from the German thaler, which is derived from Thal, the Valley of Joachim, where silver works were situated.

HUMBUG is from Hamburgh. "A piece of Hamburg news" was in Germany a proverbial expression for false rumour.

DAMASK SILK was first made at Damascus.

PANIC has a classical origin. The God Pan was said to have assisted the Greeks in the battle of Marathon, 490 B.C. From that time the word "paranik" was used to describe unreasonable, sudden, or overpowering fear.

OLD SCRATCH is the demon Skratti, who still survives in the superstitions of northern Europe.

POPULARITY OF THE PICKWICK PAPERS.—Mr. Davy, who accompanied Colonel Cheney up the Euphrates, was for a time in the service of Mehemet Ali Pacha. "Pickwick" happening to reach Davy while he was at Damascus, he read a part of it to the Pacha, who was so delighted with it that Davy was, on one occasion, called up in the middle of the night to finish the reading of the chapter in which he and the Pacha had been interrupted. Mr. Davy read, in Egypt, upon another occasion, some passages from these unrivalled "Papers" to a blind Englishman, who was in such ecstasy with what he heard, that he exclaimed that he was almost thankful he could not see he was in a foreign country; for that while he listened, he felt completely as though he were again in England.—Lady Chatterton.

MAN: HIS NATURE, HIS DUTY, AND HIS END.
Man is to himself the mightiest prodigy of nature, for he is unable to conceive what is body, still less what is mind, but least of all is he able to conceive how a body can be united to a mind, which is his proper being.—Pascal.

There are two things which, the more I contemplate them, the more they fill my mind with admiration—the starry heaven above, and the moral law within me.—Goethe.

Like to the falling of a star,
Or as the flights of eagles are,
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,
Or like a wind that chafes the flood,
Or bubbles which on water stood;
Even such is man, whose borrowed light
Is straight called in and paid to-night.
The wind blows out, the bubble dies,
The spring entombed in autumn lies,
The dew's dried up, the star is shot,
The flight is past, and man forgot.

Every man is a missionary, now and for ever,
For good or for evil, whether he intends or designs it or not. He may be a blot, radiating his dark influence outward to the very circumference of society; or he may be a blessing, spreading bene-
diction over the length and breadth of the world:
but a blank he cannot be. There are no moral blanks; there are no neutral characters. We are either the sower that sows and corrupts, or the
light that splendidly illuminates, and the salt that silently operates; but being dead or alive, every man speaks.—Chalmers.
SUMMER.
AUTUMN

Is the season of fruit and harvest, which the preceding seasons, Winter, Spring, and Summer have, in their wonderful succession, produced. This season is the consummation of the warm weather. The trees and herbs begin to feel that that they were appointed to do has been done, and one by one the leaves loose their hold of their parent and fall, to be blown hither and thither by the increasing storms. The Summer birds, which leave us as the troubles of Winter approach, gather together, and, following their marvellous instinct, seek climates where the heat they cannot live without may be found; but the native feathered songsters, which during the heat of Summer have been all but silent, now resume their song before another silence, that of Winter, comes upon them. By the close of September we have the second equinox of the year, when the days and nights are again all over the world of equal length. The season of Winter storm and shipwreck is usually ushered in by the gales that occur at this season, and the noon-day sun, each day attaining a lower point in the heavens, gives us less and less heat and light. The average temperature for October commences at 54 degrees, and falls during the month to 37 degrees; while November it is from 46 to 41 degrees, and in December from 41 to 37 degrees.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Though we have only 365 days in a year, the earth turns round on its own axis 366 times; but whilst it is doing this it also makes a revolution round the sun, thus day by day lengthening the apparent day by three minutes. If observations are taken by the stars we have 366 days in a year, if by the sun 365. The true length of a year is 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 49.5 seconds, and part of this inequality is got over by the expedient of leap year. A further correction, which brings part of this inequality is got over by the expedient of leap year. A further correction, which brings

CURIOSITIES OF TIME.

If we sail round the world, going by the west, and keep our own account of the days, we shall find when we get back to our starting point that we have got a day behind those who have stayed at home; they will be celebrating Sunday, whilst it is only Saturday with us. But if we sail round by the east we shall get home on Sunday to find that it is really only Saturday. It is said that those who survived the celebrated circumnavigation of Magellan in 1522, finding themselves a day behindhand when they got home, accused themselves of having slept a day.

The division of days into hours of equal length is a comparatively recent arrangement. Before that came about, in Roman times, the day was divided into watches (vigilia), which were four in number—Even, Midnight, Cock-crowing, and Morning.

The cock is a very ancient time indicator. He is frequently mentioned in the Bible, and an old poet tells us—

"Experience teacheth as true as a clock
To few winter night passeth, by marking the cock.
Cock croweth at midnight, few times above six,
With pause to his neighbour to answer betwixt;—At three o'clock thicker, and then as ye know,
Like all in to matins, near day do crow.
At midnight, at three, and an hour ere day,
They utter their language as well as they may,
Which whose regardeth what counsel they give,
Will better love crowing as long as they live."

Sun-dials were first set up in Rome 295 years before Christ, but are said to have been known in the East nearly 500 years earlier. The Roman comic poet, Plautus, makes a hungry servant, complaining of the day being split up into hours, address the dial thus:

"The Gods destroy the man who first found out
How to distinguish hours! Destroy him too
Who in this place set up a sun-dial
To cut and hack my days so wretchedly
Into small portions!"

