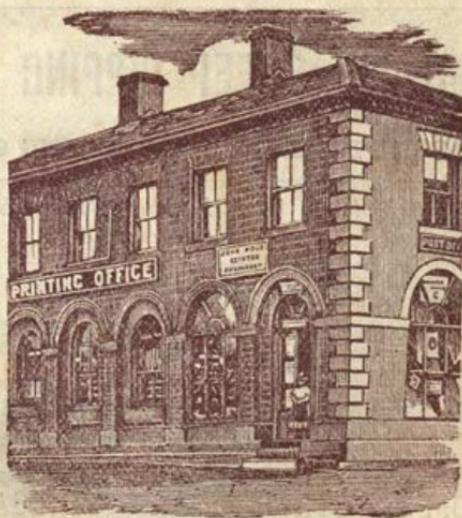


John Wood's
1884. *Penistone*

JOHN WOOD'S
PENISTONE

ALMANACK

TRADES DIRECTORY & ADVERTISER.



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Fieldsend, Wm., Spread Eagle Inn.

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Hinchliff, F., Draper. See Advt.

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Woodcock, Joseph, Grocer.

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Biltcliff, John, Shoemaker.

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Hinchliffe, B. T., Shoemaker.

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Tinker, Z. W., Joiner.

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 Shore, Isaac, Castle Green.
 Stanley, George, Westfield.
 Taylor, William, Gravels.
 Thickett, Mrs., Newhouse.
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POST OFFICE, PENISTONE.

Open for the transaction of Telegraphic Business daily, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and on Sundays 8 to 10 a.m.

The Box closes for dispatch of Letters at 10-30 a.m., 1-0 and 6-55 p.m., and on Sundays at 4-45 p.m. Parcels are received up to 6 p.m. week-days only.

Collections are made from the Wall-Boxes as follows:—Oxspring at 4-45 p.m., Spring Vale at 6-30, and Bridge End at 6-30 p.m., week-days only.

Letters are dispatched from the Office at Hoylandswaine at 5-45, from Millhouse Green at 6-0, and Thurlstone at 6-20 p.m., week-days only.

Letters to be Registered should be presented at least 15 minutes before the time for closing the Box.

Money Orders and Savings Business is transacted from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays till 8 p.m.

Letters for persons residing within the free delivery, can only be called for after previous notice in writing has been given.

Rural Letter-carriers for Thurlstone, Ingbirchworth, Gunthwaite, Hoylandswaine, Oxspring, and Roughbirchworth, are dispatched at 7-30 a.m. daily, Sundays excepted; returning from Roughbirchworth at 4-15, Oxspring at 4-45, Hoylandswaine at 5-45, and Thurlstone at 6-20 a.m.

A Letter-carrier is dispatched to Midhopestones and Langsett at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Letters for these places should be posted before 6 a.m.

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

JOHN WOOD, POSTMASTER AND DISTRIBUTOR OF STAMPS.

POST OFFICE, THURLSTONE. M. Fallas, Postmaster. Letters are dispatched at 6-20 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted. Money Order and Savings Bank Business is transacted from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays till 8 p.m. Licenses are issued at this office.

POST OFFICE, HOYLANDSWAINE. G. Ellis, Postmaster. Letters are dispatched at 5-45 p.m., week-days only.

POST OFFICE, MILLHOUSE GREEN. J. Charlesworth, Postmaster. Letters are dispatched at 6 p.m., week-days only.

FEASTS IN 1884.

Penistone, June 29 & 30; Thurlstone, July 1; Midhope, June 22; Bolsterstone, May 25; Deepcar, May 25; Wortley, June 1; Thurgoland, Aug. 3; Bradfield, June 1; Denby & Denby Dale, July 6; Ingbirchworth, July 6; Holmfirth, May 22; Oxspring June 29.

THWITTLETOWN.

It was far on in the afternoon of a gloomy day, and the rain was falling fast, when I left Manchester in the hope of reaching Sheffield in good time. There was not a breath of wind stirring; and there was a lurid look about the sky that foretold impending storm.

At Penistone there had been a Dog Show in a field outside the little town. When our train reached the station the show was just beginning to break up, and there was a great rush of dog-folk with their dogs into the carriages. The crowd was so great that they were allowed to tumble in anywhere—dogs and all—irrespective of classes.

Our carriage had, up this point, been the exclusive shelter of three doleful-looking unsocial persons, who all seemed as if they were behind in their rent, and generally "thrutched in their minds," and who had sat all the way as far as possible from one another, now reading a little, now smoking a little, and now dozing a little, by fits, and taking sly glances of scrutiny at each other now and then, when they thought nobody was looking; but when the train drew up at the melting "dog show," the scene in our carriage changed very suddenly, and changed very much. There was a dense excited crowd upon the platform. The door was thrown violently open; there was a clamorous rush which choked the entrance, and in a minute our sulky solitude was crowded with rough hearty Yorkshiremen, accompanied by one magnificent dog of the St. Bernard breed, which had won a prize, and one beautiful slim black-and-tan dog, which had not won a prize. In an instant the carriage was as busy as a monkey cage; and the roof fairly rang again with the loud clatter of strong, old-fashioned Chaucerian Yorkshire talk, which rose from the steaming swarm; for they were all more or less soaked with the rain which had been falling incessantly during the time of the show. It took a few minutes for them to get shaken down into their places. The St. Bernard mastiff looked frightened, and crept under the seat with some difficulty; whilst the owner of the black-and-tan kept his dog in a large square basket, the lid of which he lifted now and then to show the points of the animal inside. All the talk was about dogs—the merits of different dogs at the show, the pedigrees of dogs, and the decisions of the judges. This, however, was mingled with an eager disposition to bet about anything in the wide world.

On our side of the carriage there happened to be five men of stout build, whilst on the opposite seat six men of smaller mould were wedged together as close as herrings in a barrel. One of these was a bright-eyed, talkative little "tyke," who was evidently of a restless and contentious disposition.

"Now talking abaat weight," said he, addressing a broad-shouldered farmer who sat on our side, "talking abaat weight; ye've had a deal to say for yersen, Jossy, abaat one thing an' another, sin we coom into this hoil, but I'll back us six upo' this side ageean ye five upo' that side, for a sovereign—naa then!" Whereupon, a loud and hot discussion arose, during which every man in the carriage was asked to declare his weight. This process, also, led to a great deal of vehement dispute; and the uproar lasted all the rest of the way. The din declined, however, as we dropped, here and there, one of the company, at little stations on the road; and by the time that the train arrived at Sheffield the inmates of our carriage were reduced to the original sulky three who had started together from Manchester—and who glared upon each other in savage silence as they trickled out of the carriage, and mingled with the fuming crowd upon the platform,—perhaps never to meet again.

Well, here we are at Sheffield—the town of thwittles—"the capital of steel"—famous all over the world for its fine cutlery; and, certainly, looking at the town from the edge of the station through the drizzling rain, with not a breath of wind stirring, and a thick canopy of thunderous gloom overhead, it did not seem inviting. To travellers who have only seen the place as they flitted by, on a murky day, when all its manufactories were at work, and all its furnaces ablaze, belching their fires into the muggy air, it seems one of the most lurid of all "black towns" of busy England; but to any one who leaves the station, and wanders about its quaint streets, it soon loses this repulsive aspect; and yet, perhaps there is no town in the

kingdom whose general aspect in dull weather contrasts so strongly with the country around, for it is the centre of one of the most picturesque districts in all "Merry England," and one of the richest in its historic associations.

Three centuries and more ago, when Sheffield castle stood,
And nearly all the country round was moorland wild and wood,
There was no master cutler, but cutlers by the score,
Who worked in shops beside the Don, as their fathers worked before.

Great Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, was then the reigning lord,
A proud and potent man was he, and always wore a sword,
Whilst his vassalls' carved whittlers stuck in their leathern hose,
And this distinguished lord from serf, as everybody knows.

And early each September, by this famous feudal chief,
These apron-men, the cutler-smiths, for bodily relief,
Were freely sent to Sheffield Park, amongst his antlered deer,
With leave to slaughter what they could, and feast with wine and beer.

A century goes by, and then a master cutler reigns,
Chief of the smiths who work with skill, and yet earn little gains;
The proud Earl sleeps in marble tomb, but each September, still,
The old feast of the cutlers is kept up with right good will.

But now great Gilbert's heir's the guest of Sheffield's annual king,
The chief of those bold hammer-men, who make the anvil ring;
And thus, we see, the world turns round in more than airy space,
Since the high can take the lower, and the the low the higher place.

Sheffield, three or four centuries ago, must have been a very picturesque little town, as seen from a distance; although it seems to have had only a hard time of it under the crippling rule of its ancient lords—even the best of them—and some of them seem to have been very amiable and generous men; but slavery was still the fashion in those days, and political economy was unknown. Apart from this, however, the little old town of thwittle-makers, or "apron-men," of three centuries ago must have presented a beautiful picture to the eye, from any point of approach, when the massive Norman castle, covering four acres of ground, stood upon the banks of the Sheaf, down in what is now the densest part of the town; and when its one little street of quaint huts and smithies straggled up the green slope between the castle and gates of the old Church, which still crowns the heart of the modern town; and when the sides of the hills, which close in the scene all round, were clad with greenwoods and deer parks, the wild summits of which commanded extensive views of the most beautifully-varied scenery in England. In those days the castle itself was begirt by groves and gardens; and a draw-bridge across the river Sheaf, connected it with a vast deer-park, and the quaint little winding street where the hammer-men and grinders of ancient Sheffield dwelt. Overawed by the castle from below, and by the church from above, the quaint street which made up old feudal Sheffield must have been overgushed and interwoven here and there with the greenery which clothed the hill side upon which it lay.

Few even of the manufacturing towns of England have changed so completely from their early appearance as Sheffield has changed. It is still one of the most remarkable towns in the kingdom. It is singular in its situation. It is fearfully singular to a stranger in its first appearance; and its occupation may be truly called a "striking speciality," for it is the foremost hammerer and knife-maker and steel manufacturer of all the world. It is the most central town in England, being equidistant between the two seas; and it is closely surrounded by some of the most charming scenery in all the land. From the green hills which clip in its smoky hive of 300,000 people five beautiful little rivers come wandering down. The Porter joins the Sheaf on its way to the town, the Rivelin,—the stream of which Ebenezer Elliot sang so sweetly,—the Rivelin and the Loxley flow into the Don, and the Don joins the Sheaf under the broken walls of the old castle; and the Sheaf gives name to the town itself.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

S. JOHN BAPTIST'S SCHOOL, PENISTONE.—Mixed; Master, Mr. Jordan.

THURGOLAND NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Mixed; Master, Mr. Samuel Renshaw.

THURLSTONE SCHOOL BOARD.—Chairman, John Hinchliffe; Members, Messrs. Wm. Smith, J. H. Goddard, E. W. Wilcock, Wm. Hoyland; Treasurer, J. H. Goddard; Clerk, Geo. Hinchliff; Attendance Officer, Mr. Bardsley. Meetings first Friday in each month, at 7 p.m., at the Offices, Millhouse. Schools at Millhouse. Master, Mr. Ensor; Assistant Master, Mr. Bardsley, and at Thurlstone (Infant School): Teacher, Miss Turner.

CARLECOTES OLD SCHOOL.—Mixed; Mistress, Mrs. Wilkinson.

MIDHOPE ENDOWED SCHOOL.—Under Government Inspection. Trustees, Messrs. Wm. Kay, J. Crossley, J. Bramall, and Geo. Hawksworth. Mixed; Master, Mr. T. Parr.

LANGSETT CHURCH SCHOOL.—Mixed; Mistress, Miss Fletcher.

PENISTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Boys; Master, Mr. Jackson. Trustees, The Right Hon. Earl Wharnccliffe, W. T. W. Spencer Stanhope, Esq., F. W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq., Thos. C. V. Wentworth, Esq., J.P., Rev. W. S. Turnbull, J. C. Milner, Esq., J.P.

CARLECOTES CHURCH SCHOOL.—Mixed; Mistress, Miss Everall.

HOYLANDSWAINE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—Mixed; Master, Mr. Prestwood.

PENISTONE GIRLS' NATIONAL.—Mistress, Miss Wasnidge.

THURLSTONE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.—Mixed; Master, Mr. Thos. Hutchfield.

HUNSFELF SCHOOL BOARD.—Chairman, John Armitage; Members, Geo. Couldwell, Francis Hill, George Stanley, John Brown; Clerk, G. H. Milnes. Schools at Greenmoor. Master, Mr. W. Hardcastle.

OXSPRING SCHOOL BOARD.—Chairman, J. N. Dransfield; Members, Messrs. A. J. Siddons, John Crossland, Geo. Vaughton, John Mitchell; Clerk, William Dransfield. Schools at Oxspring. Master, Mr. Backhouse.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Royal Foresters.—Court Hopeful, No. 173. Meetings held at the Spread Eagle Hotel, Penistone, on the third Saturday in each month, at 7-30 p.m. Number of Members, 221. Honorary Members 6. Capital, £1339 9s. 11½d. Secretary, Mr. Jas. Shaw, senr., The Green, Penistone.

Penistone and Midhope Operative Conservative Benefit Association.—Meetings held quarterly on the first Saturday in March, June, September, and December, alternately at the White Hart and Bridge Hotel, Penistone Bridge, and Club Inn, Midhope. Number of Members, 56. Capital, £400. Secretary, Mr. T. Reyner, Thurlstone.

Maid of the Glen.—Meetings held at the Rock Inn, Thurlstone, quarterly. Number of Members, 34. Amount of Capital, £105. Secretary, Mr. Geo. Hinchliff.

Order of Shepherds, Ashton Unity.—William Tell. Meetings held at the Blacksmith's Arms, Millhouse, monthly. Number of Members, 78. Capital, £182. Secretary, Mr. George Hinchliff.

Independent Order of Oddfellows.—Offspring of the Hope Lodge. Meetings held at the Blacksmith's Arms, Millhouse. Number of Members, 34. Capital, £140. Secretary, Mr. N. Crosland.

Ancient Order of Foresters.—Court Flower of the Forest. Meetings held at the Spread Eagle Inn, Penistone, every fourth Saturday. Secretary, Mr. Fred Andrew. Number of Members, 131. Amount of Capital, £350. Average age, 28 years.

Druids.—Freedom Lodge, No. 571. Meetings held every fourth Saturday at Mr. William Lake's, Blue Ball Inn, Thurlstone. Number of Members, 230. Honorary Members, 6. Capital, £1998 14s. 0d. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Goddard, Thurlstone Bank, near Penistone.

Penistone Independent Order of Oddfellows Friendly Society.—Loyal Hope Lodge. Meetings held at the White Hart Inn, Penistone Bridge. Number of Members, 256. Capital, £1922 1s. 8½d. Secretary, Mr. Allen Crossley, 78, Sheffield Road, Penistone.

PENISTONE UNION.—BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Ex-Officio Guardians.—W. S. Stanhope, Esq., J.P.; John Kaye, Esq., J.P.; J. C. Milner, Esq., J.P.; John Dyson, Esq., J.P.; Thomas Norton, Esq., J.P.; Walter Norton, Esq., J.P.; Lt.-Colonel Neville, J.P.

Elected Guardians.—Joseph Hoyland, Charles Wemyss, Cawthorne; Wm. Buckley, Clayton West; John Micklethwaite, H. H. Peace, Denby; Arthur Appleyard, High Hoyland; William Marsh, Hoylandswaine; John Armitage, John Brown, Hunshef; James Stafford, Ingbirchworth and Gunthwaite; Joseph Fountain, Kexborough; Thomas Stanley, Langsett; J. T. Brammall, Oxspring; Thomas Hawley, A. C. J. Wilson, Penistone; John Haynes, Silkstone; Thomas Hague, George Wordsworth, Thurgoland; William Smith, John Kay, James Durraus, Thurlstone.

Chairman—John Dyson, Esq., J.P. *Vice-Chairmen*—Messrs. William Smith and John Micklethwaite. *Clerk*—William Dransfield, Esq. *Assistant Clerk and Collector* C. Sackville. *Medical Officer of Workhouse*—A. M. Watson, M.D. *Master of the Workhouse*—J. Walton. *Relieving Officer*—J. S. Nokes. *Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*—William Dransfield, Esq. *Registrar of Marriages*—Joel Brettone. *Registrar of Births, and Deaths, Penistone*—J. S. Nokes; Cawthorne—E. Wilcock; Denby—G. W. Moxon. *School Attendance Officer*—E. Wilcock, Cawthorne.

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

HOYLANDSWAINE LOCAL BOARD.

Chairman—John Haigh. *Members*—John Haigh, B. Pinder (Treasurer), Charles Dyson, Edward Armitage, Benjamin Armitage, Charles Burley, Jacob Dearnley, John Armitage, Joseph Field. *Clerk and Collector*—Samuel Yardley. *Medical Officer*—Alfred M. Watson, M.D. *Nuisance Inspector*—S. Yardley. Population in 1881, 750.

THURLSTONE LOCAL BOARD.

Chairman—John Hinchliffe. *Members*—Wm. Hoyland, Charles Mitchell, Richard Turner, William Smith, J. C. Milner, Esq., J.P., Frederick Booth, Joseph Hudson, Timothy Reyner, John Kaye, Joseph Webster, Vincent Smith. *Medical Officer*—A. M. Watson, M.D. *Clerk*—George Hinchliff. *Treasurer*—W. Smith. *Surveyor and Nuisance Inspector*—James Wagstaff. *Collector of Income Tax and of District and Highway Rates*—J. H. Goddard, Thurlstone Bank. Population in 1881—2851.

Meetings last Friday in each month, at 6 p.m., at the Offices, at Millhouse.

GUNTHTWAITE AND INGBIRCHWORTH LOCAL BOARD.

Chairman—Alfred Gaunt. *Members*—Richard Milnes, Luke Taylor, James Hargrave, John Haigh, William Horne, James Stafford, William Holmes, Charles Wood, Clerk—Charles Sackville. *Treasurer*—Frederick Crawshaw. *Collector*—Henry Knowles. *Surveyor*—Thomas Lee. *Medical Officer*—Dr. MacGregor. *Nuisance Inspector*—Thomas Lee. Population in 1881—405.

Meetings on the last Monday in each month, at 7 p.m., at the Rose & Crown Inn, Ingbirchworth.

THE BURIAL BOARD.

For the Ecclesiastical Parish of Penistone, including the Townships of Penistone, Thurlstone, Langsett, Hunshef, and Oxspring.

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

Cemetery, Stottercliffe. Opened August 1, 1880. Number of Interments from the opening to September 31, 1883—Consecrated portion, 156; Unconsecrated, 19; Total, 175. A Book of Rules, Regulations, Charges, and Fees, may be had from the Clerk, price one penny.

PENISTONE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Chairman—Hugh Tomasson, Esq., Plumpton, Penistone. *Vice-Chairmen*—Wm. Moorhouse, Esq., J. S. Nokes, Esq. *Hon. Secs.*—J. N. Dransfield, W. W. Sanderson. *Treasurer*—W. W. Sanderson.

THURLSTONE OLD FOOTBALL CLUB.

President.—Mr. Frederick Booth. *Vice-Presidents*.—Mr. George Stones, Mr. Joseph Tyas, and Mr. Natt. Crossland. *Treasurer*.—Mr. Henry Barden. *Secretary*.—Mr. Fred Jubb. *Assistant Secretary*.—Mr. John Travell. *Delegate to the Sheffield Association*.—Mr. Henry Ellis. *Captains*.—Mr. John Buckley and Mr. George Hall.

PENISTONE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Ground—Penistone. *Secretary*—A. C. J. Wilson.

PENISTONE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

President—J. Hinchliffe, Esq. *Vice-President*—A. C. J. Wilson. *Treasurer*—R. D. Woodcock. *Secretary*—George Hinchliff.

PENISTONE BRANCH OF THE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

Committee—Messrs. J. N. Dransfield, Wm. Hoyland, J. W. Wordsworth, W. Naylor, T. W. Stones, J. S. Nokes, C. Sackville. *Treasurer and Secretary*—Charles Sackville. Meetings at the Old Crown Hotel.

PENISTONE BAND OF HOPE.

Hon. President.—Rev. P. R. Passmore. *Vice-Presidents*.—Mr. C. Crook and Mr. A. Hinchliff. *Secretary*.—Mr. W. Ramsden. *Treasurer*.—Mr. J. H. Faulkner.

PENISTONE CHESS CLUB.

Meetings held at Penistone Institute, every Tuesday at 7 p.m.
Secretary—A. C. J. Wilson.

SHEFFIELD UNION BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.

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 11 to 3. *Manager*—Mr. Fred Crawshaw. *London Agents*—Prescot Cave Foster & Co.

PENISTONE AND THURLSTONE BUILDING SOCIETY.

President—Rev. W. S. Turnbull. *Secretary*—Mr. Jas. Wm. Uncles. *Bankers*—Sheffield Union Bank. The monthly meetings are held in the National School-room on the first Saturday in each month at 7-30 p.m.—See Advertisement.

PENISTONE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

Estate—Castle Road. *President*—Mr. John Hanlon. *Secretary*—Mr. Wm. Calvert.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE—WENTWORTH ARMS HOTEL.

Collector—S. M. Balls, Esq., Sheffield. *Local Officer*—Mr. J. Fletcher, Penistone. Inland Revenue Licenses may be had from John Wood, Stamp Office, Penistone.

POLICE STATION, BRIDGE STREET.

Superintendent—G. Sykes, Barnsley. *Local Officer*—Inspector Corden.

PENISTONE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Established 1853. *President*—Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq., Cannon Hall. *Hon. Secretary*—J. N. Dransfield, Esq.

PENISTONE THURLSTONE & OXSPRING GAS COMPANY.

Managing Director—Herbert Unwin, Esq. *Resident Manager*—John Dempster. *Works*—Talbot Road.

A BITE TOO MUCH. (BY EDWIN WAUGH.)

I guess thou'll not remember thi uncle Jonas?

Well, I can just remember him, but its as mich as th' bargain, I dar say.

Him an' me were particular friends. We had a rare do together i'th Isle o' Man once, twenty year sin. There wur thi' uncle Jonas, an' Jone o' Simeon's, th' bazzoon player. Jone had a wood leg, shod wi' iron. We o' set off together to th' Isle o' Man, an' when we geet theer, we went straight across to a place co'de Port Erin, at th' west end o' th' island, where there wur very good fishin; an' its a terrible place for conger eel, an' o' sorts o' big fish. Well, one day we took a boat, an' a boatman, an' we went out a fishin' i'th' bay—wi' strong lines, an' great hooks, ready for aught that coom. An' while we sat theer, danglin' th' lines o'er th' edge o' th' boat, thi uncle Jonas began a-jokin' Jone about his wood leg. 'Jone,' he said, 'if this boat happens to upset thou'll float longer than me.' 'How so?' 'Thou's so mich wood about tho.' 'Well, but,' said Jone, 'I think thou'll ston as good a chance as me, if I have a wood leg.' 'How so.' 'Becose thou'rt so well timber't at th' top end.' But while they wur agate o' their fun, thi uncle Jonas felt a great tug at his line. 'Hello!' cried he, 'whats this? Come here, lads!' The boatman went an' geet howd o'th line. 'Ay,' said he, 'this is a conger; an' a big un too! I hope it'll not break th' line! By th' mass, how it tugs! Gently! Its a big fish is this! Let him play a bit! Its comin'! Eh, what a mouth? Ston fur! Here it is!' It wur a tremendous size; an' as soon as we'ed getten it o'er th' edge o'th boat it flew from side to side, snapping savagely first at one, then at another on us. 'Look out!' cried one. 'Punce it!' cried another. 'Mind, thou'll upset th' boat!' 'Heigh, Jone; its comin' to thee! Look out!' Jone took aim at it with his iron-shod wood leg; but he missed th' fish, and sent his wood leg slap through th' bottom o'th old boat, reet up to th' knee. 'Theighur!' cried thi uncle Jonas; thou's shapt that grandly, owd lad!' 'Poo me up!' cried Jone; 'Poo me up, some on yo; I'm fast!' 'Howd, stop!' said thi uncle Jonas; thou munnot tak thi leg out! We'st be drown't!' 'Drown't or not drown't,' cried Jone, 'I mun ha' my leg out o' this hole!' 'Thou mun keep it where it is, I tell tho, or else we's ha' th' boat full o' wayter in a minute.' 'An' how long am I to cruttle down here,' cried Jone, 'wi my leg i' this hole?' Then he gave a sudden jerk, an' he skrieked out louder than ever, 'Oh! poo me up, this minute!' 'What's to do neaw?' 'Th' conger's gotten howd on me beheend! Tak it off!' An' sure enough it had gotten fast howd o'th soft end of his back—and there it stuck. 'For pity's sake tak it off!' cried Jone. 'Oh dont poo so hard! Let it get loose of itsel! Prize it mouth oppen! Oh! I cannot ston this!' 'Its no use,' said thi uncle Jonas, 'it'll not let go!' 'Then cut it yed off!' cried Jone; 'and poo ashore as fast as yo con,—I'm bleeding like a cauve!' So we poo'd ashore as fast as we could, wi' Jone's leg stickin' through th' bottom o'th boat; but when we were gettin' near lond, Jone's leg coom again a sunken rock, an' snapt off close to th' boat. 'Theer,' said Jone pooin' his stump out o'th hole, 'thank God for that,—sink or swim! Now then, tak this thing off mi hinder end!' So, wi' much ado we managed to cut th' conger off, close to th' yed; but th' yed stuck fast to th' owd lad's breeches when done. An' thi' uncle Jonas had to carry Jone on his back fro' th' boat to th' alehouse, wi' his brokken stump, an' th' conger's yed hangin' beheend him. An' when th' folk at th' alehouse seed us comin', they shouted fro' th' dur hole, an' axed what luck we'd had. 'Luck!' said Jone; look at th' back o' me here! I've had a bite, if nobody else has!

