

THE BARNESLEY "CHRONICLE."

JOHN WOOD'S

Wm. H. Dransfield

PENISTONE

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POST OFFICE, PENISTONE.

1878.

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Term,	To Realise at the Expiration of the Term.		
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5 Years	£1 10 0	£0 15 0	£0 7 6
6 "	1 4 6	0 12 3	0 6 2
7 "	1 0 6	0 10 3	0 5 2
8 "	0 17 8	0 8 9	0 4 5
9 "	0 15 0	0 7 6	0 3 9
10 "	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3

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

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Term.	Monthly Repayment.	Annual Repayment.	Average Payment for	
			Principal.	Interest
5 Years ...	£1 19 1	£23 9 0	£20 0 0	£3 2 0
7 " ...	1 9 4	17 12 0	14 5 9	3 6 3
10 " ...	1 2 2	13 6 0	10 0 0	3 6 0
12 " ...	0 19 4	11 12 0	8 6 8	3 5 4
14 " ...	0 17 6	10 10 0	7 2 10	3 7 2

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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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 1/1½, 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.

ALL DISORDERS AFFECTING THE LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. These Pills are purifiers, alteratives, and strengtheners of the stomach. They may be taken under any circumstances. Though powerfully tonic, and satisfactorily aperient, they are mild in their operation and beneficial to the whole system.

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9 Stops (all effective), with double-knee Swells, as being the finest instrument made at the price.

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W Extra Strong Mild	1s. 8d. "
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XX PORTER	1s. 2d. "
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ALMANACK, 1878.

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THE ROYAL FAMILY.

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CHILDREN.

1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Fred. Wilhelm, Prince Imp. of Germany.
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; Maude 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.
4. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married January 23, 1874, to the Princess Marie of Russia.
5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.
6. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, mar. Mar. 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.
7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850.
8. Leopold Geo. Duncan Albert, b. April 7, 1853.
9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, b. Ap. 14, 1857.

MINISTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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.
 Home Sec.—Rt. Hon. Richard Assheton Cross.
 Foreign Sec.—Earl of Derby.
 Colonial Sec.—Earl of Carnarvon.
 War Sec.—Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
 India Sec.—Marquis of Salisbury.
 First Lord of Admiralty—Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith.
 President of Board of Trade—Sir C. B. Adderley.
 President Local Government Board—Right Hon. G. Scialer-Booth.
 Chief Sec. of Ireland—Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, Bt.
 Vice-Pres. Council of Education—Vis. Sandon.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Right Hon. Col. Thomas E. Taylor.
 First Com. of Works—Hon. G. J. Noel.
 Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Cambridge.
 Treasury—Vis. Mahon, R. Winn, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., W. H. Dyke, Hon. Fredk. A. Stanley.
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 Secretary to the Admiralty—Hon. A. F. Egerton.
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 Attorney-Gen. of England—Sir J. Holker, Q.C.
 Solicitor-General of England—Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C.
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 Solicitor-Gen. Scotland—J. H. A. Macdonald, Esq.
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EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE EUROPEAN STATES.

States.	English Square Miles.	Populati'n	Capitals.
Austria	236,311	35,677,455	Vienna
Baden	5,850	1,434,970	Carlsruhe
Bavaria	29,637	4,824,421	Munich
Belgium	12,569	4,897,794	Brussels
Denmark	14,654	1,780,000	Copenhagen
France	210,850	38,067,094	Paris
Great Britain	121,153	31,817,198	London
Greece	20,192	1,348,522	Athens
Italy	114,224	26,450,329	Rome
Netherlands ..	12,472	3,652,070	Amsterdam
Portugal	36,321	3,986,551	Lisbon
Prussia	135,910	24,043,902	Berlin
Russia	2,041,809	68,224,832	St. Petersburg
Saxony	5,705	2,423,576	Dresden
Spain	176,480	16,515,774	Madrid
Sweden	292,388	5,875,836	Stockholm
Switzerland ..	15,716	2,510,494	Berne
Turkey	199,962	16,437,510	Constantinople
Wurtemberg ..	7,434	1,778,479	Stuttgart

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Area sq. m.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland..	120,769	31,817,198
Indian Possessions	983,902	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	632,418	4,114,159
Africa	223,244	898,083
West Indies	12,673	1,010,000
European Possessions	120	155,063
Various Settlements	96,171	185,542
Total.....	4,671,841	250,750,487

CENSUS OF 1871.

	Area in Acres.	Population.
England	32,590,397	21,487,688
Wales	4,734,486	1,216,420
Scotland	19,939,377	3,358,613
Ireland	29,322,641	5,402,749
Isle of Man	180,000	53,867
Channel Islands	466,884	50,363
Army, Navy, & Merchant Seamen Abroad (estim.)	..	207,198
Total.....	86,933,785	31,776,898

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 10-59 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, 2h. 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 11 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, 6591.
 The year 5639 of the Jewish Era commences September 28th, 1878.
 The year 1295 of the Mohammedan Era commences January 5th, and 1296 on Dec. 26th, 1878.

LAW TERMS FOR 1878.

HILARY	Begins Jan. 11, ends Jan. 31.
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.
May 29. Restoration
June 28. Coronation ..	Coronation.
Dec. 25. Christmas Day ..	Christmas Day.

And also Bank Holidays.

NEW BANK HOLIDAYS.

April 23	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 or 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 burghesses.

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 burghs 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 23.—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.



TENBY.

January.

February.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.		MOON.	
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
1	Th	8	8r	6	49
2	W	4	18	7	49
3	Th	8	8r	8	34
4	F	4	38	9	5
5	S	8	8r	9	28
6	S	4	68	9	45
7	M	8	7r	9	58
8	Th	4	88	10	9
9	W	8	6r	10	20
10	Th	4	108	10	30
11	F	8	5r	10	41
12	S	8	5r	10	55
13	S	8	3r	11	13
14	M	4	178	11	37
15	Th	8	1r	after.	4
16	W	4	208	1	5
17	Th	8	or	2	15
18	F	4	238	3	41
19	S	7	58r	5	13
20	S	4	268	6	46
21	M	7	56r	8	16
22	Th	4	308	9	44
23	W	7	54r	11	10
24	Th	4	338	morn	9
25	F	7	51r	0	36
26	S	4	378	2	1
27	S	7	48r	3	24
28	M	4	408	4	40
29	Th	7	46r	5	44
30	W	4	448	6	34
31	Th	7	43r	7	8

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.		MOON.	
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
1	F	7	41r	7	33
2	S	4	498	7	52
3	S	7	38r	8	6
4	M	4	538	8	17
5	Th	7	35r	8	28
6	W	4	568	8	38
7	Th	7	31r	8	49
8	F	5	08	9	1
9	S	7	28r	9	17
10	S	5	48	9	38
11	M	7	24r	10	6
12	Th	5	78	10	49
13	W	7	20r	11	48
14	Th	5	118	after.	5
15	F	7	17r	2	34
16	S	5	158	4	7
17	S	7	13r	5	41
18	M	5	188	7	12
19	Th	7	9r	8	43
20	W	5	228	10	13
21	Th	7	5r	11	42
22	F	5	268	morn	8
23	S	7	1r	1	9
24	S	5	298	2	29
25	M	6	56r	3	39
26	Th	5	338	4	32
27	W	6	52r	5	11
28	Th	5	368	5	39

1 F Partridge shooting ends
 2 S *Candlemas Day*
 3 S 4th Sun. after Epiphany
 4 M John Rogers burnt, 1555
 5 Th Sir R. Peel born, 1788
 6 W Charles II. died, 1685
 7 Th Chas. Dickens born, 1812
 8 F Lord Mayo assas., 1872
 9 S Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555
 10 S 5th Sun. after Epiphany
 11 M Lon. University Chart., '26
 12 Th Sir W. Napier died, 1862
 13 W Massacre of Glencoe, 1692
 14 Th *St. Valentine.*
 15 F Cardl. Wiseman died, 1865
 16 S Lindley Murray died, 1826
 17 S Septuagesima Sunday
 18 M Jeff. Davis elec. Pres., 1861
 19 Th Copernicus born, 1473
 20 W Joseph Hume died, 1855
 21 Th Cranmer burnt, 1556
 22 F G. Washington born, 1732
 23 S Cato-st. Conspiracy, 1820
 24 S Sexagesima Sunday.
 25 M Sir Chris. Wren died, 1723
 26 Th J. Kemble died, 1823
 27 W Longfellow born, 1827
 28 Th Hare hunting ends

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The following extracts explanatory of the illustrations will be found interesting:—

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 reposes in the churchyard, close by that of his friend, Hartley Coleridge.

KENILWORTH CASTLE

Was one of the largest and most important of mediæval castles, and the great monarchical 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 Leicester, 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 it was used as 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Here the lake is at its widest, and in the centre of the mountain background Langdale Pikes stand out conspicuously, and to the left are Bowfell and Scawfell. 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, "blasts 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 impudent impertunity, only to open another, and a wider, to unpresuming merit. If none but 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 service it ever will receive, and encouraging 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.



VIEW NEAR WINDSOR.

March.

April.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.	MOON.	
		Rises	Sets	Aftern.
1	F St. David's Day	6 48r	5 59	2 52
2	S J. Wesley died, 1791	5 40s	6 14	4 5
3	S Quinquagesima Sunday	6 44r	6 26	5 15
4	M Sultan Saladin died, 1193	5 43s	6 37	6 24
5	Tb Shrove Tuesday	6 39r	6 47	7 33
6	W First day in Lent	5 47s	6 58	8 43
7	Th Bishop Wilson died, 1755	6 35r	7 10	9 54
8	F William III. died, 1702	5 50s	7 24	11 7
9	S Siege of Lucknow, 1858	6 30r	7 42	morn
10	S 1st Sunday in Lent	5 54s	8 8	0 22
11	M First Lon. daily paper, 1702	6 26r	8 44	1 35
12	Tb St. Gregory	5 57s	9 34	2 41
13	W Earl Grey born, 1764	6 21r	10 41	3 35
14	Th Victor Emanuel born, 1820	6 18r	after.	4 16
15	F Length of day, 11h. 40m.	6 17r	1 31	4 45
16	S Duchess of Kent died, 1861	6 4s	3 2	5 8
17	S 2nd Sunday in Lent	6 12r	4 34	5 26
18	M Suez Canal completed, '69	6 7s	6 5	5 41
19	Th Sir J. Banks died, 1820	6 8r	7 36	5 56
20	W Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6 11s	9 9	6 11
21	Th Bear baiting prohibited,	6 3r	10 40	6 30
22	F Emp. Germany born, 1797	6 14s	morn	6 54
23	S Battle of Novara, 1849	5 59r	0 7	7 25
24	S 3rd Sunday in Lent	6 18s	1 25	8 9
25	M Lady Day	5 54r	2 26	9 6
26	Th Duke of Cambridge b., 1819	6 21s	3 11	10 14
27	W American War com., 1861	5 49r	3 42	11 28
28	Th Sir W. Bodkin died, 1874	6 24s	4 5	after.
29	F Judge Payne died, 1870	5 45r	4 21	1 54
30	S Peace of Paris, 1856	6 28s	4 35	3 5
31	S 4th Sunday in Lent	5 40r	4 45	4 14

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.	MOON.	
		Rises	Sets	Aftern.
1	M All Fools' Day	5 38r	4 56	5 23
2	Th Mirabeau died, 1791	6 33s	5 7	6 32
3	W Richard II. born, 1366	5 34r	5 19	7 43
4	Th Goldsmith died, 1774	6 36s	5 33	8 57
5	F Robert Raikes died, 1811	5 29r	5 50	10 11
6	S Battle of Badajoz, 1812	6 39s	6 12	11 25
7	S 5th Sunday in Lent	5 25r	6 45	morn
8	M Abdication of Napoleon, '14	6 43s	7 30	0 32
9	Th Fire Insurance due	5 20r	8 30	1 29
10	W Battle of Toulouse, 1814	6 46s	9 44	2 13
11	Th G. Canning born, 1770	5 16r	11 7	2 46
12	F Sumter bombarded, 1861	6 49s	after.	3 10
13	S Handel died, 1759	5 11r	2 2	3 29
14	S Palm Sunday.	6 53s	3 31	3 45
15	M Mutiny at Spithead, 1797	5 7r	5 1	3 59
16	Th L. A. Thiers born, 1797	6 56s	6 33	4 14
17	W Franklin died, 1790	5 3r	8 4	4 32
18	Th Baron Liebig died, 1873	6 59s	9 35	4 53
19	F Good Friday	4 58r	11 0	5 21
20	S Napoleon III. born, 1808	7 2s	morn.	6 0
21	S Easter Sunday	4 54r	0 11	6 53
22	M Bank Holiday	7 6s	1 4	7 59
23	Tb St. George's Day	4 50r	1 42	9 13
24	W Daniel Defoe died, 1731	7 9s	2 8	10 28
25	Th Princess Alice born, 1843	4 46r	2 27	11 42
26	F David Hume born, 1711	7 12s	2 41	after.
27	S Cardinal Cullen born, 1803	4 42r	2 53	2 3
28	S Low Sunday	7 16s	3 4	3 12
29	M Emp. of Russia born, 1818	4 38r	3 15	4 20
30	Th Admiral Fitzroy died, 1865	7 19s	3 27	5 31

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 D, March D, April G, and so on, and the Sunday letter being F, it is easy to see 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 February, 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 moon as shown in the almanacks for 1859 and for 1878. 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 the year in the current cycle, 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 98 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 1887, divide by 28, and the quotient (67) is the number of cycles elapsed, and the remainder (11) is the *Cycle of the Sun*.

EPACT is the moon's age on the first of January. The moon makes in the year 12 revolutions 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 *shrive*, 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 *oster*, 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.