The names of the months are taken from the names of Heathen Gods and Goddesses, from Roman numerals, and two of them, July and August, are named after Roman emperors, who decreed that they would be kept alive in men's memories in this way. Previous to the time of Augustus February had 29 days, or 30 at leap year; but the emperor, who had fixed on August as his particular month, finding that it was in the unworthy position of having only 30 days, which was one less than was enjoyed by July, named after Julius Caesar, took one day off February and put it on to August, where it has remained ever since. At the same time November, and December were altered; those which now have 30 days had before them 31 days, and those which have 31 had 30.

The lines by which we remember the number of days in each month are very old, and in 1695, though a little longer than the now current lines, they were of much better quality. The old lines are—

April, June, and September
Thirty days have, as November;
Each month else doth never vary
From 31, save February,
Which 28 days hath alway,
Save in leap year, then 29.
HOYLANDSWAINE LOCAL BOARD.


Meetings on the last Monday in each Month, at 7 p.m.

HUNSHELF SCHOOL BOARD.


OXSPRING SCHOOL BOARD.


CHURCHWARDENS.


SHEFFIELD UNION BANKING COMPANY.

PENISTONE BRANCH—West Parade. Hours of Business: Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1; at Denby Dale, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Manager—Mr. John E. Wordsworth. London Agents—Prescott, Grote, and Co.

PENISTONE AND THURLSTONE BUILDING SOCIETY.

President—Rev. W. S. Turnbull. Secretary—Mr. J. W. Uncles. The monthly meetings are held in the National Schoolroom, on Saturdays, at 7-30 p.m.

INLAND REVENUE.

Collector—B. Towend, Esq., Sheffield. Local Officer—Mr. Crosse, West Parade, Penistone. Inland Revenue Licenses may be had from John Wood, Stamp Office, Penistone.

COUNTY POLICE.

Superintendent—G. Sykes, Barnsley. Local Officer—Inspector Corden, Police Station, Penistone.

DISTRICT FAIRS, 1878.

BARNSTABLE, Wednesday before Feb. 28, May 13, Oct. 11; Statute Fair, Nov. 2.
BRADFORD, Statute Fair, Oct. 25.
ECCLESFIELD, Statute Fair, Nov. 1.
DONCASTER, Monday before Feb. 14, April 5, August 5; Statute Fair, Nov. 5.
HALIFAX, June 24, first Saturday in Nov.; HOLMFIRTH, last Saturday in March, Saturday after May 4, last Saturday in Oct.; HUDDERSFIELD March 31, May 14, Oct. 4.
LEEDS, July 10, Nov. 8.
PENISTONE, Thursday before Feb. 28, last Thursday in March, Thursday before May 12, Thursday after Oct. 11; Statute Fair, Nov. 5.
PENISTONE, Thursday before Feb. 28, last Wednesday in Nov.
WAKEFIELD, July 4, and Nov. 11.

FEASTS IN 1878.

PENISTONE, June 30 and July 1. THURLSTONE, July 2. MIDHOPE June 23.

Places worth visiting about Penistone.

STAINBRO' HALL.—The residence of F. W. T. V. Wentworth, Esq. The interior of this magnificent building with its rich and interesting gallery of pictures, which is the largest private gallery in England, with one exception, can only be visited on Thursdays.

WHARNCLIFFE ROCKS.—The public days for visiting this romantic spot are Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
This is th' time when "Fortune's favoured few" enjoy thersen. A bit o' gooid shooitin is fine spoort, but at this day it's nobbut gentlemen an' game-keepers 'at can indulge in it ; an' th' warst ou it is, 'at what they do shooit seldom finds its way on to a poor man's table. Fowk have been tawkin abaat dooin away wi th' game laws ivver sin aw, but aw dooant see 'at they're ony nearer nah nor they wor then. Sich laws may be vary fine gam for them, but it's a poor gam for th' likes o' me. If a poor chap wants to have a shot or two, his only chance is at fair time, when he can shoot up a funnel at a hawkpny a time. Them 'at can goa shooitin' this month generly get a gooid harvest o' birds, an' they tak care to stick to 'em, an' aw can't help feelin' thankful 'at it's agh't o' ther paar to decal wi other harvests i' the same way. Joa-o-Abes wor a poor chap, an' it's a pity 'at he wor born wi as keen a love for spoort as if he'd been a nobleman, for it oft gate him into trubble. If he knew ther wor ony birds abaat ther wor nowt could prevent him havin' a shot at 'em but he wor soa cunnin' wol they couldn't catch him at it. His cottage wor at th' edge o' th' moor, an' his landlord, Sir Edward Graball, considered all th' gam belanged to him, an' he wor determined to get rid on him, soa he gave him noatice to quit, but Joa used it to leet his pipe an' nirver offered to stir, sorrow he saw that wodn't do he doubled him his rent. Joa didn't let that bother him, for as he knew he couldn't afford to pay it he made up his mind net to pay ony at all. This wor just what Sir Edward wanted, an' he wor'n't long befoor he had th' bum-bailies after him. Joa saw 'em comiu', an' as he'd a guess what they wanted, he fastened th' door an' put th' shutter to, an' then he put th' poaker i' th' fire to get red hot, an' caared behind th' door to wait for 'em. When they coom an' fan th' door festened, they knock'd laad enuff to wakken onybody a quarter ov a mile off.