PLACES WORTH VISITING ABOUT PENISTONE.

WHARNCLIFFE ROCKS.—The public days for visiting this romantic spot are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Arrangements can be made at Wharncliffe Lodge, for Teas, &c., for large or small parties.

LANGSETT.—A village $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Penistone, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hazlehead station, is picturesquely situated at the head of the valley watered by the Little Don, and close to the Moors. Good accommodation can be had at the Inn in the village. Sunday Service in the Church morning and afternoon alternately.

DUNFORD MOORS.—Six miles by train from Penistone; there is an excellent Inn near the station where every accommodation can be had.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN PENISTONE AND DISTRICT.

PARISH CHURCH.—Sunday Services, 10-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.; Week-day Services, daily, Matins 8 a.m.; Evensong with Short Lecture on Wednesdays at 7-0; Wednesdays and Fridays—Litany, Churchings, and Baptisms at 11-30 a.m.

S. ANN'S, CARLECOTES : 2-45 p.m.

S. MARY'S, LANGSETT : 10-30 a.m. and 2-45 p.m. alternately.

S. JAMES'S, MIDHOPE : 10-30 a.m. and 2-45 p.m. alternately.

PENISTONE.—Wesleyan Chapel, 10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.; 7-30 p.m. on Mondays.

THURLSTONE.—Wesleyan Chapel : 2-30 and 6-0 p.m.; Mondays—fortnightly, at 7-30 p.m.

THURLSTONE.—Primitive Methodist Chapel : 2-30 and 5-30 p.m.

THURLSTONE.—Netherfield Independent Chapel : 10-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.; Wednesday—at 7-30 p.m.

THURLSTONE.—Particular Baptist Chapel : 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m.

THURGOLAND.—Holy Trinity Church : 8-0 a.m., 10-30 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., also 3-0 p.m. first Sunday in the Month.

THURGOLAND.—Wesleyan Chapel : 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m.

CRANE MOOR.—Wesleyan Chapel : 2-30 and 6-0 p.m.

CRANE MOOR.—Primitive Methodist Chapel : 2-30 and 6-0 p.m.

DENBY.—St. John's Church : 10.30 a.m. and 2-45 p.m.

HIGH FLATTS.—Friends Meeting House : 10-30 a.m. and 6.0 p.m.

BIRDSEDGE.—Wesleyan Reform Chapel : 2-30 and 6-0 p.m.

CROWEDGE.—Wesleyan Chapel : 2-30 p.m.

HOYLANDSWAINE.—St. John's Church : 10-30 a.m. and 2-45 p.m.

HOYLANDSWAINE.—New Connexion Chapel : 2-30 and 6-0 p.m.

BOLSTERSTONE.—Parish Church : 10.30 a.m. and 3-0 p.m.; Deepcar Church : 10-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.; Prayers and Sermon on Wednesdays at 7.30 p.m.; Stocksbridge School : Sundays, 6-30 p.m., Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

HUNSHELF.—Greenmoor Chapel : 10-30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

DENBY DALE.—Wesleyan Chapel : 10.30 a.m. and 6-0 p.m.

INGBIRCHWORTH.—Wesleyan Chapel : 2-30 and 6-0 p.m.

CARLECOTES OLD SCHOOL.—2-30 p.m.

BULLHOUSE CHAPEL.—2-30 p.m.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—Wesleyan Chapel : 10-30 a.m. and 6-0 p.m.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—Congregational Chapel : 10-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—Primitive Methodist Chapel : 2-30 and 6-0 p.m.

OXSPRING.—Board School : Wesleyan Methodist Meeting at 6-0 p.m.

SHEPHERDS' MEETINGS.

At the Miller's Arms, Saltersbrook, July 20 and November 5 in each year; at the Snake Inn, Woodland, July 15, yearly. If any of the above dates fall on a Sunday the meeting is held the day following.

DISTRICT FAIRS, 1884.

Bakewell, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26, Mondays after October 10 and November, 11 and a Market for Cattle every alternate Monday. *Barnsley*, Wednesday before February 28, May 13, October 11; Statute Fair, November 1. *Bradfield*, Statute Fair, October 31. *Ecclesfield*, Statute Fair, November 7. *Doncaster*, Monday before February 14, April 5, August 5, November 1. *Halifax*, June 24, first Saturday in November. *Hathersage*, Friday before old St. Michaels. *Hayfield*, May 12, October 10. *Holmfirth*, last Saturday in March, Saturday after May 4, last Saturday in October. *Ford Inn*, 1½ miles from Holmfirth, first Saturday after April 11, first Saturday after October 5. *Huddersfield*, March 31, May 14, October 4. *Hope*, March 28, May 13, October 11. *Leeds*, July 10, November 8. *Penistone*, Thursday before February 28, last Thursday in March, Thursday before May 12, Thursday after October 11; Statute Fair, November 4. *Rotherham*, Whit-Monday and December 1; Statute Fair November 3. *Sheffield*, June 3-4, and December 26-27. *Stockport*, January 1, March 4 and 25, May 1, July 9, October 23. *Wakefield*, July 4 and Nov. 11.

MARRIAGES, 1882-3.

NOVEMBER.

- 7, Joseph Buckley to Mary Mate, both of Langsett.
23, Walter Rayner to Annie Maria Taylor, both of Penistone.

DECEMBER.

- 11, William Singleton, of Snowden Hill, to Jemima Mellor, of Holmfirth.
23, Wilson Wagstaff, of Penistone, to Hannah Kay, of Kirkburton.
25, Matthew Henry Wood, of Thurlstone, to Frances R. Hampshire, of Thurlstone.
26, George Nicholson to Ruth Mitchell, both of Penistone.
31, Willie Haigh, of Penistone, to Mary Emma Brown, of Thurlstone.

JANUARY.

- 8, Robert Pendlebury to Ruth Taylor, both of Penistone.

FEBRUARY.

- 5, Allen Beaver, of Penistone, to Lily Wade, of Deepcar.
6, Thomas Beaumont Dyson to Martha Ann Dyson, both of Penistone.
12, Dick Smith, of Penistone, to Ann Hoyle, of Bradford.
24, George Hill, of Langsett, to Clara Goldthorpe, of Carlecotes.
26, George Eyre to Mary Sharkey, both of Hunshef.
28, Arthur Fox to Olive Kellett, both of Penistone.

MARCH.

- 12, William Lowe, of Denton, to Gertrude Green, of Penistone.
26, James Higgins to Harriet Coldwell, both of Thurlstone.
28, Joshua Taylor to Ann Garside Brooks, both of Langsett.
31, William Holmes to Theresa Barden, both of Thurlstone.

APRIL.

- 8, Charles Buckley, of Stalybridge, to Martha Bennet, of Penistone.
21, Milton Peace, of Penistone, to Mary Mand Hill, of Langsett.

- 24, Wood Fieldsend to Ann Walshaw, both of Penistone.

- 26, Walter Burgess to Ellen Crossland, both of Millhouse.

MAY.

- 13, Wm. M. Clegg to Margaret Ann Joyce, both of Thurlstone.
14, Charles Hinchliffe, of Hartcliffe, to Mary Ellen Crossley, of Langsett.

JUNE.

- 10, John Edward Barker, of Penistone, to Harriet Hanson, of Thurgoland.
16, Joe Lindley, of Crowedge, to Lydia Ann Batty, of Hepworth.
16, George Audin to Alice Ann Kilner, both of Hoylandswaine.

JULY.

- 1, John Hawley, of Penistone, to Mary Jane Briggs, of Thurlstone.
2, Abraham Addy to Elizabeth Barraclough, both of Thurlstone.
3, Charles Kaye to Jane Ann Walshaw, both of Thurlstone.
4, William Scott to Elizabeth Roebeck, both of Thurlstone.
19, Crossley Mitchell, of Ecklands, to Laura Crossland, of Thurlstone.
14, Fredk. Highfield, of Penistone, to Harriet Ann Howard, of Thurlstone.

AUGUST.

- 4, George Arthur Cherry to Lucy Agnes Mitchell, both of Oxspring.
13, Allen Haigh, of Hepworth, to Lydia Humphries, of Crowedge.
19, Thos. Rains, of Hunshef, to Sarah H. Holmes, of Thurlstone.
21, R. M. Swift, of Sim Hill, to Annie Jagger, of Thurgoland.
21, W. H. Hoyland, of Sheffield, to Mary Elizabeth Jagger, of Thurgoland.

SEPTEMBER.

- 3, Edwin Wade to Mary Hannah Milnes, both of Stocksbridge.

OCTOBER.

- 11, Charles King to Mary Jane Lightowlers, both of Penistone.

DEATHS, 1882-3.

NOVEMBER.

- 1, Thomas Wynn Oakley, of Spring Vale, aged 16 months.
2, Arthur Woodward, of Spring Vale, aged 19 months.
7, Charles Berry, farmer, aged 80.
13, Joseph Higgins, of Millhouse, aged 77 yrs.
16, Henry Audin, of Hoylandswaine, aged 67.
20, Mary Moore, of Lily House, aged 89 years.

DECEMBER.

- 7, Sarah Jane Humphries, of Crow Edge, aged 4 years.
9, Victor Silverwood Ellis, of Spring Vale, aged 9 weeks.
21, Marie Beaumont, of Hoylandswaine, aged 27 years.
24, Ann Jeffrey, of Stocksbridge, aged 73 years sister of Samuel Fox, Esq.
28, John Conolly, of Penistone, aged 85 years.

JANUARY.

- 4, Mary Ann Beard, of Midhope, aged 77.
5, Fredk. Fearnley, junr., of Guide Bridge, aged 35 years.
6, Dick Green, of Corunna Terrace, aged 33.
7, Hannah Hall, of Penistone, aged 76 years.

- 13, William Marsden, of Penistone, aged 55.

- 19, George White, of Penistone, aged 88 years.

- 23, George Lawton, late of the Rose & Crown Inn, Midhope, aged 71 years.

- 30, Hannah Peace, of Penistone, aged 47 years.

FEBRUARY.

- 2, Rebecca Hinchliff, late of Hazlehead, at Rastrick, aged 84 years.

- 4, Rebecca Ann Creswick, aged 14 years.

- 5, John Hey, of Hunshef, aged 63 years.

- 7, Thomas Appleyard, aged 69 years.

- 7, Zilpha Patterson, of Millhouse, aged 11 mos.

- 10, Mary Ellen Singleton, of Snowdenhill, aged 18 years.

- 11, Mary Saxton, of Millhouse, aged 75 years.

- 14, Frances Emily Bowler, of Penistone, aged 11 years.

- 27, Sarah Lawton, of Upper Midhope, aged 45.

MARCH.

- 1, John William Beaver, of Thurlstone, aged 4 months.

- 6, William Binns, of Thurlstone, aged 42 yrs.

- 12, Mary Beaver, of Penistone, aged 49 years.

- 16, Mary Lockwood, of Penistone, aged 77.

- 17, Martha Jukes, late of Dyson Coat, at Deepcar, aged 68 years.

DEATHS.—CONTINUED.

MARCH.

- 18, Lucy Ibbotson, of Hunshef, aged 21 mos.
 20, Ann Shaw, of Thurlstone, aged 55 years.
 William Silverwood, of Hoylandswaine.
 20, Benjamin Hampshire, of Hunshef, aged
 7 months.

APRIL.

- 4, Sarah Ann Hepponstall, of Thurlstone,
 aged 32 years.
 9, Jemima Littlewood, of Thurlstone, aged 58.
 23, Joseph Creswick, of Penistone, aged 59.
 27, Hannah Beever, of Thurlstone, aged 19.

MAY.

- 1, James Bury, of Penistone, aged 42 years.
 11, Hannah Howard, of Thurlstone, aged 58.
 17, William Firth, of Cathill, aged 85 years.
 19, George Green, of Penistone, aged 78 years.
 25, Sophia Beever, of Thurlstone, aged 45 yrs.
 28, Eliza Wagstaff, of Eastfield, aged 79 years.

JUNE.

- 1, George Ellison Mitchell, of Penistone, aged
 37 years.
 6, Edith Bowler, of Penistone, aged 10 mos.
 23, Mary Tomlinson, of Thurgoland, aged 73.
 27, James Sidebotham, of Penistone, aged 54.
 29, Lucy Ann Williamson, of Penistone, aged
 22 years.
 30, Mary Parkin, of Pond Farm, Snowdenhill,
 aged 81 years.

JULY.

- 4, Thomas Thorp, of Penistone, aged 73 years
 7, Samuel Wainwright, of Penistone, aged 72.
 11, Sarah Knowles, of Ingbirchworth, aged 19.
 16, R. G. Hollingworth, of Spring Vale.

18, at Spring Vale, Penistone, Emily, relict of
 the late James Andrew, of Newton,
 aged 83 years.

- 20, John Thomas Crossley, of Lanes, aged 44.
 24, Joseph Siddons, of Midhope, aged 71 years.
 26, Eliza Ann Harrison, of Thurlstone, aged 88
 27, suddenly, at Penistone Station, Rodham
 Harrop, aged 26 years.
 28, suddenly, at Barnsley, Jonas Cartwright,
 of Thurlstone, aged 52 years.
 29, Mary Oldfield, of Thurlstone, aged 42 years
 29, William Ulyyott, late of Roughbirchworth,
 at York, aged 88 years.
 30, Elizabeth Taylor, of Penistone, aged 96.

AUGUST.

- 2, George Beaumont, of Penistone, aged 87.
 5, Honora Munton, of Penistone, aged 64.
 5, Omri Brownhill, of Penistone, aged 11 mos.
 9, Crossley John Kay, of Midhope, aged 32.
 10, Hannah Elizabeth Greaves, of Thurlstone,
 aged 20 years.

22, Foster Hey, of Thurlstone, aged 10 months

SEPTEMBER.

- 8, Alice Stones, of Langsett, aged 14 weeks.
 9, William Daniels, of Black Hill, Barnsley,
 aged 76 years.
 22, Mary Ann Haigh, of Denby Dale, aged 60.
 23, Henry Meredith, of Spring Vale, aged 39.
 28, Mary, relict of Joseph Parkin, late of Peni-
 stone, aged 83 years.

OCTOBER.

- 2, Maria Theresa Crawshaw, of Roughbirch-
 worth, aged 8 years.
 5, Samuel Lockwood, of Kine Moor, aged 67.
 23, Joseph Senior, of Hoylandswaine, aged 30.

H. MEAYS,

PAWNBROKER

CLOTHIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps in all the Latest Styles,
 At 25 per cent LESS THAN USUAL PRICE.

Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Singlets, Cardigan
 Jackets, and Hosiery of every description. Sheets, Blankets, Bed Ticks,
 Counterpanes, Shawls, at prices to suit the times.

SUITS MADE TO MEASURE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

N.B.—H. M. will also be prepared to ADVANCE LOANS to any amount, on
 every description of moveable Property, including Gold and Silver Watches, Plate,
 Rings, Books, Pianofortes, &c. All valuables deposited in Fire-proof Safes.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

10, MARKET PLACE, PENISTONE.

1st Month.]

DIARY FOR JANUARY.

[31 Days.

1	Tu
2	W
3	Th
4	F
5	S
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6	S
7	M
8	Tu
9	W
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12	S
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13	S
14	M
15	Tu
16	W
17	Th
18	F
19	S
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20	S
21	M
22	Tu
23	W
24	Th
25	F
26	S
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27	S
28	M
29	Tu
30	W
31	Th

3rd Month.]

DIARY FOR MARCH.

[31 Days.

1	S				
2	S				
3	M				
4	Tu				
5	W				
6	Th				
7	F				
8	S				
9	S				
10	M				
11	Tu				
12	W				
13	Th				
14	F				
15	S				
16	S				
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19	W				
20	Th				
21	F				
22	S				
23	S				
24	M				
25	Tu				
26	W				
27	Th				
28	F				
29	S				
30	S				
31	M				

4th Month.]

DIARY FOR APRIL.

[30 Days.

1 Tu				
2 W				
3 Th				
4 F				
5 S				
6 S				
7 M				
8 Tu				
9 W				
10 Th				
11 F				
12 S				
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14 M				
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16 W				
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20 S				
21 M				
22 Tu				
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25 F				
26 S				
27 S				
28 M				
29 Tu				
30 W				

5th Month.]

DIARY FOR MAY.

[31 Days.

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

6th Month.]

DIARY FOR JUNE.

[30 Days.

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

7th Month.]

DIARY FOR JULY.

[31 Days.

1 Tu			
2 W			
3 Th			
4 F			
5 S			
6 S			
7 M			
8 Tu			
9 W			
10 Th			
11 F			
12 S			
13 S			
14 M			
15 Tu			
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17 Th			
18 F			
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20 S			
21 M			
22 Tu			
23 W			
24 Th			
25 F			
26 S			
27 S			
28 M			
29 Tu			
30 W			
31 Th			

8th Month.]

DIARY FOR AUGUST.

[31 Days.

1	F			
2	S			
3	S			
4	M			
5	Tu			
6	W			
7	Th			
8	F			
9	S			
10	S			
11	M			
12	Tu			
13	W			
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15	F			
16	S			
17	S			
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21	Th			
22	F			
23	S			
24	S			
25	M			
26	Tu			
27	W			
28	Th			
29	F			
30	S			
31	S			

10th Month.]

DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

[31 Days.

1	W		1
2	Th		2
3	F		3
4	S		4
5	S		5
6	M		6
7	Tu		7
8	W		8
9	Th		9
10	F		10
11	S		11
12	S		12
13	M		13
14	Tu		14
15	W		15
16	Th		16
17	F		17
18	S		18
19	S		19
20	M		20
21	Tu		21
22	W		22
23	Th		23
24	F		24
25	S		25
26	S		26
27	M		27
28	Tu		28
29	W		29
30	Th		30
31	F		31

12th Month.]

DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

[31 Days.

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

REPRINTED BY THE PENISTONE ALMANACK COMPANY, PENISTONE, 1884.

CALVING TABLE.

Showing at a glance when FORTY WEEKS will expire, from any day throughout the year.

Jan.	Oct.	Feb.	Nov.	Mar.	Dec.	Apr.	Jan.	May	Feb.	June	Mar.	July	Apr.	Aug.	May	Sep.	June	Oct.	July	Nov.	Aug.	Dec.	Sep.
1	.. 8	1	.. 8	1	.. 6	1	.. 6	1	.. 5	1	.. 8	1	.. 7	1	.. 8	1	.. 8	1	.. 8	1	.. 8	1	.. 7
2	.. 9	2	.. 9	2	.. 7	2	.. 7	2	.. 6	2	.. 9	2	.. 8	2	.. 9	2	.. 9	2	.. 9	2	.. 9	2	.. 8
3	.. 10	3	.. 10	3	.. 8	3	.. 8	3	.. 7	3	.. 10	3	.. 9	3	.. 10	3	.. 10	3	.. 10	3	.. 10	3	.. 9
4	.. 11	4	.. 11	4	.. 9	4	.. 9	4	.. 8	4	.. 11	4	.. 10	4	.. 11	4	.. 11	4	.. 11	4	.. 11	4	.. 10
5	.. 12	5	.. 12	5	.. 10	5	.. 10	5	.. 9	5	.. 12	5	.. 11	5	.. 12	5	.. 12	5	.. 12	5	.. 12	5	.. 11
6	.. 13	6	.. 13	6	.. 11	6	.. 11	6	.. 10	6	.. 13	6	.. 12	6	.. 13	6	.. 13	6	.. 13	6	.. 13	6	.. 12
7	.. 14	7	.. 14	7	.. 12	7	.. 12	7	.. 11	7	.. 14	7	.. 13	7	.. 14	7	.. 14	7	.. 14	7	.. 14	7	.. 13
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24	.. 31	24	Dec.	1	24	24	.. 29	24	.. 28	24	.. 31	24	.. 30	24	.. 31	24	July	1	24	.. 31	24	.. 30	
25	Nov.	1	26	..	2	25	.. 30	25	Mar.	1	25	April	1	25	May	1	25	June	1	25	..	2	
26	..	2	25	..	3	26	.. 31	26	..	2	26	..	2	26	..	2	26	..	2	26	..	2	
27	..	3	27	..	4	27	Jan.	1	27	Feb.	1	27	..	3	27	..	3	27	..	3	27	..	3
28	..	4	28	..	5	28	..	2	28	..	4	28	..	4	28	..	4	28	..	4	28	..	4
29	..	5	29	..	6	29	..	3	29	..	5	29	..	5	29	..	5	29	..	5	29	..	5
30	..	6	..	3	30	..	4	30	..	6	30	..	6	30	..	6	30	..	6	30	..	6	
31	..	7	..	3	31	..	5	..	3	31	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	7	

THE PENISTONE ALMANACK, 1884.

ALMANACK, 1884.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, &c.

The Royal Family.

Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.

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. Died Dec. 14th, 1878. Has issue living four daughters and one son.
4. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married January 23, 1874, to the Princess Marie of Russia. Has issue living one son and three daughters.
5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Has issue living two sons and two daughters.
6. Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married Mar. 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne. Has no children.
7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850, married Louise Margaret of Prussia, Mar. 16, 1879.
8. Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853, married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont.
9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, b. Ap. 14, 1857.

Annuities to the Royal Family.

Her Majesty—	£	£
Privy Purse.....	60,000	
Salaries of Household ..	131,260	
Expenses of Household ..	172,500	
Royal Bounty, &c.....	13,200	
Unappropriated	8,040	— 385,000
Prince of Wales	40,000	
Princess of Wales	10,000	
Crown Princess of Prussia	8,000	
Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt.....	6,000	
Duke of Edinburgh	25,000	
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	6,000	
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne)	6,000	
Duke of Connaught	25,000	
Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany	25,000	
Duchess of Cambridge	6,000	
Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz	3,000	
Duke of Cambridge	12,000	
Duchess of Teck	5,000	

£562,000

The Gladstone Ministry.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Mr. Gladstone.
 Lord Chancellor—Earl Selborne.
 President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal—Lord Carlingford.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Hugh C. E. Childers.
 Foreign Secretary—Earl Granville.
 Secretary for India—Earl Kimberley.
 Home Secretary—Sir W. V. Harcourt.
 Colonial Secretary—Earl Derby.
 Secretary for War—Lord Hartington.
 First Lord of Admiralty—Earl Northbrook.
 Pres. of Local Govnment. Board—Sir C. W. Dilke.
 President of Board of Trade—Mr. Chamberlain.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Mr. Dodson.
 Lord Lieut. of Ireland—Earl Spencer.

Postmaster-General—Prof. Henry Fawcett.
 Vice-President of Council—Mr. Mundella.
 Chief Com. of Works—Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre.
 Secretary to Admiralty—Mr. C. Bannerman.
 Lords of Treasury—Mr. C. C. Cotes, Mr. H. Gladstone, and Mr. R. W. Duff.
 Secretary for Ireland—Mr. G. O. Trevelyan.
 Attorney-General—Sir Henry James.
 Solicitor-General—Sir Farrer Herschell.
 Judge-Advocate General—Mr. G. O. Morgan.
 Lord Advocate for Scotland—Mr. Balfour.
 Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland—Mr. Asher.
 Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Right Hon. H. Law.
 Attorney-Gen. for Ireland—Mr. A. M. Porter.
 Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland—Mr. John Naish.
 Governor-Gen. of India—Lord Lansdowne.
 Chairman of Ways and Means—Sir A. Otway.
 Lord Chamberlain—Earl of Kenmare.
 Lord High Steward—Earl Sydney.
 Master of the Horse—Duke of Westminster.
 Master of the Buckhounds—Earl of Cork.
 Under Sec. for India—Mr. J. Kynaston Cross.
 Under Secretary for War—Earl of Morley.
 Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs—Earl of Rosebery.
 Under Sec., Home Department—Mr. Hibbert.
 Under Secretary for Colonies—Hon. E. Ashley.
 Civil Lord of Admiralty—Sir T. Brassey.
 Financial Sec. to War Office—Sir A. D. Hayter.
 Financial Sec. to Treasury—Mr. L. Courtney.
 Patronage Sec. to Treasury—Lord R. Grosvenor.
 Sec. to Local Gov. Board—G. W. E. Russell, Esq.
 Controller of Household—Lord Kensington.

The British Empire.

	Area sq. m.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland..	121,115	35,246,562
Indian Possessions.....	1,558,254	252,541,210
Other Eastern Possessions.	30,000	3,200,000
Australasia	3,173,310	2,500,000
North America	3,620,500	4,000,000
Guiana, &c.	100,000	200,000
Africa	270,000	1,500,000
West Indies.....	12,707	1,140,000
European Possessions	120	160,000
Various Settlements	96,171	200,000

Total 8,982,177 300,687,772

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Eclipses, 1884.

In the year 1884 there will be three eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I.—A partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 27th, 1884, invisible throughout the British Isles, and visible only in the Arctic Ocean.

II.—A total Eclipse of the Moon, April 10th, 1884, invisible throughout the British Isles, but visible generally throughout the South Pacific Ocean.

III.—A partial Eclipse of the Sun, April 25th, 1884, invisible throughout the British Isles, and visible only in extreme southern latitudes.

IV.—A total Eclipse of the Moon, October 4th, 1884, visible throughout the British Isles.

V.—A partial Eclipse of the Sun, October 18th-19th, 1884, invisible throughout the British Isles, and visible only in extreme North latitudes of the Pacific Ocean.