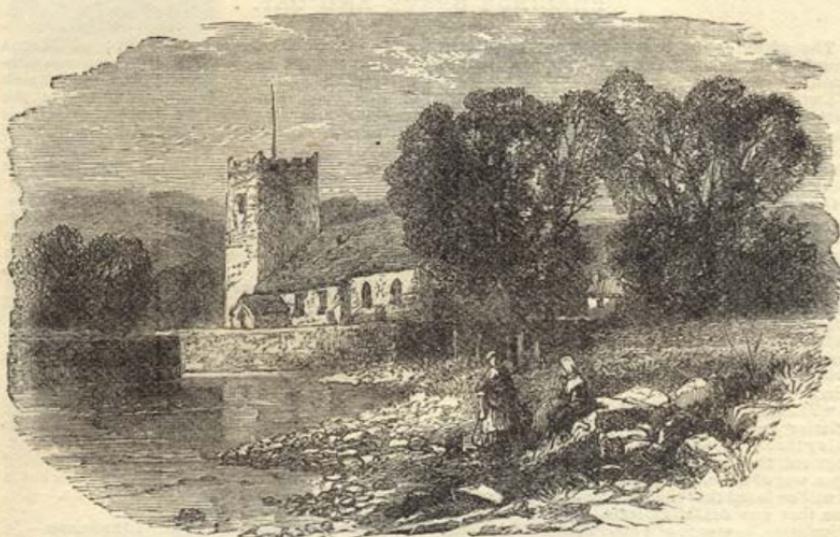
ASCENSION DAY (May 30), in early times set apart in honour of our Lord's Ascension into heaven. On this day the parish boundaries are frequently perambulated.

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 Whitsuntide, 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.



GRASMERE CHURCH.

May.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 2nd, 0 50 a.m.
 First Quar., 9th, 10 32 p.m.
 Full Moon, 16th, 2 31 p.m.
 Last Quar., 24th, 1 42 a.m.

SUN. MOON.

Rises Sets Rises Sets
 Morn. Aftern.

1	W Prince Arthur born, 1850	4 34 ^r	3 40	6 44	
2	Th Meyerbeer died, 1864	7 22 ^s	3 56	7 58	
3	F Great Fire in Boston, 1870	4 31 ^r	4 17	9 13	
4	S Seringapatam taken, 1799	7 25 ^s	4 47	10 23	
5	S 2nd Sunday after Easter	4 27 ^r	5 29	11 24	
6	M Humboldt died, 1859	7 29 ^s	6 25	morn	
7	Th Savings Banks inst., 1815	4 24 ^r	7 36	0 12	
8	W Paper Duty abolished, 1800	7 32 ^s	8 54	0 48	
9	Th J. Stuart Mill died, 1873	4 20 ^r	10 18	1 14	
10	F Indian Mutiny, 1857	7 33 ^s	11 44	1 33	
11	S Delhi Massacre, 1857	4 17 ^r	after.	1 50	
12	S 3rd Sunday after Easter	7 38 ^s	2 35	2 5	
13	M Pope Pius IX. born, 1792	4 14 ^r	4 2	2 19	
14	Th Battle of Culloden, 1746	7 41 ^s	5 31	2 35	
15	W O'Connell died, 1847	4 11 ^r	7 2	2 53	
16	Th Vendome Col. dest., 1871	7 44 ^s	8 30	3 18	
17	F Talleyrand died, 1838	4 8 ^r	9 49	3 52	
18	S C. Stansfield died, 1867	7 47 ^s	10 51	4 39	
19	S 4th Sunday after Easter	4 5 ^r	11 36	5 41	
20	M John Clare, poet, died, 1864	7 50 ^s	morn	6 53	
21	Th Walter Morrison born, 1836	4 21 ^r	0 8	8 10	
22	W J. J. Mechi born, 1802	7 53 ^s	0 30	9 25	
23	Th Loss of the Niobe, 1874	4 0 ^r	0 46	10 39	
24	F Queen's birthday	7 58 ^s	1 01	11 49	
25	S Princess Helena born, 1846	3 58 ^r	1 11	after.	
26	S Rogation Sunday	7 58 ^s	1 22	2 7	
27	M Hæbus Copus Act, 1679	3 55 ^r	1 33	3 17	
28	Th Sir H. Davy died, 1829	8 0 ^r	1 46	4 28	
29	W Charles II. restored, 1660	3 53 ^r	2 1	5 42	
30	Th Ascension Day	8 3 ^r	2 21	6 58	
31	F Charl. Brontë died, 1855	3 52 ^r	2 47	8 11	

June.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 1st, 1 48 a.m.
 First Quar., 8th, 3 55 a.m.
 Full Moon, 14th, 11 51 p.m.
 Last Quar., 22nd, 7 15 p.m.
 New Moon, 30th, 0 31 p.m.

SUN. MOON.

Rises Sets Rises Sets
 Morn. Aftern.

1	S Lord Howe's victory, 1794	3 51 ^r	3 25	9 16	
2	S Sunday after Ascension	8 6 ^s	4 17	10 10	
3	M Richard Cobden born, 1804	3 40 ^r	5 25	10 50	
4	Th Battle of Magenta, 1859	8 8 ^s	6 43	11 18	
5	W Sir J. Paxton died, 1865	3 48 ^r	8 6	11 39	
6	Th Count Cavour died, 1861	8 10 ^s	9 32	11 57	
7	F Reform Bill passed, 1832	3 47 ^r	10 57	morn	
8	S Douglas Jerrold died, 1857	8 13 ^s	after.	0 11	
9	S Whit Sunday	3 46 ^r	1 45	0 25	
10	M Battle of Big Bethel, 1861	8 13 ^s	3 11	0 40	
11	Th Moon Panic, 1866	3 45 ^r	4 38	0 57	
12	W Dr. Arnold died, 1842	8 14 ^s	6 6	1 18	
13	Th Battle of Marengo, 1800	3 43 ^r	7 27	1 47	
14	F Funeral of Dickens, 1870	8 16 ^s	8 37	2 28	
15	S Campbell, poet, died, 1844	3 44 ^r	9 29	3 23	
16	S Trinity Sunday	8 17 ^s	10 6	4 31	
17	M John Wesley born, 1703	3 44 ^r	10 32	5 48	
18	Th Battle of Waterloo, 1815	8 17 ^s	10 51	7 5	
19	W Sir Jos. Banks died, 1820	3 44 ^r	11 5	8 21	
20	Th Queen's Accession, 1837	8 18 ^s	11 17	9 33	
21	F Battle of Vittoria, 1813	3 44 ^r	11 28	10 43	
22	S Fire in Tooley-st., 1861	8 18 ^s	11 40	11 52	
23	S 1st Sunday after Trinity	3 45 ^r	11 51	after.	
24	M Midsummer Day	8 19 ^s	morn:	2 12	
25	Th Kensington Mus. op., 1857	3 46 ^r	0 5	3 24	
26	W George IV. died, 1830	8 19 ^s	0 23	4 39	
27	Th Earl Clarendon died, 1870	3 46 ^r	0 46	5 53	
28	F Coronation Day, 1838	8 19 ^s	1 19	7 2	
29	S St. Peter	3 47 ^r	2 6	8 1	
30	S 2nd Sunday after Trinity	8 18 ^s	3 8	8 47	

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

UNLUCKY STUMBLING.—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 being the *thirteenth at table*. If the probability be 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 younger girl, who could not then articulate plainly, was in the habit of calling him *Bozie* or *Boz*. This simple circumstance made him assume that name in the first article he risked to the public, and therefore he continued the name, as the first effort was approved of.

DROLLERY SPONTANEOUS.—More drolleries are uttered unintentionally than by premeditation. There is no such thing as being "droll to order." One evening a lady said to a small wit, "Come, Mr. —, tell us a lively anecdote;" and the poor fellow was mute the rest of the evening. "Favour me with your company on Wednesday evening—you are such a lion," said a weak party-giver to a young *litterateur*. "I thank you," replied the wit, "but on that evening I am engaged to eat fire at the Countess of —, and stand upon my head at Mrs. —."

"OLD LETTERS."—The Post-office has made a relaxation of the rule relating to the transmission of old letters by the book post. For the future old letters, or bundles of old letters—*i. e.*, letters which have apparently passed through the post before, and have served their original purpose, will be allowed to pass by book post. And, further, copies of letters which are so marked, or, if not so marked, are yet clearly copies, and letters which are manifestly intended for publication in a newspaper, or otherwise, may also be transmitted at the book rate of postage.

MAGNA CHARTA.—The transcript of Magna Charta, now in the British Museum, was discovered by Sir Robert Cotton in the possession of his tailor, who was just about to cut the precious document out into "measures" for his customers. Sir Robert redeemed the valuable curiosity at the price of old parchment, and thus recovered what had long been supposed to be irretrievably lost.

BUNYAN'S PREACHING.—It is said that Owen, the divine, greatly admired Bunyan's preaching; and that, being asked by Charles II. "how a learned man such as he could sit and listen to an itinerant tinker?" he replied: "May it please your Majesty, could I possess that tinker's abilities for preaching, I would most gladly relinquish all my learning."

That all who are happy are equally happy is not true. A peasant and a philosopher may be equally satisfied, but not equally happy. Happiness consists in the multiplicity of agreeable consciousness. A peasant has not capacity for having equal happiness with a philosopher. The question was very happily illustrated by the Rev. Mr. Robert Brown, at Utrecht: "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, "Look a hea, Jake," said Sambo, his eyes dilating and his rows of shining teeth protruding like a regiment of pearls, "Look 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 philosophic 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 commissioner 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 palpable proof of their diligence in the shape of a compilation consisting of 6,100 volumes, entitled "Kin ting koo kin too shoo tseih ching," 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 untrustworthy 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.—*Athenæum*, May 26, 1877.



KENILWORTH CASTLE.

July.

August.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.	MOON.	
First Quar., 7th, 8 20 a.m.	Full Moon, 14th, 10 55 a.m.	Rises r	Sets s	Aftern.
Last Quar., 22nd, 0 16 p.m.	New Moon, 29th, 9 40 p.m.	Rises r	Sets s	Aftern.
1 M Princess Alice mar., 1862	3 49r	4 25	9 20	
2 Th Sir R. Peel killed, 1850	8 18s	5 50	9 44	
3 W Dog Days begin	3 50r	7 17	10 3	
4 Th American Indep., 1776	8 17s	8 43	10 19	
5 F Princess Helena mar., 1866	3 52r	10 8	10 33	
6 S Earl Dalhousie died, 1874	8 16s	11 33	10 47	
7 S 3rd Sunday after Trinity	3 53r	after.	11 3	
8 M Ed. Burke died, 1797	8 15s	2 24	11 22	
9 Th Fire Insurance due	3 55r	3 50	11 48	
10 W Calvin born, 1509	8 13s	5 12	morn	
11 Th Peace of Villafranca, 1859	3 57r	6 25	0 23	
12 F Kinglake died, 1870	8 12s	7 22	1 12	
13 S Rich. Cromwell died, 1712	3 59r	8 4	2 15	
14 S 4th Sunday after Trinity	8 10s	8 34	3 28	
15 M Death for forgery abol., '37	4 2r	8 55	4 45	
16 Th Cawnpore massacre, 1857	8 8s	9 11	6 2	
17 W Dr. Watts born, 1674	4 4r	9 24	7 16	
18 Th Cawnpore avenged, 1857	8 6s	9 36	8 28	
19 F Bishop Wilberforce d., 1873	4 7r	9 46	9 37	
20 S Lord Westbury died, 1873	8 3s	10 11	10 46	
21 S 5th Sunday after Trinity	4 9r	10 25	11 55	
22 M Garibaldi born, 1807	8 1s	10 47	after.	
23 Th "Mercurie" first app., 1588	4 12r	11 35	2 19	
24 W Gibraltar taken, 1812	7 58s	11 14	3 33	
25 Th Romaine died, 1795	4 14r	11 54	4 45	
26 F Rothschild ent. Pari., 1858	7 56s	morn	5 48	
27 S John Dalton died, 1844	4 17r	0 49	6 40	
28 S 6th Sunday after Trinity	7 53s	2 0	7 18	
29 M W. Wilberforce died, 1833	4 20r	3 22	7 46	
30 Th William Penn died, 1718	7 50s	4 51	8 7	
31 W St. Helena discov., 1502	4 23r	6 20	8 25	

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.	MOON.	
First Quar., 5th, 1 19 p.m.	Full Moon, 13th, 0 16 a.m.	Rises r	Sets s	Aftern.
Last Quar., 21st, 4 8 a.m.	New Moon, 28th, 6 a.m.	Rises r <td>Sets s <td>Aftern. </td></td>	Sets s <td>Aftern. </td>	Aftern.
1 Th Slavery abolished, 1834	4 25r	7 49	8 39	
2 F Mehemet Ali died, 1849	7 45s	9 16	8 54	
3 S Eugene Sue died, 1857	4 28r	10 43	9 10	
4 S 7th Sunday after Trinity	7 41s	after.	9 28	
5 M Bank Holiday	4 31r	1 37	9 50	
6 Th Prince Alfred born, 1844	7 38s	3 1	10 23	
7 W Bacon, sculptor, died, 1799	4 34r	4 17	11 7	
8 Th Canning died, 1827	7 34s	5 18	morn	
9 F Madame Vestris died, 1856	4 37r	6 4	0 5	
10 S Greenwich Obs. fnd., 1675	7 31s	6 37	1 14	
11 S 8th Sunday after Trinity	4 40r	7 0	2 30	
12 M Grouse shooting comncs.	7 27s	7 18	3 46	
13 Th First priv. ex. in Eng., 1868	4 43r	7 32	5 1	
14 W Battle of Metz, 1870	7 23s	7 43	6 13	
15 Th Sir W. Scott born, 1771	4 46r	7 55	7 24	
16 F Battle of Gravelotte, 1870	7 19s	8 6	8 32	
17 S Matt. Boulton died, 1809	4 50r	8 18	9 41	
18 S 9th Sunday after Trinity	7 15s	8 30	10 51	
19 M Count Rumford died, 1814	4 53r	8 50	after.	
20 Th Chalons abandoned, 1870	7 11s	9 14	1 15	
21 W William IV. born, 1765	4 56r	9 27	2 27	
22 Th Battle of Bosworth, 1485	7 17s	10 33	3 33	
23 F Treaty of Prague, 1866	4 59r	11 36	4 29	
24 S St. Bartholomew	7 3s	morn	5 13	
25 S 10th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 2r	0 52	5 44	
26 M Dr. Adam Clarke died, 1832	6 58s	2 18	6 9	
27 Th Algiers bombarded, 1816	5 5r	3 48	6 20	
28 W Robespierre executed, 1794	6 54s	5 18	6 45	
29 Th Locke born, 1732	5 9r	6 48	7 0	
30 F Francis Baily died, 1844	6 50s	8 18	7 15	
31 S Bunyan died, 1688	5 12r	9 48	7 33	

THE BAROMETER.