"Vat do you vant?" sed Joa, in a voice like that ov a child abaat four year old. "Whear's thy father, doy?" sed one o' th' bums. "He's dooan to his vark." "Well, open th' door, an' let's come in, that's a fine lass, an' awl gie thee some spice." "Aw tonnot raik it." "Tell me hah to open it an' awl gie thee a hawkpny." "Put de pinger in th' hole an' lift up th' snet." Joa had th' pooker nicely ready, an' as soon as th' bum shoved his finger in he gave it a touch 'at made him snatch it agh't an' howl like a wild beast. "Put de todner pinger in," sed Joa, but they'd had enuff, an' findin' 'at he wor too monny for 'em, they left him. But he had to goa at th' last ov all, for th' landlord pooled th' haaase daan. Joa's trick reminds me o' one at Betty Kellet once play'd. Shoo knew 'at th' bums wor comin' for her bits o' traps an' soa shoo thowt shoo'd be ready for 'em. At one side o' th' fire wor a old black oak langsettle wi a cushin on th' seeat, an' shoo gate two balls o' cobbler's wax, an' flattened 'em an' put one under each end o' th' cushion cover; then shoo gate a quart o' ale an' two aance o' jollop, an' tell'd th' neighbors to luk agh't for some fun. When shoo saw 'em comin' up th' street shoo put th' ale an' jollop in a pan wi some sugar an' nutmeg an' set it on th' fire, an' when they oppen'd th' door shoo wor stirrin' it an' wipin' her een wi her apron, as if shoo wor i' sad trubble. Shoo ax'd 'em to sit daan a minit, an' begg'd on 'em to have a drop o' warm ale, which, ov coorse, they had, an' shoo put a little raand table between 'em so as to mak sewe- they sat o' th' right spot an' wole they gate it into 'em shoo began to tell 'em her trials. In a bit one on 'em sed, "Yo mun excuse me for a mimit," but when he tried to get up th' cushin did th' same. Betty ran agh't in a hurry into a neighbor's haase, an' when shoo went back th' bums had gooan an' th' cushin too. They nirver coom back, but a chap 'at met 'em next day sed they'd booth a pair o' new britches on, an' they tell'd him 'at th' reason they left i' sich a hurry wor becoss they'd moor important business to attend to.—From John Hartley's Olock Almanack for 1877.
TRYIN’ TO SUIT FOWK.

_Th’ Clock Almanack_ is published this month. Yo needn’t turn up yor nooas as if that meant nowt! Aw doan’t see but what it’s as mich reight to figure i’th calendar as a deal ‘at does. Who cares for siche things as theeas: “James Greenwood swallowed a kitlin, 1606.” “Mary Ann Payne lost her crosher needle, 120 b.c.” or “A ginger beer bottle exploded at th’ ‘Blue Ball’ 1875.” Still fowk expect yo to put siche like things in although they nivver tak trubble to read ‘em. Aw have to try to suit fowk as weel as aw can, but if aw miss it some times it’s hardly to be wondered at. A’a, what a easy thing it is to miss it! My old woman doesn’t oft agree wi’ what, aw say, but shoo did agree wi’ that tother day when shoo sent th’ rollin’ pin at mi heead an’ saw it fly throo th’ winder; tho shoo sed then at it wor all my fault for net keepin’ still, an’ that may be, but aw think it ’ud ha been a failin’ if aw had. Aw dooan’t think shoo ment ony harm,—awm sewor shoo didn’t mean to knock mi brains aght becoss shoo tell’d me soa oft at shoo doesn’t believe aw have ony, an’ as aw’ve nivver seen ’em misen shoo has th’ best o’ th’ argyment.

Reight enuff, aw doan’t wonder at her havin’ some queer thourts sometimes, for awm varry unfortunate. Aw bowt a dog tother day,—it worn’t a beauty,—but then aw didn’t give mich for it’ Aw owt to ha known ’at shoo hated dogs aboon all. When aw tuk it hooam, Mally luk’t at it for a minnit, an’ says, “What’s ta getten thear?” “It reckons to be a dog,” aw sed. “Well, it may reckon to be a dog,” shoo sed, “an’ aw suppooas it owt to know, but whativver it is it’s a freet; but aw think yo’ll mak a good match.” Aw thowt aw owr gettin’ of easy, when just then th’ old cat coom in, an’ for abaat a minnit aw couldn’t tell which wor which, they wor soa mixed up, an’ aw nivver heeard sich a flaysome din i’ mi life. Then th’ cat jumps on th’ table an’ th’ dog follerers it, an’ to see th’ way th’ pots flew abaat wor a caution, an’ th’ steaks an’ puttates were rollin’ abaat th’ floor i’ all directions. Mally seized hold ov a cheer an’ struck at ’em wi’ sich a fooree ’at shoo braik th, back off, an’ plantin’ her foot on a boiled puttate shoo did a skatin’ act ’at landid her wi’ her noos ageean th’ eight day clock, an’ shoo sat daan wi’ a bump ’at made all fair ginder ageean, an’ aw ommost braik mi shin wi’ tryin’ to pawse ’em throo under th’ table. Then th’ cat flew into th’ cubbord an’ th’ dog aght o’ th’ door. Whativver remarks aw made aw shall keep to misen. We’d nawther on us mich wind left for tawkin’ for a bit, an’ to tell th’ truth aw didn’t know what to say. When shoo’d coom raand shoo lukt up i’ mi face an’ sed varry quietly, “Doesn’t ta think thad better fotch it back? It’s a pity to loise a dog like that. Thad better goa after it for fear sumdy runs away wi’ it; we’ve getten two or three moor pots i’ th’ cubbord, an’ ther’ two cheers ’at isn’t smashed, thad better let him have abaat another five minnits.” “Well, happen a had better goa after him for fear he should bite somdy,” aw sed. “An’ aw hooap it does!” shoo sed, an’ aw knew who shoo meant.
As aw went aght aw ran mi heead agee an a boiled puttaty 'at wor flyin' abaat, but it didn't damage me ony. Aw didn't goa far aght o' mi way to seek that dog yo can bet, an' it were lat at neet an' Molly wor asleep when aw went back. Th' next mornin' her nooas lukt as if shoo'd gotten a roast apple at th' end on it, an' whichivver way aw turn shoo manages to be facin' me, an' alto shoo's gotten a extra wishin for her cheer, when shoo sits daan shoo grooans like a sick caah an' nivver takes her een off mi face. Aw know what shoo wants:—shoo wants me to ax her hah shoo feels, but awm quite satisfied to see hah shoo luks. Shoo'll be right agee an in a day or two, an' that's moor nor aw can say for th' cat. As for mi shin aw have to grin an' bide it.—From John Hartley's *Clock Almanack* for 1878. Price 3d. May be had at the Post Office, Penistone.