Transfer Days, etc., 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	April 5, Oct. 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, 4; Epact, 3; Solar Cycle, 17; Roman Indiction, 12; Dominical Letter, F E; Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 10; Ash Wednesday, Feb. 27; Easter Sunday, April 13; Ascension Day, May 22; Whit Sunday, June 1; Advent Sunday, Nov. 30. The Jewish year 5645 commences on Sept. 20, 1884, being the second year of the 29th cycle of 19 years. The year 1884 answers to the 6597th of the Julian Period; to the 2637th from the foundation of Rome; to the 2660th of the Olympiads; and to the year 7302-93 of the Byzantine Era. The year 1302 of the Mohammedan Era commences on Oct. 21, 1884; and Ramadân (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on June 25, 1884.

Holidays.

STAMP OFFICE.	CUSTOM AND EXCISE.
April 11.. Good Friday	.. Good Friday.
May 24.. Queen's Birthday..	Queen's Birthday.
May 29.. Restoration ..	..
June 1 & 2.. Whit Mon. & Tues.	..
June 28.. Coronation ..	Coronation.
Nov. 9.. Prince of Wales' ..	Prince of Wales' Birthdays.
Dec. 25.. Christmas Day ..	Christmas Day.

And also Bank Holidays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, and Boxing Day.

Public Notices.

March 1.—Assessors and auditors to be elected in boroughs not represented in Parliament.

April 5.—The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered soon after this date.

May.—Election of vestrymen and auditors.

June 2.—Members of district boards elected.

June 20.—Overseers to publish notices to those qualified to vote for counties to make claims.

July.—High constables to cause a return 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 to claim vote in counties.

July 31.—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, and hung up in Post-offices, &c.

August 2.—Last day to object to county electors.

August 25.—Last day for objections to 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 town clerk, and a list of claimants and objections, and a copy of register of county voters, to clerk of peace.

August 31.—All taxes and rates payable on March 1 must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be burgesses in boroughs which do not return Parliamentary representatives; but not necessarily so in other boroughs.

Sept. 1.—Town clerks to affix in public places the list of claims and objections to freemen.

Sept. 15.—Claims of persons omitted in burgess lists, and objections to persons therein, to be given to town clerk and persons objected to; but not so in boroughs which return representatives.

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; but not in boroughs which return representatives.

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 £2. 2s. 6d.

Special Licenses are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry in a particular church, without previous residence in the district. The fees average £29. 8s.

The Seasons.

Spring Quarter commences	March 20, 5 a.m.
Summer	June 21, 1 a.m.
Autumn	Sept. 22, 3 p.m.
Winter	Dec. 21, 10 a.m.



PRADANACK POINT.

1884.

January.

31 DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quar., 5th, 9 35 aft.
Full Moon, 12th, 3 27 aft.
Last Quar., 20th, 5 23 morn.
New Moon, 28th, 5 1 morn.

	SUN.		MOON.		
	Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.	Sets Morn.

1	T	Circumcision—N. Yr's Day	8	8r	9	22	7	43
2	W	Calcutta recap. by Clive, 1757	4	08	9	51	8	50
3	T	Quarter Sessions week	8	8r	10	17	10	
4	F	Newton b. 1642	4	25	10	42	11	22
5	S	Duke of York d. 1827	8	8r	11	8	morn	
6	S	Epiphany	4	58	11	36	0	37
7	M	Lucian—Plough Monday	8	7r	00	9	1	53
8	T	Galileo d. 1642	4	75	0	46	3	8
9	W	Emp. Napoleon III. d. 1873	8	6r	1	34	4	21
10	T	Penny postage com. 1840	4	108	2	29	5	29
11	F	Loss of the London, 1866	8	5r	3	32	6	29
12	S	Lavater d. 1801	4	138	4	42	7	18
13	S	1st after Epiphany	8	4r	5	55	7	58
14	M	Surr. of Slidell & Mason, '65	4	168	7	7	8	32
15	T	Moliere b. 1752	8	2r	8	18	9	0
16	W	Hartley Col. accident, 1861	4	198	9	27	9	25
17	T	Siamese Twins d. 1874	8	0r	10	34	9	49
18	F	Lord Lytton d. 1873	4	228	11	39	10	12
19	S	J. Howard d. 1790	7	59r	morn	10	36	1
20	S	2nd after Epiphany	4	258	0	42	11	1
21	M	London Daily News est. '46	7	56r	1	44	11	29
22	T	Vincent	4	298	2	45	00	2
23	W	Mr. Pitt d. 1806	7	54r	3	43	0	39
24	T	Paris surrendered, 1871	4	328	4	37	1	24
25	F	Conv. of St. Paul	7	52r	5	27	2	16
26	S	Lord Carnarvon res. 1878	4	368	6	12	3	15
27	S	3rd after Epiphany	7	49r	7	51	4	20
28	M	Borelli (inv. div. bell) b. 1608	4	398	7	24	5	30
29	T	Napoleon III. mar. 1853	7	46r	8	54	6	42
30	W	Charles I. beheaded 1649	4	438	8	21	7	55
31	T	Young Pretender d. 1788	7	43r	8	48	9	10

1884.

February.

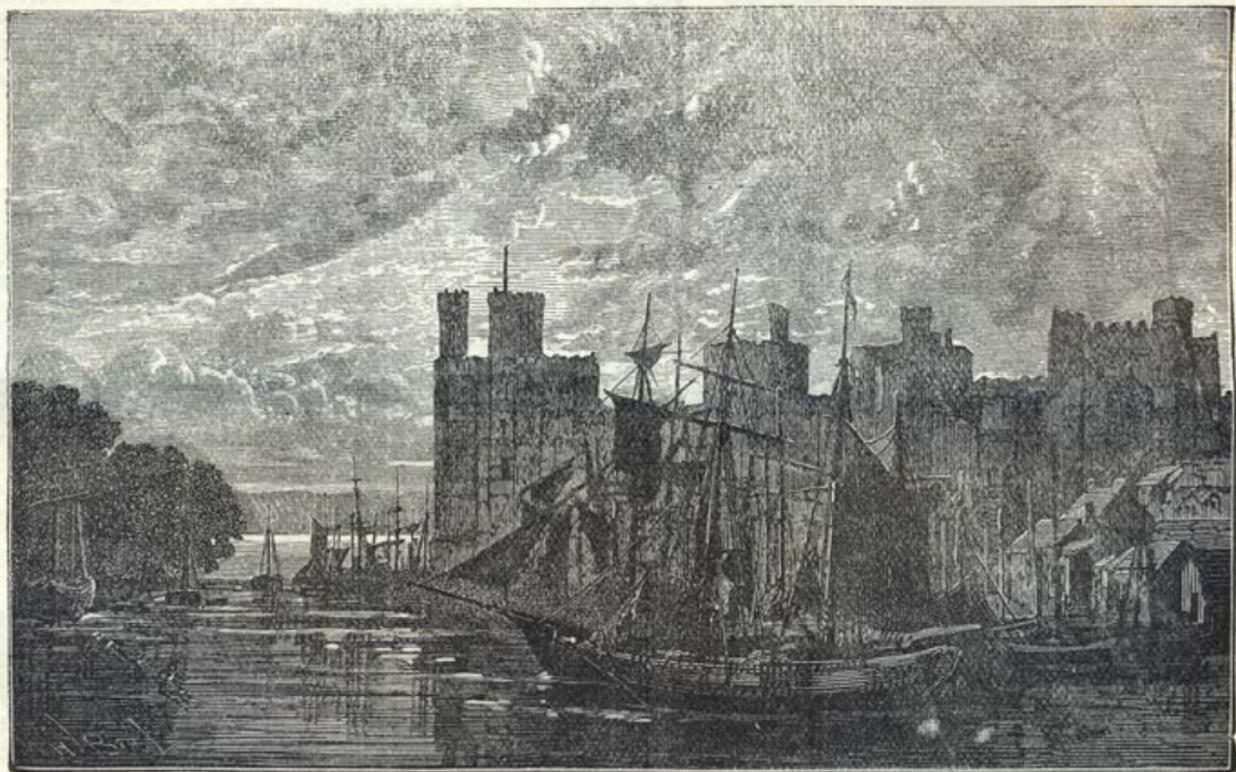
29 DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quar., 4th, 5 57 morn.
Full Moon, 11th, 4 48 morn.
Last Quar., 19th, 3 15 morn.
New Moon, 26th, 6 35 aft.

	SUN.		MOON.		
	Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.	Sets Morn.

1	F	Ph. & Par. Shoot. ends	7	42r	9	15	10	26
2	S	Purification of V. Mary	4	488	9	43	11	42
3	S	4th after Epiphany	7	39r	10	14	morn	
4	M	Str. of 2,000 Bradford dyers,	4	528	10	49	0	57
5	T	T. Carlyle d. 1881 [1880]	7	36r	11	31	2	9
6	W	John Pye, engraver, d. 1874	4	558	00	21	3	17
7	T	C. Dickens b. 1812, d. 1870	7	32r	1	19	4	18
8	F	Lord Mayo assas. 1872	4	598	2	24	5	10
9	S	Bishop Hooper b. 1555	7	29r	3	34	5	53
10	S	Septuagesima Sunday	5	38	4	45	6	29
11	M	Amadeus of Spain abd. '73	7	25r	5	57	7	0
12	T	Sir W. Napier d. 1860	5	68	7	7	7	27
13	W	Cellini d. 1570	7	21r	8	14	7	52
14	T	Valentine	5	108	9	20	8	15
15	F	Cardinal Wiseman d. 1855	7	18r	10	25	8	39
16	S	Lindley Murray d. 1862	5	148	11	29	9	4
17	M	Sexagesima Sunday	7	14r	morn	9	31	
18	M	Miss Cushman, actress, d.	5	178	0	31	10	1
19	T	Murchison b. 1792 [1876]	7	10r	1	30	10	36
20	W	Garrick b. 1716	5	218	2	25	11	18
21	T	Robert Hall d. 1841	7	6r	3	17	00	6
22	F	G. Washington b. 1732	5	258	4	4	1	1
23	S	Handel b. 1684	7	2r	4	45	2	3
24	S	Quinquagesima Sunday	5	288	5	21	3	10
25	M	Resig. of Earl Derby, 1876	6	58r	5	53	4	22
26	T	Shrove Tuesday	5	328	6	22	5	36
27	W	Ash Wednesday	6	53r	6	50	6	52
28	T	Hare Hunting ends	5	358	7	17	8	9
29	F	Rossini b. 1792	6	49r	7	46	9	26



CARNARVON CASTLE.

Carnarvon Castle.

The more ancient part of the town is enclosed within lofty and massive walls, strengthened and defended by semicircular towers. Originally the walls had only two gates; but now other and similar openings exist, to communicate with the suburbs, which have so increased as to become almost a new town.

Approach Carnarvon Castle from whatever point he may, the tourist will be impressed by glimpses of magnitude, sublimity, and beauty, which closer inspection will fully realise. Its magnificent construction is equally surprising, whether seen from the hilly descents, *via* Llanberis and Beddgelert, the broad breast of the Menai, or the shore levels of the town itself. Its architecture has been disputed. Sir Christopher Wren regards it as an early specimen of the primitive Gothic, as introduced into Europe at the time of the Crusades, from the Saracens and the Moors; and this theory is consistent with the known fact that some of these introductions of Eastern architecture were effected soon after the time of *Cour de Leon*; but it is equally probable that Edward had himself, during his own brief crusade, been impressed by this idea of castellated strength and beauty. Sir Francis Palgrave refers the edifice to the "Brunonian order," which abounds in Germany, and is illustrated by many an old turret on the Rhine. The large windows of its state chambers are, indeed, adorned with delicate tracery, which has so crumbled away, that little of any ornament is left; but certainly there is nothing extant in the interior to warrant the opinion of the origin being of that real completed Gothic, which comprises "pointed arches and light columns, subdivided into beautiful compartments, and overspread with tracery of most delicate designs, in imitation of the shady avenues and groves of the northern nations, in which the Druids were accustomed to worship." Many of our baronial halls and strongholds, now crumbling into dust, are the results of combined efforts continued from age to age. This is not the case with the massive pile in question. It was begun and completed by De Elverton, under Edward I., in twelve years, the chieftains of his kingdom partly defraying the expense, the revenues of the archiepiscopal see of York (then vacant) being allowed by the monarch to make up the deficit. The only part of the building that has received subsequent additions is the Eagle Tower, and these were little more than emendations and repairs. The walls of this vast tower, as are those of the entire building, are nine feet thick and of great height. Between two and three acres of ground are enclosed by the walls. The area is bipartite and oblong. The two courts have recently been carefully cleared and demarcated.

How Dumas Paid his Shoemaker.

Alexander Dumas was frequently visited by a shoemaker, to whom he owed a sum of twenty louis. He invariably gave the man his breakfast, together with a louis to pay his expenses and buy cakes for his children, but never paid the bill. This went on for two years, during which time the tradesman received some two hundred louis, and as many breakfasts, without the original account being in any way diminished. One day it occurred to Dumas to pay him. The man rejected the money with tears. "I am very poor—sick wife—large family to bring up. I implore you, M. Dumas, not to alter our present agreeable way of doing business."

About Turnips.

Turnips are among the least nutritious of all food, being nearly ninety per cent of water, but for those who are disposed to eat too much they are useful for stimulating intestinal action and removing constipation. Turnips of middle size are the best for the table.

Sandbags for Sick Rooms.

One of the most convenient articles to be used as a bedwarmer, and in a sick room, is a sandbag. Get some clean fine sand, dry it thoroughly in the oven. Make a bag, about eight inches square, of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or on the top of the stove. The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them ready for use.

General Household Hints.

A drawing-room ought to be emphatically a living room, a place reasonably fitted for moments of relaxation after the work and worry of the day is over. Its framework should consist of restful colours and beautiful designs, so that wherever the eye falls it may be gratified without being wearied or over-stimulated. Its chairs should be meant for the human body to sit in comfortably and naturally, without being cramped, confined, and chafed. The sofas should be similarly designed for the human body to lie upon without being doubled up into a physiologically indistinguishable mass. Its tables should hold such things as are useful for the main purpose of a drawing-room, and not such things as merely incommode and bother the inmates. Its hearth should be placed where everyone can see the fire, and its seats should be so arranged that they may all look in that direction. Its lights should occupy the best place for lighting the room as a whole, and the books, papers, and music in particular. Its purely ornamental objects should be set where they can be best and most effectively seen, while they are in no danger of being broken. And, finally, it should contain such external evidences of culture and refinement as may give it an air not merely of material comfort, but of æsthetic and literary interest. The book shelves extending only half up the walls, and the pictures hung above them.

The Oak Tree.

A second characteristic of the oak, of which Virgil takes notice, is the *stoutness of its limbs*, its *fortes ramos*. We know no tree, except, perhaps, the cedar of Lebanon, so remarkable in this respect. The limbs of most trees spring from the trunk. In the oak they may be rather said to *divide* from it, for they generally carry with them a great share of the substance of the stem. You often scarcely know which is stem and which is branch; and, towards the top, the stem is entirely lost in the branches. This gives particular propriety to the epithet *fortes* in characterising the branches of the oak; and hence its sinewy elbows are of such peculiar use in shipbuilding. Whoever, therefore, does not mark the *fortes ramos* of the oak might as well in painting a Hercules omit his muscles.—*Gilpin's "Forest Scenery."*



RAMSGATE.

1884.

May.

31 DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
 First Quar., 2nd, 6 8 morn.
 Full Moon, 10th, 4 8 morn.
 Last Quar., 18th, 4 54 morn.
 New Moon, 24th, 10 37 aft.
 First Quar., 31st, 4 56 aft.

SUN.		MOON.		
Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.	Morn.
4 34r	10 13	0 30		
7 23s	11 23	1 6		
4 30r	10 32	1 37		
7 26s	1 40	2 3		
4 26r	2 46	2 27		
7 29s	3 52	2 51		
4 23r	4 56	3 14		
7 32s	5 59	3 39		
4 19r	7 1	4 6		
7 36s	8 0	4 36		
4 16r	8 55	5 11		
7 39s	9 46	5 51		
4 13r	10 32	6 37		
7 42s	11 13	7 29		
4 10r	11 48	8 27		
7 45s	morn	9 29		
4 7r	0 19	10 34		
7 48s	0 48	11 42		
4 4r	1 15	10 54		
7 50s	1 41	2 8		
4 2r	2 8	3 25		
7 53s	2 38	4 44		
3 59r	3 12	6 3		
7 56s	3 52	7 20		
3 57r	4 40	8 30		
7 58s	5 38	9 32		
3 55r	6 44	10 23		
8 18	7 55	11 5		
3 53r	8 11	11 39		
8 38	10 20	morn		
3 51r	11 30	0 8		

1884.

June.

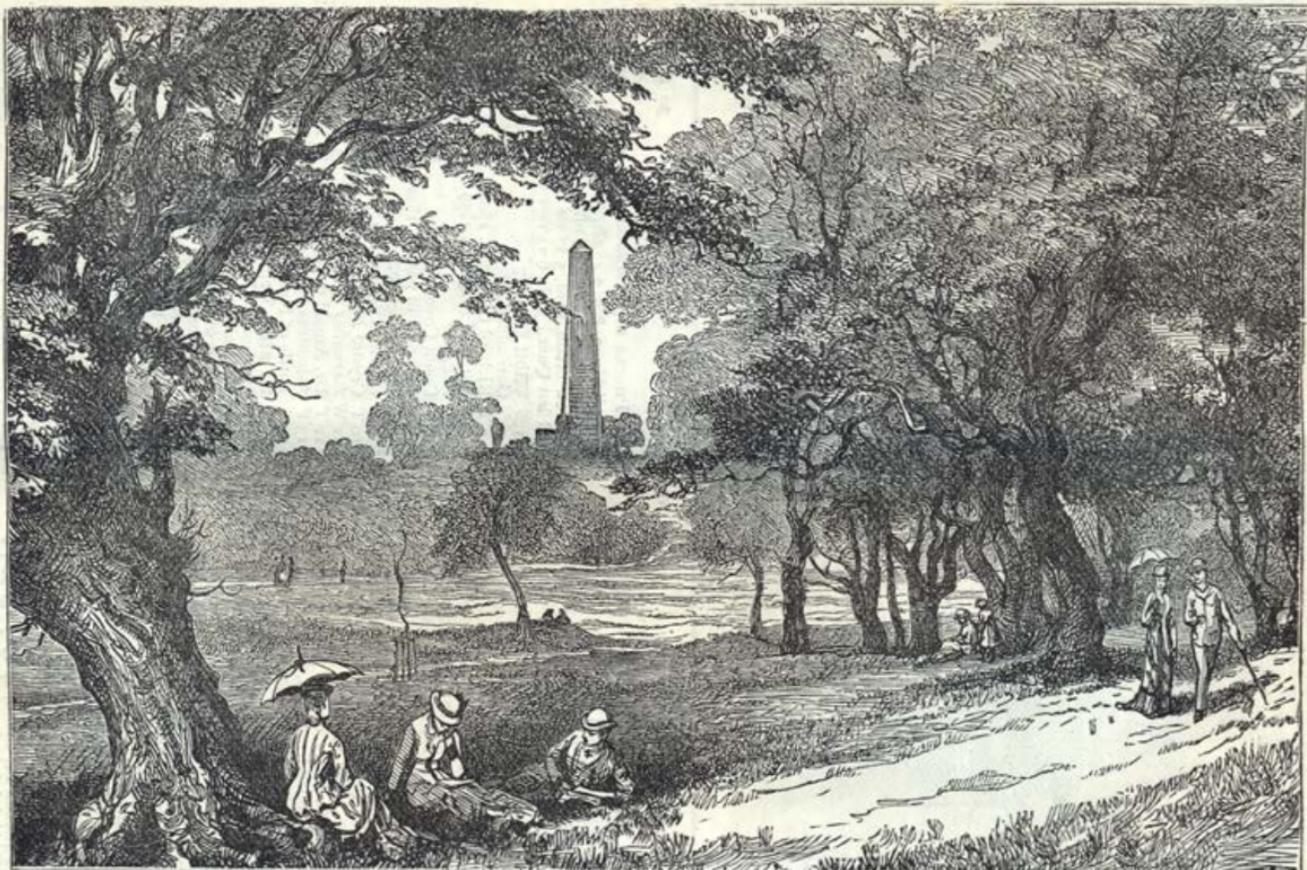
30 DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
 Full Moon, 8th, 7 49 aft.
 Last Quar., 16th, 2 34 aft.
 New Moon, 23rd, 5 33 morn.
 First Quar., 30th, 6 15 morn.

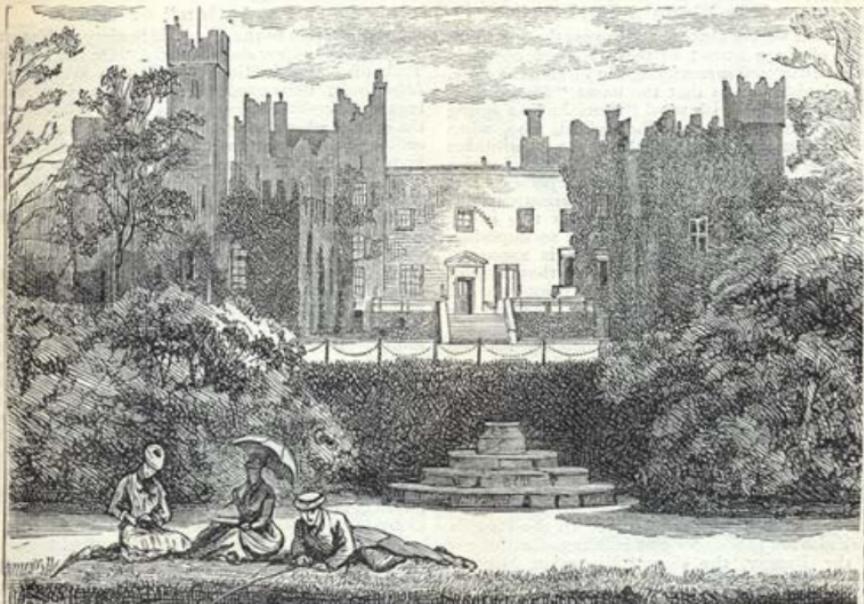
SUN.		MOON.		
Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.	Morn.
5 0r	0 38	0 33		
6 6s	1 44	0 57		
3 49r	2 48	1 20		
6 8s	3 51	1 44		
3 48r	4 53	2 9		
6 10s	5 53	2 38		
3 47r	6 51	3 12		
6 12s	7 44	3 50		
3 46r	8 32	4 34		
6 13s	9 14	5 24		
3 45r	9 51	6 20		
6 15s	10 23	7 21		
3 44r	10 53	8 25		
6 16s	11 20	9 32		
3 44r	11 46	10 41		
6 17s	morn	11 52		
3 44r	0 11	12 5		
6 18s	0 38	2 20		
3 44r	1 9	3 37		
6 18s	1 45	4 54		
3 44r	2 27	6 7		
6 19s	3 19	7 15		
3 44r	4 20	8 13		
6 19s	5 29	8 59		
3 46r	6 43	9 36		
6 19s	7 57	10 8		
3 47r	9 10	10 36		
6 19s	10 21	11 2		
3 48r	11 30	11 26		
6 18s	12 37	11 49		

1	T	Philip and James	4 34r	10 13	0 30
2	F	Meyerbeer d. 1864	7 23s	11 23	1 6
3	S	Jamaica discovered, 1494	4 30r	10 32	1 37
4	S	3rd after Easter	7 26s	1 40	2 3
5	M	Napoleon I. d. 1821 [Pope '77	4 26r	2 46	2 27
6	T	4,000 Pilgrims rec'd by the	7 29s	3 52	2 51
7	W	Lord Brougham d. 1868	4 23r	4 56	3 14
8	T	J. Stuart Mill d. 1873	7 32s	5 59	3 39
9	F	Indian Mutiny, 1857	4 19r	7 1	4 6
10	S	Tichborne Trial com. 1871	7 36s	8 0	4 36
11	S	4th after Easter	4 16r	8 55	5 11
12	M	Sir C. Barry d. 1860	7 39s	9 46	5 51
13	T	J. Dolland, optician, d. 1852	4 13r	10 32	6 37
14	W	Rev. T. Dale d. 1870	7 42s	11 13	7 29
15	T	Kean d. 1833	4 10r	11 48	8 27
16	F	Mrs. Hemans d. 1835	7 45s	morn	9 29
17	S	Prince Talleyrand d. 1838	4 7r	0 19	10 34
18	S	Rogation Sunday	7 48s	0 48	11 42
19	M	Dunstan	4 4r	1 15	10 54
20	T	Columbus d. 1506 [1777	7 50s	1 41	2 8
21	W	First Iron Boat Launched,	4 2r	2 8	3 25
22	T	Ascension Day	7 53s	2 38	4 44
23	F	Battle of St. Albans, 1455	3 59r	3 12	6 3
24	S	Corpus Christi	7 56s	3 52	7 20
25	S	Sunday after Ascension	3 57r	4 40	8 30
26	M	St. Augustine, first Arbp.	7 58s	5 38	9 32
27	T	Paganini d. 1840 [Cantby.	3 55r	6 44	10 23
28	W	Webster d. 1843	8 18	7 55	11 5
29	T	Lebon F., chem., b. 1769	3 53r	8 11	11 39
30	F	Abdul Aziz deposed 1876	8 38	10 20	morn
31	S	Joe Grimaldi d. 1837	3 51r	11 30	0 8

1	S	Whit Sunday	6 3	5 0r	0 38	0 33
2	M	Garibaldi d. 1882	6 6s	1 44	0 57	
3	T	Richard Cobden b. 1804	3 49r	2 48	1 20	
4	W	Battle of Magenta, 1859	6 8s	3 51	1 44	
5	T	Boniface	6 48r	4 53	2 9	
6	F	Count Cavour d. 1861	6 10s	5 53	2 38	
7	S	Reform Bill passed, 1832	3 47r	6 51	3 12	
8	S	Trinity Sunday	6 12s	7 44	3 50	
9	M	Charles Dickens d. 1870	3 46r	8 32	4 34	
10	T	Crystal Palace opened, '54	6 13s	9 14	5 24	
11	W	Barnabas	3 45r	9 51	6 20	
12	T	Dr. Arnold d. 1842	6 15s	10 23	7 21	
13	F	Ashantees defeated, 1873	3 44r	10 53	8 25	
14	S	Battle of Naseby, 1645	6 16s	11 20	9 32	
15	S	1st after Trinity	3 44r	11 46	10 41	
16	M	Norman McLeod d. 1873	6 17s	morn	11 52	
17	T	Thomas Campbell d. 1844	3 44r	0 11	12 5	
18	W	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	6 18s	0 38	2 20	
19	T	Spurgeon b. 1834	3 44r	1 9	3 37	
20	F	Queen's Accession, 1838	6 18s	1 45	4 54	
21	S	Longest Day	3 44r	2 27	6 7	
22	S	2nd after Trinity	6 19s	3 19	7 15	
23	M	Akenside d. 1830	3 45r	4 20	8 13	
24	T	Midsummer Day	6 19s	5 29	8 59	
25	W	Earl of Haddington d. 1870	3 46r	6 43	9 36	
26	T	H. Martineau d. 1876	6 19s	7 57	10 8	
27	F	New Atlantic Cable laid '73	3 47r	9 10	10 36	
28	S	Cor. Queen Victoria, 1838	6 19s	10 21	11 2	
29	S	3rd after Trinity	3 48r	11 30	11 26	
30	M	Quarter Sessions week	6 18s	12 37	11 49	



PHENIX PARK, DUBLIN.