The fundamental principle of the construction of 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 infallible index of the varying amount of that atmospheric pressure—in fact, a perfect Barometer. At the present 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 confine 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," "Changeable," "Fair," &c., are marked, although the atmospheric effects are very variable.

It should always be remembered that the state of the air foretells coming weather rather than indicates weather that is present (an invaluable fact too often overlooked); that the longer the time between the signs and the change foretold by them, the longer such altered weather will last; on the contrary, the less the time between a warning and a change, the shorter will be the continuance of such predicted weather.

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; when low, this is generally broken or bad, and when high, fair. A sudden fall usually precedes a storm, the violence of which is in proportion to the suddenness 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 prevailing 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 wind or rain. It is thus to 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 La Plata river things are the reverse of what they are with us; there the cold south-east wind brings rain with a high Barometer, and the land winds, warmed by the plains of South America, maintain fine weather with a low Barometer. That the temperature of the atmosphere is at least an important cause of the changes of the Barometer is also shown by the fact that in the tropics the Barometer experiences hardly any changes, being as high in the rainy as in the dry season.

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, 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.

If the Moon changes between	SUMMER.		WINTER.
	12 and 2 morning	Fair	...
2 and 4 "	Cold, with frequent showers	...	Snow and stormy.
4 and 6 "	Rain	...	Rain.
6 and 8 "	Wind and Rain	...	Stormy.
8 and 10 "	Changeable	...	Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.
10 and 12 "	Frequent showers	...	Cold and high wind.
12 and 2 afternoon	Very rainy	...	Snow or rain.
2 and 4 evening	Changeable	...	Fair and mild.
4 and 6 "	Fair	...	Fair.
6 and 8 "	Fair if wind N.W.	...	Fair, frosty if wind N. or N.E.
8 and 10 "	Rainy if S. or S.W.	...	Rain or snow if S. or S.W.
10 and 12 "	Ditto	...	Ditto.
12 and 2 night	Fair	...	Fair and Frosty.

The nearer the time of the Moon's change (First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter) is to midnight the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following. The nearer to mid-day these phases of the Moon happen, the more foul the weather may be expected during the next seven days.



FRIAR'S CRAG, DERWENTWATER.

September.

October.

Phases of the Moon.		MOON.			
First Quar., 8th, 8 26 p.m.		SUN.	MOON.		
Full Moon, 11th, 3 49 p.m.		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.
Last Quar., 19th, 6 30 p.m.		Rises	Morn.	Sets	Aftern.
New Moon, 26th, 2 10 p.m.		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.
1	S 11th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 13r	11 18	7 55	
2	M Co-op. News first pub., 1871	6 43r	after.	8 25	
3	Tu Cromwell died, 1658	5 17r	2 6	9 5	
4	W Deposition of Nap. III., '90	6 39r	3 13	9 59	
5	Th Malta taken, 1800	5 20r	4 4	11 5	
6	F Capt. C. Coles died, 1870	6 34r	4 40	morn	
7	S Dr. Johnson born, 1709	5 23r	5 6	0 19	
8	S 12th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 30r	5 25	1 35	
9	M Sebastopol taken, 1855	5 26r	5 40	2 49	
10	Tu Paper Duty commcd., 1784	6 25r	5 52	4 1	
11	W Lady Palmerston died, 1869	5 29r	6 4	5 12	
12	Th F. M. Blucher died, 1819	6 20r	6 14	6 21	
13	F The Carnatic lost, 1869	5 33r	6 26	7 30	
14	S Dk. of Wellington d., 1852	6 16r	6 40	8 39	
15	S 13th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 36r	6 57	9 50	
16	M P. O. Savings Banks op., '61	6 11r	7 18	11 1	
17	Tu Cooper died, 1852	5 39r	7 47	after.	
18	W Bishop of Exeter died, 1869	6 7r	8 27	1 19	
19	Th Lord Brougham born, 1778	5 42r	9 22	2 19	
20	F Battle of Alma, 1854	6 2r	10 29	3 7	
21	S Paris invested, 1870	5 45r	11 48	3 43	
22	S 14th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 57r	morn	4 9	
23	M Charles I. dethroned, 1640	5 49r	1 14	4 30	
24	Th Roupell trials, 1862	5 53r	2 43	4 48	
25	W Siege of Paris com., 1870	5 52r	4 12	5 4	
26	Th Ad. Collingwood born, 1748	5 48r	5 42	5 19	
27	F G. Cruikshank born, 1792	5 55r	7 14	5 37	
28	S Sir W. Jones born, 1746	5 44r	8 47	5 57	
29	S 15th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 58r	10 20	6 25	
30	M Geo. Whitfield died, 1770	5 39r	11 46	7 2	

Phases of the Moon.		MOON.			
First Quar., 3rd, 7 1 a.m.		SUN.	MOON.		
Full Moon, 11th, 8 54 a.m.		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.
Last Quar., 19th, 7 10 a.m.		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.
New Moon, 25th, 10 58 p.m.		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.
1	Th Fox hunting commences	6 2r	1 1	7 52	
2	W Admiral Keppel died, 1786	5 34r	1 59	8 56	
3	Th King's College opened, 1831	6 5r	2 41	10 8	
4	F Guizot born, 1787	5 30r	3 10	11 24	
5	S Robert Bruce died, 1318	6 8r	3 31	morn	
6	S 16th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 25r	3 47	0 39	
7	M Smith O'Brien convic., '48	6 12r	4 0	1 52	
8	Th Fire in Chicago, 1871	5 21r	4 12	3 2	
9	W Jamaica outbreak, 1865	6 15r	4 23	4 11	
10	Th Duke of Leinster died, 1874	5 17r	4 35	5 19	
11	F Colston of Bristol d., 1721	6 18r	4 48	6 28	
12	S Rbt. Stephenson died, 1859	5 12r	5 4	7 39	
13	S 17th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 22r	5 24	8 50	
14	M Limited Liabs. Act p., 1855	5 8r	5 51	10 2	
15	Th Murat shot, 1815	6 25r	6 27	11 10	
16	W Houses of Parl. burnt, 1834	5 4r	7 10	after.	
17	Th Sebastopol bombard., 1854	6 29r	8 18	1 1	
18	F Lord Palmerston died, 1865	4 59r	9 30	1 40	
19	S Swift died, 1745	6 32r	10 51	2 10	
20	S 18th Sunday aft. Trinity	4 55r	morn	2 32	
21	M G. Combe born, 1788	6 36r	0 15	2 51	
22	Th Lord Holland died, 1840	4 51r	1 41	3 7	
23	W Earl Derby died, 1869	6 39r	3 7	3 22	
24	Th Dean Milman died, 1868	4 47r	4 37	3 38	
25	F St. Crispin	6 43r	6 8	3 58	
26	S Loss of Royal Charter, '59	4 43r	7 42	4 22	
27	S 19th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 46r	9 14	4 55	
28	M King Alfred died, 900	4 39r	10 38	5 40	
29	Th Bristol Riots, 1831	6 50r	11 46	6 51	
30	W Tower of Lond. burnt, 1841	4 35r	after.	7 43	
31	Th All Hallows Eve	6 53r	0 10	9 10	

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 plaster, 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 reaching from the elbow to the finger ends. If of the leg, the body should be kept in a horizontal position, the injured limb being placed as nearly as possible in its natural state in regard to length, and it should be firmly tied to the sound limb if the person has to be moved. It is better that the patient be carried on a shutter or board than conveyed in a vehicle.

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.

COLDS, WITH OR WITHOUT FEVER.—On going to bed put the feet and legs into hot water. Drink freely warm thin gruel, or warm weak tea with plenty of milk in it. If there is pain in the head, apply a mustard poultice on the back of the neck until the skin is red and painful. If there is pain in the chest, the side, or any part of the abdomen, put the mustard plaster directly over the painful part, until the same effect is produced.

FAINTING.—Place in a horizontal position, with the head low. Throw cold water on the face. A small quantity of wine, or weak brandy and water, may be given as soon as swallowing is practicable.

HYSTERIC.—Lay the person on a couch; pour cold water on the head, and give fifteen or twenty drops of fetid spirits of ammonia in a wineglassful of water as soon as they can be swallowed.

CONVULSIONS.—Put into a warm bath, keep the head elevated, and pour cold water upon it. Mustard plasters may be applied to the chest, stomach, and inner sides of the thighs. Keep the feet warm.

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 stomach and kept on until the skin becomes very red. For cramp of any part of the extremities freely rub with warm oil. A pill containing one grain of gum opium and four grains of calomel may also, if procurable, be given to an adult, but not on any account to a child. Drink, of the simplest kind, should be most sparingly administered—a teaspoonful at a time. Spirituous drinks should be avoided.

TEETHING.—A child during teething is unusually sensitive, and requires to be preserved from extremes of heat and cold; to be fed regularly and very simply. When a tooth is obviously pressing on the gum, and the gum is swollen and red, and the child disordered in any way, no objection should be offered by parents to having the gum lanced. The relief afforded by this measure is often most marked.

POISON.

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.

OPIMUM 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 mushrooms, 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 Hinchliffe, of Penistone.

DEC.

- 2, Joshua Biltcliff, 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 Thurlstone.

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.

- 7, Joseph Goldthorpe Turner to Sarah Ellen Battye, both of Penistone.
- 23, David Heppenstall to Sarah Ann Howard, both of Penistone.

MAY.

- 8, George Booth, of Bradfield, to Mary Turner, of Penistone.
- 8, William Turner, of Penistone, to Mary Booth, of Burton.
- 14, Benjamin Redfearn 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 Roebuck, both of Penistone.
- 2, Fred Howard to Charity Hinchliffe, 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.
- Oct. 9.—At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, the Rev. Gamaliel Milner, B.A., late Oriental Fellow of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, son of John Crosland Milner, of Thurlstone, Yorkshire, J.P., to Annie Elizabeth, younger daughter of Colonel Horsley, R.E., of St. Stephen's Lodge, Canterbury.

DEATHS.—1876-7.

OCT.

- 13, George Henry, son of Jonas and Mary Batty, of Dean Head, aged 10 months.
- 24, Rueben Stringer, Thurlstone Bank, aged 30.
- 25, Charles H. Bedford, of Penistone, aged 45.

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.
- 22, William Jackson, of Ingbirchworth, aged 22.
- 22, William Armitage, son of Risdon and Sarah Woodcock, of Penistone, aged 15 months.
- 26, John Charles Shackleton, of Penistone, aged 59 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.

- 28, Ann Silverwood, of Gravels, aged 82 years.

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.
- 20, Uriah Tinker, of Thurlstone, aged 77 years.

DEATHS.—CONTINUED.

DEC.

- 24, William Marsh, of Thurlstone, aged 51.
28, George Crossley, of Fulshaw, 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 Elmthirst, aged 65 years.
26, Abraham Crossley, of Midhope Hall, aged 81 years.
28, Elizabeth Shaw, widow of the late Benjn. Shaw, of Penistone, aged 74 years.

FEB

- 2, Frank, son of Benjamin and Kate Wadsworth, of Thurlstone, aged 3 years.
2, George Edwin Horn, of Ingbirchworth, aged 40 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 Biltcliff, of Barlow Moor, aged 8 years.
24, George Brown Hawksworth, of Thurlstone, aged 70 years.
26, Edith, daughter of George and Ann Brown, of Thurlstone, aged 10 months.

MARCH.

- 2, Thomas Beldan, of Cawthorne, aged 60.
6, John Steward, of Stocksbridge, aged 75.
10, Thomas Henry Hincliff, of Thurlstone, aged 39 years.
16, Jacob Ellis, Forgeman, of Spring Vale.
21, Harvey, son of James and Ann Thompson, of Hunshef, aged 14 months.
23, Rachel Bown, Crowdedge, aged 33 years.
24, George Batty, Greenmoor, aged 45 years.
31, Frances, widow of the late Uriah Tinker, 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, Hunshef, 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.
26, 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 43 years.
9, Mary, wife of William Stuart, late of Noblethorpe, aged 76 years.
11, Emmanuel Kay, Dunford Bridge, aged 20 years.
11, Charles Link, Penistone Green, aged 26 years.
16, Edward Couldwell, Hunshef Hall, aged 63 years.
20, Martha Worrall, Hoylandswaine, aged 67 years.
22, Mary Jane Green, Corunna Terrace, aged 24 years.
26, Matthew Stanley, Wortley, aged 86 years.

JUNE.

- 7, George Brooks, Handbank, aged 66 years.
7, Phoebe Coates, 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,
No more 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, Jemima 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 Goldthorpe, Catshaw, aged 15 years.
17, Ann Jubb, Thurlstone, aged 53 years.
18, Elizabeth Rolling, Penistone, aged 58 years.
22, John Winterbottom, Midhope, aged 55 years.
22, Joseph Fawley, Hoylandswaine, aged 55 years.
28, Mary, wife of John Eastwood, Kirkwood, aged 51 years.