**POST OFFICE, PENISTONE.**

The Box closes for despatch of Letters at 10-30 a.m. and 6-40 p.m., and on Sundays at 4-45 p.m. The Letter Box at Spring Vale is emptied at 6-15 p.m.

Letters to be registered should be presented at least 15 minutes before the time for closing the box.

Money Order and Savings' Bank business is transacted from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays till 8 p.m.

Rural Post Messengers for Thurlstone, Ingbirchworth, Gunthwaite, Hoylandswaine, and Oxspring are despatched at 7-30 a.m. daily, Sundays excepted; returning from Oxspring at 4-0, Hoylandswaine at 4-30, and Thurlstone at 6-0 p.m. Letters should be posted for these places before 7 a.m.

LICENSES to kill game, to carry a gun, keep dogs, male servants, and carriages, and to use armorial bearings, are issued at this office.

Open for TELEGRAPHIC BUSINESS—Week-days, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 8 to 10 a.m.

JOHN WOOD, Postmaster and Distributor of Stamps.

**POST OFFICE, THURLSTONE.**

The Millhouse Letter Box is emptied at 5-45 p.m., and the Box at the Office at 6-0 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Letters to be registered should be presented at least 15 minutes before the time for closing the box.

Money Order and Savings' Bank business is transacted from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays till 8 p.m. Dog and Gun Licenses are issued at this office.

M. FALLAS, Postmaster.
AUTUMN.
**WINTER.**

"Winter is the chiefest capital foe for the Spring, the disgrace of Summer, and the devourer of the fruitful harvest." Thus says an almanack maker in 1625, though it is now a month since the view of this inclement season now-a-days; rather is Winter in the vegetable world the night of needful rest following the strife and labour of the day, the time of preparation for fresh growth and exertion.

The length of the days decreases pretty regularly during October and November, but becomes much shorter in December. Above the equator, the sun is highest about the 21st of December, in which month the day is at its shortest. For some days, however, after what is called "the shortest day," it is only in the evening that any lengthening takes place, the days still go on shortening in the morning until about the 4th of January, when they begin to lengthen at both ends, slowly at first, but at an increased speed after February is entered upon. As some compensation for the shorter days of Winter, we have a lengthened period of moonlight, and, broadly speaking, the moon may be said at mid-winter to follow the path of the sun at midsummer, retaining at her southing, or highest point, about the same height above the horizon that the sun attains at noon of most northern days. Then do we see the moon in its greatest beauty, as an object of contemplation.

In Summer, during the day time, the ecliptic is above the equator, at night below it; in Winter these conditions are reversed. The moon is, therefore, in Winter as much more light than the sun is above the horizon than she is in Winter, as the sun is a shorter time in Winter than in Summer. The average temperature of January is from 37 to 38 degrees, of February from 36 to 37 degrees, of March from 40 to 44 degrees.

**CAPEL CURIG.**

Is one of the most advantageously situated positions in North Wales from which to visit the various attractions of the most picturesque portion of the Principality.

The ascent of Snowdon is from here by far the most interesting and sublime. The glorious Glydwr's Dream, Glydwr Fawr, 3,300 feet, and Glydwr Bach, 3,000 feet, which by many mountain climbers are preferred for grand mountain effects even to Snowdon itself, are close at hand; the green-breasted Moel Siabod, rising to the height of 2,878 feet, throws its shadows over the very place. Betws-y-Coed, the dark amphitheatre of rocky mountains, are the house of the lake country is seldom from Seascales or from Whitehaven, the lake is more easily reached, but that is a side from which the lake country is seldom attacked by the tourist, though many writers know the district thoroughly, speak of it as the most advantageous.

**CURIUS DATES.**

Louis IX. of France was born in 1215; the sum of these digits is 9. Charles VII. was born in 1402; the sum of the digits is 7. Louis XII. was born in 1461; the sum of these digits is 9. Louis XIV. was crowned in 1643; the sum of the digits is 14. It will be observed that the sum of the digits in each case is the same as the number of the king in order of succession.

Louis XIII., called at the time Louis de Bourbon, married Anne d'Autriche in 1615; the sum of these digits is 15. Louis XTV. gives 1814, the year of Napoleon's captivity at Elba. Robespierre died 1794; the sum of the digits added to the date gives 1815, the year of the final overthrow of Napoleon.

Charles II. of England was born in 1650; the sum of the digits is 10, which added to the date makes 1660, the year the parliament attacked the king's power. The sum of the digits of 1660 is 13, which added to the date gives 1813, the year of the battle of Worcester, when Charles II. was driven into exile.

Louis XVI. ascended the throne in 1774; the sum of the digits is 19, which added to the date gives 1793, the date of his execution.

Napoleon III. was born 1808, and proclaimed emperor 1852. The Empress Eugenie was born 1827. The sum of the digits of 1808, 1852, and 1827 are each 17, which added to the date gives 1870, the date of Napoleon's abdication.

George I. ascended the throne in 1714; the sum of the digits is 13, which added to the date gives 1727, the date of his death.