HOWTH CASTLE, DUBLIN.

1854.

July.

31 DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		SUN.		MOON.		
Full Moon, 8th, 10 10 morn.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Altern.	Sets
Last Quar., 15th, 9 39 aft.						Morn.
New Moon, 22nd, 0 54 aft.						
First Quar., 29th, 10 1 aft.						
1	T Princess Alice mar. 1862	3 49r	1 41	morn		
2	W Pres. Garfield shot, 1881	8 17s	2 44	0 14		
3	T Dog Days begin	3 50r	3 45	0 43		
4	F <i>Trans. of Martin</i> [1828]	8 17s	4 43	1 13		
5	S Spectator N'spaper began,	3 52r	5 38	1 49		
6	5 4th after Trinity	8 16s	6 28	2 31		
7	M Sheridan d. 1816	3 54r	7 13	3 19		
8	T Prof. Cairnes d. 1875	6 14s	7 53	4 13		
9	W Edmund Burke d. 1797	3 56r	8 28	5 13		
10	T John Calvin b. 1509	8 13s	9 28	6 16		
11	F Jack Cade killed, 1450	3 58r	9 55	7 23		
12	S Crimea evacuated, 1856	8 11s	9 51	8 32		
13	5 5th after Trinity	4 0r	10 17	9 42		
14	M Bastille destroyed, 1789	8 9s	10 43	10 53		
15	T <i>St. Swithin's Day</i>	4 2r	11 11	12 0		
16	W Massacre at Cawnpore, '57	8 7s	11 43	1 20		
17	T Review at Spithead, 1867	4 5r	morn	2 35		
18	F Dean Stanley d. 1881	8 5s	0 22	3 49		
19	S Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873	4 7r	1 8	4 57		
20	5 6th after Trinity	8 3s	2 3	5 57		
21	M Ld. Wm. Russell b'h'd 1683	4 10r	3 7	6 49		
22	T Income Tax imposed, 1842	8 0s	4 18	7 31		
23	W Hyde Park Riots, 1866	4 12r	5 32	8 6		
24	T Gibraltar taken, 1704	7 58s	6 47	8 36		
25	F Chartist trials for sedit'n, '48	4 15r	8 0	9 3		
26	S Rothschild ent'd P'm't, '58	7 55s	9 11	9 29		
27	5 7th after Trinity	4 18r	10 20	9 53		
28	M Earl Russell d. 1878 [1863]	7 52s	11 27	10 18		
29	T Thames Emb'kmt altered,	4 21r	10 31	10 45		
30	W Wm. Penn d. 1718	7 49s	1 33	11 15		
31	T Gray, poet, d. 1771	4 24r	2 33	11 49		

1884.

August.

31 DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		SUN.		MOON.		
Full Moon, 6th, 11 7 aft.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Altern.	Sets
Last Quar., 14th, 3 8 morn.						Morn.
New Moon, 20th, 9 54 aft.						
First Quar., 28th, 3 42 aft.						
1	F Lammas Day	4 25r	3 29	morn		
2	S Battle of Sedan, 1870	7 44s	4 21	0 28		
3	5 8th after Trinity	4 28r	5 9	1 13		
4	M Bank Holiday. <i>Trans.</i>	7 41s	5 57	2 5		
5	T Adml. Ld. Howe d. 1799	4 32r	6 28	3 3		
6	W Daniel O'Connell born 1775	7 37s	7 1	4 5		
7	T <i>Name of Jesus</i> [1881]	4 34r	7 30	5 11		
8	F Transvaal ceded to Boers, 1877	7 34s	7 56	6 20		
9	S Life Assurance Co.'s Act	4 38r	8 22	7 31		
10	5 9th after Trinity [pd. '70]	7 30s	8 49	8 43		
11	M Dr. Mead b. 1673	4 41r	9 17	9 56		
12	T George Stephenson d. 1848	7 26s	9 48	11 10		
13	W Grouse Shooting com.	4 44r	10 23	10 25		
14	T Lord Clyde d. 1863	7 22s	11 5	1 37		
15	F Neilson, actress, d. 1880	4 47r	11 55	2 44		
16	S Ben Jonson d. 1637	7 18s	morn	3 46		
17	5 10th after Trinity	4 50r	0 54	4 41		
18	M Dr. Beattie d. 1803	7 14s	2 0	5 25		
19	T Robt. Bloomfield d. 1823	4 53r	3 12	6 2		
20	W "Royal George" sk. 1782	7 10s	4 25	6 35		
21	T Count Rumford d. 1814	4 57r	5 39	7 4		
22	F Dobell, poet, d. 1874	7 6s	6 51	7 30		
23	S Treaty of Prague, 1866	5 0r	8 0	7 55		
24	5 11th after Trinity	7 2s	9 8	8 20		
25	M Chatterton, poet, d. 1770	5 3r	10 14	8 47		
26	T Prince Consort b. 1819	6 57s	11 18	9 16		
27	W Mutiny in India, 1857	5 6r	10 20	9 48		
28	T First Sub. Cable laid 1850	6 53s	1 18	10 25		
29	F <i>John Baptist beheaded</i>	5 10r	2 12	11 8		
30	S Peace with China, 1842	6 49s	3 1	11 57		
31	5 12th after Trinity	5 13r	3 45	morn		

The Phoenix Park

Lies to the west of Dublin, and covers the enormous space of 1,753 acres; of these 160 are occupied with the demesne surrounding the Viceregal Lodge. Ethnologists tell us that the name "Phoenix" is derived from the Irish word "Finniske"—a spring of clear water." Lord Chesterfield, who, when Lord-Lieutenant, erected therein a Corinthian pillar of Portland stone, on the abacus of which there is a neatly chiselled Phoenix, represented as if fluttering forth from the flames surrounding it. From no point of the metropolis but this is the long range of the Dublin Mountains so imposing, and in all weather their grandeur is apparent. When good Queen Bess directed that a park should be made here, a design not completed till Charles II. was on the throne, the deer and the mountains were the staple attractions; but the work of later generations has added the features for which it is now more famous. The Viceregal Lodge, originally the mansion of the Park Ranger, Mr. Clements, has since the Union been the summer palace of the Viceroy. It is a long, white, two-storied building, and though insignificant in stature, contains apartments sufficiently numerous and capacious for the assemblage of a Court. Not many hundred yards from the Viceregal residence is that of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, which is also surrounded by a demesne. In the Phoenix Park also are residences and buildings for the use of the Ranger, the Royal Hibernian Military School, the Headquarters of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the Ordnance and Trigonometrical Survey Department for Ireland.

The Wellington Memorial, which commemorates the victories of the most illustrious soldier Ireland has produced, is an obelisk of granite, so lofty as to be visible from every part of the city. The pet scheme of Lord Carlisle, to have a people's garden within the park, has been carried out within the last fifteen years, and the citizens of Dublin have shown their gratitude by placing a statue of his Excellency in its midst. The Zoological Society of Ireland have also their "garden" here, and the enclosure owned by them contains an expansive lake, which is an advantage that the kindred societies of London and Paris cannot boast. The many "corkscrew" roads flanked by well-stocked plantations of pine, and scyamore, and holly, and more than one natural lake, help to render a drive through the less public byeways of the Park always a pleasant one.

There is one portion of the Park which has been cleared of trees for the purpose of holding reviews of the Dublin garrison. There is another plot, also bare of foliage, not far distant from the review ground. It is the first object of interest pointed out to you by your danger-loving carman, famous in history as the sward whereon all the more notorious of the Irish duels have been fought, and called by the name of the "Fifteen Acres." The latest record of the Park is that of the dreadful murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

The Last British Subject in America.

The last soldier of the American Revolution died a few weeks ago in the State of New York at the age of 109 years and six months. His life was longer than that of the American Union by more than a quarter of a century, and he voted for all its Presidents from Washington to Grant inclusively. Thus the last man born a British subject in the Old Thirteen United Colonies has passed away.

The "Evolution" of Coats.

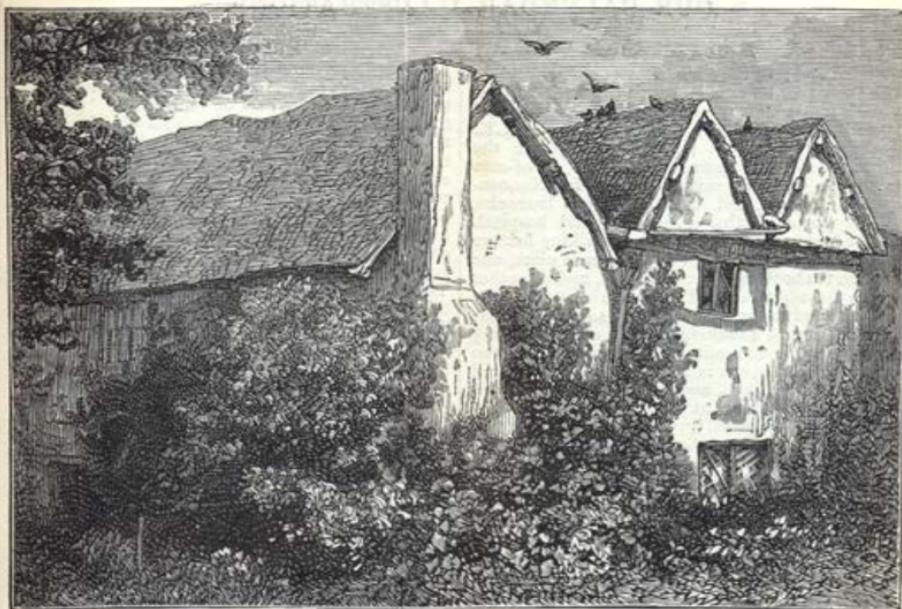
In an address to the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences (*Archives des Sciences*), "On the Present Task of Natural History," M. De Wattenwyl, *inter alia*, illustrated the evolution-view, with regard to rudimentary organs, by a reference to the coat in which he addressed the meeting. The ordinary dress-coat (as some of our readers may know) is considered to be descended from a coat of the type of the military tunic now adopted, such as was worn in the time of the Thirty Years' War. The skirts being inconvenient on horseback, were folded over and fixed at the back with a button. Portraits of Frederic II. show this first phase of modification. The folded part came to form a pocket in which were kept the handkerchief and snuff box; it did not return to its old position, but became united to the part on which it was folded. It is in memory of this descent that we now observe the vertical slits of the pockets behind, and the two symmetrical buttons at the back, which formerly retained the ends of the skirt, but now owe their presence neither to utility nor to æsthetic taste. In concluding his address M. De Wattenwyl insisted that the true end of science was not to apply the laws, which might be discovered, to machines and manufactures, or to draw any physical advantage from them, but simply to attain to truth.

The Late President Garfield.

The late lamented President was another example of many which could be quoted of men attaining the highest positions under the most adverse circumstances. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that he worked his way upward from the bench. During his student days in the town of Chester he attended the academy regularly, and when he had made some little progress in his classes obtained employment at his original trade among the carpenters of the place. Thus, working at the bench mornings and evenings and on Saturdays, he earned enough to pay his way. The desire for knowledge, meanwhile, had grown upon him, and he determined to acquire all the education that it was possible for him to attain, and, above all things, to become a scholar.

With this definite purpose in view, he shaped all his exertions to one end. He had studied algebra, English grammar, natural philosophy, and arithmetic, but he now determined to give his studies a wider range, and with this object in view set himself steadily to the attainment of his purpose. Years afterwards he wrote:—"It is a great point gained when, in our hurrying times, a young man makes up his mind to devote several years to the accomplishment of a definite work." How steadily he devoted himself to the attainment of his definite work those who were about him at this time bear willing witness. During the summer vacation he laboured strenuously at the carpenter's bench, and surely the labour of man's hands was never more blessed than in his case. Thus, when the "fall" term opened, he had money enough laid by to pay his tuition fees, and by the end of the term had made such progress that he was able in the winter to undertake the teaching of a district school.

So for a few years season succeeded season, the fruits of his winter labours being sufficient, economically managed, to pay the necessary expenses for the spring and fall terms at the academy. Of the ultimate use which he made of his painfully acquired knowledge, of the good he did, and how worthily he filled the highest office in the United States, we need not allude to here.



BISHOP LATIMER'S HOUSE, LEICESTER.

1884

September.

30 DAYS.

1884.

October.

31 DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, 5th, 10 56 morn.
 Last Quar., 12th, 8 17 morn.
 New Moon, 19th, 9 37 morn.
 First Quar., 27th, 10 21 morn.

SUN.	MOON.
Rises r	Sets s
Rises	Aftern.
Sets	Morn.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, 4th, 10 0 aft.
 Last Quar., 11th, 2 29 aft.
 New Moon, 19th, 0 21 morn.
 First Quar., 27th, 4 54 morn.

SUN.	MOON.
Rises r	Sets s
Rises	Aftern.
Sets	Morn.

1 M Partridge shooting begins	5 14r	4 24	0 51
2 T Sur'd'r of F'nch at Sedan '70	6 42s	4 59	1 51
3 W Oliver Cromwell d. 1658	5 17r	5 30	2 56
4 T Blake b. 1657	6 38s	5 58	4 4
5 F Malta captured, 1800	5 21r	6 25	5 15
6 S "Captain" lost, 1870	6 33s	6 53	6 28
7 S 13th after Trinity	5 24r	7 21	7 42
8 M Nativity of Virgin Mary	6 29s	7 51	8 58
9 T Cockfighting prohibited '55	5 27r	8 25	10 13
10 W Salmon fishing ends	6 24s	9 6	11 26
11 T Battle of Malplaquet, 1709	5 30r	9 53	10 36
12 F Marshal Blucher d. 1819	6 20s	10 48	1 40
13 S Quebec taken, 1759	5 33r	11 50	2 35
14 S 14th after Trinity	6 15s	morn	3 22
15 M J. Brunel d. 1859	5 37r	0 58	4 2
16 T Germans evac. France, '73	6 10s	2 10	4 36
17 W Queen's visit to France, '75	5 40r	3 22	5 5
18 T Poland dism. 1773	6 6s	4 33	5 31
19 F Gen. Garfield d. 1881	5 43r	5 43	5 57
20 S Battle of Alma, 1854	6 1s	6 52	6 22
21 S 15th after Trinity	5 46r	7 59	6 48
22 M Autumn commences	5 56s	9 4	7 16
23 T Bishop Jewel d. 1571	5 50r	10 7	7 47
24 W Battle of Zurich, 1797	5 52s	11 6	8 22
25 T Relief of Lucknow, 1857	5 53r	10 1	9 2
26 F Dr. Rimbault, Mass., d. '76	5 47s	0 53	9 48
27 S Strasburg surren. 1870	5 56r	1 40	10 40
28 S 16th after Trinity	5 42s	2 19	11 37
29 M Michaelmas	5 59r	2 56	morn
30 T Paper duty repealed, 1861	5 38s	3 28	0 39

1 W Pheasant shooting begins	6 2r	3 57	1 45
2 T Arago d. 1833	5 33s	4 24	2 54
3 F Treaty of Limerick, 1691	6 6r	4 52	4 6
4 S Peace with America, 1783	5 29s	5 20	5 20
5 S 17th after Trinity	6 9r	5 50	6 37
6 M Jenny Lind b. 1821	5 24s	6 24	7 55
7 T Smith O'Brien convic. '48	6 12r	7 3	9 12
8 W Lord Erskine d. 1819	5 20s	7 49	10 25
9 T Eddyst. L'house com. 1795	6 16r	8 43	11 32
10 F Lady Flor. Chaplin d. '81	5 16s	9 44	12 31
11 S America discovered, 1492	6 19r	10 51	1 21
12 S 18th after Trinity	5 11s	morn	2 3
13 M Fire Insurances due	6 23r	0 2	2 38
14 T Battle of Hastings, 1066	5 7s	1 11	3 8
15 W Sebastopol bombard. 1854	6 26r	2 21	3 35
16 T H'uses of Parli'm't b'm'd '34	5 3s	3 31	4 0
17 F Hazel leaves begin to fall	6 29r	4 39	4 25
18 S Luke. Palmerston d. '65	4 58s	5 45	4 50
19 S 19th after Trinity	6 33r	6 51	5 17
20 M Sir C. Wren b. 1632	4 54s	7 55	5 47
21 T Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 36r	8 56	6 20
22 W Sir R. Murchison d. 1871	4 50s	9 53	6 58
23 T Lord Derby d. 1869	6 40r	10 46	7 42
24 F Battle of Balaclava, 1854	4 46s	11 34	8 31
25 S Crispin	6 43r	12 16	9 25
26 S 20th after Trinity	4 42s	0 53	10 24
27 M Arctic Expedition ret'd. '76	4 47r	1 26	11 27
28 T St. Simon and St. Jude	4 38s	1 56	morn
29 W Bristol riots, 1831	6 51r	2 24	0 33
30 T Earl Dundonald d. 1860	4 35s	2 50	1 42
31 F Evelyn b. 1620	6 54r	3 18	2 54

OUR CALENDAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Ramsgate,

A market and post town and seaport of England, in Kent, noted for its excellent artificial harbour, and also as a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, situated on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 15 miles N.E. from Canterbury. Its public buildings are the parish church of St. Lawrence, five chapels-of-ease and district churches, several chapels for Nonconformists, market and custom-houses, barracks, assembly-rooms, baths, dispensary, and hospital. But the harbour is by far the most striking feature in the town. It consists of two immense piers, one of which is about 3000 feet in length, and the other about 1500, which extend from the coast into the sea, and bend towards each other, so as to enclose a circular area of 48 acres, a narrow entrance being left between the extremities of the piers. It is the largest artificial haven in England, and is bordered by wet and dry docks, and guarded by batteries. There is a lighthouse at its entrance. The pier forms a very delightful promenade, and is, accordingly, the favourite walk of the inhabitants and visitors. The sea-views are very fine, and in clear weather the cliffs of Calais may be seen, though they are 30 miles distant. Boatbuilding, shipbuilding, and rope-making are carried on to a considerable extent, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. Ramsgate is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. Vast quantities of provisions are brought into the harbour in small boats from the French coast. *Mar. D. Wed. and Sat. Pop. 11,865.* It is a telegraph station, and a station on the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.

Howth Castle.

This beautiful pile is a combination of modern architecture and ivy-clad ruins of the old Baronial Hall erected by the founder of the family, that Sir Amoricus Tristram who "among a thousand knights might be chosen for beauty and heroic courage, for humility, and courtesy to his inferiors, yielding to none but in the way of gentleness."

This chivalrous soldier effected a landing at Howth in 1177, and after a battle at the Bridge of Ivora, vanquished the no less gallant native warriors who opposed him. In recognition of his valour and triumph Henry II. granted him the lands of Howth by tenure, and made him an Irish Baron.

The walls of the Castle of the Tristrams alone are standing, and the policy of the family in maintaining the walls of the ancient palace alongside of the present residence has resulted in the effects of startling and romantic picturesqueness.

Latimer's House

Stands in the little village of Thurcaston, some five miles from Leicester. Latimer was the son of a respectable farmer, of Thurcaston, but the story of his life, preachings, and death by fire at Oxford, in 1555, are too well known, we take it, to need detailed repetition here. There was at one time an old painting of him hanging in the parsonage, where, by the way, Dr. Hurd, the learned Bishop of Worcester, long resided as rector. The doctor's best remembered action, for which the present generation feels scarcely grateful, was the removal of the painted windows from the church, in order that they might be "put in order," which means that they were replaced by plain glass.

Sulby Glen.

"The entrance to Sulby Glen is almost directly opposite the Glen Moar Inn. At the entrance of the glen a singular pile of rock called 'Cronk-y-Samarck' (the hill of the Shamrock) stands out like a sentinel to guard the mouth of this romantic ravine. For about half a mile up the glen there are several cottages, and a cluster of them in one portion, have all the appearance of a small village. Soon after passing here, the road becomes more lonely, the scenery wilder, and the glen more charming. The starch works passed, we have a good view of the glen and the hills towering above. The river is wide in this part, and anglers consider this locality a good spot for fly-fishing. The road rises here, and turning at the foot of the hill called Mount Karran, we have a splendid view of the glen, which assumes a wilder and more romantic aspect as we ascend. The river rushes along in its tortuous course, now forming deep pools, and anon falling over huge stones, or through fissures in the rocks. There is a row of cottages amidst the solitude, inhabited by the miners engaged in the slate quarry on the left side of the glen. Shortly afterwards the river is more completely shrouded with trees, and at the foot of the hill there are a Wesleyan Chapel, a cottage, and outhouses. This is a favourite resort of large picnic parties. The cottagers are very hospitable and obliging, and ready to point the way to various places of interest about. Snaefell may be ascended from here. To do so it is necessary to cross the bridge opposite the chapel, and take the path to the right."

Pradnack Point.

The finest cliff scenery in Cornwall lies southward and eastward of the Land's End. The finest part may be said to commence at Pradnack Point, whose basalt-like granite rocks so enraptured Turner. This is barely a mile from Sennen village. Scrambling along slippery sheepwalks, whilst the startled sea birds scream as if trying to frighten you into a false step, and a plunge into the abyss, Nantgizal Bay is soon near at hand, with beauties all its own—a falling stream and a rent in the cliffs at Pendour Point, which is sometimes called "the Song of the Sea."

Lynton,

Twenty miles from Ilfracombe, is a charming bathing-place, where the waters of the East and West Lyn join and fall into the Bristol Channel. The scenery is wild, and, we are told, romantic—whatever that may mean. It is a favourite summer resort, not destitute of amusement and instruction. The chancel apsidal of the little church at Lynton, only recently erected, is particularly remarkable. Since "the visit of the two royal princes," many scenic and other charms have been discovered, to which the public was before that epoch "high-gravel blind," to borrow a flower of speech from Lancelot Gobbo. It has now become "a Switzerland in miniature." The place is exposed to the north, but yet possesses a mild climate. It is also well sheltered by rocks rising from the sea coast. The Rocky Valley should be visited by the tourist. It was probably once the scene of Druidical worship. Mount Sinai, so somewhat profanely called, gives a fine panoramic view seaward and inland. Finally, it is a land in which the labours of the geologist, botanist, and zoologist need never cease for want of subject matter to work on.



SULBY GLEN, ISLE OF MAN.

1884. **November.** 30 DAYS.

1884. **December.** 31 DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
 Full Moon, 3rd, 8 37 morn.
 Last Quar., 9th, 11 12 aft.
 New Moon, 17th, 6 12 aft.
 First Quar., 25th, 10 16 aft.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
 Full Moon, 2nd, 7 0 aft.
 Last Quar., 9th, 11 31 morn.
 New Moon, 17th, 1 25 aft.
 First Quar., 25th, 1 21 aft.