AUG.

- 3, Dalerover Burgett, Denby, aged 27 years.
6, Laura Culham, Spring Gardens, aged 23 months.
22, Hannah Pearson, Roughbirchworth, aged 72 years.
25, Jane Roebuck, Thurlstone, aged 23 years.
26, Hannah, wife of Benjamin Swinden, aged 72 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, Carlecoates, 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 Wagstaffe, Eastfield, aged 10 months.

OCT.

- 5, Jonathan Wood, Syke Farm, aged 67 years.
5, 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, Carlecoates, aged 67 years.
19, Harriet Swainson, Hoylandswaine, aged 6.
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.

Elected Guardians.—Robert Richmond, C. T. Pratt, Cawthorne; William Foster, Clayton West; John Kilner, James Peace, Denby; William Dickinson, High Hoyland; William Chappell, Hoylandswaine; John Armitage, Joseph Thickett, Hunshelf, Ingham Milnes, Ingbirchworth and Gunthwaite; Joseph Fountain, Kexborough; Thomas Stanley, Langsett; Alfred Joshua Siddons, Oxspring; Thos. Hawley, Asa Silverwood, Penistone; John Haynes, junior, Silkstone; John Jagger, James Wagstaff, Thurgoland; James Studley Nokes, John Wainwright, William Smith, Thurlstone.

Chairman—John Dyson, Esq., J.P. *Vice-Chairmen*—Messrs. William Smith and John Armitage. *Clerk*—John Dransfield, Esq. *Acting Clerk*—William Dransfield, Esq. *Assistant Clerk and Collector*—Mr. C. Sackville. *Medical Officer of Health*—A. M. Watson, M.D. *Master of the Workhouse*—Mr. J. Walton. *Relieving Officer and Registrar of Births and Deaths*—Mr. Hugh Wilby.

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

PENISTONE LOCAL BOARD.

Chairman—Rev. W. S. Turnbull. *Members*—P. Hodges, Joseph Brook, Rev. W. S. Turnbull, J. E. Dickinson, A. C. J. Wilson, Francis Robinson, George Stanley, William Fieldsend, John Armitage. *Medical Officer*—A. M. Watson, M.D. *Clerk*—John N. Dransfield, Esq. *Treasurer*—W. Smith, Esq. *Surveyor*—George Peace. *Collector and Sanitary Inspector*—W. Marsh. Population in 1871—1557.

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.

Chairman—Rev. W. S. Turnbull. *Members*—Messrs. John Williams, G. Bailey, Thomas Stanley, Frederick Booth, John Hinchliffe, J. W. Wordsworth, J. C. Milner, Esq., J.P., Rev. W. S. Turnbull, John Armitage. *Clerk*—John N. Dransfield, Esq.

THURLSTONE LOCAL BOARD.

Chairman—Mr. John Hinchliffe. *Members*—Messrs. John Hinchliffe, William Hoyland, William Marsden, Charles Mitchell, George Hinchliff, Richard Turner, William Smith, J. C. Milner, Esq., J.P., George Wainwright, Frederick Booth, Joseph Hudson. *Medical Officer*—A. M. Watson, M.D. *Clerk*—Mr. George Hinchliff. *Treasurer*—Mr. W. Smith. *Surveyor and Nuisance Inspector*—James Wagstaff. *Collector*—J. H. Goddard. Population in 1871—2639.

THURLSTONE SCHOOL BOARD.

Chairman—John Hinchliffe. *Members*—John Hinchliffe, William Smith, J. H. Goddard, John Beaver, John Wainwright. *Clerk*—George Hinchliff.

GUNTHWAITE AND INGBIRCHWORTH LOCAL BOARD.

Members—Thomas Milnes, Benjamin Fish, James Hargreaves, Alfred Gaunt (Chairman), George Jackson, John Haigh, Henry Knowles, Charles Taylor, James Stafford. *Treasurer*—John Wood. *Collector*—Thomas Holmes. *Surveyor*—Benjamin Andrew. *Medical Officer*—Alexander George Duncan. *Nuisance Inspector*—Thomas Lee. *Clerk*—Ingham Milnes.

Meetings—The last Monday in each Month, at Six p.m.



HEAD OF WINDERMERE.

November.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quar., 1st, 9 51 p.m.
Full Moon, 10th, 2 34 a.m.
Last Quar., 17th, 5 58 p.m.
New Moon, 24th, 9 11 a.m.

	SUN.	MOON.			
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Aftern.
1 F <i>All Saints' Day</i>	6 55r	1 35	10 27		
2 S Sir J. Romily died, 1819	4 30s	1 53	11 41		
3 S 20th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 59r	2 7	morn		
4 M George Peabody died, 1869	4 26s	2 20	0 52		
5 Th Gunpowder Plot	7 2r	2 31	2 1		
6 W Princess Charlotte d., 1817	4 23s	2 43	3 9		
7 Th Battle of Mooltan, 1848	7 6r	2 56	4 18		
8 F John Milton died, 1674	4 20s	3 11	5 27		
9 S Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 9r	3 30	6 39		
10 S 21st Sunday aft. Trinity	4 16s	3 55	7 51		
11 M Schiller born, 1759	7 13r	4 29	9 0		
12 Th Charles Kemble died, 1854	4 13s	5 14	10 4		
13 W Loss of President, 1841	7 16r	6 12	10 58		
14 Th Rossini died, 1868	4 10s	7 22	11 40		
15 F Lord Cavendish died, 1873	7 20r	8 39	after.		
16 S John Bright born, 1811	4 8s	10 0	0 36		
17 S 22nd Sunday aft. Trinity	7 23r	11 22	0 55		
18 M Lotteries abolished, 1820	4 5s	morn	1 11		
19 Th Battle of Navarino, 1827	7 27r	0 44	1 27		
20 W Suez Canal opened, 1869	4 3s	2 9	1 42		
21 Th Sir T. Gresham died, 1579	7 30r	3 36	1 59		
22 F Napoleon elec. Emp., 1852	4 1s	5 6	2 20		
23 S Fenians ex. M'chester, 1867	7 33r	6 38	2 48		
24 S 23rd Sunday aft. Trinity	3 58s	8 6	3 27		
25 M Sir H. Havelock died, 1857	7 36r	9 24	4 21		
26 Th Madame Grisi died, 1869	3 56s	10 23	5 29		
27 W Lord Selborne born, 1812	7 40r	11 6	6 47		
28 Th Wash. Irving died, 1859	3 55s	11 35	8 7		
29 F Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530	7 43r	after.	9 24		
30 S <i>St. Andrew's Day</i>	3 53s	0 12	10 38		

December.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quar., 1st, 4 38 p.m.
Full Moon, 9th, 7 50 p.m.
Last Quar., 17th, 3 3 a.m.
New Moon, 23rd, 9 24 p.m.
First Quar., 31st, 1 57 p.m.

	SUN.	MOON.			
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Aftern.
1 S <i>Advent Sunday</i>	7 46r	0 26	11 48		
2 M Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	3 52s	0 38	morn		
3 Th Belzoni died, 1823	7 48r	0 59	0 57		
4 W Thomas Carlyle born, 1795	3 51s	1 2	2 5		
5 Th Alex. Dumas died, 1870	7 51r	1 17	3 14		
6 F Duchess D'Aumale d., 1869	3 50s	1 34	4 25		
7 S Marsha Ney executed, 1815	7 53r	1 56	5 37		
8 S 2nd Sunday in Advent	3 49s	2 27	6 45		
9 M John Milton born, 1608	7 56r	3 9	7 55		
10 Th King of Belgians died, 1865	3 49s	4 4	8 53		
11 W Sir D. Brewster born, 1781	7 58r	5 12	9 39		
12 Th Colley Cibber died, 1757	3 49s	6 29	10 14		
13 F Dr. Johnson died, 1784	8 0r	7 51	10 41		
14 S Prince Albert died, 1861	3 49s	9 11	11 1		
15 S 3rd Sunday in Advent	8 2r	10 32	11 18		
16 M Cambridge Mic. Term ends	3 49s	11 54	11 33		
17 Th Oxford Term ends	8 3r	morn	11 48		
18 W Samuel Rogers died, 1855	3 50s	1 17	after.		
19 Th J. M. W. Turner died, 1851	8 5r	2 43	0 22		
20 F Napoleon elec. Pres., 1848	3 50s	4 11	0 45		
21 S B. Disraeli born, 1805	8 6r	5 39	1 18		
22 S 4th Sunday in Advent	3 51s	7 0	2 4		
23 M Antwerp taken, 1832	8 7r	8 7	3 6		
24 Th Thackeray died, 1863	3 52s	8 57	4 20		
25 W <i>Christmas Day</i>	8 8r	9 53	5 40		
26 Th Bank Holiday. <i>St. Stephen</i>	3 54s	9 58	7 0		
27 F Johan. Southcott died, 1824	8 8r	10 16	8 17		
28 S <i>Innocent's Day</i>	3 55s	10 31	9 30		
29 S 1st Sun. aft. Christmas	8 8r	10 44	10 41		
30 M Irish Church disestab., 1870	3 57s	10 56	11 51		
31 Th Battle of Wakefield, 1460	8 9r	11 8	morn		

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 almanack makers called Spring the second quarter; and if 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 put forth 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 heavens, the swallows fly high in the balmy air or skim the surface of the glassy pools, birds sing as they will not do again for another twelve months, and all nature rejoices.

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

Sir Walter Raleigh's famous "History of the World" was composed during his imprisonment in the Tower. Only a small portion of the work was published, owing to the following singular circumstance:—One afternoon, looking through his window into one of the courts in the Tower, Sir Walter saw two men quarrel, when the one actually murdered the other; and shortly after two gentlemen, friends to Sir Walter, coming into his room, after expressing what had happened, they disagreed in their manner of relating the story; and Sir Walter, who had seen it himself, concurred that neither was accurate, but related it with another variation. The three eye-witnesses disagreeing about an act so recently committed put Sir Walter in a rage, when he took up the volumes of manuscript which lay by, containing his "History of the World," and threw them on a large fire that was in the room, exclaiming, that "it was not for him to write the history of the world, if he could not relate what he saw a quarter of an hour before." One of his friends saved two of the volumes from the flames, but the rest were consumed. The world laments that so strange an accident should have mutilated the work of so extraordinary a man.—*Granger's Wonderful Magazine.*

Charles II. and his brother James went to see Milton, to reproach him, and finished 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.

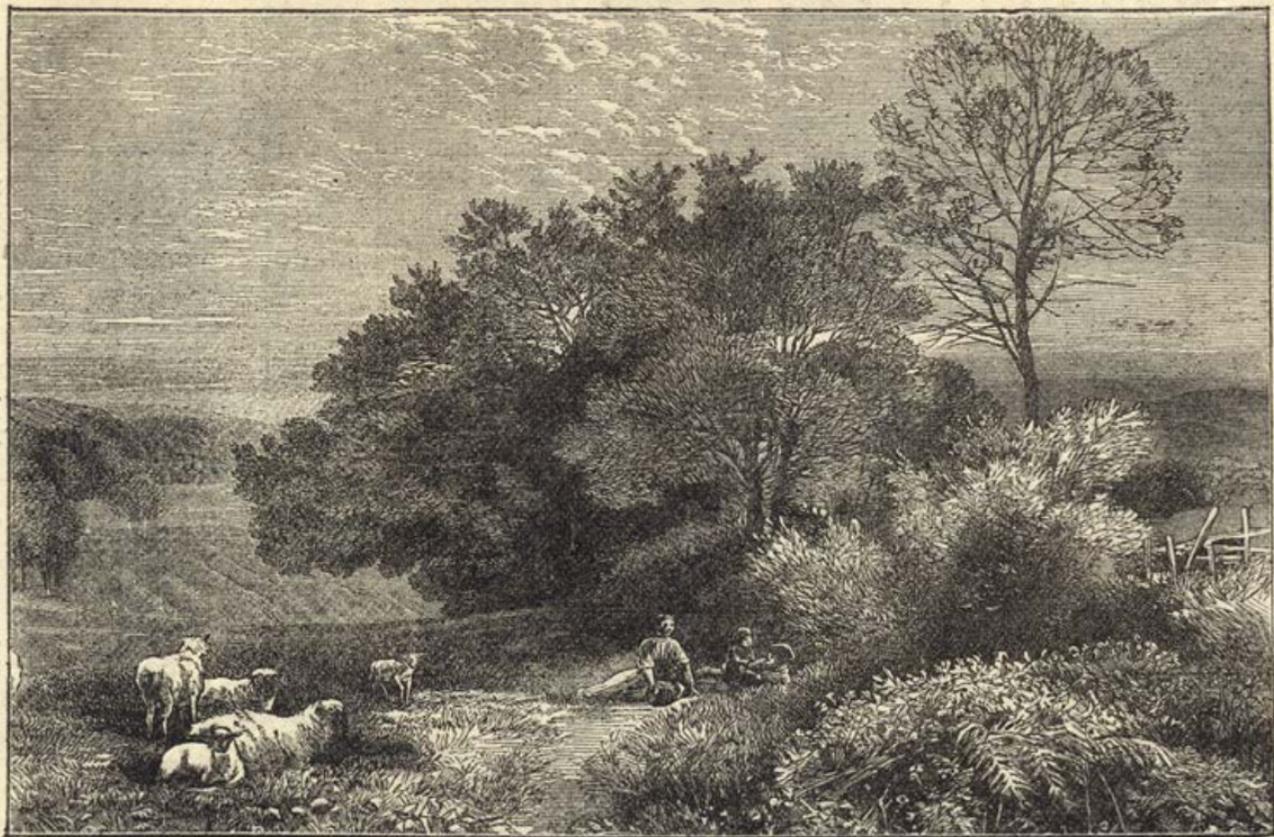
The real price of everything, what everything really costs to the man who wants to acquire it, is the toil and trouble of acquiring it. What everything is really worth to the man who has acquired it, and who wants to dispose of it or exchange it for something else, is the toil and trouble which it can save to himself, and which it can impose upon other people. What is bought with money, or with goods, is purchased by labour as much as what we acquire by the toil of our own body. That money or those goods indeed save us this toil. They contain the value of a certain quantity of labour, which we exchange for what is supposed at the time to contain the value of an equal quantity. Labour was the first price, the original purchase-money that was paid for all things. It was not by gold or by silver, but by labour, that all the wealth of the world was originally purchased, and its value to those who possess it, and who want to 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, 520 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 capacity of their members, the different mercantile occupations stand in the following order:—Tobaccoists furnishing 623 per 1,000; clerks, 585; pedlars, 580; barkeepers, 500; liquor dealers, 471; grocers, 451; innkeepers, 420; agents, 416; merchants, 392; 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 about half as many men per 1,000 as the mass of 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 (82), 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.*



SPRING.