**WASTWATER.**

Is one of the most noticeable of the English lakes, but lying somewhat away from the ordinary tourists' routes or centres, and being, moreover, somewhat difficult of approach, it is often neglected even by those who are travelling with leisure sufficient to enable them to visit all the attractions of the district. The huge masses of Scawfell and Scawfell Pike rise from the head of the lake, and prevent passage from the west, Keswick, and the surrounding country, except by the wild but magnificent Styhead Pass, which, commencing in Borrowdale, the valley alone among which the main feeder of Derwentwater flows, winds upwards past Styhead Tarn, from which the Pass takes its name, and then leads down again into Wastdale, in which is situated the lake which is the subject of our picture. From the east coast, i.e. from Seascales or from Whitehaven, the lake is more easily reached, but that is a side from which the lake country is seldom attacked by the tourist, though many writers know the district thoroughly, speak of it as the most advantageous.

Children are very curious, and like to find out things for themselves. The habit should be encouraged, and every parent, especially working men and tradesmen, should procure one shilling. It contains more information about England, the Colonies, and Foreign Countries than can be found in any other work.
This important Act, which repeals all former Acts relating to these societies, and embodies all the law concerning them except that relating to the holding them up, in which reference must still be made to the Companies Act, effects numerous changes, of which all but the abolition of exemption from stamp duties are to their advantage.

1. **Banking.**—It allows any society with transferable shares only to carry on banking under the same conditions as a company.—Sec. 16, (2), (4).

2. **Penny Banks.**—A:
   - It permits any society, though it has withdrawable shares, to set up penny banks for deposits of not more than 5s. at one payment, or more than £20 for one depositor, and gives a preference to such deposits over withdrawable shares.—Sec. 16, (2), (6).

3. **Shares of Intestates.**—It enables the committee of a society to distribute the shares of a member who has died intestate and has not used the power of nomination, among the persons who appear to them entitled, without the grant of letters of administration with the same protection as if they had been granted.

4. **Companies.**—It allows companies to hold shares in companies, and societies in companies, and confirms previous investments.—Sec. 12, (4) and (5).

5. **Inspecting Books.**—It excepts the loan and deposit accounts of one member from inspection by another, and empowers societies to regulate the time and manner of inspecting their books.—Sec. 13, (1) and (4).

6. **Income Tax Returns.**—It continues to societies exemption from income tax on their profits without requiring them to make returns of the persons to whom their profits have been paid.

7. **Transfer of Stock.**—It gives facilities for the transfer of Government stock.—Sec. 16, (8).

8. **Minor.**—It allows minors over 16 years of age to become members, though not to be on the committee, treasurers, or trustees.—Sec. 11, (9), (7).

9. **Register of Members.**—It makes any register or list of members or shares kept by a society evidence of their names, addresses, occupations, the shares held and the payments made on them, whether these shares are numbered or not.—Sec. 11, (11).

10. **Contracts.**—It enables societies to make agreements by writings, signed by any person authorised by them, on which a 6d. stamp only is requisite, and makes the signature of a person who is stated to hold any office in the society, prima facie, evidence that it is the signature of a person who held, at the time, the office described.—Sec. 11, (12).

11. **Dealing with Land.**—It gives full power to societies to deal with land, and protection to those who deal with them independently of the provisions of their rules, if they do not prohibit the holding or dealing with land.—Sec. 12, (1).

12. **Mortgages.**—It makes a receipt signed by two members of the committee and secretary, whose signatures as such will prove themselves, by Sec. 11, (12), vacate a mortgage without requiring the seal of the society to be attached.—Sec. 12, (8).

13. **Security by Officers.**—It makes it the duty of officers of the society concerned with the receipt or issue of money, to give such security as the rules require, and account as they direct.—Sec. 13.

14. **Disputes.**—It allows societies to refer disputes to arbitration, and arms the Chief Registrar with all necessary powers for deciding any dispute referred to him.—Sec. 14.

15. **Amalgamation and Change into a Company.**—It enables societies, by a resolution passed by three-fourths of the members present at a special meeting, held not less than 14 nor more than 28 days after the first, (1) to change their names with the approval of the Registrar, (2) to amalgamate, (3) to transfer their engagements to other societies, (4) to amalgamate with or transfer their engagements to companies, (5) by the registration of such resolutions under the Companies Act to convert themselves into companies.—Sec. 16.

16. **Instrument of Dissolution.**—It enables societies, instead of being wound up, to dissolve themselves, by an instrument signed by three-fourths of the members, and duly registered, by which provision is made for the payment of claims on the society, which, however, may be left to the award of the Chief Registrar.—Sec. 17, (5).

17. **Withdrawal Shares.**—It prevents any holders of withdrawable shares from gaining any unjust advantage over others by withdrawing their shares in expectation of a wind-up, by making them continue responsible for the debts subsisting at the time of notice of withdrawal for one year, if the other assets of the society are insufficient to pay them.—Sec. 17, (2).

18. **Enforcement of Rules.**—It enables societies to enforce compliance with their rules, by recovering any penalties imposed by them in a court of summary jurisdiction.—Sec. 17, (4).

19. **Public Auditors.**—It empowers the Treasury to appoint public auditors and fix their remuneration without making their employment compulsory.

20. **Protection on Registration.**—It protects societies against any arbitrary refusal to register their rules by giving them an appeal to the superior law courts.—Sec. 7.

21. **Protection of Minorities.**—It enables the Registrar, on the application of one-fifth of the members, if the number is below 1,000, and a smaller proportion if above, to order an inspection of the affairs of the society, and convene meetings of its members in consequence.—Sec. 17.