	SUN.	MOON.		
	Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.
1 S <i>All Saints</i>	6 56r	3 46s	4 9	
2 S 21st after Trinity	4 29s	4 18s	5 27	
3 M Siege of Acre, 1840	6 59r	4 55s	6 46	
4 T George Peabody d. 1869	4 25s	5 39s	8 4	
5 W Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 3r	6 31s	9 17	
6 T <i>Leonard.</i> Napier d. '68	4 22s	7 32s	10 22	
7 F Commercial Panic, 1857	7 7r	8 39s	11 18	
8 S A. Lincoln elec. Pres. 1864	4 19s	9 50s	10 3	
9 S 22nd after Trinity	7 10r	11 1 0	4 0	
10 M George Fox d. 1690	4 16s	morn	1 12	
11 T <i>Martin.</i> Martinmas-day	7 14r	0 12	1 40	
12 W Charles Kemble d. 1854	4 13s	1 22	2 5	
13 T T.S. Duncombe, M.P., d. '61	7 17r	2 30	2 30	
14 F Hegel, Ger. Philos., d. '31	4 10s	3 37	2 54	
15 S Prin. Mary of Hesse d. '78	7 21r	4 42	3 20	
16 S 23rd after Trinity	4 7s	5 45	3 48	
17 M <i>Hugh of Lincoln</i>	7 24r	6 47	4 20	
18 T Suez Canal opened, 1868	4 5s	7 46	4 56	
19 W Battle of Navarino, 1827	7 27r	8 41	5 38	
20 T General Bell, G.C.B., d. '76	4 2s	9 31	6 25	
21 F Admiral Ld. Lyons b. 1790	7 31r	10 16	7 17	
22 S <i>St. Cecilia</i> martyred ab. 230	4 0s	10 54	8 14	
23 S 24th after Trinity	7 34r	11 27	9 14	
24 M Sir H. Havelock d. 1857	3 58s	11 57	10 17	
25 T Michaelmas Term ends	7 37r	12 25	11 23	
26 W W. Cowper b. 1731	3 56s	0 51	morn	
27 T Lord Selborne b. 1812	7 40r	1 17	0 32	
28 F Washington Irving d. 1859	3 54s	1 44	1 44	
29 S <i>Times</i> first prtd. by steam,	7 43r	2 12	2 59	
30 S Advent Sunday [1814]	3 53s	2 44	4 15	

	SUN.	MOON.		
	Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.
1 M Princess of Wales b. 1844	7 46r	3 25s	5 33	
2 T Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	3 52s	4 15s	6 50	
3 W Belzoni d. 1823	7 49r	5 12s	8 2	
4 T Thomas Carlyle b. 1795	3 51s	6 18s	9 4	
5 F Rome made cap. of Italy, 7	5 11r	7 30s	9 56	
6 S <i>Nicholas</i> [1870]	3 50s	8 44s	10 39	
7 S 2nd in Advent	7 54r	9 58s	11 14	
8 M <i>Conception of V. M.</i>	3 49s	11 10s	11 44	
9 T Grouse shooting ends	7 56r	morn	10 11	
10 W Colly. exp. Penygraig, 1880	3 49s	0 20	0 36	
11 T "Barebones" Parliamt dis.	7 58r	1 28	1 0	
12 F Dr. Darwin d. 1731 [1653]	3 49s	2 33	1 25	
13 S <i>Lucy.</i> Etty d. 1849	8 0r	3 37	1 53	
14 S 3rd in Advent	3 49s	4 40	2 23	
15 M Louis Agassiz d. 1873	8 2r	5 40	2 57	
16 T English Barons excom. 1215	3 49s	6 36	3 36	
17 W Bolivar d. 1830	8 0r	7 28	4 21	
18 T Rogers, poet, d. 1855	3 50s	8 15s	5 11	
19 F Turner, R.A., d. 1851	5 1r	8 56	6 7	
20 S <i>Ember Week</i>	3 51s	9 31	7 6	
21 S 4th in Advent [1620]	8 6r	10 2	8 8	
22 M Landing of Pilgrim Fathers	3 52s	10 30	9 12	
23 T Robert Barclay b. 1648	8 7r	10 56	10 19	
24 W W. M. Thackeray d. 1863	3 53s	11 21	11 27	
25 T <i>Christmas Day</i>	8 8r	11 46	morn	
26 F <i>Stephen.</i> Bank Holiday	3 54s	12 13	0 37	
27 S <i>John</i>	8 0r	0 43	1 50	
28 S Sunday after Christmas	3 56s	1 18	3 5	
29 M Mr. W. E. Gladstone b. '09	8 8r	1 59	4 21	
30 T The Warrior launched, '60	3 58s	2 50	5 34	
31 W Battle of Wakefield, 1460	8 8r	3 51	6 42	

Washing Day.

A great difficulty met with by the inexperienced housekeeper is the discoloration and shrinkage of flannels; few, indeed, know how to wash them properly.

Soap should never be applied directly to any woollen fabric. Make a strong hot suds and plunge the garment in it.

Never dip a flannel in cold or even cool water, but always hot. Wash first in hot suds and rinse in hot water made very blue.

Dry flannels as quickly as possible. Wring dry from the second water, and hang either in the hot sun or before a brisk fire. When nearly dry press with a hot iron. It may also be remarked that none but soft water should be used with flannels, and resin soap is much inferior to soft soap, as it hardens the fibres of woollens.

Notes on Potatoes.

Of all vegetables the potato takes rank as the most useful and wholesome and least expensive. In buying potatoes those should be preferred which are of a good size, free from blemishes, and having a small eye. In order to test their soundness, cut off a piece from the larger end, and if spotted they are not sound, and therefore very inferior. Those are best which are fresh from the mould, and have never been wetted until they are cleaned to be cooked.

Boots and Shoes.

Various modes have been proposed to fortify leather and to render shoes waterproof. We have heard that fishermen preserve their boots by the following composition:—

A pint of boiled neatsfoot oil, half a pound of mutton suet, six ounces of beeswax, four ounces of resin.

These are to be melted together over a slow fire, and both the upper leather and soles of the boots and shoes when new and clean are warmed and rubbed with this composition till the leather is saturated.

For boots and shoes exposed to wet the following composition is also recommended: Linsseed oil, one gill; spirit of turpentine, one ounce; beeswax, one ounce; Burgundy pitch, half an ounce; to be melted together and rubbed into the leather when quite dry before the fire or in the hot sun. This composition will be found very effectual in preserving the leather both from rain and sea water, and should come more generally into use in our uncertain climate.

The shape of the boot should be suited to that of the foot as set down on the ground, when the individual partly rests on it; the sole should be broad and the heel on a level with the sole. Thin-soled shoes should be altogether disused as articles of dress. They ought only to be used for the purpose of dancing, and then they ought only to be worn while dancing. When wearing shoes of a moderate thickness of sole, it is a good plan to insert a thin layer of cork or felt within the shoe, over the sole, or next the foot. Cork is a very bad conductor of heat, and is therefore to be preferred; if it is not to be had, felt may be substituted for it.

To cure boots and shoes of squeaking, which is a great annoyance, especially in entering a sick room, or a church after the service has commenced, the remedy is to boil linsseed oil and saturate the soles with it well and thoroughly.

The Market Assistant.

Nutmegs may be tested by pricking them with a pin, and if they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Hard soap should be bought in large quantities and laid to harden in bars piled on each other, having the air all round to dry it. It is much more economical to buy hard than soft soap, as those who use soft soap are very apt to waste it, which they cannot do with hard soap.

It is good economy to buy the *best flour* even at an extra cost. By tasting, any sourness in flour may be detected. Good flour, when pressed lightly in the hand, has a yellowish tinge, and the traces of the skin are left upon it. Poor flour will not look in this way, may be blown off the hand, and sometimes looks as if mingled with ashes.

The Family Physician.

A good wife is something of a physician, and in the minor ills, and especially infantile complaints, the best of physicians.

For rearing children healthy, says John Hunter, there must be "plenty of sleep, plenty of milk, and plenty of flannel." These rules should be written in every nursery.

Some children suffer exceedingly with pain in the ear, but generally instant relief may be had by dropping into the ear a little ether combined with almond oil, or applying a small flannel bag, filled with salt, heated, or a hog's bladder partially filled with hot water. A bladder is the most effective instrument for applying moist heat, as it adapts itself to all the little inequalities of the external ear. Beware, however, of ever meddling much with the ear.

Notes upon Eating.

Be watchful of the effects of the food which you take—avoid whatever appears to irritate, and eat only that which experience has proved acceptable.

The fitness of various foods and drinks, and the quantity of nutriment which they afford, depend very much upon how they are prepared.

It is quite as absurd to suppose that one kind of diet is equally adapted to every kind of constitution as that one remedy will cure all diseases.

For preserving health, acquiring strength, curing chronic diseases, and prolonging life, nothing possesses more remarkable power than a correct diet and regimen.

The best answers to all inquiries about the *wholesomes* are the following questions:—"Do you like it?" "Does it agree with you?"

How to Preserve Eggs.

The following simple modes of preserving eggs are worthy of attention:—For culinary purposes the eggs should just be dropped into lime-water, in the proportion of three pounds of lime to a gallon of water, and kept there till wanted. They will keep sound in this simple pickle for twelve months or more. The egg-tub should stand in a cool place in the dairy. When the last eggs are removed the lime-water should be thrown away and the tub left empty till eggs become plentiful, when it should be replenished with lime and water, and receive the eggs for the ensuing winter. Such eggs have a slight flavour of lime, which, however, cannot be detected in custards, cakes, &c., but boiled plain you can tell they are not newly laid. Before proceeding to preserve eggs for keeping be sure that they are newly laid.

Our Clothing.

The chief rules in regard to clothes are—1. That they should be made of soft or pliable materials, so as not to obstruct the free and easy motion of the limbs or the circulation of the fluids in any part of the body. 2. They should be made of such a shape as to be comfortable from their use. 3. They ought not to be warmer than is necessary to preserve the body at a proper degree of temperature. 4. Our garments, more especially those next the skin, should be made of substances easily cleaned if necessary. 5. They should be suited to the constitution and age of each individual.

When a coat gets wet, wipe it down the way of the nap with a sponge or silk handkerchief.

A very short period of constant wear will cause the new look to leave the surface of new clothes, the button-holes and faces of the lapels will show wear, and it is impossible to appear well-dressed in that suit. Few are aware, or, if they are, ever practise the plan of carefully folding and laying their clothes away for a while in a trunk or drawer. All woollen goods, when kept in darkness, renew their lustre, and the dingy look produced by exposure to a great extent disappears.

The clothing of young children should be loose and free, and absolutely devoid of any tight ligatures around the throat, chest, or knees. Every joint must have full room to play, and no artificial support or bandage should on any account, except in special cases under medical supervision, be applied to any portion of the body of a healthy child. Bandages round the abdomen or stays around the waist are not to be tolerated, and the folly of exposing the limbs of children to the rigors of winter weather is almost inconceivable.

"The tight waist-belt is, I think," says Dr. Richardson, "worse than the tight corset, except when the corset is so adapted that it acts at one and the same time as belt and compressor in general."

There may be some who look upon woollen clothing with favour, but who regret its extra pecuniary cost. To these it may be pointed out that in common paper—white, brown, or even newspaper—we have an almost equally warmth-sustaining material to wool. For the poor it is invaluable, and can be employed as a lining to a coat or waistcoat, as a blanket or quilt, or even as a petticoat. Wadding or wool quilted between two sheets of paper forms the best and the lightest chest-protector, and we need hardly say that it is the cheapest.

Oil Cloth.

In buying an oil-cloth for a floor endeavour to obtain one that has been manufactured for several years; as the longer it has been made, previous to use, the better it will wear, from the paint becoming hard and durable. An oil-cloth that has been made within the year is hardly worth buying, as the paint will be defaced in a very little time. An oil-cloth should never be scrubbed with a brush; but after being first swept it should be cleaned by washing with a large soft cloth and lukewarm or cold water. On no account use soap or take water that is hot, as either of them will bring off the paint. When it has dried you may sponge it over with milk, which will brighten and preserve the colours; then wipe it with a soft dry cloth.

Spots on varnished furniture may be readily removed by rubbing them with essence of peppermint or spirits of camphor, and afterwards with furniture polish or oil.

How to Clean Clothes, etc.

A clothes-brush, a wisp-broom, a bottle of ammonia, a sponge, a hand-brush, a cake of erasive soap, a vial of alcohol, should form a part of every toilet. After all dust has been removed from clothing, spots may be taken out of black cloth with the hand-brush dipped in a mixture of equal parts of ammonia, alcohol, and water. This will brighten as well as cleanse. Benzine is useful in removing grease spots. Spots of grease may be removed from coloured silks by putting on them raw starch made into a paste with water. Dust is best removed from silk by a soft flannel, from velvet with a brush made expressly for the purpose. If hats and bonnets, when taken from the head, are brushed and put away in boxes and covered up instead of being laid down anywhere, they will last a long time. Shawls and all articles that may be folded should be folded when taken from the person in their original creases, and laid away. Cloaks should be hung up, gloves pulled out lengthwise, wrapped in tissue paper, and laid away; laces smoothed out, nicely folded, if requisite, so that they will come out of the box new and fresh when needed again. In washing black clothes use fresh clean water.

On Washing.

There is nothing more invigorating, more tonic, and refreshing, than a cold abluition. Moreover, it makes one feel clean and sweet and wholesome, and improves our physical constitution, and likewise our moral character. A dirty man has often a dirty mind.

A man who has once thoroughly washed himself immediately afterwards resents the presence of what is stale and sour. He will not endure a stuffy room or offensive drain with the forbearance with which he tolerated it in his unwashed state, when he carried about with him a cognate atmosphere. The habit of cleanliness will tell all round—in his house, his family, and daily surroundings.

Skin cleanliness has a great effect on the assimilation of food. It has been proved that pigs that are washed put on a fifth more flesh than pigs that are unwashed. Indeed, in well-ordered, first-class stables, horses are washed from head to foot daily, and the work is considered to be remunerative.

Skin cleanliness is certainly a great preservative against passing epidemics and against visitations of the most infectious and contagious diseases. Experienced trained nurses, regularly attending scarlatina patients, give themselves regular head to foot abluitions twice a day and a change of clothes once a day.

Soap and water should be used at least twice in the twenty-four hours to the face and hands, and the whole body should be sponged once daily.

Simple Fire-Escape.

Some time ago a fire occurred in Birmingham at which four lives were sacrificed, and, as a consequence, innumerable suggestions appeared in all our dailies for a long time. The simplest thing among them all was a rope ladder; such a ladder should be fastened under the window-frame in each bedroom and rolled up and left ready in an instant to be unrolled and thrown through the window. Such an escape is simple, cheap, and effective; the staves, of course, are made of wood, rather light, and about roin. apart. The point not to be overlooked is to have the two top ends of ropes well secured to the window-frame, and not to be left until the fire occurs.



GLEN HELEN RIVER, ISLE OF MAN

Glen Helen River.

The following description of Glen Helen River we extract from "Brown's Guide to the Isle of Man":—

"The hills on both sides of Glen Helen are covered with thick forest growth from the water's edge almost to their summits; and as we pass along, now in the thick forest where the sunlight scarcely pierces the dense foliage, and now in an open glade where the trees scatter for a little space, and the tall ferns and straggling briars give place to a smooth emerald turf, bright with daisies and wild flowers, we might with little effort imagine ourselves wandering in some wild forest glen, such as Robin Hood and his merry men frequented. All along our way we can hear, deep down among the trees on our right, the noisy murmur of the river in its rocky waterworn channel, and may occasionally catch glimpses of its sparkling waters through openings in the trees. At certain points, too, we pass rustic bridges, where we can cross the stream and wander up or down the southern side of the glen, mount to the top of the hill, or walk along by the water's edge through the woods. The walk through this part of the glen is very beautiful; along the paths of both sides of the glen groups of visitors pass in and out among the trees, their gay parti-coloured clothes flashing in the sunlight, and their merry voices mingling sweetly with the woodland sounds around us, while some of the disciples of old Isaac Walton may be seen fly-fishing in the prettiest trout stream that the sportsman could desire."

The Bed.

In subjugating the East, the Romans assumed and brought back with them extreme notions of luxury and indolence. Previously their bedsteads were of planks, covered with straw, moss, or dried leaves. They borrowed from Asia those large carved bedsteads, gilt and plated with ivory, whereon were piled cushions of wool and feathers, with counterpanes of the most beautiful furs and of the richest materials. These customs, like many others, were handed down to the Gauls, and from the Gauls to the Franks. With the exception of bed-linen, which came into use much later, we find from the time of our earliest kings the various sleeping appliances nearly as they are now—the pillow (*auriculare*), the foot coverlet (*lorale*), the counterpane (*culcita*), &c. No mention, however, is made of curtains (or *courtines*). At a later period, while still retaining their primitive furniture, bedsteads vary in their shapes and dimensions; those of the poor and of the monks are narrow and homely; among kings and nobles they in process of time became veritable examples of the joiner's work, and only to be reached by the aid of stools, or even steps. The guest at a *château* could not receive any greater honour than to occupy the same bed as the lord of the manor, and the dogs by whom the seigneurs—all great sportsmen—were constantly surrounded had the privilege of reposing where their masters slept. Hence we recognise the object of these gigantic bedsteads, which were sometimes twelve feet in width. If we are to believe the chronicles, the pillows were perfumed with essences and odoriferous waters; this we can understand to have been by no means a useless precaution. We see, in the sixteenth century, Francis I. testifying his great regard for Admiral Bonivert by occasionally admitting him to share his bed.—*Lacroix*.

The Crania of Eminent Men.

It has been commonly accepted as a fact in anthropological science that the cranium of Descartes was small, and this has often been referred to as against the assertion that a large cranium is necessary for high intellect. No exact measurement, however, of the skull of the great philosopher seems to have been published in proof of what was stated. Lately Dr. Le Bon has examined it along with others in Gall's collection, and he finds that this supposed small cranium has a capacity of 1,700 cubic centimetres, which is 150 cubic centimetres above the average of Parisian crania at the present time—viz., 1,550 cubic centimetres. Of the 25 crania of distinguished men in the collection there is only one which is very considerably under the average. It is that of Roquelaure de Besuejous, 1,365 cubic centimetres. He was Bishop of Senlis, Chief Amunier to Louis XV., and a member of the French Academy; a man of very mediocre talent. After him, with increasing capacity of skull, come Alixinger, a now forgotten poet, 1,505 cubic centimetres; Wurmser, an Austrian general, always defeated, 1,510 cubic centimetres; Juvenal de Ursins, Chancellor under Charles V., 1,525 cubic centimetres. The others are above the average, and we merely note the following among them:—Boileau, 1,690 cubic centimetres; Gall, 1,692 cubic centimetres; Descartes, 1,700 cubic centimetres; Chenevin (eminent chemist), 1,700 cubic centimetres; De Zach (astronomer and mathematician), 1,715 cubic centimetres; Marshal Jourdan, 1,725 cubic centimetres; David (able mathematician), 1,725; Cassaigne (distinguished lawyer), 1,755 cubic centimetres; Abbé Gautier (author of well-known educational works), 1,770 cubic centimetres; Volta, 1,850 cubic centimetres; Spurzheim, 1,950 cubic centimetres; and La Fontaine (who carries the palm), 1,960 cubic centimetres. If it hold generally good that high intellect requires a large cranium, it is by no means necessarily the case that a large cranium implies high intellect. We learn from *La Nature* (which furnishes the above data) that Dr. Bordier has recently measured 36 Crania of guillotined murderers in the museum of Caens. Their average was very respectable—viz., 1,547.91 cubic centimetres. The most capacious, 2,076 cubic centimetres, was evidently pathological. None of them fell below 1,300 cubic centimetres. The French crania at the last anthropological exhibition, and which were those of criminals who had died in prison, had mostly capacities much above the average. Several of them, 12 out of 39, had a capacity superior to 1,600 cubic centimetres, and one was as high as 1,950 cubic centimetres. It is evident that the relation between capacity of the cranium and intelligence are somewhat complicated. In different species, too, the relations of the function to the organ are different.

Rusted or Corroded Steel Ornaments

can be cleaned by well greasing the rusted parts, and then scraping the rust off; then get them up with flour-emery and oil, using a brush driven by steam power if possible. If not, a hard fettling brush will do, and finish with lime or crocus, using a softer brush. Nickel-plated steel ornaments look just like steel, and never tarnish or rust, and have a brilliant appearance. When anything is soldered with spirits of salt, scour them in strong washing soda and hot water, as it is very disagreeable if ever it comes in contact with the skin.



SHAKESPEARE CLIFFS, DOVER.

Dover

Is a seaport and parliamentary and municipal borough of Kent, situate on a small stream (the Dour, from which the name of the town is derived), which falls into its harbour, sixty-six miles S.E. of London. It consists chiefly of three long streets converging to one point; the upper part called the town and the lower the pier. It has seven churches (including the remarkable ancient building, St. Mary, in the Castle, restored in 1863; St. James the Apostle, very ancient, probably Anglo-Saxon, restored in 1869; St. James, in the decorated style, recently erected at a cost of £10,000; and the fine church of St. Thomas the Apostle, erected in 1862, on the site of an older edifice); a Roman Catholic church, opened in 1863, numerous chapels, a town hall (formerly the ancient hospital of Maison Dieu), and a gaol; a free school, a charity school, the National Sailor's Home, erected in 1858, the Dover Museum, and an hospital. It is defended by a strong and spacious castle, and all the neighbouring heights are fortified. The castle occupies a lofty eminence, steep and rugged towards the town and harbour, and presents a precipitous cliff, 300 feet above the sea. It has subterraneous works and casemates, a bomb-proof magazine, and a barracks capable of accommodating 2,000 men. Altogether it covers an area of thirty-five acres. It was first erected in the Saxon times, and greatly strengthened by the Normans. There are other strong fortifications—Fort Burgoyne, the Western Heights, the Western Outworks, the South Front, the Drop Redoubt, the Citadel, and the North Centre Bastion—protecting the town; and at the end of the magnificent pier, more than 2,000 feet long, and strongly constructed, at a cost of £750,000, is a fort carrying two guns of great size. Near the town is the famous Shakers' Cliff, supposed to be that described by Edgar, in "King Lear," 350 feet high. It is tunneled by the South-Eastern Railway, and in 1847 immense masses of the cliff fell. The harbour consists of three basins, the outer one enclosed by two piers, 150 feet apart. It is the principal place of embarkation to France, and has constant communication with Calais. Population, 28,500. This town is the terminus of the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.

Public-houses in America.

The following return has been published of the proportionate number of public-houses to population in the various States. In Nevada there is one drinking saloon to every 65 inhabitants; in Colorado, one to every 76; in California, one to every 99; the rest of the States supplying the following number of inhabitants to each drinking saloon:—Oregon, 176; New Jersey, 179; New York, 192; Louisiana, 200; Ohio, 225; Connecticut, 246; Massachusetts, 256; Delaware, 258; Pennsylvania, 263; Rhode Island, 266; Illinois, 267; Maryland, 293; Wisconsin, 304; Minnesota, 311; Missouri, 337; Michigan, 350; New Hampshire, 376; Iowa, 377; Indiana, 380; Kentucky, 438; Nebraska, 487; Tennessee, 525; Texas, 549; Arkansas, 554; Alabama, 608; Georgia, 612; Florida, 633; Mississippi, 654; Virginia, 663; North Carolina, 708; Maine, 791; Vermont, 812; West Virginia, 817; Kansas, 876; and South Carolina, 708. It thus appears that the twelve States in which there were fewest drinking saloons were all Southern, except Vermont, and leaving out, of course, Maine and Kansas, in which States drinking saloons are prohibited by law.

Ornamental Leather Work.

A few years back this art was published in the *Family Friend*. Some one gave me a few hints, by which I have made leaves and flowers for picture-frames, fern-stands, &c. I place any leaf of the shape of the ivy, vine, or rose on a card, and trace the outline with a pencil. To get the outline of a fern frond, I sketch it from sight. It would be difficult to keep it quite steady for tracing. Cut out design with a pair of scissors; draw on the front side of pattern the principal markings (centre and diverging veins). This completes the pattern. Take a piece of basil leather (which you buy by the piece or weight at a currier's); place in a saucer of water for a minute or two; remove it to a board; keep the prepared side of leather up; place the card pattern on it; press it round the edge with the handle of a penknife. I use my fingers. The object is to get a good impression of the pattern on the leather. Remove pattern, and cut out design on the leather; with the back of the scissors or knife-blade, draw a deep mark from the tip to the bottom of leaf; mark out lines from this, and follow as much as possible the pencil lines you have on pattern; fill up with smaller markings to fancy with a finer pointer. To this stage the leaf is flat. Now take it up, and give it a few twists and bends, repeating the same till the leather remains in the position desired. Good form depends on the knack used. Stand it aside to dry; when dry it will retain the form imparted. Insert a stout needle at the edge of the leaf where the stem is to be inserted. Bore a hole about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in, taking care the point of the needle comes through at the back of the leaf. Remove needle, and push a piece of fine copper wire through the hole, allowing it to project out of the back of leaf about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. This piece turn down flat on the back towards the stem; a coat of spirit varnish, followed by a second when the first is quite hard, completes the leaf. The varnish is procured at an artist's colour repository. By grouping the leaves on picture-frames, fern-stands, &c., a very good effect is the result, taking care to place the leaves the marked side outwards; the under side is kept out of sight.—*English Mechanic*.

A "Tall" Country.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara; the largest cavern, the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky; the largest river, the Mississippi—4,000 miles in extent; the largest valley, that of the Mississippi—its area 5,000,000 square miles; the greatest city park that of Philadelphia, containing 2,700 acres; the greatest grain port, Chicago; the biggest lake, Lake Superior; the longest railroad, the Pacific Railroad—over 3,000 miles in extent. The highest mass of solid iron is Pilot Knob of Missouri—height 250 feet, circumference two miles; the best specimen of Grecian architecture, Girard College, Philadelphia; the largest aqueduct, the Croton, of New York—length forty and one half miles, cost 12,500,000 dol.; the longest bridge, the elevated railroad in Third Avenue, New York; it extends from the Battery to Harlem River—the whole length of the eastern side of Manhattan Island—seven miles long, or nearly 40,000 yards. The longest bridge over water, however, will be that now being constructed in Russia over the Volga, at a point where the river is nearly four miles wide. The most extensive deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania. In a word America is the tallest country in the world.



LLANGOLLEN BRIDGE.

Llangollen.