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 *cestuis 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 to a servant, renders himself liable to an action.

Copper coin is not a legal tender beyond 1s. 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 necessities 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.

READINGS GRAVE AND GAY.

Lord Palmerston was a strict economist of time. On one occasion we find him writing to Lord Normanby: "Your new man sends a long *basardage* 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. Every one present was struck by the force of his eloquence. Lord Anson, who was no orator, being then at the head of the Admiralty, and differing entirely in opinion from Mr. Pitt, got up, and only said, "My lords, Mr. Secretary is very eloquent, and has stated his own opinions very plausibly. I am no orator, and all I shall say is that he knows nothing at all of what he has been talking about." This short reply, together with the confidence the Council had in Lord Anson's professional skill, had such an effect on every one present that they immediately determined against the proposition brought forward by Pitt.

"I have had a good deal to do with Jews," Coleridge said on one occasion, "although I never borrowed any money of them. The other day I was what you call *floored* by a Jew. He passed me several times, crying for old clothes in the most nasal and extraordinary tone I ever heard. At last I was so provoked that I said to him, 'Pray, why can't you say "*old clothes*" in a plain way, as I do?' The Jew stopped, and, looking very gravely at me, replied in clear and even fine accent, 'Sir, I can say "*old clothes*" as well as you can; but if you had to say so ten times a minute for an hour together, you would say "*ogh clo*" as I do now; and so he marched off. I was so confounded with the justice of the retort that I followed and gave him a shilling, the only shilling I had."

When Theodore Hook was once travelling by coach there were but two inside passengers—a very pretty, but very delicate-looking young lady, attended by a very homely-looking maid. The coach stopped for twenty minutes to allow of dinner. Hook returned first to his place; the maid next. During the absence of her young mistress, Hook said to her, in a tone of great sympathy: "Your young lady seems very unwell." "Yes, sir; she suffers sadly." "Consumption, I should fear." "No, sir; I am sorry to say it is the heart." "Dear me! Aneurism?" "Oh, no, sir! it is only a Lieutenant in the navy." It was an illness from which she would probably recover.

"Oh, keep me innocent, make others great," was once written on a window by Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark.

THE WEATHER OF JANUARY, 1877.—The mean temperature of the month of January, 1877, at the Greenwich Observatory, was 42.7 degrees, and exceeded the average temperature for the corresponding period in 105 years by 6.2 degrees. 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.

"A good old Irish gentleman," in the times of conviviality and duelling, was Mr. Bagenal, of Dunleckny, in the county Carlow. Enthroned at Dunleckny, he gathered around him a host of congenial spirits. He had a tender affection for pistols: a brace of "saw handles," loaded, was often laid before him on the dinner-table. After dinner the claret was produced in an unbroached cask. Bagenal's practice was to tap the cask with a bullet from one of his pistols, while he kept the other *in terrorem* for any of his guests who should fail in doing simple justice to the wine.

There are many ways of popping the question. The following is a very good example of the bold and audacious method:—An officer whose leave had nearly expired without his having been able to bring a pretty little coquette to the point of acknowledging that she cared for him, even a little wee bit, carried her, ostensibly for the purpose of sketching, to the top of the church-tower. He locked the staircase door, put the key in his pocket, and vowed that if she did not promise solemnly to marry him within a month, he would throw himself off the parapet before her eyes, key and all.

It is only by labour that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labour can be made happy; and the two cannot be separated with impunity.—*Rushin*.

The pleasantest part of a man's life is generally that which passes in courtship, provided his passion be sincere, and the party beloved kind with discretion. Love, desire, hope, all the pleasing emotions of the soul, rise in the pursuit.—*Addison*.

It is not luck but labour that makes men. Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour turns something up for itself.

BANK NOTES.—Few of the persons who handle Bank of England notes ever think of the amount of labour and ingenuity that is expended on their production. These notes are made from pure white linen cuttings only, never from rags that have been worn. They have been manufactured for nearly 200 years at the same spot—Laverstoke, in Hampshire, and by the same family—the Portals, who are descended from some French Protestant refugees. So carefully is the paper prepared, that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are carefully counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a most curious process in Mr. Coe's department within the bank building. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be exactly like any other in existence. Consequently there never was a duplicate of a Bank of England note except by forgery. It has been stated that the stock of paid notes for seven years is about 94,000,000 in number, and they fill 18,000 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach three miles. The notes, placed in a pile, would be eight miles high; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long; their superficial extent is more than that of Hyde Park; their original value was over £3,000,000, and their weight over 112 tons.—*City Press*.

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 mid-day; but when Midsummer Day has passed he begins to describe a larger circle, and by and by dips 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 nightly bound to heaven.
She gives him double forces to endure
And to enjoy, being one with him,
Feeling his joys and griefs with equal sense:
If he fetch sighs, she draws her breath as short;
If he lament, she melts 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.

Chapman.

The rights of woman! What are they?
The right to labour and to pray,
The right to watch while others sleep,
The right o'er others' woes to weep,
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 tread the path her Saviour trod.

Nothing lovelier can be found

In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote.

Milton.

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 Hamburg. "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 "panikon" 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 silver drops of morning dew,
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.

F. Beaumont.

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 benediction 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 year. 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 climes 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 47 degrees; during 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, and part of this inequality is got over by the expedient of leap year. A further correction, which brings the years very near the truth, is made by making three out of every four years ending in 00 (as 1800, 1900) ordinary years instead of leap years, as they would otherwise be. Thus 1700 was not leap year, 1800 was not, 1900 will not be, but 2000 will take the extra day. In Julius Cæsar's time the year was supposed to be 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days exactly, and in a few centuries the trifling error of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds per year had become a serious quantity. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. resolved on correcting the error that had grown out of Cæsar's mistake, and ordained that the 11th of March should be reckoned the 21st. This command Catholic countries obeyed; but not so the Protestants of northern Europe. Germany, however, gave way in 1700, England followed in 1752, by which time the error had become 12 days, but Russia holds on to the old style yet, and is 13 days behind the rest of Christendom.

I cannot but pity the man who recognises nothing godlike in his own nature.—*Channing.*

Truth will be uppermost some time or other, like oork, though kept down in water.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The inhabitants of a place are renewed almost every thirty years. In Europe, one-half die before they are twenty years of age. It is probable that there are not any species of animals, domestic or savage, the half of whose little ones perish before they arrive at their full growth.—*De Pauw.*

CURIOSITIES OF TIME.

If we sail round the world, going by the west, and keeping 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 cock
How 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 they do crow.
At midnight, at three, and an hour ere day,
They utter their language as well as they may,
Which whoso 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 Cæsar, took one day off February and put it on to August, where it has remained ever since. At the same time September, October, November, and December were altered; those which now have 30 days had before then 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 1635, 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 doth still confine,
Save in leap year, then 29.

HOYLANDSWAINE LOCAL BOARD.

Members—Rev. W. C. Barwis (Chairman), Messrs. Matthew Wood, William Marsh, William Chappell, John Senior, William Carnelly, Benjamin Armitage, George Marsden, Joseph Hudson. *Medical Officer*—Alfred M. Watson. *Surveyor and Nuisance Inspector*—John Swainson. *Collector*—Samuel Yardley. *Treasurer*—William Marsh. *Clerk*—John Jackson.

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

HUNSHELF SCHOOL BOARD.

Members—John Armitage (Chairman), George Couldwell, John Dyson, junr., Francis Hill, John Miines. *Clerk*—J. Hepworth. *Office*—The School, Greenmoor, Hunshef.

OXSPRING SCHOOL BOARD.

Members—Thomas Lee (Chairman), J. N. Dransfield, J. W. Wordsworth, A. J. Siddons, John Thompson. *Clerk*—William Dransfield.

CHURCHWARDENS.

PENISTONE—A. M. Watson, M.D., Joseph Birks, and J. W. Wordsworth. MIDHOPE—Joseph Siddons and John Ellis.

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—R. 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.

BARNSELY, Wednesday before Feb. 28, May 13, Oct. 11 ; Statute Fair, Nov. 2.—BRADFIELD, 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.—ROTHERHAM, Whit-Monday and Dec. 1 ; Statute Fair, Nov. 4.—SHEFFIELD, Trinity Tuesday, and 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.

HAH JOA-O'-ABES AND BETTY KELLETT MANAGED TH' BUM-BAILIES.

This is th' time when "Fortune's favoured few" enjoy thersen. A bit o' gooid shootin is fine spooart, but at this day it's nobbut gentlemen an' game-keepers 'at can indulge in it; an' th' warst on it is, 'at what they do shoot 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 wor a lad, but aw dooant see 'at they're ony nearer nah nor they wor then. Sich laws may be varry 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 hawpny a time. Them 'at can goa shootin' 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 aght o' ther paar to decaal 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 spooart 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 detarmind to get rid on him, soa he gave him noatice to quit, but Joa used it to leet his pipe an' nivver offered to stir, soa when 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 worn't long befor he had th' bum-bailies after him. Joa saw 'em comin', an' as he'd a guess what they wanted, he fastened th' door an' put th' shutter to, an' then he put th' pooaker 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 thi fayther, doy?" sed one o' th' bums. "He's dooan to his vark." "Well, oppen 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 oppen it an' awl gie thee a hawpny." "Put de pinger in th' hoil an' lift up th' snet." Joa had th' pooaker nicely ready, an' as sooin as th' bum shoved his finger in he gave it a touch 'at made him snatch it aight an' howl like a wild beeaast. "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' haase 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' secat, 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 aight 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' begged on 'em to have a drop o' warm ale, which, ov course, they had, an' shoo put a little raand table between 'em so as to mak sewer they sat o' th' reight spot an' wol 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 minit," but when he tried to get up th' cushin did th' same. Betty ran aight in a hurry into a neighbor's haase, an' when shoo went back th' bums had gooan an' th' cushin too. They nivver coom back, but a chap 'at met 'em next day sed they'd booath 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 *Clock Almanack* for 1877.

TRYIN' TO SUIT FOWK.

The 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 sich 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 sich 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 sewer 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 thowts 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 suppoos it owt to know, but whativver it is it's a freet; but aw think yo'll mak a gooid match." Aw thowt aw wor gettin off 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 follers 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 foorce 'at shoo braik th, back off, an' plantin' her foot on a boiled puttate shoo did a skatin' act 'at landid her wi' her nooas 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 tha'd better fotch it back? It's a pity to loise a dog like that. Tha'd 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, tha'd 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 ageean 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 getten a roast apple at th' end on it, an' whichivver way aw turn shoo manages to be facin' me, an' alto shoo's getten a extra wishin for her cheer, when shoo sits daan shoo grooans like a sick caah an' nivver taks 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 reight ageean 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 1628, but it is not quite 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 less rapid in December, by about the 21st day of 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 5th 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, attaining at her southing, or highest point, about the same height above the horizon that the sun attains at noon of midsummer. This phenomenon is owing to the path of the sun and moon being pretty nearly the same in the ecliptic, which is half above and half below the equator. 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 Summer as much shorter a time 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 38 to 40 degrees, and 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 striking and sublime. The gloomy Glydws, 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. Bettws-y-Coed is only a morning walk; the scenery of Nant Fraucnon Pass, and Llyn Ogwen, a gloomy lake in a dark amphitheatre of rocky mountains, are easily accessible. The two lakes of Mymbyr, which abound in trout, are part of Capel Curig itself, and among the surrounding hills are lakes Cowlyd, Crafnant, Gerionydd, Idwal, and several others. With such a list of attractions nothing more need be said to prove the exceptional position of the place, or we might almost say of the hotels, for there is no village at Capel Curig, and hardly another building. Our view is taken from the little stream which flows out of the lakes Mymbyr, near the famous little rustic bridge which has so often figured on canvas, and from which the finest distant view of Snowdon is obtained. One of the lakes is in the middle portion of the picture, while a portion of Snowdon is seen in the far distance.—From *Abel Heywood's Shilling Guide to North Wales*.

CURIOS 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 the digits is 12. 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 Loys de Bourbon, married Anne d'Autriche in 1615; the sum of these digits is 13. Loys's name is composed of 13 letters, so is Anne's; the young king and queen were only 13 years old at the time of marriage; Louis was the 13th king of the name; Anne was the 13th Anne of Austria.

The great French Revolution began in 1789; the sum of the digits is 25, which added to 1789 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 1630; the sum of the digits is 10, which added to the date makes 1640, the year the parliament attacked the kingly power. The sum of the digits of 1640 is 11, which added to the date makes 1651, 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 1853. The Empress Eugenie was born 1825. The sum of the digits of 1808, 1853, and 1825 are each 17, which added to 1853 give 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 Scafell and Scafell 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 along 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, who 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 WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, which costs one shilling. It contains more information about England, the Colonies, and Foreign Countries than can be found in any other work.



WINTER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACT, 1876.

39 AND 40 VICTORIA, c. 45.

This important Act, which repeals all former Acts relating to these societies, and embodies all the law concerning them except that relating to the winding 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.*—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. 10, (2), (b).