Such are the advantages given by this Act to societies beyond those previously possessed by them. On the other hand, it imposes upon them the following additional obligations.—Sec. 10:—

1. To have their accounts audited at least once a year.
2. In the annual return, which is to be made on or before the 1st of June up to the 31st December last, to state by whom the audit has been conducted, and send with the return a copy of the auditors' report.
3. To supply gratuitously to every member or person having an interest in the funds of the society, on application, a copy of the last return.
4. To keep a copy of their last balance sheet and the auditors' report always hung up in a conspicuous place in the office of the society.
5. If the society carries on the business of banking to make out on the first Monday in February and August, or before the rst of June up to the 31st December, a statement of assets and liabilities.
6. If it takes deposits under the provisions mentioned above, not to make any payment of withdrawable share capital while any claim, due on account of any such deposit, is unsatisfied.
FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow German and French asters and ten-week stocks; divide and pot lobelias; propagate bedding-out plants, dahlias, and holly-asters and ten-week stocks; divide and pot lobelias; propagate and pot carnations and picotees; propagate and plant out pansies; finish transplanting roses; plant snowdrops, hyacinths, &c.; sow hardy annuals for autumn bloom; plant out dahlias; put in cuttings of wallflowers, pipings of pansies, &c.; trim roses, peg down trailing plants, sow annuals for autumn. Water plants in pots, seedlings, &c., in the evenings.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Strike chrysanthemums for autumn bloom; plant out dahlias; put in cuttings of wallflowers, pipings of pansies, &c.; trim roses, peg down trailing plants, sow annuals for autumn. Water plants in pots, seedlings, &c., in the evenings.

FLOWER GARDEN.—All vacancies should be filled up by bedding-out plants; put in cuttings of chrysanthemums; propagate roses by cuttings, selecting new wood; bud in wet weather. Biennials or perennials may be sown for next season.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Stake scarlet-runners; pick off blossoms of potatoes. As ground becomes clear, well manure, and prepare for Brussels sprouts cabbage, and winter greens; sow peas, beans, radishes, onions, lettuce, parsley, &c.

AUGUST.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to put in cuttings and pipings of pansies and pinks; part and plant polyanthuses; sow intermediate stock. Propagation for next season should be commenced, as cuttings now strike freely.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow carrots, turnips, spinach, radishes, lettuce, and onions; continue to plant celery; stick late sorts of peas and beans; remove useless shoots of cucumbers; thin beds, and plant out late greens, &c.

SEPTEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow annuals for winter; roses may be budded; propagate bedding-out stock; plant snowdrops, hyacinths, &c.; re-pot choice plants; finish planting spring biennials and perennials; pot off first-struck cuttings of the season.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow turnips for spring turnip-tops; plant cabbage nine inches apart; earth up celery and other crops; make last sowing of lettuce; thin spinach; sow corn salad in drills; thin and weed carrots, turnips, and onions.

OCTOBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow annuals to flower in spring; cut down dahlia-stems, but leave the tubers in the ground to ripen; get in hardy bulbs without delay; finish potting picotees and carnations; plant anemones, tulips, and pansies.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Weed spinach, carrots, &c.; earth up celery and leeks; fill up vacancies with new wood; bud in wet weather. Biennials or perennials may be sown for next season.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant tulip-beds, and trim climbing plants, as Virginia creepers, ivy, honeysuckles, jasmines, &c.; also roses. Now is the best time for alterations; prepare compost heaps; protect plants, close pits and frames at night, and water sparingly. Plant rose-stocks, for budding.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Finish planting cabbages, lettuces, cauliflowers, &c.; sow a few beans and peas; cut down asparagus; manure artichokes, currant-bushes, and raspberries, cutting the canes of latter. Plant fruit trees; in pruning retain the best shoots. Ridge up earth for benefit of frosts.

NOVEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant tulip-beds, and trim climbing plants, as Virginia creepers, ivy, honeysuckles, jasmines, &c.; also roses. Take up runners of latter. Plant fruit trees; in pruning retain the best shoots. Ridge up earth for benefit of frosts.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow a few peas and beans; draw earth over former sowings; stir the soil among winter crops when the weather is dry and mild; take up and pot herbs; protect mushroom-beds; earth up celery and cabbage, and trench up.
Many traders suppose that if they put 10 per cent profit on goods and allow 2½ per cent, they are gaining 7½ per cent, but this is not so. When the seller gives his discount he should remember that he gives it on both the cost and his profit. To put on 10 and take off 2½ per cent leaves a profit of 7½ not 7¼ per cent.

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FOREIGN MONEYS.

With their average Equivalents in English Currency.

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France and Belgium. 100 Centimes, 1 Franc.

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Germany (South). 60 Kreutzers, 1 Florin.

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Austria. 100 Kreutzers, 1 Florin.

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Hamburg. 12 Pfennig, 1 Schilling.

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East Indies.

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INTEREST TABLE.

N.B.—This Table contains the Interest of £100 for all the several days in the first column, and at the several rates of 3, 3 ½, 4, and 5 per cent. in the other four columns.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0 1 7 3</td>
<td>0 1 9 1</td>
<td>0 2 0 6</td>
<td>0 2 2 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A TABLE OF DISCOUNT PER CENT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per cent. is</th>
<th>6 in a pound.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2 1 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per cent. is</th>
<th>6 in a pound.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 ½</td>
<td>2 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 ½</td>
<td>4 6 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>per cent. is</th>
<th>6 in a pound.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The Merchants' Ready Reckoner