The town is entered by crossing the bridge, which is a plain, Gothic structure, built of hewn stone, and consisting of four pointed arches of various dimensions. It was erected in 1346, by John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph and Chancellor of Chester, and is famed in story as being one of the three wonders of North Wales. An additional arch has of late years been constructed, under which the railway passes. Proceeding over the bridge, you reach Castle Street, which contains the Market Hall, the Assembly Room, the Llangollen Advertiser Office, and the Post Office; the street on the left leads to the "King's Head," Royal Hotel, and the Hand Hotel. The street running at right angles to the top of Castle Street, is the Government Road from London to Holyhead, which, previous to the introduction of railways, formed the principal route between the metropolis and the sister-isle. Turning to the left, and proceeding up the hill which lies before us, we soon reach Plas Newydd, a small antique cottage, surrounded with lofty trees, noted as having been the residence of Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, who, influenced by a romantic attachment to each other, came hither from Ireland in 1779, in the heyday of their youth and charms, and refusing the proffers of all suitors, dwelt together till their death, which took place respectively in 1829 and 1831, at very advanced ages. The celebrated comedian, Charles Mathews, thus describes their appearance, during a visit he made to Llangollen: "As they are seated, there is not one point to distinguish them from men; their dresses and powdering of the hair, their well-starched neck-cloths, the upper part of their habits, which they always wear, even at a dinner party, made precisely like men's coats, and regular black beaver men's hats. To crown all, they had crop heads, rough, bushy, and white as snow." Engravings of these eccentric ladies, as well as of their dwelling, may be had at any bookseller's in town. They seem to have had an extraordinary taste for carvings, for the front of the cottage is completely cased in richly carved oak, and the interior is also richly carved, some portions of it being of high value and great antiquity. The grounds are extensive, and are laid out with much taste, but, being let to different parties, they have of late years been much neglected. For further particulars about this interesting summer resort, we refer our readers to Heywood and Son's "Guide to Llangollen."

The Game of Life.

Man's life is a game of cards. First it is crib-age. Next he tries to go it alone, at a sort of cut, shuffle, and deal pace. Then he gambols on the green. Then he raises the deuce, when his mother takes a hand in, and, contrary to rule, beats the little joker with her five. Then with his diamond he wins the queen of hearts. Tired of playing a lone hand, he expresses a desire to assist his fair partner, throws out his hand, and the clergyman takes a ten-dollar bill of him on a pair. She orders him up to build fires. Like a knave, he joins the clubs, where he often gets high, which is low, too. If he keeps straight, he is oftentimes flush. He grows old and bluff, sees a deal of trouble, when at last he shuffles off his mortal coil, and passes in his checks. As he is raked in by a spade, life's fitful game is ended, and he waits the summons of Gabriel's trump, which shall order him up.—*Spirit of the Times.*

A Postal Race Round the Earth.

The *Globe* publishes the following translation from the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter*:—Mr. R. Macfie, of Ljungskile, near Uddevalla, Sweden, despatched on the same day, the 18th April last, two post-office cards, the one to the British Consulate at Madras, and the other to a commercial firm at San Francisco, with the request to forward them on, according to the addresses on them, the former *via* Japan and San Francisco back to Ljungskile, and the latter *via* Japan and Madras back to Ljungskile, consequently the one eastward and the other westward, the object being to ascertain which of the cards would come back soonest to the sender. The result has been that the first-named card, which went eastward, returned on the 11th August, and the other on the following day, or 12th August last, the former after 116 days and the latter after 117 days' journey round the world. The postage stamps on the returned cards showed the following:—

1.—THE EASTWARD CARD.		Days on Journey.
Ljungskile....	18th April.....	—
Madras.....	16th, 17th, 18th May....	30
Bombay.....	22nd May.....	4
Singapore.....	} In one stamp, 8th July..	17
Hong Kong ..		
San Francisco.	17th July.....	39
New York....	25th July.....	8
Uddevalla....	10th August.....	117
Ljungskile....	11th August.....	1

116

2.—THE WESTWARD CARD.		Days on Journey.
Ljungskile....	18th April.....	—
San Francisco.	16th May.....	29
Yokohama....	6th and 13th June.....	28
Hong Kong ..	2nd July.....	19
Madras.....	13th July.....	11
Bombay.....	18th July.....	5
Ljungskile....	12th August.....	25

117

The difference in time between the return of the two cards was twenty-two hours, and the whole journey was made at the cost of one Swedish postage stamp of ten öre on each card. If one reflects how many hands these cards had to go through, and over how many roads by land and water, this postage-card "race" is truly a brilliant testimonial to the regularity of the post-offices in the different countries.

When Professor Aytoun was making proposals for marriage to his first wife, a daughter of the celebrated Professor Wilson, the lady reminded him that it would be necessary to ask the approval of her sire. "Certainly," said Aytoun; "but as I am a little diffident in speaking to him on this subject, you must just go and tell him my proposals yourself." The lady proceeded to the library, and taking her father affectionately by the hand, mentioned that Professor Aytoun had asked her to become his wife. She added, "Shall I accept his offer, papa? He says he is too diffident to name the subject to you himself."—"Then," said old Christopher, "I had better write my reply, and pin it to your back." He did so, and the lady returned to the drawing-room. There the anxious suitor read the answer to his message, which was in these words, "With the author's compliments."

Talents—from which Parent usually derived?

—There is a prevalent, but nowhere well-argued idea, that talents are usually, if not always, derived from the mother. One could wish that a notion so complimentary to the amiable sex were true; but it scarcely is so.

There are, certainly, some striking instances of mother-derived abilities; none more so than that presented by the man perhaps the most distinguished for general abilities in our age—Henry Lord Brougham, whose mother, a niece of Principal Robertson, was a woman of the finest intellectual properties, while the father was of but ordinary gifts. Of like notableness is the case of Sir Walter Scott; the mother sagacious in an extraordinary measure, the father a plain good man, and no more. But, look, on the other hand, at two other able men of the last and present epochs, Lord Macaulay and Robert Burns. In their cases, the phenomenon was precisely the converse: that is, clever father, ordinary mother.

It is only too easy to point to instances of father and son standing as noted for talent, while we hear nothing of the mother. Binities like Bernardo and Torquato Tasso, John and Daniel Bernouilli, William and John Herschel, James and John Stuart Mill, Chatham and William Pitt, George and Robert Stephenson, Carlo and Horace Vernet, abound in our biographical dictionaries. Another fact, connected less pointedly with the subject, but in itself of some value, is also pretty clearly shewn in these compilations; namely, how often a man of eminence in the world of thought and taste is the son of a man who was engaged in some humble capacity connected with the departments in which his son excelled;—Mozart, for instance, the son of a capell-meister; James Watt, the son of a teacher of mathematics.

There are, however, instances of the descent of superior mental qualities through a greater number of generations than two, with a presumable transmission from the father to the son, while mothers are unheard of. The amiable Patrick Fraser Tytler, who wrote the best history of Scotland extant, was son to the accomplished Alexander Fraser Tytler (commonly styled Lord Woodhouselee), who wrote several books of good repute, and was, in turn, the son of William Tytler, author of the *Enquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots*. The late Professor William Gregory, a man of the highest scientific accomplishments, was the son of Dr. James Gregory, a professor of distinguished ability, author of the well-known *Conspectus Medicina*, who was the son of Dr. John Gregory, author of the *Father's Legacy to his Daughters*, and other works; whose father, an eminent Aberdeen professor, was the son of James Gregory, right eminent as a mathematician, and the inventor of the reflecting telescope. It is, however, to be remarked that the talents of this last gentleman, and of his scarcely less distinguished brother David, are supposed to have been inherited from their mother, who was the daughter of an ingenious, busy-brained man of some local celebrity.

Not less remarkable is the series of the Sheridans. It seems to have started as a line of able men with Dr. Thomas Sheridan, of Dublin, the friend of Swift; who was the son of another Dr. Thomas Sheridan, and the nephew of a Bishop of Kilmore. Next came Mr. Thomas Sheridan, of elocution-teaching memory, a man of lively talents; next the famed Richard Brinsley; next Thomas Sheridan, in whom there were brilliant abilities, though

through unfortunate circumstances they never came to any effective demonstration. Among the children of this last, we find Lady Dufferin and the Hon. Mrs. Norton, both brilliant women; and from Lady Dufferin, again, comes a son, Lord Dufferin, whose Arctic yacht voyage has given his name the stamp of talent at a very early age. Of the five Sheridans, who stand here in succession, we hear of but one (Richard) whose mother has left any fame for abilities.

With these facts before us, and it would be easy to multiply them, it must plainly appear that the inheritance of talent from a mother is not a rule. At the utmost, it is a fact only possible, or which has an equal chance of occurring with its opposite. Most probably, people are led to make a rule of it by the propensity to paradox, or by reason of their remarking mother descended talent as something unexpected, while they overlook the instances of the contrary phenomenon.

Let us speculate as we may, there are mysteries about the rise of uncommon abilities that we shall probably never penetrate. Whence should have come the singular genius of a Lawrence—son to a simple inn-keeping pair on the Bath-road? Whence the not less wonderful gifts of a Wilkie—child of a plain Scotch minister and his wife—the mother so commonplace that, hearing how David was so much admired, she expressed surprise at their never saying anything of George—a respectable young grocer, who, being of goodly looks, had more pleased a mother's eye? Whence should the marvellous thought-power of Shakspeare have been derived—his parents being, to all appearance, undistinguished from thousands of other Stratfordians who never had sons or daughters different from the multitude?

What you can and cannot call a Man.

Though an animal, a man does not like to be called a "beast;" yet there are many known as "bulls" and "bears" that accept these appellations as rightly bestowed and properly belonging to them, though individually, in another sense, they would object to being called bears. There are many who would like to be known as "lions," and even "tiger" would be considered more complimentary than "calf." Many a young fellow would like to be regarded as a "buck," and you may call a man "dear fellow," but don't think of calling him a "moose." To be called a "duck of a man," would please many an individual who would take it to heart if called a "goose," independent of the misnomer. Call a man a "puppy," and he'll resent it; but call him a "sly dog," and you'll rather please him. Don't call a man a "hog," even if he is a bore, nor an "elephant," if he happens to be a "heavy weight;" but you may call him a "fox" or a "coon" with impunity. A man doesn't like to be called a "shark," but you may call him a "queer fish" without offence. Call a man a "jackass" and he'll "talk back;" but you may call him an "old rat," and it's ten to one he'll ask you to "take suthin'." A man who wouldn't feel complimented at being called a "cormorant," would smile at being a "night owl." Don't call a man a "fool;" call him a "clever fellow," which amounts to the same thing, but sounds prettier. A man would be well pleased to know that you said he was "keen as a razor," yet would object to your calling him a "sharper." To call a man a "stone" would be considered reflecting upon his intellectual powers, but you may call him a "brick" to his great satisfaction.

"The Good Old Times."

WAGES OF LABOUR FIXED BY THE MAGISTRATES
AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY
OF CHESTER, MET AT CHESTER IN APRIL, 1597.

	Wages by the Year, with meat and drink.	Wages by the Year, without meat and drink.	Wages by the Day, with meat and drink.
A Smith.....	1 11 8	.. 5 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Wheel-wright ..	2 0 0	.. 5 10 0	.. 0 0 2
A Plough-wright..	1 10 0	.. 5 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Master Carpenter	2 13 4	.. 5 13 4	.. 0 0 4
A Servant Carpenter	1 0 0	.. 3 10 0	.. 0 0 1
A Joiner	1 10 0	.. 4 4 0	.. 0 0 2
A Rough Mason..	1 6 8	.. 5 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Plasterer	1 0 0	.. 5 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Sawyer	1 8 0	.. 4 10 0	.. 0 0 2
A Lime-maker....	1 3 0	.. 4 6 8	.. 0 0 2
A Bricklayer	1 0 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Brickman.....	1 6 0	.. 4 10 0	.. 0 0 2
A Tyler	1 5 0	.. 3 13 4	.. 0 0 2
A Slater	1 6 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Mill-wright ...	1 3 4	.. 5 10 0	.. 0 0 3
A Tile maker	1 10 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Linen-weaver ..	1 0 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 1
A Turner	0 16 0	.. 3 0 0	.. 0 0 1
A Woollen-weaver	1 8 0	.. 3 12 8	.. 0 0 1
A Miller	1 10 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Fuller	1 6 0	.. 3 13 4	.. 0 0 1
A Walker	1 3 4	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 1
A Thatcher	1 0 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 1
A Shingler	1 10 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Shearman	1 0 0	.. 3 13 4	.. 0 0 1
A Dyer	1 6 8	.. 3 13 4	.. 0 0 1
A Hosier	1 3 0	.. 3 10 0	.. 0 0 1
A Shoemaker	1 10 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 2
A Tanner	1 6 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 1
A Pewterer	1 0 0	.. 3 13 4	.. 0 0 2
A Baker	0 16 0	.. 3 10 0	.. 0 0 1
A Brewer	1 0 0	.. 3 10 0	.. 0 0 1
Glovers	1 6 8	.. 3 16 0	.. 0 0 1
Cutlers	1 7 0	.. 4 10 0	.. 0 0 1
Sadlers	1 5 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 1
Spurriers	1 5 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 1
Capps	1 0 0	.. 3 10 0	.. 0 0 2
Hat-makers	1 10 0	.. 4 10 0	.. 0 0 2
Bowyers	1 8 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 2
Fletchers	1 0 0	.. 3 10 0	.. 0 0 2
Arrow-head-makers	0 15 0	.. 3 10 0	.. 0 0 1
Butchers	1 6 8	.. 3 10 0	.. 0 0 1
Cooks	1 0 0	.. 3 5 0	.. 0 0 1
Bailiffs, Husbandry	2 0 0	.. 4 0 0	.. 0 0 3
Mowers of Grass..	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	.. 0 0 4
Taskers	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	.. 0 0 4
Reapers	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	.. 0 0 2
Mowers of Corn ..	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	.. 0 0 4
Best Servants	1 0 0	.. 3 10 0	.. 0 0 0
Second Sort	0 10 0	.. 2 10 0	.. 0 0 0
Third Sort	0 8 0	.. 1 16 0	.. 0 0 0

This meeting was held, and these prices of labour settled, on account "of the dearth and scarcitie of things at this present tyme."—The prices in Windsor market then were: Wheat £3. 9s. 6d. the quarter, and malt £2. 6s. 4d. the quarter, according to the audit books of Eton College. Beef sold at 1s. 6d. the stone of 8lb.; Dutch cheese at 3½d. per lb.; Suffolk cheese at 2½d. per lb.; barley for poultry at 10d. per peck; a bushel of oatmeal at 5s. 8d.; best beer, in October, at 5s. 4d. per barrel; small beer at 2s. per barrel; and in December, best at 6s., small at 4s. 4d.

Influence of the Mind on the Body.

Andrew Crosse, the electrician, had been bitten severely by a cat, which on the same day died from hydrophobia. He seems resolutely to have dismissed from his mind the fears which must naturally have been suggested by these circumstances. Had he yielded to them, as most men would, he might not improbably have succumbed within a few days or weeks to an attack of mind-created hydrophobia—so to describe the fatal ailment which ere now has been known to kill persons who had been bitten by animals perfectly free from rabies. Three months passed, during which Crosse enjoyed his usual health. At the end of that time, however, he felt one morning a severe pain in his arm, accompanied by severe thirst. He called for water, but "at the instant," he says, "that I was about to raise the tumbler to my lips, a strong spasm shot across my throat; immediately the terrible conviction came to my mind that I was about to fall a victim to hydrophobia, the consequence of the bite I had received from the cat. The agony of mind I endured for one hour is indescribable; the contemplation of such a horrible death—death from hydrophobia—was almost insupportable; the torments of hell itself could not have surpassed what I suffered. The pain, which had first commenced in my hand, passed up to the elbow, and from thence to the shoulder, threatening to extend. I felt all human aid was useless, and I believed that I must die. At length I began to reflect on my condition. I said to myself, 'Either I shall die or I shall not; if I do, it will only be a fate which many have suffered, and many more must suffer, and I must bear it like a man; if, on the other hand, there is any hope of my life, my only chance is in summoning my utmost resolution, defying the attack, and exerting every effort of my mind.' Accordingly, feeling that physical as well as mental exertion was necessary, I took my gun, shouldered it, and went out for the purpose of shooting, my arm aching the while intolerably. I met with no sport, but I walked the whole afternoon, exerting at every step I went a strong mental effort against the disease. When I returned to the house I was decidedly better; I was able to eat some dinner, and drank water as usual. The next morning the aching pain had gone down to my elbow, the following it went down to the wrist, and the third day left me altogether. I mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Kinglake, and he said he certainly considered I had had an attack of hydrophobia, which would possibly have proved fatal had I not struggled against it by a strong effort of mind."—From "Influence of the Mind on the Body," in the "Cornhill Magazine."

Recently one of those lucky parsons married an heiress (they're always marrying heiresses) with the nice little sum of £10,000 down, and considerable prospects in the future. Was it by accident or design that the first Sunday he occupied the pulpit after his return from his honeymoon the hymn selected, of which he himself had, according to custom, to read the first verse to the congregation, should have run thus:—

"For ever let my grateful heart

His boundless grace adore,

Which gives ten thousand blessings now,

And bids me hope for more."

Awkward, wasn't it?

Small Investments in Government Stock.

Under the Savings Banks Act of 1880, any person may now invest through the Post-office Savings Bank, small sums at the current price of the day, in any one of the following Government Stocks: Consolidated Three Per Cent Bank Annuities, Reduced Three Per Cent Bank Annuities, and New Three Per Cent Bank Annuities.

The sum invested must not be less than £10 or the amount of the current price of £10 Stock with the addition of the commission, whichever sum is least. The amount of Stock credited to any one account in any year ending the 31st December (whether any Stock has been previously sold or not) must not exceed £100 Stock; and the whole amount of Stock credited to any one account must not exceed £300 Stock.

If a person wishes to sell any of the Stock he has thus bought he can always do so at the current price of the day.

The commission chargeable on investment, including the receipt of dividends, and on the sale of Stock, is as follows:—

FOR INVESTMENT (INCLUDING THE RECEIPT OF DIVIDENDS).		s.	d.
On Stock not exceeding £25		0	9
„ „ exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50		1	3
„ „ „ £50 „ „ „ £75		1	9
„ „ „ £75 „ „ „ £100		2	3
FOR SALE.			
On Stock not exceeding £25		0	9
„ „ exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50		1	3
„ „ „ £50 „ „ „ £75		1	9
„ „ „ £75 „ „ „ £100		2	3
„ „ „ £100 „ „ „ £200		2	9
„ „ „ £200 „ „ „ £300		3	3

Although when a person has deposited £150 in the Post-office Savings Bank, he cannot invest his further savings in the bank, he can allow the £150 to stay there and the interest to be added year by year until it reaches £200. And a person who, when he has thus £200 in the Post-office Savings Bank, still wishes to entrust his savings to the Post-office, is able to do so by instructing the Post-office to buy Government Stock with a portion of his savings, and he can continue doing this until he has purchased £300 of Stock.

Further information on this subject may be obtained from the Post-office Guide, or by application to the Controller, Savings Bank Department, General Post-office, London, E.C.

Fire! Fire!

There is great waste in throwing away half-burned coal under the supposition that it is cinders. One who has experimented with coal for twenty years, both in the house and under the boiler, writes:—

In cleaning the grate in the morning you will find there is a quantity of unburned coal which has been externally subjected to combustion. It is covered with ashes, and looks to the inexperienced eye like cinders. It is often relentlessly thrown into the ash-box. The fact in many cases is that the lump is only roasted on the outside, not even coked, and is in a better condition for igniting than the fresh coal.

Cleverness in lighting a fire is shown by the number of sticks used for the purpose. There are housekeepers who boast that they can light a fire with only four sticks.

The Married Women's Property Act, 1882.

Without doubt this Act marks the commencement of a new era in the relations of married persons concerning rights of property, for it is the first Act that has thoroughly acknowledged the legal existence of a married woman as distinct from that of her husband. We append a summary of the principal points with which it deals. The new Act begins by enacting that a married woman shall be capable, after the 1st January, 1883, of acquiring, holding, and disposing by will or otherwise, of any property as if she were an unmarried woman, and that she may enter into any contract, and sue and be sued without the participation of her husband, either in her losses or gains; but any contract entered into with a married woman will bind not only the separate property she then possesses, but also all that she may afterwards acquire. A woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband will be subject to the bankruptcy laws as if she were unmarried. By sec. 2, a woman married on or after the 1st January, 1883, will be entitled to retain, as her separate property, everything of which she may be possessed at the time of marriage or may acquire afterwards, and by sec. 5, a woman married before the 1st January, 1883, will be entitled to retain all property coming to her after that date. Every married woman will in future have ample remedies at law for the protection and security of her separate property. She will have, even against her husband, the same civil remedies, and also the same remedies by way of criminal proceedings, for the protection and security of her own separate property as if she were an unmarried woman; but she cannot take criminal proceedings against her husband while they are living together, and neither a husband nor a wife can sue the other for a tort. As regards the liability of husbands for debts contracted by their wives before marriage, we may observe that, subject of course to the Statute of Limitations, a husband married before the 9th August, 1870, is liable generally for such debts, while a husband married on or after that date, and before 30th July, 1874, is totally exempt, though by the marriage he may have acquired property with his wife. A husband married on or after 30th July, 1874, and before 1st January, 1883, is responsible to the extent of the property which his wife may have brought him; and a husband married on or after 1st January, 1883, will not necessarily accept any responsibility for the ante-nuptial debts of his wife.

The Course of Time.

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end;
Each changing place with that which goes before,
In sequent toil all forwards do contend.
Nativity, once in the main of light,
Crawls to maturity, wherewith being crown'd,
Crooked eclipses 'gainst his glory fight,
And Time that gave, doth now his gift confound.
Time doth transfix the flourish set on youth,
And delves the parallels in beauty's brow;
Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth,
And nothing stands but for his scythe to mow.
And yet, to times in hope my verse shall stand,
Praising thy worth, despite his cruel hand.

Upon a modest gravestone in a Cheshire churchyard appears the plaintive legend, "His neighbour played the cornet."

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION.

On Ingrowing Nails.

Ingrowing of the nail is often the result of improper cutting of the nail. Dr. Chevasse remarks—"There is in this, as in everything else, a right and a wrong way—the right way of cutting a toe nail is to cut it straight in a straight line. The wrong way is to cut the corners of the nail—to round the nail as it is called. The latter may make work for the surgeon." If a tendency exists towards ingrowing, the arch of the nail should be broken by curving the centre inwards and scraping the edge.

On Face Powders.

Ladies who powder their faces should carefully avoid mineral watering-places. A transatlantic belle recently joined a picnic to some sulphur springs, and was sipping the waters with the rest of her party, when her friends noticed a remarkable change in her features. Her face gradually assumed a mottled appearance, black and white, and at last grew so discoloured that her alarmed companions sent for a doctor. The physician speedily found out that his patient used a face powder containing some chemical which was affected by the sulphurous vapour of the spring.

Good Soaps.

The requisites of good soaps are—first, that they should not contain too much alkali, only enough to saponify the fat; second, that the fat from which they are made should be good, pure, and sweet. Thirdly, good soap must be perfectly mixed and boiled, in order to produce the chemical process called saponification. Fourthly, a good soap should be free from extraneous substances as largely as possible. Many of the cheaper soaps have clays and earths mixed with them to increase the bulk and reduce the cost; many are coloured—green, blue, red, &c.—often with materials of very questionable value.

The Ears.

The ear-wax is to be looked upon as the natural protector of the ear and not as dirt, and should not be constantly and sedulously scraped away, as unfortunately it is in too many cases. All superfluous ear-wax will fall from the ear in time if the organ is let alone.

To Remove Freckles, etc.

To lessen the appearance of freckles, wash in fresh buttermilk every morning and rinse the face in tepid water. Freckles may also be removed partially by applying to the face a solution of nitre and water. Another good wash for freckles is made by dissolving three grains of borax in five drachms each of rose-water and orange-flower water. There are many remedies for freckles, but there is none that will banish them entirely, and the above-named aids in their disappearance, but must be persevered with. It will be labour lost to apply them only now and then.

The application to be preferred for the purpose of removing the greasiness of the skin is pure rice-powder, and people should buy the freshly-prepared perfectly pure article, by weight, from a reliable apothecary. Or if a substance more absorbing to the greasy matter is much desired, a little calcined magnesia may be used.

Gilt Frames.

To protect gilt frames, boil three or four onions in a pint of water, then with a clean paintbrush wash over your frames, and the flies will not alight on them. No injury will result to the frames. This renders unnecessary the unsightly drapings of gauze.

Paper Hangings.

To clean paper-hangings take small pieces of stale bread about two days old. Commence at the top of the room, and with the crust rub lightly downward about half a yard at each stroke, till the upper part of the hangings is cleaned all round, and so continue until the whole is gone over. This operation, if carefully performed, will frequently make old paper look almost equal to new. Great caution must be used not to rub the paper hard, nor to attempt cleaning it the cross or horizontal way. The dirty part of the bread must each time be cut away, and the pieces renewed as often as is all necessary.

Old wall-paper should be removed from the walls before the new one is put on. This can easily be done by wetting it with warm water. After it is all off, have the plaster rubbed over with carbolic acid to purify it. The disagreeable odour of the acid will disappear almost immediately, and you can then feel sure that there is nothing infectious lurking in your walls. Use corn-starch paste for staining on the new paper, as it does not turn sour or put the paper.

Silver Plate.

Silver should never be allowed to grow dingy, and need not if properly washed after every meal. Wash in very hot soft water, with hard soap. Wipe hard and quickly on a clean towel, and polish with dry flannel. If discoloured with egg, mustard, &c., rub out the stain with a small stiff brush and silver soap, or whatever you use for cleaning silver; then wash off in hot water, wipe, and polish. Use soft towels. This is for the articles in common use. Once a week have all the silver cleaned. If you wish to place silver away for any length of time wrap each article in blue paper.