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 their own names in societies, 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. 10, (1), (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. 11, (8).

8. *Minors.*—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 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 authorized 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 charge 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, and confirmed by a majority of those present at a second 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, (3).

17. *Withdrawable 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 the 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. 18, (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, or a smaller proportion if above, to order an inspection of the affairs of the society, and convene meetings of its members in consequence.—Sec. 15.

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.

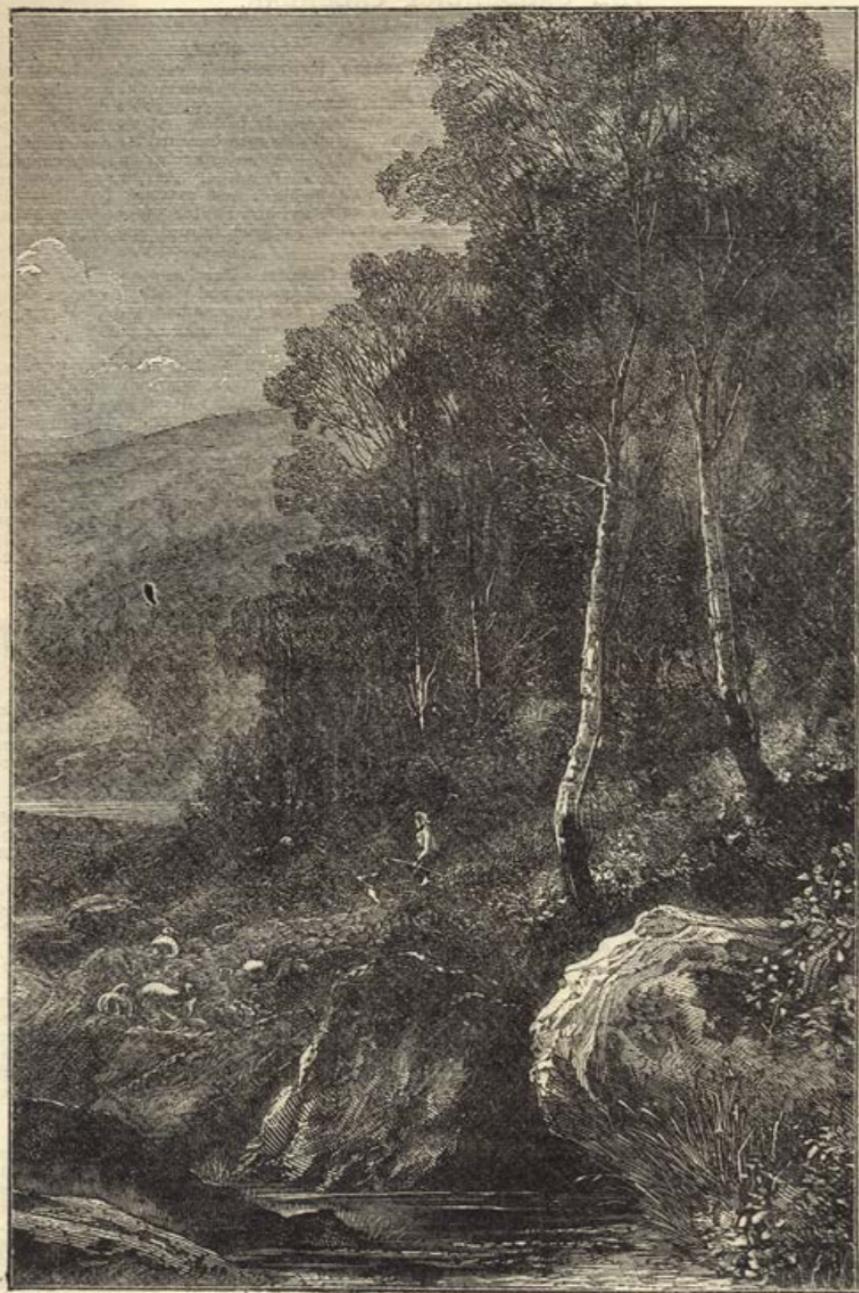
2. In the annual return, which is to be made on or before the 1st of June up to the 31st December last, to state by whom the audit has been conducted, and send with the return a copy of the auditors' report.

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 in each year, and keep conspicuously hung up in every place of business, 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.



CAPEL CURIG.

THE GARDENERS' CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Crocuses, snowdrops, and other bulbs appear; hoe and rake round roots. Protect sprouting tulip leaves. Plant roses in mild weather and bulbs without delay; keep plants dry.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Trench up for spring crops; sow peas, beans, radishes, lettuces, spinach; protect mushroom-beds with straw; sow cauliflowers, cabbages, celery, &c., in frames; also herbs, onions, and parsley on a warm border.

FEBRUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow hardy, half-hardy, and tender annuals, as weather will permit; pot off well-rooted cuttings of bedding-out plants; strike cuttings of dahlias, sow climbers in heat, plant ranunculuses, daisy, thrift, pansies, &c.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow cabbage, broad beans, peas, parsnips, parsley, &c.; plant out cauliflowers from seed pans; prick out seedlings of celery, lettuce, and cabbage on a warm border; plant autumn-sown onions, hardy herbs, early potatoes.

MARCH.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow German and French asters and ten-week stocks; divide and pot lobelias; propagate bedding-out plants, dahlias, and hollyhocks; put in cuttings of chrysanthemums; harden off calceolarias; sow polyanthuses in pots or boxes; plant and prune roses.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Shelter rhubarb but give it light and air; sow cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., for May and June; sow broccoli, celery, onions, lettuces, radishes, endive, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, peas, beans; plant potatoes.

APRIL.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant biennials and perennials, pot carnations and picotees; propagate and plant out pansies; finish transplanting roses; continue sowing annuals; sow and plant climbers; prune shrubberies, &c.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue sowing as last month; finish planting horseradish and artichokes; sow beet, herbs, scarlet-runners, &c.; look to cucumbers; continue to prick out and plant seedlings of cabbage, cauliflower, &c.; earth up, thin, and weed advancing crops.

MAY.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Remove bulbs when leaves decay; prepare beds for summer plants; thin out early annuals, and top them; plant out lobelias, calceolarias, verbenas, stocks, &c.; sow hardy annuals for late flowering.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Prick out celery; thin onions, carrots, and parsnips; continue sowings of previously mentioned seeds; plant marrows and tomatoes; sow main crop of scarlet-runners; disbud wall-trees, hoe between strawberries, and cut away runners.

JUNE.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Top beans as they show blossom; sow dwarf kidney beans; fresh line cucumber-beds; continue sowings of successions; water freely; prune fruit trees, remove foreright shoots; stop vine shoots which show for fruit.

JULY.

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.—Stakescarlet-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 greens; plant out spring crop of cabbage; mushroom-beds should be ready for spawning; manure and ridge up ground for next year.

NOVEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant tulip-beds, and trim climbing plants, as Virginia creepers, ivy, honeysuckles, jasmines, &c.; also roses. Take up dahlias; attend to bedding-out plants in frames; give water and air when necessary.

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.

DECEMBER.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Finish planting crocuses, jonquils, hyacinths, &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.—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.



WASTWATER.

TABLE OF PROFIT AND LOSS.

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 7¼ not 7½ per cent.

2½ to 50 per cent put on and 2½ taken off.

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	£	s.	d.
To put on	2½	and take off	2½	is loss	..	0 1 3
"	5	"	2½	is profit	..	2 7 6
"	7½	"	2½	"	..	4 16 3
"	10	"	2½	"	..	7 5 0
"	12½	"	2½	"	..	9 13 9
"	15	"	2½	"	..	12 2 6
"	17½	"	2½	"	..	14 11 3
"	20	"	2½	"	..	17 0 0
"	22½	"	2½	"	..	19 8 9
"	25	"	2½	"	..	21 17 6
"	30	"	2½	"	..	26 15 0
"	35	"	2½	"	..	31 12 6
"	40	"	2½	"	..	36 10 0
"	45	"	2½	"	..	41 7 6
"	50	"	2½	"	..	46 5 0

5 to 50 per cent put on and 5 taken off.

To put on	5	and take off	5	is loss	..	0 5 0
"	7½	"	5	is profit	..	2 2 6
"	10	"	5	"	..	4 10 0
"	12½	"	5	"	..	6 17 6
"	15	"	5	"	..	9 5 0
"	17½	"	5	"	..	11 12 6
"	20	"	5	"	..	14 0 0
"	22½	"	5	"	..	16 7 6
"	25	"	5	"	..	18 15 0
"	30	"	5	"	..	23 10 0
"	35	"	5	"	..	28 5 0
"	40	"	5	"	..	33 0 0
"	45	"	5	"	..	37 15 0
"	50	"	5	"	..	42 10 0

7½ to 50 per cent put on and 7½ taken off.

To put on	7½	and take off	7½	is loss	..	0 11 3
"	10	"	7½	is profit	..	1 15 0
"	12½	"	7½	"	..	4 1 3
"	15	"	7½	"	..	6 7 6
"	17½	"	7½	"	..	8 13 9
"	20	"	7½	"	..	11 0 0
"	22½	"	7½	"	..	13 6 3
"	25	"	7½	"	..	15 12 6
"	30	"	7½	"	..	20 5 0
"	35	"	7½	"	..	24 17 6
"	40	"	7½	"	..	29 10 0
"	45	"	7½	"	..	34 2 6
"	50	"	7½	"	..	38 15 0

10 to 50 per cent put on and 10 taken off.

To put on	10	and take off	10	is loss	..	1 0 0
"	12½	"	10	is profit	..	1 5 0
"	15	"	10	"	..	3 10 0
"	17½	"	10	"	..	5 15 0
"	20	"	10	"	..	8 0 0
"	22½	"	10	"	..	10 5 0
"	25	"	10	"	..	12 10 0
"	30	"	10	"	..	17 0 0
"	35	"	10	"	..	21 10 0
"	40	"	10	"	..	26 0 0
"	45	"	10	"	..	30 10 0
"	50	"	10	"	..	35 0 0

12½ to 50 per cent put on and 12½ taken off.

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	£	s.	d.
To put on	12½	and take off	12½	is loss	..	1 11 3
"	15	"	12½	is profit	..	0 12 6
"	17½	"	12½	"	..	2 16 3
"	20	"	12½	"	..	5 0 0
"	22½	"	12½	"	..	7 3 9
"	25	"	12½	"	..	9 7 6
"	27½	"	12½	"	..	11 11 3
"	30	"	12½	"	..	13 15 0
"	35	"	12½	"	..	18 2 6
"	40	"	12½	"	..	22 10 0
"	45	"	12½	"	..	26 17 6
"	50	"	12½	"	..	31 5 0

15 to 50 per cent put on and 15 taken off.

To put on	15	and take off	15	is loss	..	2 5 0
"	17½	"	15	"	..	0 2 6
"	20	"	15	is profit	..	2 0 0
"	22½	"	15	"	..	4 2 6
"	25	"	15	"	..	6 5 0
"	27½	"	15	"	..	8 7 6
"	30	"	15	"	..	10 10 0
"	35	"	15	"	..	14 15 0
"	40	"	15	"	..	19 0 0
"	45	"	15	"	..	23 5 0
"	50	"	15	"	..	27 10 0

17½ to 50 per cent put on and 17½ taken off.

To put on	17½	and take off	17½	is loss	..	3 1 3
"	20	"	17½	"	..	1 0 0
"	22½	"	17½	is profit	..	1 1 3
"	25	"	17½	"	..	3 2 6
"	27½	"	17½	"	..	5 3 0
"	30	"	17½	"	..	7 5 0
"	35	"	17½	"	..	11 7 6
"	40	"	17½	"	..	15 10 0
"	45	"	17½	"	..	19 12 6
"	50	"	17½	"	..	23 15 0

20 to 50 per cent put on and 20 taken off.

To put on	20	and take off	20	is loss	..	4 0 0
"	22½	"	20	"	..	2 0 0
"	25	"	20	"	..	0 0 0
"	27½	"	20	is profit	..	2 0 0
"	30	"	20	"	..	4 0 0
"	35	"	20	"	..	8 0 0
"	40	"	20	"	..	12 0 0
"	45	"	20	"	..	16 0 0
"	50	"	20	"	..	20 0 0

25 to 50 per cent put on and 25 taken off.

To put on	25	and take off	25	is loss	..	6 5 0
"	27½	"	25	"	..	4 7 6
"	30	"	25	"	..	2 10 0
"	32½	"	25	"	..	0 12 6
"	35	"	25	is profit	..	1 5 0
"	37½	"	25	"	..	3 2 6
"	40	"	25	"	..	5 0 0
"	45	"	25	"	..	8 15 0
"	50	"	25	"	..	12 10 0

FOREIGN MONEYS.

With their average Equivalents in English Currency.