Showing the Relative Value of the Standard Weights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
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<td>0 10</td>
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<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Commission or Brokerage Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sum.</th>
<th>24s. Per Ct.</th>
<th>5s. Per Ct.</th>
<th>7s. Per Ct.</th>
<th>10s. Per Ct.</th>
<th>12s. Per Ct.</th>
<th>24s. Per Ct.</th>
<th>5s. Per Ct.</th>
<th>7s. Per Ct.</th>
<th>10s. Per Ct.</th>
<th>12s. Per Ct.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ s.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
<td>0 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 2</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td>0 20</td>
<td>0 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 3</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>0 30</td>
<td>0 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 4</td>
<td>0 40</td>
<td>0 40</td>
<td>0 40</td>
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<td>0 40</td>
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<td>0 50</td>
<td>0 50</td>
<td>0 50</td>
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<td>0 90</td>
<td>0 90</td>
<td>0 90</td>
<td>0 90</td>
<td>0 90</td>
<td>0 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**THE MERCHANDISE OR BROKERAGE TABLE**
### STAMP DUTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGREEMENT, or Memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPRAISMENT or VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£300</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£750</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1000, and also for every fractional part of £100, of such amount</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the Stamp Act of 1830 (33 &amp; 34 Vict., c. 97) the distinction between inland and foreign bills of exchange was abolished.</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILL OF LADING:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate.—Of goods, &amp;c., being duly entered inwards</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of every draft or order not any sum to bearer or order, on demand</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAFT, or Order, or Letter of Credit, for payment of any sum to bearer or order, on demand</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E C C L E S I A S T I C L I C E N C E S:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the licence of making a distiller</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the performance of Divine service</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGACY and SUCCESSION DUTY above £20:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineal issue or Head of family</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers and sisters of the predeces- sor, and their descendants</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers and sisters of the father and mother of the predeces- sor, and their descendants</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers and sisters of a grandfather or grandmother of the predeces- sor, and their descendants</td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other person</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy to husband or wife</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATENT for Inventions (Letters):—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On petition for grant of letters patent</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On certificate of notice to proceed</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On warrant of law officer for patent</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the sealing of letters patent</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On specification</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the letters patent, before the expiration of the third year</td>
<td>50 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VARIOUS EXCISE LICENCES AND DUTIES

#### BREWER'S LICENCE AND DUTIES

- On becoming a brewer | 0 12 | 0 6 |
- Duty per 50 barrels | 0 12 | 0 6 |
- Licence fee for selling beer by retail, not to be drunk on the premises | 0 10 | 0 3 |

#### BEER RETAILERS

- Beer not drunk on the premises | 0 12 | 0 0 |
- Beer drunk on the premises | 0 3 0 0 |

#### GAME LICENSES

- Dogs | 0 0 5 0 |
- Hawkers and Pedlars | 0 0 5 0 |
- Travelling with a horse or ass | 0 0 0 0 |
- House Agents, letting houses above £25 a year | 0 0 0 0 |

#### MEDICINES

- Dealers, &c.:— | 0 7 0 0 |
- Retailers of table-beer | 0 0 5 0 |
- Tobacco and snuff dealers | 0 0 5 0 |

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**Note:** The table above represents a portion of the Stamps, Taxes, Excise Duties, &c. section of a page from a book, detailing various taxes and duties in the UK during the 19th century, including stamp duties, licence fees, and excise duties.
RATES OF POSTAGE.

To and from all parts of the United Kingdom, for prepaid letters:
Not exceeding 1 oz. .................................... 1d.
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. 1½d.
And 1d. additional for every 2 oz. up to 12 oz.
A letter exceeding the weight of 12 oz. is liable to double postage at 1d. for every oz., beginning with the first oz. A letter, for example, weighing between 14 & 15 oz. must be prepaid fifteen pence. A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently paid is chargeable with double the deficiency.

No letter is to exceed one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

POST-CARDS.
Post-cards, bearing a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only. They are to be obtained at all Post-offices, in packets of twelve for 7d. and 8d.

INLAND BOOK POST.
The Book Post rate is one halfpenny for every 20 oz., or fraction of 20 oz. Every book packet must be posted either without a cover, or in a cover entirely open at the ends. No book packet may exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

POSTAGE ON INLAND REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.
Prepaid Rate.—On each Registered Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, the postage when prepaid is 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 20 oz., or fraction of 20 oz.

Unpaid Rate.—A newspaper posted unpaid, and 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, and charged one penny for every 20 oz., or fraction of 20 oz., deducting the amount of any stamp or stamps affixed.

No packet of newspapers must exceed 14 lbs. in weight, nor may it exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

REGISTRATION.
On the prepayment of a fee of fourpence, any letter, newspaper, or book packet, may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies. The Post-office will not in any way undertake the safe conveyance of unregistered letters containing valuable articles, and all such letters found to contain coin, &c., will be charged on delivery with a double registration fee.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.
The lives of persons of either sex between the ages of 16 and 60, may be insured for not less than £20 nor more than £100. The sums charged for deferred annuities, or deferred monthly allowances, vary with the age and sex, health, habits, and occupation of the persons.

POST-OFFICE TELEGRAMS.
The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom, the Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, is 1s. 6d. for the first 20 words.

MONEY-ORDERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Money-orders are granted in the United Kingdom at the following rates:
For sums under 10s. 1d.
10s. and under £1 2d.
£1 and under £5 3d.
£5 and under £10 6d.
Above £10 to £20 1s.
Above £20 2s.

MONEY-ORDERS PAYABLE ABROAD.
Money-orders payable abroad are issued in the United Kingdom, at the following rates:
If payable in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, or Constantinople:
On sums not exceeding £2 6s. 8d.
Above £2 and not exceeding 5 1s. 6d.
Above 5 2s. 6d.
Above 20s. 3s. 6d.
Above 10l. 4s.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.
No deposit of less than a shilling is received, nor any pence, and not more than £30 in one year. No further deposit is allowed when the amount standing in depositor's name exceeds £150, exclusive of interest. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent (or sixpence in the pound) per annum—that is, at the rate of one halfpenny per pound per month. The principal and interest reach to £200 no further interest is paid until the sum at the depositor's credit is reduced below that amount. Deposits already made in other savings banks may be easily transferred to the Post-office. Separate accounts may be opened in the names of wife and children.