Carpets.

In laying down carpets the most economical way is not to fit them into the recesses of the room, the portions uncovered by the carpet being painted in oil, or covered with oil-cloth, baize, or druguet. A square carpet, it is said, may be changed eight times, and an oblong one four times, when not fitted into recesses, whereas one fitted to the room cannot be altered in position, except the apartment be symmetrical. Some authorities insist that bedroom carpets should never be tacked down, so that they may be taken up easily and frequently. They also direct that carpets should be sewn on the wrong side with double waxed thread.

Moths in carpets may be destroyed, both worms and eggs, by spreading a wet sheet on the carpet and passing a hot flat-iron over it quickly. The steam, it is said, destroys them.

To preserve a carpet that cannot be shaken often, draw out the tacks twice a year, turn back the edges a quarter of a yard all round, brush out the dust, and then with a painter's brush put new spirits of turpentine upon the boards as far as the carpet is turned back; then return it immediately to its place and put in the tacks.



DERWENTWATER.

Derwentwater

Is upwards of three miles in length, and a mile and a half at its greatest breadth. It is adorned by several richly wooded islets, amongst which are Lord's Island, St. Herbert's Island, Vicar's Island, and Ramp's Home. Lord's Island, the largest in the lake, situated perhaps a hundred yards from the shore, under Wallow Crag, was the stronghold of the Radcliffes, whose possessions, when forfeited, were transferred to Greenwich Hospital. On St. Herbert's Island are the remains of a hermitage, said to have been fixed there by St. Herbert, the contemporary and friend of St. Cuthbert, in the seventh century. There is also on this lake a Floating Island, which is generally under water, but occasionally rises to the surface for a short time, when it again sinks. The cause of this phenomenon has not been very clearly explained. The most probable supposition is that the mass is buoyed up by gas produced by decomposed vegetable matter. On piercing it with a boathook, gas (carburetted hydrogen and azote) issues in abundance. The scenery of Derwentwater is distinguished for its wild sublimity and magnificence.

The Hidalgo's Glasses.

A poor Hidalgo lived in Spain;
So says Gil Blas, who ought to know;
And when it rained, he let it rain;
They say that Spaniards all do so.
He lived sometimes on scanty fare;
Small dishes on his board grew great,
For on his nose a wondrous pair
Of glasses sat when'er he ate.
Green peas to pickled olives turned,
And "quail on toast" to turkey grew;
The smallest cherries that he earned,
From oranges he hardly knew.
When through his magic glasses seen
Dry biscuits rose to loaves of bread;
And little fish in his tureen
Showed wondrous length from tail to head.
So day by day he magnified
Each crumb of comfort sent to him,
And grew more free from sinful pride,
As eyesight grew more faint and dim.
Who had his glasses when he died?
Gil Blas don't tell; he had no heirs;
So where they went when lain aside
God only knows, and no man cares.
But lucky he, should they be found,
Who could trace back his pedigree
To that Hidalgo under ground,
And with his glasses learn to see
In smallest blessings ample store;
In darkest clouds a streak of light;
In every man that sought his door
A brother with a brother's right.

Boston Investigator.

GENDER AND CASE OF AN EGG.—The following occurred in a school not one hundred miles from London:—Teacher: "What part of speech is the word egg?" Boy: "Noun, sir." Teacher: "What is its gender?" Boy: "Can't tell, sir." Teacher: "Is it masculine, feminine, or neuter?" Boy: "Can't say, sir, till it's hatched." Teacher: "Well, then, my lad, can you tell me the case?" Boy: "Oh, yes, the shell, sir."

Cost of Education and War.

The following figures, giving the contrast between the expenditure per head on war and education in the various European States which have been compiled by M. Léon Donnai, a Belgian statistician, are very suggestive:—

	War. Ed.				War. Ed.				
	s.	d.	s. d.		s.	d.	s. d.		
France	20	0	1	5	Russia	10	2	0	1
England	18	6	3	1	Denmark	8	8	4	7
Holland	17	9	3	2	Italy	7	6	0	8
Saxony	11	9	3	4	Belgium	6	9	2	3
Württemberg	11	9	1	9	Austria	6	8	1	6
Bavaria	11	9	2	6	Switzerland	4	10	4	2
Prussia	10	11	2	5					

This comparison, of course, takes no account of the frightful waste entailed by the sacrifice of the labour of able-bodied men during the period of military service.

New Stamping Regulations.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

By a new Post-office regulation, which came into force January 1st, 1883, a sixpenny postage-stamp may now be used for hire and other agreements instead of the Inland Revenue stamp formerly issued. The stamp must be obliterated by the first party signing (who must place his name or initials and the date across the stamp) under a penalty.

Postage-stamps may likewise now be used for all duties which hitherto have been denoted by adhesive Inland Revenue stamps of the value of 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., or by combinations of those stamps. This regulation will apply to all agreements liable to a duty of 6d., bills of exchange for payment of money on demand, certified copies of or extracts from registers of birth, charter parties, contract notes, delivery orders, lease on agreement for letting a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house at a rent not exceeding £1 to a year, agreement for letting a furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, notarial acts, policies of insurance other than life or marine, protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes, proxies liable to the duty of rd., receipts, transfers of shares in cost-book mines, voting papers, and warrants for goods.

To those who live in country places, where the old Inland Revenue labels were difficult to obtain, the new regulation will be a boon. At present old Inland Revenue stamps may instead be used if dealers have any in stock, but after a time the use of postage-stamps for these minor duties will become general.

Height in Relation to Weight.

The following table, compiled by Dr. John Hutchinson, indicates the proportion which weight should bear to height:—

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
ft. in.	st. lbs.	ft. in.	st. lbs.
5 1	.. 8 8	5 7	.. 10 8
5 2	.. 9 0	5 8	.. 11 1
5 3	.. 9 7	5 9	.. 11 8
5 4	.. 9 13	5 10	.. 12 1
5 5	.. 10 2	5 11	.. 12 6
5 6	.. 10 5	6 0	.. 12 10

A coroner's verdict read thus:—"The deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury." Queer verdict, that. But what can you expect at "wise" Gotham!

Useful Commercial Information.

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

The penalty attaches only to a person giving a receipt on unstamped paper.

Persons using a gun must pay annually 10s. for a license.

A husband is not liable for his wife's debts, if a suitable provision has been made for her.

A copyright extends to forty-two years.

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

A Judge's Order is not superseded by the Statute of Limitations.

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

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

The Statute of Limitations does not avail a debtor living beyond the seas part of the time.

Copper coin is not a legal tender beyond 1s., or silver beyond 20s., but gold is to any amount.

Paying of interest on a debt takes the same out of the operation of the Statute of Limitations.

Wearing apparel and tools, to the extent of £5 in value, are protected from seizure under an execution from the County Court.

The Bank of England does not allow interest on money deposited for security.

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

Money acquired by a married woman, separate from her husband, is her own property.

A guarantee for payment of a debt must be in writing.

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

Tradesmen cannot be compelled to sell their goods at the prices marked in the windows.

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 should not be witnesses to its execution, as the legacy is thereby rendered void.

Card-playing is not allowed in public-houses; the law against this is very strict.

An action may be sustained in the County Court for defamation of character.

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, as against general creditors.

A person who receives a forged note from an individual whom he knows, can compel the latter to give him a good one for it.

Property not exceeding £200 coming to a married woman is to be her own.

Money won at billiards cannot be recovered.

The deposit of title deeds, with a letter or memorandum of the object, will operate in equity (not law) as a mortgage.

Ginger beer cannot be sold on Sundays during the hours when beer-houses are prohibited from being open.

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

Persons exposing fire-works for sale, are liable to a penalty of £5.

A newly appointed churchwarden is not liable for the debts of his predecessor.

A master is not bound to pay his apprentice wages during illness or absence.

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

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

It is not necessary that an apprenticeship indenture should be drawn up by an Attorney.

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

The Race-horse Eclipse.

On the 28th of February, 1789, died at Canons, in Middlesex, the celebrated horse Eclipse, at the advanced age of twenty-five. The animal had received his name from being born during an eclipse, and it became curiously significant and appropriate when, in mature life, he was found to surpass all contemporary horses in speed. He was bred by the Duke of Cumberland, younger brother of George III., and afterwards became the property of Dennis O'Kelly, Esq., a gentleman of large fortune, who died in December, 1787, bequeathing this favourite horse and another, along with all his brood mares, to his brother Philip, in whose possession the subject of this memoir came to his end. For many years, Eclipse lived in retirement from the turf, but in another way a source of large income to his master, at Clay Hill, near Epsom, whither many curious strangers resorted to see him. They used to learn with surprise—for the practice was not common then, as it is now,—that the life of Eclipse was insured for some thousands of pounds. When after the death of Dennis O'Kelly, it became necessary to remove Eclipse to Canons, the poor beast was so worn out that a carriage had to be constructed to carry him. The secret of his immense success in racing was revealed after death in the unusual size of his heart, which weighed thirteen pounds.

Lines on the Grave of Jackson the Pugilist,

IN THE WEST LONDON AND WESTMINSTER CEMETERY.

"Stay, Traveller," the Roman record said,
To mark the classic dust beneath it laid;
"Stay, Traveller," this brief memorial cries,
And read the moral with attentive eyes;
Hast thou a lion's heart, a giant's strength,
Exult not, for these gifts must yield at length;
Do health and symmetry adorn thy frame,
The mouldering bones below possessed the same;
Does love, does friendship, every step attend,
This man ne'er made a foe, nor lost a friend;
But death full soon dissolves all human ties,
And, his last combat o'er, here Jackson lies.

Nothing New.

If there be nothing new, but that which is
Hath been before, how are our brains beguiled,
Which labouring for invention bear amiss
The second burthen of a former child!
O that record could with a backward look,
Even of five hundred courses of the sun,
Show me your image in some antique book,
Since mind at first in character was done!
That I might see what the old world could say
To this composed wonder of your frame;
Whether we are mended, or where better they,
Or whether revolution be the same.
O! sure I am, the wits of former days
To subjects worse have given admiring praise.

Hints on Tenancy.

Observe if any windows are broken, as otherwise the tenant can be compelled to mend the same, even though they may not be whole when he took possession.

When there is no mention of time of payment of rent, the law presumes payment to be quarterly.

See the receipts of payment of the last rates and taxes, as if not paid you will be liable.

The above applies to Imperial taxes; parochial and local rates you are not liable for, although the collectors will usually tell you that you are liable.

An agreement to pay "all taxes" does not charge the tenant with Income or Property Tax.

When any agent has been duly authorised to collect rent, a receipt from him for any subsequent rent acquits the tenant, whether the agent defrauds the landlord or no. But if the landlord warns the tenant against an agent, the tenant pays him at his own peril.

Be careful of your last quarter's receipt for rent, for the production of it bars all prior claims, even arrears due on former quarters.

Verandahs or summer houses, where the lower parts are attached to posts fixed in the soil, cannot be removed by a tenant; he may, however, remove any building resting upon, but not let into a brick foundation.

No tenant can give notice in any part of a quarter that he will quit that day three months.

A covenant in a lease not to assign does not prevent an under-lease for part of the term.

This part of the term may last to the very day before the expiry of the original lease, but the under-lease must not be coterminous with the original lease.

In case of bankruptcy, no more than one year's rental is obtainable by distress; if more be due, the landlord is only entitled to come in with the rest of the creditors for the further sum due.

Corn sent to a mill to be ground may not be distrained by the landlord of the mill.

When cattle are feeding on the land of a farmer whose property is distrained, they may be seized; though if on their way to market, and turned in for rest and refreshment only, they are protected.

Mill-stones cannot be distrained.

Beasts of the plough and sheep are exempt from seizure while other distress can be obtained.

A landlord is authorised to seize, as a distress for arrears of rent, all sorts of corn, grass, hops, fruits, and other product whatever, if growing on the property. He may cut the grain, and cure the hops, when ripe, in the barn or other proper place on the premises; and if there be no barn or other place which he shall procure as near to the premises as may be; and when convenient, sell the same to satisfy the rent and charges.

The appraisal of value is to be made when the grain is garnered, the hops cured—not before.

The tenant has a week to pay money and have the grain back.

The breaking of a padlock on a barn-door is an illegal distress, but if the outer door be opened, any inner compartments may be broken down with impunity.

A distress may be taken through an open window, but it is illegal to open the window, even though it is unfastened.

It is a popular error that only four weeks' rent can be recovered from weekly tenants, only four months' rent from monthly tenants, and only four quarters' rent from quarterly tenants.

A tenant should remember that though he take

a house when out of repair, yet he is bound to leave it in repair.

A tenant may convert a meadow into a hop ground, but not into an orchard. The latter is technically waste.

A corn mill cannot be converted into a fulling mill without impeachment of waste.

The firing of a house by lightning, or its destruction by a hurricane, do not fall on the tenant; though if the roof only be blown off he must replace it.

Odd Matrimonial Connections.

Odd matrimonial connections are not infrequent. For example, a man will marry the niece of his son's wife. Even to marry a grandmother, though both ridiculous and illegal, is not unexampled (the female, however, being not a blood relation).

"Dr. Bowles, doctor of divinity, married the daughter of Dr. Samford, doctor of physic, and *vice versa*, Dr. Samford the daughter of Dr. Bowles; whereupon the two women might say, 'These are our fathers, our sons, and our husbands.'—*Arch. Usher's MSS. Collections, quoted in Reliquia Hearniana, i. 124.*

The rule in matrimonial life where no quarrel has taken place is to continue living together. Yet we know that in this respect there are strange eccentricities. From the biography of our almost divine Shakspeare, it has been inferred that, on going to push his fortune in London, he left his Anne Hathaway (who was eight years his senior) at Stratford, where she remained during the sixteen or seventeen years which he spent as a player and play-writer in the metropolis; and it also appears that, by and by returning there as a man of gentlemanly means, he resumed living with Mrs. Shakspeare, as if no sort of alienation had ever taken place between them. There is even a more curious, and, as it happens, a more clear case, than this, in the biography of the celebrated painter, George Romney. He, it will be remembered, was of peasant birth in Lancashire. In 1762, after being wedded for eight years to a virtuous young woman, he quitted his home in the north to try his fortune as an artist in London, leaving his wife behind him. There was no quarrel—he supplied her with ample means of support for herself and her two children out of the large income he realized by his profession; but it was not till *thirty-seven years had passed*, namely, in 1799, when he was sixty-five, and broken in health, that the truant husband returned home to resume living with his spouse. It is creditable to the lady, that she was as kind to her husband as if he had never left her; and Romney, for the three or four years of the remainder of his life, was as happy in her society as ill health would permit. It is a mystery which none of the great painter's biographers, though one of them was his son, have been able to clear up.

A shoemaker in the Whitechapel Road "begs to inform his friends that he has continued for the last 29 years to perform Surgical Operations on Old Boots and Shoes, by the adding of Feet, making good the Legs, Binding the broken, Heeling the wounded, Mending the constitution, and supporting the body with a new Sole. His Side Spring Balmorals at 10s. 6d. will be found as elastic as an Act of Parliament, but admirably suited for those who tread only in the paths of rectitude; their durability is equal to truth itself; and they fit the foot as fairly as innocence the face of childhood."

POSTAL REGULATIONS, SAVINGS BANKS, &c.

NOTE.—See next page for Parcel Post.

Rates of Postage.

To all parts of the Kingdom, for prepaid letters: Not exceeding 1 oz. 1d.
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. 1½d.
And ½d. 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 posted unpaid is chargeable with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently paid is chargeable with double the deficiency.

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. Foreign Post-cards at 1½d. each.

Foreign Postage.

The international scale of postage now in force is 2½d. per ½ ounce for letters, 1½d. for post cards, 1d. for 4 ounces for newspapers, and 1d. per 2 ounces for printed papers, patterns, and legal and commercial documents. By France the rates range from 2½d. to 6d. per ½ ounce for letters, 1½d. to 3½d. for post cards, 1d. to 2d. for newspapers, 1d. to 2d. for printed papers, &c. In Germany and the United States the new tariff shows a reduction from 3d. to 2½d. on ½ ounce letters; for Russia, Sweden, and Norway, from 5d. to 2½d.; for Portugal and Italy, from 6d. to 2½d.; and for Egypt, from 10d. to 2½d.; Alexandria, 8d. to 2½d. Registration will be available in all cases at the rate of 4d. per letter.

Book and Newspaper Postage.

A book packet may contain books or papers, whether plain or written or printed upon (to the exclusion of any written letter or communication of the nature of a letter), Photographs, when not on glass or in frames, also Circulars—*i.e.*, letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed—may also be sent by book post. The following are the rates of postage:—

On a registered newspaper ½d.
On a book packet or unregistered newspaper—

If not exceeding 2 oz. in weight ½d.

If exceeding 2 oz. in weight, for every additional 2 oz., or fractional part of 2 oz. . . ½d.

Every packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends.

Newspaper wrappers are sold at the following prices:—1, 3d.; 2, 1½d.; 3, 1½d.; 4, 2½d.; 5, 3d.; 6, 3½d.; 7, 4d.; 8, 4½d.; 12, 6½d.

Postal Orders

Are intended to provide a cheap and easy way of sending small sums of money to any part of the kingdom, and can be purchased at the following prices:—

For orders of 1s. A commission of ½d. is charged.

 " 2s. 6d. 1d. "

 " 5s. 1d. "

 From 10s. up to £1. 2d. "

The sender can order these to be cashed at any post-office, but they must be presented for payment within three months of their issue.

Registered Letter Envelopes

Are sold at all Post-offices, and by Rural Messengers, according to size, from 2½d. to 3d. If lost the Post-office is liable to the extent of £2.

Post-office Telegrams.

The charge for telegrams through the United Kingdom, the Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, is 1s. for the first 20 words.

Money Orders.

Money-orders are granted in the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

For sums under 10s., 2d.; 10s. and under £2, 3d. 1d. extra for every additional 1s. up to £10.

Money Orders Payable Abroad.

Foreign orders are issued at the following rates: If payable in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, United States, Turkey, Cyprus, Valparaiso, Panama, and the British Possessions and Colonies:—

On sums not exceeding £2, 9d.; £5, 1s. 6d.; £7, 2s. 3d.; £10, 3s.

How Money can be Saved.

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

Stocks can be Bought

At any Post-office Savings Bank. Any one who wishes can invest £10, or any larger sum up to £100, in Government Stock at the current price of the day. The charge for any amount of £10, and not exceeding £25, is 9d. On each £10 of Stock interest at the rate of 3s. every six months is paid to the investor, free of all charge. The same facilities are afforded for selling out Stock.

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 per annum—that is, 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. The wife's deposits become her separate property.

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.

To secure an immediate annuity of £10, a man at the age of 65 pays £38. 18s. 4d.; a man of 70 pays £73. 3s. 4d. A woman of 65 pays £103. 16s. 8d.; of 70, pays £84. 19s. 2d.

Again, a man aged 30 may secure an annuity of £10, to begin when he is 60 years old, by paying £24. 3s. 4d. *down*, or £1. 8s. 4d. a year until he is 60. The same man, by paying 8s. a month until he is 60, will secure £2. 7s. 3d. a month at that age for life.

PARCELS POST REGULATIONS.

Inland Parcels Post.

Parcels are accepted for transmission by the Inland Parcels Post under the following general conditions in regard to weights, dimensions, and rates of postage, viz. :—

WEIGHTS AND POSTAGE.

For an Inland Postal Parcel of a weight of	The rate of postage, to be prepaid in ordinary postage stamps.
Not exceeding 1lb.	3d.
Exceeding 1lb. and not exceeding 3lbs. .	6d.
" 3lbs. " " 5lbs. .	9d.
" 5lbs. " " 7lbs. .	1s. od.

DIMENSIONS.

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Postal Parcel are :—

Maximum length.....3ft. 6in.

Maximum length and girth combined. .6ft. 0in.

EXAMPLES :—

A parcel measuring 3ft. 6in. in its longest dimension may measure as much as 2ft. 6in. in girth, *i.e.*—around its thickest part; or—

A shorter parcel may be thicker; *e.g.*—if measuring no more than 3 feet in length, it may measure as much as 3 feet in girth, *i.e.*—around its thickest part.

General Regulations.

The regulations under which certain articles are prohibited from transmission by the Letter Post apply—with a few exceptions—equally to the Parcels Post. For instance, gunpowder, lucifer matches, anything liable to sudden combustion, bladders containing liquid, and live animals, are excluded from the Parcels Post.

But glass bottles, fish, game, meat, and all other articles not above mentioned, now excluded from the Letter Post, are admitted to go by Parcels Post conditionally upon their being packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mails and to the officers of the Post Office.

Forbidden Articles, etc.

Parcels having upon them any indecent writing or drawing, or within which any contents of a like nature may be observed, will be refused if tendered, or detained in transit when observed. Besides the articles forbidden which have been enumerated above, parcels of letters are also forbidden.

Parcels addressed to a Post Office to be called for.

There is no private box delivery of parcels, but they may be obtained on application when the identity of the applicant is satisfactory to the postmaster. Parcels addressed to a ship will be kept a month only, others three months; but if the contents are of a perishable character, only forty-eight hours; yet if they become offensive, such parcels may be disposed of at any time. Parcels may be addressed "till called for" to any person resident outside, but not *within*, the limits of free delivery, except to members of the naval, military, coastguard, or constabulary services.

Parcels liable to Detention Charges.

Though parcels will be kept as stated above, they are liable to an extra charge of a penny per day after the lapse of a clear business day—thus, if arriving on Monday afternoon, must be removed on Tuesday, or become liable to extra charges.

Posting of Parcels.

Parcels must not be posted either in letter boxes or pillar posts, but must be presented across the counter, and weighed, stamped, and measured (when necessary) in the presence of the sender, who should in all cases write "Parcels Post" upon the left-hand top corner of same. Neglect of this rule may cause parcels to be treated as letters, or detained till called for.

Re-direction of Parcels.

In cases of removal, the public may have their parcels re-directed free of charge to any place *within* the limits of the same delivery on receipt of a properly signed authority; but re-direction may not be done after delivery of parcels, except upon prepayment as a new parcel; but the public may not re-direct except as a new parcel, prepaid, nor the post officers to any address in another delivery.

Returned Parcels.

Parcels ought to bear on the label the name and address of the senders, and if undelivered they will be advised to call or send for them. After the expiration of two clear days following that on which such notice has been sent, a charge of a penny per day will be made for keeping the parcel. If the sender should elect to have the parcel returned by post, he must return the notice he has received, accompanied by stamps to cover the new postage and any other charges due by rule. If no reply to the notice from the post office be returned within six days, or the postmaster has reason to believe that an unauthorised person is applying for the parcel, or if the charges due upon the parcel be not paid, it will be sent to the Returned Letter Office.

Undelivered Parcels,

Without name and address of senders outside, will also be sent to the Returned Letter Office and opened; if address be found, the same mode will be adopted as just described.

If no address be found, a list containing the name of addressee, and the post-office at which it was posted will be exhibited in a conspicuous position at the Returned Letter Office of the district for inspection by the public. Personal applications for such parcels will be entertained for three months only, when they will be finally disposed of.

Parcels Without Address

Will be sent at once to the proper Returned Letter Office, and parcels with offensive matter will be detained.

A Collection and Delivery of Local

Parcels by authorised mounted rural carriers will be made after the stamps have been defaced in a sub-office, but unauthorised rural post officers are forbidden either to collect or deliver parcels, except in special cases where permission has been given to carry newspaper parcels.

Newspaper Parcels

May be carried by mail carts, as heretofore, with out restriction of weight, so long as they do not interfere with the due performance of the mail service.

STAMPS, TAXES, EXCISE DUTIES, &c.

Stamp Duties.

AGREEMENT, or Memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	£	s.	d.	
APPRaisal or VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisal shall not exceed £5	0	0	3	
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10	0	0	6	
and 6d. for every additional £10				
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				
In Superior Courts, Scotland	80	0	0	
ARMORIAL BEARINGS	1	1	0	
If painted on any carriage	2	2	0	
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, of any kind whatsoever, except bank notes:—not exceeding £5				
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10	0	0	2	
" 10	25	0	3	
" 25	50	0	6	
" 50	75	0	9	
" 75	100	0	1	
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	0	0	6	
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	1	0	
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 LICENSES:—				
For licensing a building for the performance of Divine service	0	10	0	
LEASE, or Agreement for a Lease:—				
	If the term is definite, and does not exceed 35 years, or is indefinite.	If definite, and exceeds 35 years, but does not exceed 100 years.	If being definite, exceed 100 years.	
{	£5	£0 0 6	£0 3 0	£0 6 0
	10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
	15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
	20	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 24 0
	25	0 2 6	0 15 0	0 30 0
	50	0 5 0	0 30 0	0 60 0
	75	0 7 6	0 45 0	0 90 0
100	0 10 0	0 60 0	0 120 0	
For every full sum of £50, or fractional part—	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	
LEGACY and SUCCESSION DUTY £20 and above:—				
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):—	£	s.	d.
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
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 of license	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	5
Schedule B, occupiers of Farms, &c. ..	0	0	2½
" Scotland and Ireland	0	0	1½
Schedules C, D, and E, Incomes	0	0	5
If under £150, exempt; if under £400, £120 allowed.			

Various Excise Licenses and Duties.