America. —100 Cents, 1 Dollar. Dol. Ct. £ s. d. Eagle 10 0 — 2 1 0 Doubloon — 3 5 0 Dollar 1 0 0 — 4 2 ½ Cent 0 1 0 — 0 0 ½				Denmark. —96 Skillings, 1 Rigsbankdaler. Rg. Sk. £ s. d. Speciedaler 2 6 — 0 4 4 Rigsbankdaler 1 0 — 0 2 3			
France and Belgium. —100 Centimes, 1 Franc. Fr. Ct. £ s. d. Napoleon 20 0 — 0 16 0 Five Franc Piece 5 0 — 0 4 0 Franc 1 0 — 0 0 10 Ten Centimes 0 10 — 0 0 1				Prussia and North Germany. 12 Pfennig, 1 Silbergroschen; 30 Silbergroschen, 1 Thaler. Th. Gro. Pf. £ s. d. Fredericksd'or 5 0 — 0 15 0 Thaler 1 0 — 0 0 3 0 Groschen 0 1 0 — 0 0 1 ½			
Germany (South). —60 Kreuzers, 1 Florin. Fl. Kr. £ s. d. Ducat 5 0 — 0 9 0 Crown 2 42 — 0 4 4 Florin 1 0 — 0 1 8				Russia. —100 Copeks, 1 Rouble. Rou. Co. £ s. d. Half Imperial 5 15 — 0 19 0 Rouble 1 0 — 0 3 9 Copek 0 1 — 0 0 0 ½ Imperials of 10, 5, and 3 Roubles.			
Austria. —100 Kreuzers, 1 Florin. Fl. Kr. £ s. d. Ducat 5 0 — 0 9 0 Gulden or Florin 1 0 — 0 1 10 Kreuzer 0 1 — 0 0 0 ½				Spain. 34 Maravedis, 1 Real; 20 Reals, 1 Dollar. £ s. d. 1 Dollar 0 4 2 24 Dollars 5 0 0 1000 Dollars 208 6 8			
Hamburgh. —12 Pfennig, 1 Schilling; 16 Schilling, 1 Marc Banco. M.B.Sch. Pf. s. d. Marc Banco 0 16 0 — 1 6 Schilling 0 0 12 — 0 1 ½				Portugal. 4 Testone, 1 Crusado; 2½ Crusado, 1 Milrei. £ s. d. Milrei 0 5 2 Crusado 0 2 1 Testone 0 0 6			
Holland. —20 Stuivers, 1 Guilder. Guil. St. £ s. d. Ducat 5 5 — 0 9 2 Guilder or Florin 1 0 — 0 1 8 Stuiver 0 — 0 0 1				Italy. —100 Centesimi, 1 Franc or Lira. £ s. d. 1 Franc or Lira Nuove (Genoa) 0 0 9 ½ 1 Lira, 20 Soldi (Venice) 0 0 8 8 1 Soldi 0 0 0 0 ½ Lira Toscana, 100 Centesimi (Leghorn) 0 0 8			
East Indies. 12 Pice, 1 Anna; 16 Annas, 1 Rupee. Rp. An. Pice. £ s. d. Mohur 15 0 — 0 1 9 3 Rupee, Sicca 1 0 0 — 0 1 10 ½ Half Rupee 0 8 0 — 0 0 11 ½				Turkey. —40 Paras, 1 Piastre. Piastre. Pa. £ s. d. Sequin 100 0 — 0 18 0 Spanish Dollar 22 0 — 0 4 2 Piastre 1 0 — 0 0 2 ½			

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, 3½, 4, and 5 per cent. in the other four columns.

DAYS.	3 per Cent.		3½ per Cent.		4 per Cent.		5 per Cent.		DAYS.	3 per Cent.		3½ per Cent.		4 per Cent.		5 per Cent.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	7 ½	0	1	11	0	2	8 ½	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	3 3 ½	0	3	10	0	4	5 5 ½		
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	4 11	0	5	9	0	6	8 2 ½		
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	6 6 ½	0	7	8	0	8	10 11 ½		
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	8 2 ½	0	9	7	0	10	13 8 ½		
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	13 1 ½	0	15	4	0	17	6 ½		
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	14 9 ½	0	17	3	0	19	8 ½		
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	16 5 ½	0	19	2	0	1	11 7 ½		
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	17 11 ½	0	20	1	0	1	14 4 ½		
									100	0	16 5 ½	0	19	2	0	1	11 7 ½		
									365	3	0	0	3	10	0	4	0	5	0

A TABLE OF DISCOUNT PER CENT.

2½ per cent. is		3 per cent. is		3½ per cent. is		4 per cent. is		5 per cent. is	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
10	0	6	0	5	0	4	6	4	6
5	0	3	0	2	6	2	3	2	3
2	0	1	6	1	7 ½	1	2	1	2
1	0	0	8	0	9	0	1	0	1

THE MERCHANTS' READY RECKONER.

SHOWING THE RELATIVE VALUE OF THE STANDARD WEIGHTS.

At per Ounce, 16 drs.	Is per Pound, 16 oz.	At per Pound, 16 oz.	Is per Stone, 7 lbs.	Per Stone, 14 lbs.	Per Quar. 28 lbs.	Per Half Cwt. 56 lbs.	Per Cwt. 112 lbs.	Per Barrel 196 lbs.	Per Bag 280 lbs.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 0 4	0 4	0 0 4	0 1 2	0 3 1	0 7	0 7	0 2 4	0 4	0 5 10
0 0 8	0 8	0 0 8	0 3	0 7	1 2	0 2 4	0 8	0 4	0 11 8
0 0 12	1 0	0 0 12	0 5 1	0 10 1	1 9	0 7	0 6	0 12 3	0 17 6
0 1	1 4	0 1	0 7	1 2	2 4	0 4	0 8	0 9 4	1 3 4
0 1 1/2	1 8	0 1 1/2	0 8 1/2	1 5 1/2	2 11	0 5	10	0 11 8	1 9 2
0 1 3/4	2 0	0 1 3/4	0 10	1 9	3 6	0 7	0	0 14 0	1 15 0
0 2	2 4	0 2	1 0 1/2	2 4	4 1	0 8	2	0 16 4	2 0 10
0 2 1/4	2 8	0 2 1/4	1 2	2 4	4 8	0 9	4	0 18 8	2 6 8
0 2 1/2	3 0	0 2 1/2	1 3	2 7 1/2	5 3	0 10	6	1 1 0	2 12 6
0 2 3/4	3 4	0 2 3/4	1 5	2 11	5 10	0 11	8	1 3 4	2 18 4
0 3	3 8	0 3	1 7 1/2	3 2 1/2	6 5	0 12	10	1 5 8	3 4 2
0 3 1/4	4 0	0 3 1/4	1 9	3 6	7 0	0 14	0	1 8 0	3 10 0
0 3 1/2	4 4	0 3 1/2	1 10 1/2	3 9 1/2	7 7	0 15	2	1 10 4	3 15 10
0 3 3/4	4 8	0 3 3/4	2 0 1/2	4 1	8 2	0 16	4	1 12 8	4 1 8
0 4	5 0	0 4	2 2 1/2	4 4 1/2	8 9	0 17	6	1 15 2	4 7 6
0 4 1/4	5 4	0 4 1/4	2 4	4 8 1/2	9 4	0 18	8	1 17 4	4 13 4
0 4 1/2	5 8	0 4 1/2	2 5 1/2	4 11 1/2	9 11	0 19	10	1 19 8	4 19 2
0 4 3/4	6 0	0 4 3/4	2 7 1/2	5 3	10 6	1 1	0	2 2 0	5 5 0
0 5	6 4	0 5	2 9	5 6 1/2	11 1	1 2	2	2 4 4	5 10 10
0 5 1/4	6 8	0 5 1/4	2 11	5 10 1/2	11 8	1 3	4	2 6 8	5 16 8
0 5 1/2	7 0	0 5 1/2	3 0 1/2	6 1 1/2	12 3	1 4	6	2 9 0	6 2 6
0 5 3/4	7 4	0 5 3/4	3 2 1/2	6 5 1/2	12 10	1 5	8	2 11 4	6 8 4
0 6	7 8	0 6	3 4 1/2	6 8 1/2	13 5	1 6	10	2 13 8	6 14 2
0 6 1/4	8 0	0 6 1/4	3 6	7 0	14 0	1 8	0	2 16 0	7 0 0
0 6 1/2	8 4	0 6 1/2	3 7 1/2	7 3 1/2	14 7	1 9	2	2 18 4	7 5 10
0 6 3/4	8 8	0 6 3/4	3 9 1/2	7 7	15 2	1 10	4	3 0 8	7 11 8
0 7	9 0	0 7	4 1	7 10 1/2	15 9	1 11	6	3 3 0	7 17 6
0 7 1/4	9 4	0 7 1/4	4 2 1/2	8 2	16 4	1 12	8	3 5 4	8 3 4
0 7 1/2	9 8	0 7 1/2	4 4 1/2	8 5 1/2	16 11	1 13	10	3 7 8	8 9 2
0 8	10 0	0 8	4 6 1/2	8 9	17 6	1 15	0	3 10 0	8 15 0
0 8 1/4	10 4	0 8 1/4	4 8 1/2	9 0 1/2	18 1	1 16	2	3 12 4	9 0 10
0 8 1/2	10 8	0 8 1/2	4 8	9 4	18 8	1 17	4	3 14 8	9 6 8
0 8 3/4	11 0	0 8 3/4	4 9 1/2	9 7 1/2	19 3	1 18	6	3 17 0	9 12 6
0 9	11 4	0 9	4 11 1/2	9 11	19 10	1 19	8	3 19 4	9 18 4
0 9 1/4	11 8	0 9 1/4	5 1 1/2	10 2 1/2	20 5	2 0	10	4 1 8	10 4 2
0 9 1/2	12 0	0 9 1/2	5 3	10 6	21 0	2 2	0	4 4 0	10 10 0
0 9 3/4	12 4	0 9 3/4	5 4 1/2	10 9 1/2	21 7	2 3	2	4 6 4	10 15 10
0 10	12 8	0 10	5 6 1/2	11 1	22 2	2 4	4	4 8 8	11 1 8
0 10 1/4	13 0	0 10 1/4	5 8 1/2	11 4 1/2	22 9	2 5	6	4 11 0	11 7 6
0 10 1/2	13 4	0 10 1/2	5 10	11 8	23 4	2 6	8	4 13 4	11 13 4
0 10 3/4	13 8	0 10 3/4	5 11 1/2	11 11 1/2	23 11	2 7	10	4 15 8	11 19 2
0 11	14 0	0 11	6 1 1/2	12 3	24 6	2 9	0	4 18 0	12 5 0
0 11 1/4	14 4	0 11 1/4	6 3 1/2	12 6 1/2	25 1	2 10	2	5 0 4	12 10 10
0 11 1/2	14 8	0 11 1/2	6 5	12 10	25 8	2 11	4	5 2 8	12 16 8
0 11 3/4	15 0	0 11 3/4	6 6 1/2	13 1 1/2	26 3	2 12	6	5 5 0	13 2 6
0 12	15 4	0 12	6 8 1/2	13 5	26 10	2 13	8	5 7 4	13 8 4
0 12 1/4	15 8	0 12 1/4	6 10 1/2	13 8 1/2	27 5	2 14	10	5 9 8	13 14 2
1 0	16 0	1 0	7 0	14 0	28 0	2 16	0	5 12 0	14 0 0

COMMISSION OR BROKERAGE TABLE.

Sum.	2 1/2 Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	7 1/2 Per Ct.	10 Per Ct.	12 1/2 Per Ct.	Sum.	2 1/2 Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	7 1/2 Per Ct.	10 Per Ct.	12 1/2 Per Ct.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 1	0 0 1/2	0 1	0 1 1/2	0 2	0 2 1/2	0 11	0 3 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 10	1 1 1/2	1 4 1/2
0 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 12	0 7	0 14	0 22	1 4 1/2	1 8 1/2
0 3	0 1 1/2	0 3 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 11 1/2	0 13	0 9	0 18	0 30	1 9 1/2	1 17 1/2
0 4	0 2	0 5	0 7 1/2	0 11 1/2	0 14 1/2	0 14	0 11	0 22	0 42	1 17 1/2	2 1 1/2
0 5	0 2 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 14 1/2	0 16 1/2	0 15	0 12	0 26	0 54	1 26 1/2	2 10 1/2
0 6	0 3	0 8	0 11 1/2	0 18 1/2	0 18 1/2	0 16	0 13	0 30	0 66	1 35 1/2	2 20 1/2
0 7	0 3 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 13 1/2	0 21 1/2	0 20 1/2	0 17	0 14	0 34	0 78	1 44 1/2	2 28 1/2
0 8	0 4	0 11	0 15 1/2	0 24 1/2	0 22 1/2	0 18	0 15	0 38	0 90	1 53 1/2	2 36 1/2
0 9	0 4 1/2	0 12 1/2	0 17 1/2	0 27 1/2	0 24 1/2	0 19	0 16	0 42	0 102	1 62 1/2	2 44 1/2
0 10	0 5	0 14	0 19 1/2	0 30 1/2	0 26 1/2	1 0	0 17	0 46	0 114	1 71 1/2	2 52 1/2

STAMPS, TAXES, EXCISE DUTIES, &c.

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT, or Memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
APPRAISEMENT of VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 ..	0	0	6
" 10 ..	20	0	0
" 20 ..	30	0	0
" 30 ..	40	0	0
" 40 ..	50	0	0
" 50 ..	100	0	0
" 100 ..	200	0	0
" 200 ..	500	0	0
" 500 ..	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES:—			
If no premium	0	2	6
For every £5 and fractional part	0	5	0
ARTICLES of clerkship to attorney or solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, Scotland	60	0	0
ARMORIAL BEARINGS	1	1	0
BILLS of EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES, of any kind whatsoever, except bank notes:—not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 ..	0	0	2
" 10 ..	25	0	0
" 25 ..	50	0	0
" 50 ..	75	0	0
" 75 ..	100	0	0
Every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100, of such amount..	0	1	0
By the Stamp Act of 1850 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 97) the distinction between inland and foreign bills of exchange was abolished.			
BILL of LADING	0	0	6
CERTIFICATE.—Of goods, &c., being duly entered inwards	0	4	0
Of birth, marriage, or death (certified copy of)	0	0	1
For registry of designs	5	0	0
DRAFT, or Order, or Letter of Credit, for payment of any sum to bearer or order, on demand	0	0	1
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—			
For licensing a building for the performance of Divine service	0	10	0
LEGACY and SUCCESSION DUTY above £20:—			
Lineal issue or Lineal ancestor	£1	per cent.	
Brothers and sisters of the predecessor, and their descendants	£3	per cent.	
Brothers and sisters of the father and mother of the predecessor, and their descendants	£5	per cent.	
Brothers and sisters of a grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, and their descendants	£6	per cent.	
Any other person	£10	per cent.	
Legacy to husband or wife	Exempt.		
PASSPORT	0	0	6
PATENT for Inventions (Letters):—			
On petition for grant of letters patent	5	0	0
On certificate of notice to proceed ..	5	0	0
On warrant of law officer for patent..	5	0	0
On the sealing of letters patent	5	0	0
On specification	5	0	0
On the letters patent, before the expiration of the third year	50	0	0

PATENT for Inventions (Letters):—

	£	s.	d.
On the letters patent, before the expiration of the seventh year	100	0	0
On certificate of objection	2	0	0
On certificate of every search	0	1	0
On certificate of entry of assignment	0	5	0
On certificate of assignment or licence	0	5	0
On application for disclaimer	5	0	0
On caveat against disclaimer	2	0	0
Office copies, for every 90 words	0	0	2
RECEIPT, £2 or upwards (penalty for giving receipt without stamp, £10)..	0	0	1

HOUSE DUTY.