COUNTRIES COMPRIS ED IN THE GENERAL POSTAL UNION.
The rates of postage for correspondence posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any of the countries in Class A are, Letters 2½d. per ½ oz., Post Cards ½d. each, Book and Pattern Packets 1½d. per 2 oz., Newspapers 1½d. per 4 oz. each.
To the countries comprised in Class B the rates are, for Letters 6d. per ½ oz., Post Cards (except British India, to which Post Cards are not forwarded) 3½d. each, Book and Pattern Packets 2½d. per 2 oz., Newspapers 1½d. per 4 oz. each; correspondence intended for transmission via Brindisi is, however, subject to the following rates:
Letters 8d. per ½ oz., Post Cards (except British India) 4d. each, Book and Pattern Packets 3½d. per 2 oz., Newspapers 2½d. per 4 oz. each.
Class A—Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.
Class B—Bermuda, British Guiana, Ceylon, French Colonies (East and West Indies and Cochin China), Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Japan, Labuan, Mauritius and dependencies, all the Netherlands Colonies, all the Portuguese Colonies, and all the Spanish Colonies.
GEORGE H. RUSBY,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
PENISTONE.

MONUMENTS,
Tablets, Tombs, Headstones, &c.
STONE & MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.

THE PENISTONE
A B C RAILWAY TIME TABLES.
NEVER GO FROM HOME

Without one of JOHN WOOD'S PENISTONE A B C RAILWAY GUIDES in your pocket. Trains stop, or don't stop, or leave earlier, or later, or don't run at all: in fact, unless you have one of these useful Guides to refer to, you may miss your Train, you may miss another Train running in connection, you may miss an appointment, you may miss—well, there is no knowing what you may miss or what you may catch by not having this Little Book in your possession. Full particulars as to times of trains, fares, &c., to upwards of 150 Stations far and near are given. The simplicity of the arrangement, and clearness of Type, which is several sizes larger than the type used in most Guides, make it easy to find any particular train almost at a glance.

1d.—supplied regularly 12 months for 1s.
JAMES LAYCOCK, THURGOLAND,
DEALER IN
SEWING MACHINES,
WASHING MACHINES,
WRINGING MACHINES.

J. L. confidently recommends his Sewing Machines as the Best and Cheapest in the District.
Market-Place Boot & Shoe Warehouse,

(Opposite the Post Office)

PENISTONE.

AMOS HUDSON,

FAMILY

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has now on Hand a first-class Assortment of

LADIES' PLAIN AND FANCY BOOTS.
LADIES' RIVETTED AND MACHINE-SEWN BOOTS.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GENTLEMEN'S BEST HAND-SEWN BOOTS.
GENTLEMEN'S RIVETTED BOOTS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

Particular attention paid to the Measure Department.

REPAIRS AND ORDERS EXECUTED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AND PUNCTUALLY AS POSSIBLE.

Observe the Address—

MARKET-PLACE, PENISTONE.

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED AT YORK, 1824, AND EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL----£500,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND----£700,888.
ANNUAL INCOME----£140,858.

TRUSTEES:
LEONARD THOMPSON, Esq. W. H. HARRISON BROADLEY, Esq., M.P.
The Rt. Hon. LORD WENLOCK.

THIS COMPANY has been established more than Fifty-three Years. Ample time has therefore elapsed to test the soundness of the principles upon which it has been conducted. During that period the Company has transacted a large business, and has also enjoyed much prosperity, whilst its obligations have been promptly and liberally discharged. The CLAIMS paid by the Yorkshire Insurance Company since its establishment amount to over ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Office combines every substantial advantage offered by any Assurance Company. The Rates of Premium with and without Profits, are moderate. The Bonuses granted are unusually large. Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Insured, who are under no liability for partnership. No charge made for Stamps or Medical Fees.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Government Duty on ALL INSURANCES IS NOW ABOLISHED. The Rate of Premium for Private Dwelling Houses, built of Brick or Stone, and Tiled or Slated, is 1s. 6d. per cent. A Policy for ONE HUNDRED POUNDS on Furniture, including Wearing Apparel, China, Glass, Musical Instruments and Pictures, in a Private Dwelling-house built of Brick or Stone, and Tiled or Slated, can now be effected for the small cost of TWO SHILLINGS, and larger sums at the same rate.

FARMING STOCK INSURED AT 5/- PER CENT.
In this Department the Company ranks highest amongst all the Provincial Offices, with one exception, the amount insured last year being £4,090,440. No extra charge is made for the use of a Steam Thrashing Machine. Losses by Lightning made good. Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and every information on the subject of Fire and Life Insurance business can be obtained on application at the Head Office, York, or to any of its Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

F. L. MAWDSLEY, Secretary and General Manager.
W. L. NEWMAN, Actuary.

AGENTS FOR PENISTONE:
MESSRS. JOHN DRANSFIELD & SONS, SOLICITORS.
JOHN THOMAS SMITH,
DRAPER.
Family Grocer & General Provision Merchant,
THURLSTONE BANK.
DEALER IN
TEA, TOBACCO, AND PATENT MEDICINES.
FLOUR, MEAL, AND HORSE CORN.
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BACON, HAMS, &c.
Best Refined Paraffin Oil Lamps and Lamp Glasses.
Violin Strings and Fittings.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
All Articles sold at the Lowest Possible Price for Cash.

LYONS' INKS.
Prize Medal, Paris, 1867.
MEDAL OF MERIT, VIENNA, 1873.
TWO MEDALS, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

LYONS' INKS.
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