On inhabited houses of the annual value of £20, occupied as a farmhouse by a tenant or servant, or in which articles are exposed for sale, a duty of 6d. in the £; all others	0	0	9
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INCOME TAX.

Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c. ..	0	0	2
Schedule B, Occupiers of Farms, &c. ..	0	0	1
" Scotland and Ireland	0	0	0½
Schedules C, D, and E, Incomes	0	0	2
If under £100, exempt; if under £300, £80 allowed.			

VARIOUS EXCISE LICENCES AND DUTIES.

Brewer's Licence and Duties:—			
On becoming a brewer	0	12	6
Duty per 50 barrels	0	12	6
Brewers selling beer by retail, not to be drunk on the premises	5	10	3
BEER RETAILERS:—			
Beer not drunk on the premises	1	2	0½
Beer drunk on the premises	3	6	1½
DOGS of any kind (penalty £5)	0	5	0
Game Licenses, if taken out after 5th April and before 1st November, to expire on 5th April following	3	0	0
After 5th April, expire 31st October ..	2	0	0
After 1st November, expire 5th April ..	2	0	0
Gamekeepers	2	0	0
Ditto Deputation of	0	10	0
Game Dealer's Licence	2	0	0
Gun (Licence to carry)	0	10	0
Hawkers and Pedlars, per year:—			
Travelling with a horse or an ass ..	4	0	0
If more than one horse, for each ..	4	0	0
House Agents, letting houses above £25 a year	2	0	0
Malt, from barley, bush, and 5 per cent. On a proportion of the same	0	2	7
Maltsters, making not exc. 50 qrs.	0	7	10½
" " 100 ..	0	15	9
" " 200 ..	0	11	6
" " 300 ..	0	7	3
" " 450 ..	3	10	10½
" " 550 ..	4	6	7½
" " exceeding 550 ..	4	14	6
Medicines (Patent) dealers, &c. —			
For each Licence	0	5	0
Passage Vessels, on board which liquors and tobacco are sold	1	1	0
Pawnbrokers, London	15	0	0
" elsewhere	7	10	0
Retailers of black or spruce beer	0	10	6
Retailers of cider and perry	1	2	0½
Retailers of table-beer	0	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in	0	5	3

POSTAL REGULATIONS, SAVINGS BANKS, &c.

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 ¼d. additional for every 2 oz. up to 12 oz.

A letter exceeding the weight of 12 oz. is liable to a postage of 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 2oz., or fraction of 2oz. Every book packet must be posted either without a cover, or in a cover entirely open at the ends. No book packet may exceed 5lbs. 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 2oz. or fraction of 2oz.

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 2oz., or fraction of 2oz., deducting the amount of any stamp or stamps affixed.

No packet of newspapers must exceed 14lbs. 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. 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 " " 2 3d.
" 2 " " 3 4d.
1d. extra for every additional £1 up to £10.

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 0s. 9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding 5 1s. 6d.
" 5 " " 7 2s. 3d.
" 7 " " 10 3s. 0d.

If payable in any other place abroad (including most of the colonies) authorised to transact money-order business with this country:—

On sums not exceeding £2 1s. 0d.
Above £2 and not exceeding 5 2s. 0d.
" 5 " " 7 3s. 0d.
" 7 " " 10 4s. 0d.

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 2½ per cent (or sixpence in the pound) per annum—that is, at the rate of one halfpenny per pound per month. When 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 COMPRISED 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 ¼ oz., Post Cards 1½d. each, Book and Pattern Packets 1d. per 2 oz., Newspapers 1d. per 4 oz. each.

To the countries comprised in Class B the rates are, for Letters 6d. per ¼ oz., Post Cards (except British India, to which Post Cards are not forwarded) 3d. each, Book and Pattern Packets 2d. per 2 oz., Newspapers 1d. per 4 oz. each; correspondence intended for transmission *via* Brindisi is, however, subject to the following rates:—Letters 8d. per ¼ oz., Post Cards (except British India) 4d. each, Book and Pattern Packets 3d. per 2 oz., Newspapers 2d. 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, Brazil, British Guiana, Ceylon, French Colonies (East and West Indies and Cochin China), Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Japan, Labuan, Mauritius and dependencies, all the Netherland 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,

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**J. L. confidently recommends his Sewing Machines as the Best and Cheapest
in the District.**

Market-Place Boot & Shoe Warehouse,

(Opposite the Post Office)

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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----£140,358.

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 Threshing 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. **LYONS' INKS.**
Hon. Mention, London, 1862.

MEDAL OF MERIT, VIENNA, 1873.

TWO MEDALS, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

LYONS'

Blue Black Writing and Copying Fluids

AND

BRIGHT RED INK.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

Works : Park Street, Manchester : Depot : 79, Watling St., London.

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E. THOMSON,

Manufacturer and Patentee.

OFFICE: 105, MORETON ST., STRANGWAYS, MANCHESTER.

Thomson's Patent India Rubber Gum Brush,

For spreading Gum, Glue, Paste, &c. Never becomes hard, as always ready for use and indestructive. Retail 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d. each.

Thomson's Patent India Rubber Copying Brush,

For Damping leaves in Copying Books; also useful for Damping Postage Stamps, and Gummed Tickets, &c. Retail from 1s. each.

Thomson's Perfumed India Rubber Shirt Stud Safety Guard.

Prevents the wearer losing a stud, and saves time and trouble in using studs. Retail 3d. and 4d. each.

Thomson's Solid India Rubber Paper Cleaner & Eraser.

The Best and Cheapest in the Market Retail 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

Thomson's Registered India Rubber Marking Pen.

For addressing Parcels, &c Retail 6d. each

PATENT PENCIL SHARPENERS.

Retail 6d. each

Thomson's XL All Stationers Rubber.

For Erasing Pencil Marks

Thomson's Registered Safety Gum Bottle.

The best Gum Bottle ever invented Retail 1s. each

Thomson's Registered Fac-Simile Coin Pencil Erasers.

The most useful Novelty out Retail at 1d. and 2d each

Thomson's Registered combined Slate Pencil Sharpener and Slate Cleaner.

Sharpens a Slate Pencil in no time Retail 6d. each

Thomson's Improved Express Caoutchouc Copying Sheet.

For Copying Letters 6d. each

Grey, Red, Black, and Striped Umbrella Rings, New India Rubber Slates, Ink Erasers, Pencil Tips, Elastic Bands, &c

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

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POST OFFICE, PENISTONE.

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PURIFYING****DROPS**Discovered, Manufactured, and
Patented by**Messrs. WILKINSON & Co.,****MEDICAL HALL, 4, BAKER'S HILL, SHEFFIELD**

Are unquestionably the safest, the best, the quickest, the cheapest, and the most reliable medicine in the world; and thousands of authenticated testimonials prove what wonderful cures they have effected in the following complaints; whilst the Proprietors are daily receiving tangible proofs of their efficacy in almost all maladies. These Magic Drops effectually purify and establish a healthy circulation of the blood. Sold by Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per case.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops effectually cure the most lamentable species of Ulcerated Sore Throat.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops effectually remove Pimples and other disfigurements from the face.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops effectually cure Nervous Debility and Lassitude of every description.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops effectually cure Depression of Spirits and the scourge called Fear.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops are justly acknowledged the Females' best and truest friend.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops cure Unnatural Blushing and Dislike to Society.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops effectually cure Loss of Memory, Sleep, and Want of Energy.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops effectually cure Impaired Appetite and Restless Nights.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops effectually cure Faulty Reason and Defective Hearing.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops effectually counteract the ill-effects produced by the use of Mercury.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops are extensively used in the Army and Navy in all Scurvy Affections.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGIC PURIFYING DROPS.

These Magic Drops have won great fame amongst Females of all ages and climates, and can be confidently recommended by the Proprietors, as no obstruction can resist their action. They effectually dispel almost every complaint "which flesh is heir to," arising from vitiated and impure Blood, Ulcers, Tumours, Cancers, Scurvy, Boils, Blisters, Nodes on the Shin Bones, Scorbatic Eruptions, White Swellings, Diseased Joints, Rheumatics, Gout, Secondary Symptoms, Abscesses, Piles, Old Sores, Pimples on the Face, King's Evil, Indigestion, Palpitation, Gravel, Lumbago, Jaundice, &c. They are the theme of universal comment, and are justly acknowledged by the most sceptical as the wonder of the age.

Send for them, and try them; nay, we were going to say recommend them, but they need no recommendation. Worth is ever its own best trumpeter; and, in spite of all which the faculty can (for their own ends) invent against it, this matchless and priceless medicine recommends itself. Upwards of Three Hundred Thousand cases have been sold during the last twelve months. Sold by every Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendor throughout the world, or direct from

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CAUTION—The extraordinary success of this famous medicine has induced unscrupulous parties to attempt to palm off spurious articles in lieu of them, therefore be particular and insist in having the genuine remedy, and see that Messrs. Wilkinson and Co.'s name is on the Government Stamp to imitate which is forgery. Upwards of 300,000 cases were sold during the 12 months, which speaks volumes in their favour. See the London and Provincial Newspapers for General Testimonials, or sent direct from the Medical Hall on application.

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ORIGINAL AND CELEBRATED

FOOD

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Game, &c., in
Penny Packets only.

A sure preventive against Cattle Plague. Thousands of Testimonials to corroborate this great fact.

TESTIMONIAL from Jonas Marsden, Stone Merchant, Birkin Royd,
Rastrick, Yorks.

APRIL 19TH, 1877.

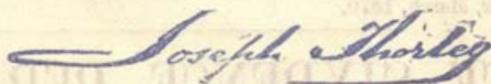
Dear Sir,

I have used your Cattle Spice for Three Years and can say with truth that I never had the quantity of Milk and Butter in all my life as I have now, and the butchers in this town think it a treat to have a fat calf from here. The foot and mouth disease has been severe among our neighbours, but I have not had it; before using your Cattle Food I had it bad enough, but now the health of my cattle is always the same, that is, good, and they look as well as anybody's; and I shall continue to use your Condiment so long as I keep cattle.

(Signed) JONAS MARSDEN.

To Joseph Thorley, Thornhill Bridge, Caledonian Road, Kings Cross,
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The Public are respectfully requested to see that every packet bears the registered Trade Mark and Signature of



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Violet
Puce
Purple
Canary
Maroon

Crise
Scarlet
Orange
Blue
Pink
Green
Claret

SIMPLE

A Sixpenny Bottle of Magenta or Violet is enough to Dye a Child's Dress or Twenty Yards of Bonnet Ribbon in Ten Minutes without soiling the hands.

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Lavender
Slate
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DYES.

"The process being so clean and simple, there appears no reason why every lady should not be her own dyer, or why dyeing day should not, in every well-regulated family, be as common as and much more agreeable than washing-day. Any young lady could begin her experiment on a ribbon or feather in a basin of water, and proceed afterwards to larger articles of dress in a bread-pan or foot-bath. The thing would be worth trying from motives of economy."—*Vide Cassell's Household Guide*, March, 1870.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

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Ask for JUDSON'S DYES, and beware of useless and ridiculous imitations.

The Beehive Cheap Tea and Grocery Warehouse

POST OFFICE, THURLSTONE.

THE POST OFFICE TEA.

RICH, STRONG, AND LASTING.

GUARANTEED TO BE PERFECTLY PURE & GENUINE.

Prices—2/6, 2/8, 3/- and 3/4 per Pound.

Packed in One Pound, Half-Pound, Quarter-Pound, and Two-Ounce Packets, with price marked on and full weight without the package.

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MATTHEW FALLAS,

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Grocer, Tea Dealer, and Provision Merchant.

Flour, Meal, Linseed, Horse Corn, Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Brushes, &c.

A Good Assortment of Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

READY MADE CLOTHING. PRESERVES, PLAIN AND FANCY BISCUITS, &c.

Best Refined Paraffin Oil.

A Variety of Paraffin Lamps at 1s. 4d., 2s. to 6s. each. Lamp Glasses 3d. each.
Globes at 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. each.

All Goods sold at the Lowest Price possible for Cash.

W. & A. GILBEY,
WINE IMPORTERS & DISTILLERS
Of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh,

Who have the largest Wine Trade direct with the consumer in Britain, being desirous of saving both large and small consumers the possible expense of carriage from London, beg to make known their Stock of their

LEADING WINES

IS KEPT BY THEIR AGENT,

MR. L. P. WHITE

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST

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And as a security that the different qualities are imported and sold by W. & A. Gilbey, all corks and bottles will bear their several brands, and labels.

W. & A. Gilbey's Book of Prices contains a description of upwards of 200 varieties of the best Wines and Spirits of almost every Wine producing Country which can be had Gratis from their Agent.

A SINGLE BOTTLE OR ASSORTED CASES OF ANY OF THE ABOVE DIFFERENT QUALITIES CAN BE OBTAINED.

*This is Wharfedale & Penistone
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to be sent out or taken from the Wharfedale
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