LICENSES TO RETAIL SPIRITS:—			
Of rental under £10	5	0	0
" " 20	8	0	0
" " 25	11	0	0
" " 30	14	0	0
" " 40	17	0	0
" " 50	20	0	0
" " 100	25	0	0
£100 or above	30	0	0
License for brewer of beer for sale	1	0	0
" Private brewer	0	6	0
Duty per 36 gallons	0	6	3
BEER RETAILERS:—			
Beer not drunk on the premises	1	5	0
Beer drunk on the premises	3	10	0
Dogs of any kind (penalty £5)	0	7	6
Game Licenses, if taken out after 5th April and before 1st November, to expire on 5th April following			
After 5th April, expire 31st October	2	0	0
After 1st November, expire 5th April	2	0	0
Gamekeepers	2	0	0
Game Dealer's License	2	0	0
Gun (License 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, or each	4	0	0
House Agents, letting houses above £25 a year	2	0	0
Medicines (Patent) dealers, &c.:—			
For each License	0	5	0
Passage Vessels, on board which liquors and tobacco are sold	1	1	0
Pawnbrokers	7	10	0
Retailers of cider and perry	1	5	0
Retailers of sweets	1	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in	0	5	3

ESTABLISHED 1848.

L. P. WHITE,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
PENISTONE.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED FROM
PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS ONLY.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

White's Celebrated Quinine Wine, in bottles 1/1½, 1/6, and 2/0 each.

Diarrhoea Mixture, an unfailing cure for Bowel Complaint, in bottles 7½d.
and 1s. 1½d.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL,

The product of fresh and healthy Livers, in bottles 1/0, 1/6, 2/0, 2/6, & 4/9 each.

White's Soothing Syrup, for Children Teething,

In Bottles 7½d. and 1s. 1½d. each.

CELEBRATED DROPS FOR DEAFNESS, IN BOTTLES 7½d. & 1s. 1½d. EACH.

WHITE'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER,

In Packets 1d., 1½d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN CIGARS OF THE BEST BRANDS,

In prime condition and price (6s. to 30s. per box) to defy competition.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENT FOR

McDOUGALL'S SHEEP & LAMB DIPPING COMPOSITION.

Patent Medicines of every description always on hand.

Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Paint Brushes of all sizes; and all kinds of Toilet Requisites.

OILS, PAINTS, AND COLOURS.

Finest Paraffin Oil and Benzine. A large assortment of Paraffin and Benzine Lamps from 1s. to 5s. 6d. each. Lamp Glasses, all sizes.

PENISTONE & THURLSTONE

PERMANENT BENEFIT

BUILDING SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Incorporated under "The Building Societies' Act, 1874."

PRESIDENT—THE REV. W. S. TURNBULL, PENISTONE.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. DRANSFIELD & SONS, PENISTONE.

SECRETARY—MR. JAS. WM. UNCLES, PENISTONE.

MEETINGS—First Saturday in each Month, from 7 to 8-30 p.m., at the Girls' National School, Penistone.

TO INVESTORS.

The Society has two classes of Investing Shares, viz. :—

PAID-UP SHARES, which entitle the holder to £100 at the end of a specific term— for instance, a present payment of £83 would, at the end of 5 years, entitle the owner to £100, together with any bonus declared. Half and Quarter Shares are also issued.

SUBSCRIPTION SHARES are payable monthly. The payments vary from £1 10s. per month to realise £100 in 5 years, to 13s. per month to obtain the same sum in 10 years.—If a member were to save 6d. every working day, and thus invest it, he would have £100 at the end of 10 years.

TO BORROWERS.

The Society is prepared to make Advances upon security of Land, Houses, &c., the repayment of which advances may be made monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, and may extend over various terms of years (from 5 to 14). For the 5 years term the monthly payment for each £100 would be £1 19s. 1d. ; for the 14 years term 17/6.

An Entry Fee of 2/6 per Share is charged on all Shares, and a premium of £1 10s. 0d. per cent on Loans.

Application for **LOANS**, or for any further information may at once be made to

MESSRS. DRANSFIELD & SONS, SOLICITORS,

Or to the Secretary,

MR. JAS. WM. UNCLES, PENISTONE.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE

Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Game,
Rabbits, &c.

Thorley's Food for Rearing Calves and Young Stock,

Supplied in Cases or Bags of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. each, with 4oz.
measure enclosed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Ham Farm, Shirley, near Croydon, Dec. 18, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your Condiment. All our prize beasts and sheep at Smithfield this year were fed on it, they got one packet with each meal, and the sheep one between three, and it was a rare thing to find them off their appetite. I can also strongly recommend it for weaning calves, having used it for the last four years.

I am, Sir, your truly,

M. H. WOOLNOUGH,

Steward to L. Lloyd, Esq., Monk's Orchard, West Wickham, Kent.

Suffield Hall, Oylsham, Norfolk, Jan. 3rd, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I have used Thorley's Food, now, for several years, and believe it is the best Condiment made. All Stock eat it readily, which is not the case with other Condiments I have used. It increases the appetite, gives vigour to the constitution, and health to the animal. I have great faith in it as a preventative against Foot and Mouth Disease.

I am, yours faithfully,

Mr. Joseph Thorley.

ROBERT WORTLEY.

SOLE ADDRESS :

Thornhill Bridge, Caledonian Rd., King's Cross,
LONDON.

AGENT FOR PENISTONE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD :

L. P. WHITE

CHEMIST, PENISTONE.

SPOUNCER'S MILK SUBSTITUTE

FOR REARING

CALVES AND PIGS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SPOUNCER & SONS, GAINSBRO',

Has now been in use amongst the Farmers of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire, for more than twelve years, and the astonishing increase in the sales during the last two years proves that farmers are paying more attention to rearing their own stock, and that practical men see the value of our Artificial Food. And we would here recommend all persons wishing to try our Food to see that our trade mark is on each bag, for we find since our Milk Substitute has gained for itself such a high reputation and large sale, that many spurious and worthless imitations have been brought on to the market, and everything done by some persons to damage its reputation.

TESTIMONIALS.

July 7th, 1881.

Mr. BRADFIELD,

Sir,—Having last year weaned 15 Calves, and this year 23, with Spouncer's Milk Substitute, which we had from you, we beg to say that we have great pleasure in recommending it to your customers and others.

We remain, yours truly,

A. & R. NEWMAN.

Marton, near Over, April 2, 1881.

I am using Spouncer and Son's Milk Substitute for young Pigs, and I never had any do so well before.

R. WILLIAMSON.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN EACH BAG.

*Sold in Bags at 4s. 9d., 9s. 3d., and 18s. each ; or 35s.
per cwt.*

AGENT FOR PENISTONE—

MR. L. P. WHITE, CHEMIST.

FARMER'S FORTUNE.

Sold in Bags at 6s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 24s. per cwt., or 46s. per 2 cwt. in Cask.
Also 6d. and 1s. packets.

This is a Condiment for improving and fattening Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, and is particularly adapted for Heifers, Ewes after lambing, as also for Cows or young Pigs. It is used very largely by Cowkeepers in the Metropolis, as in all other parts of the country, producing as it does milk of a superior quality, and in larger quantities; and by keeping the blood in a thorough state of purity and health, renders cows less liable to Pleura-Pneumonia, Rinderpest, and all diseases to which they are subjected. For Lambs it is most invaluable, and those who breed should never be without it, as it prevents scouring, and brings them on fit for the butcher at a much earlier period.

TESTIMONIAL.

Burton Lazars, Melton Mowbray, February 23rd, 1881.
Messrs. Spouncer and Sons, Gainsborough.

Dear Sirs,—Will you send me a 2-cwt. Cask of your Farmer's Fortune as soon as possible, as I am nearly out. The Fluke-Rot has made sad havoc amongst sheep in this neighbourhood during the winter. All my neighbours have had serious losses—some of them have lost the whole flock. I have not lost one, and I attribute the escape of my sheep from Rot entirely to the use of your Cattle Food. It is also an excellent Condiment for Young Stock, and the most effectual preventative of "Scour" in Lambs and Calves I have ever used.—Yours truly, W. SAPCOAT.

ROBUSTUS.

Sold in Bags at 7s. 6d., 14s. 6d. and 28s. per cwt.; or 54s. per 2 cwt. Cask; and in 8s. and 16s. Cases.

A Food specially prepared for the conditioning of Horses of every class; from its ingredients it is calculated to act, not only as a tonic, stimulant, &c., but for Horses, such as Hunters, it improves the blood in such a way as to prevent that scourge, Mud Fever, filling of the Legs, and all unnatural heat of the entire system. It also preserves the wind, and promotes digestion, and for Race Horses, Steeplechasers, Hunters, and all Horses doing strong work, has been found most invaluable.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

I am pleased to be able to say that the Horse and Cattle Condiments I had of you last season gave me every satisfaction; both my Coachman and Stockman speak highly of them. I am using your "Robustus" on my horses again this year.

Yours &c.,

THOS. WHITE, Lord Mayor.

From Mr. D. Southwell, Bridgenorth, Salop.

I have used your "Robustus" on my Horses constantly. It has given me every satisfaction. I believe it to be a most beneficial addition to their daily food.

D. SOUTHWELL.

Agent—Mr. L. P. WHITE, Chemist, Penistone.

SAFEST AND SUREST TREATMENT.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

BILIOUSNESS AND LIVER DISTURBANCES.

These well-known Pills correct degraded Bile, increase it when deficient, and stimulate its flow into the intestinal canal; they promote a healthy appetite, and effectually remove the "hot coppery" taste in the mouth which is so common to some persons on first waking in the morning. Irregularity of the bowels with flatulence is quickly rectified by appropriate doses of these digestive Pills, a regular course of which seldom fails to remove all those obstructions to which females are so liable, especially when approaching the change of life, and also at other periods.

FEEBLE AND IRREGULAR CIRCULATION, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND DESPONDENCIES.

A great advance in power is quickly manifest as the effects of these tonically impurient Pills are exerted on the nervous centres; as they free from the blood all impurities, hereditary or acquired, they supply a healthy pabulum to the brain and spinal cord, thus going to the very essence of the matter.

CHEST AND THROAT DISEASES.

These Pills, taken at the very onset, cut short Bronchial Catarrhs, Quinsies and Asthmatic attacks, and when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Ointment, will often hold Consumption in check, and prevent its advance to an incurable stage.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, GIDDINESS, AND PALPITATIONS.

These complaints are most distressing, and can only be effectually cured by regulation of the secretions, for which purpose no household medicine equals—or at all events excels—these Pills.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, New Oxford Street, late 533, Oxford Street, London, also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

N.B.—Advice Gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4 or by letter.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is an almost infallible remedy when used (in conjunction with the Pills) for all Pulmonary Complaints, and Diseases of the Throat and Air Passages. As a topical derivative it works wonders in cases of Bronchial Asthma, Catarrh and Influenza, and it quickly reduces enlarged Tonsils, Mumps, and all Glandular Swellings of the neck and face.

ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHES, AND CHRONIC SKIN DISEASES.

The local effect of this detergent Ointment is surpassingly effective, but the Blood must be well cleansed by suitable doses of the Pills to thoroughly eradicate the mischief.

ULCERATIONS, SWELLINGS, AND PITTING OF THE FLESH.

When well rubbed into the swollen parts, and freely applied to open Wounds and Sores, it penetrates the pores and tranquilizes the excited blood-vessels. Inflammation is subdued, and the wound quickly heals.

NEURALGIA, RHEMATISM, AND GOUT.

These foes to human peace can readily be kept at bay by persistent use of this potent remedy. The diet must be light and cooling, and the inflamed state of the system reduced by appropriate internal treatment. When used in close conjunction with the Pills, benefit will be derived in the worst forms of Chronic Gout, Stiffened Limbs, and Neuralgia.

ABSCESSSES EXCORIATIONS, AND PILES.

These painful maladies are amenable to persevering treatment by means of this Ointment, as it reduces the swelling, promotes the healing of abraded surfaces, and soothes the painful throbbing of the affected parts.

The Ointment and Pills are sold at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, New Oxford Street, late 533, Oxford Street, London, also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

N.B.—Advice Gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY.
JOHN THOS. SMITH,

DRAPER,

Family Grocer, & General Provision Merchant,

THURLSTONE.

Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Bean Meal, Linseed, Linseed Meal, and
Horse Corn.

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS, BACON, &c.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits, Preserves, &c.

Brushes, Brooms, Door Mats, Pails, Cans, Coal-skips, Kettles, Saucepans,
Cake-tins, Loaf-tins, Pudding-tins, Tea-pots, Basins, Bowls,
and other Pots.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs.

BEST REFINED PARAFFIN OIL.

LAMPS & LAMP GLASSES.

WRINGING MACHINES.

Bedsteads, Flocks, Mattresses, and Ticking.

Violins, Violin Strings and Fittings.

Family Orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

All Goods sold at the Lowest Possible Price for Cash.

AGENT FOR THE PERTH DYE WORKS.

THE PARCELS POST AND TEA.

The Parcels Post and the Delivery of Tea.

THE PARCELS POST and the DISTRIBUTION of TEA to every place where there is a Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE PARCELS POST.—TEA of the highest excellence (as supplied to Dukes, Earls, Barons, and the County Families of England) sent free by Parcels Post in quantities of 4lb., 5lb., and 6lb., to any postal address in the United Kingdom, on receipt of a remittance for the price of the Tea and 3d.

THUS 4lb. of TWO-SHILLING TEA can be sent to any address free, by post, on receipt of 8s. 3d. Thus 6lb. of Half-crown Tea can be sent free of post on receipt of 15s. 3d. Thus 5lb. of Three-shilling Tea can be sent free of post on receipt of 15s. 3d.

THE POSTAL LIMIT of 7lb. will only really cover 6lb. of Tea, as the weight of paper and twine has to be deducted, so that COOPER COOPER and CO. will send 6lb. of Three-shilling Tea free of post for 18s. 3d. or 6lb. of Two-and-Sixpenny Tea free of post for 15s. 3d., or 6lb. of Two-Shilling Tea free of post for 12s. 3d.

PACKAGES containing 12lb., 20lb., 60lb., or 100lb. of TEA will be sent to any railway station in the United Kingdom absolutely free of carriage on receipt of remittance for the value of the Tea.

THE PARCELS POST.—4lb., 5lb., or 6lb. of TEA will be delivered free of charge at your own houses by the postman for 3d. in addition to the cost of the Tea.

THUS 4lb. of TWO-SHILLING TEA will be delivered free at your own house for a remittance of 8s. 3d. Thus 5lb. of Two-Shilling Tea will be delivered free at your own door for a Post-office Order for 10s. 3d. Thus 6lb. of Two-shilling Tea will be sent free to your own homes for a Cheque for 12s. 3d.

THE PARCELS POST.—4lb., 5lb., or 6lb. of THREE-SHILLING TEA dispatched to any part of England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, by post, for 3d. in addition to the price of the Tea.

THUS, in the same manner, THREE-SHILLING TEA in parcels to the value of 12s. 3d., 15s. 3d., and 18s. 3d., each containing respectively 4lb., 5lb., and 6lb. of Tea, will be sent on receipt of postal orders, cheques, or cash for the several amounts.

CO-OPERATION. — COOPER COOPER and CO. also invite attention to the new system of Co-operation in the purchase of Tea by persons living in the country through the medium of the parcels post.

CO-OPERATION.—Thus, as COOPER COOPER and CO. are enabled to send packages containing 6lb. of any of the choice TEAS on their List to any place in the United Kingdom for 3d., it follows that if six families in a village are willing to club together each can have a pound of tea sent for one halfpenny.

CO-OPERATION.—Or, as two parcels containing 6lb. each can be sent for 6d., six families would be enabled, by joining together in one remittance, to order 2lb. of TWO-SHILLING TEA each, at a cost of one penny only in addition to the price of the tea.

CO-OPERATION.—This system will apply to every kind of TEA offered for sale by COOPER COOPER and CO., and if followed out, practically enable them to place before customers in every county, town, and village in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, in the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, in the Hebrides, and the Orkneys, Tea of the same choice kind as sold in their various establishments in London, at the same prices, with the addition of the nominal sum of one halfpenny a pound.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have no AGENTS and no TRAVELLERS.

COOPER COOPER AND CO.,

No. 50, KING WILLIAM STREET, London, E.C.; No. 63, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.;

No. 268, REGENT CIRCUS, W.; No. 35, STRAND, W.C.;

No. 7, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.; No. 334, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

All LETTERS to be ADDRESSED to COOPER COOPER & CO., 50, King William Street, London, E.C.

Bankers—National Provincial Bank of England, London.

WOOLS! WOOLS!! WOOLS!!!

F. HINCHLIFFE,

BERLIN WOOL,

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING,

HABERDASHERY, HOSIERY,

AND FANCY GOODS MART,

17, MARKET STREET, PENISTONE.

WOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Corsets, Children's Outfitting, Infants' Cloaks, Infants' Millinery,
Pellises, Frocks, Tunics, Pinafores, Crewel Work, and
Berlin Wool Work.

ALL KINDS OF FENTS KEPT IN STOCK.

EDWIN WOOD,

BEEF AND PORK BUTCHER,

MARKET STREET, PENISTONE.

Prime Home-Fed Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

19, MARKET STREET, PENISTONE.

GEORGE HAWLEY,

DEALER IN

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES,

Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bedding and Mattresses,

TOILET AND PIER GLASSES,

TEA, BREAKFAST, AND DINNER SERVICES,

Brushes, Baskets, Mats, Tin, Iron, and Copper Kettles, Saucepans, and Tinware of every description, Gridirons and Dutch Ovens, Tin Trunks and Bonnet Boxes, Bronze and Steel Fenders and Fire Irons, Spades, Shovels, Hay, Manure, and Digging Forks, Knife Boards and Polish, Locks, Bolts, Bars, Screws and Hinges, and every description of Builders' Ironmongery.

PARAFFIN LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

GLOBES, LAMP GLASSES, WICKS, &c.

Young's Best Crystal Burning Oil, and Royal Daylight Paraffin.

SHEET AND FANCY GLASS CUT TO ORDER.

Coffin Furniture and Flannel kept in stock.

ALL WRITING DONE ON THE PREMISES.

OIL, PAINT, VARNISH, & COLOUR MERCHANT.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

Geo. Hawley, 19, Market Street, Penistone.

R. D. WOODCOCK,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER

LEATHER SELLER, IRONMONGER,
AND
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS,
MARKET PLACE, PENISTONE,

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Penistone, Thurlstone, and the surrounding district that, having made very extensive alterations to his business premises, he is now prepared to sell every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

For Kitchen, Sitting Room, and Bedrooms.

Brass, Iron, and Wood Bedsteads, Children's Cribs and Cots, Straw, Wool, and Spring Mattresses, Feather and Flock Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Window Poles and Rings, Pier Glasses in gilt and black and gold, Toilet and Hand Glasses in birch and mahogany, Fenders, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Matting, Oil-cloths and Carpets, all kinds of Brushes, Children's Bassinettes and Perambulators, all kinds of Tin Trunks and Bonnet Boxes, every description of Table and Spring Cutlery, Scissors, Spoons, Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services, Cruet Stands, Dish Covers, &c.

TURNIP CHOPPERS, CAKE MILLS, AND CHAFF-CUTTERS, FROM 40s.,
And all kinds of Agricultural Tools.

Washing and Wringing Machines, full size, from 30s.

KITCHEN, DRAWING ROOM, AND BEDROOM STOVES AND REGISTERS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

**BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS, LEATHER & CLOTH
LEGGINGS & OVERALLS,**

The largest Stock in the district. All Men's, Women's, and Children's Strong Boots and Shoes are Home-made, and will wear more than double the time of market manufactured goods. Boots and Shoes exchanged if not suitable; and should the workmanship give way, the same will be made good free or charge.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S MACINTOSH COATS AND CAPES IN
ALL COLOURS.

Sole Agent in Penistone and district for the genuine

HOWE, JONES, SINGER, AND THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES.

Venetian Blinds, in any colour, from 6½d. per foot, including fixing; also Wire Blinds, plain or lettered, for smoke rooms, bar parlours, &c.

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B. NEWHAM & Co.'s MANURES.

They are specially adapted for all Crops. They contain all the constituents of the crop for which they are intended, and their constant use will insure continuous fertility, even if the same crop is grown on same soil year after year.

TRY THEM ONCE.

SEE TESTIMONIALS IN OUR ALMANACK.
FREE TO ALL FARMERS.

B. NEWHAM & Co., CASTLE HILL, SHEFFIELD.

Agent for Penistone and Thurlstone district :

Mr. M. FALLAS, POST OFFICE, THURLSTONE.

CUBLEY BROOK BREWERY, PENISTONE.

BROOK & CO.,

Malsters, & Brewers of Mild and Bitter Ales, Porter, &c.

PRICE LIST.

X ALE (not less than 18 gallon casks)	...	...	10d. per Gallon.
XX ALE	...	...	1s. "
XXX ALE specially adapted for private families	...	...	1s. 2d. "
BEST MILD BEER	...	...	1s. 4d. "
XXXX ALE (Old Tom)	...	...	1s. 6d. "
WHARNCLIFFE, Extra Strong Mild	...	...	1s. 8d. "
PORTER	...	...	1s. 2d. "
PALE BITTER ALE	...	...	1s. 6d. "

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

PRICES ON APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL BREWS.

THE WANT OF A CENTURY SUPPLIED.

MATHER'S NIGRINE,

A JET BLACK MARKING FLUID,

FOR MARKING LINEN, COTTON, &c.

No Preparation or Heating required after being written.

All Articles Marked with MATHER'S NIGRINE will stand Boiling in the following Solutions, whereas Marking Inks made with Silver will not, viz.—

Solution Cyanide of Potassium.

Solution Caustic Soda.

„ Caustic Potash.

„ Chloride of Lime, or Bleaching Powder.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

The following advantages are gained by using MATHER'S NIGRINE :—

1. No WARM IRON or HEATING required.
2. No PREPARATION.
3. No fear of SCORCHING or BURNING the Cloth.
4. Can be used with a STEEL or QUILL PEN, BLOCKS or PENCIL SLATE, for Monograms.
5. The Bottles contain DOUBLE the Quantity of ordinary Marking Inks.
6. Becomes, when washed, a JET BLACK, which gets DARKER with repeated washing and age.
7. Cannot be removed by any CHEMICAL MEANS.
8. Will not injure the most delicate Fabric.
9. Flows readily from the Pen.

Extract from the "LANCET," January 5th, 1878.

"NIGRINE: A JET BLACK MARKING FLUID.—We can recommend this as a very good and convenient Marking Ink. We have submitted Linen marked with it to some of the most powerful of chemical agents, including acids, alkalies, and chlorine and cyanide of potassium, and have found that it was very much easier to destroy the linen than the marking upon it. In fact, the writing could not be effaced by any of the agents we employed.

Extract from the "SANITARY RECORD," February 22nd, 1878.

"We believe that MATHER'S NIGRINE is the very best of all Marking Inks. It is not often that we meet with an article which is in every respect what the manufacturer states it to be, and having in this case exhausted all our resources in endeavouring to prove the facts we have stated, we must acknowledge MATHER'S NIGRINE as the blackest, most lasting, and satisfactory ink of which we are cognizant."

Ladies will find an interesting and an agreeable occupation in using MATHER'S NIGRINE for Etching Fern Leaves, Rustic Scenery, Views, &c., on cloth, which may be used for dessert doylays, antimacassars, toilet mats, and sundry other ornamental and useful work, as from the finer lines remaining distinct after repeated washing, very satisfactory results may be obtained from this fluid, which is not the case with any other Marking Ink.

SOLD IN BOTTLES at 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. each,

BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.

SAMPLES SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF THIRTEEN STAMPS.

Manufactured by W. MATHER.

Manufactory: — DYER STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

Sold by JOHN WOOD, Post Office, Penistone.

THE
**Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance
Company.**

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

CAPITAL---£500,000.

ACCUMULATED FUND---£860,423.

ANNUAL INCOME---£150,513.

TRUSTEES :

W. H. HARRISON-BROADLEY, Esq., M.P. THE RT. HON. LORD DERWENT.
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THIS COMPANY has been established more than Fifty-nine Years. Ample time has therefore elapsed to test the soundness of the principles upon which it has been conducted.

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 ensured, who are under no liability for partnership.

No charge made for Stamps or Medical Fees.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Rate of Premium for Private Dwelling-houses built of brick or stone, and Tiled or Slated, is 1s. 6d. per cent.

Insurances are taken on the most moderate terms, in accordance with the nature of the risk.

Losses caused by the explosion of gas are covered by this Company.

FARMING STOCK INSURED AT 5s. 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 made for the use of a Steam Thrashing Machine. Losses by Lightning made good.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and every information on the subject of Fire and Life Insurance business can be obtained on application at the Head office, York, or to any of its Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

F. L. MAUDESLEY, Secretary and General Manager.

W. L. NEWMAN, Actuary.

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MESSRS. DRANSFIELD & SON, SOLICITORS.

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Educational Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer,
LETTERPRESS & LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER,
BOOKBINDER, &c.,
DEANSGATE & RIDGEFIELD, JOHN DALTON STREET,
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Presents great advantages in the supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCHOOL STATIONERY,

SCHOOL MATERIALS,

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of every description, the Stock being pre-eminently remarkable for extent and variety.

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Embraces the most varied and extensive Stock to be met with in the North of England, and includes New and Standard Works in every branch of Literature, and thousands of Books suitable for Prizes, Presentations, &c.

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Includes Writing and Printing Papers, Envelopes, Account Books, and every description of General Stationery.

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Contains a choice collection of Work Boxes, Desks, Inkstands, Satchels, Purses, Pocket Books, and Fancy Articles of all kinds, including both the most elegant and expensive and the cheapest classes.

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Is thorough and complete, and pre-eminently adapted for the completion of every description of Account Book and Letterpress Binding of every style.

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Is replete with a large and varied stock of Type, selected from the leading foundries, for Bookwork of every description, Prospectuses, Catalogues, Society Rules, Reports, Posters, Handbills, Voters and other Lists, Cards, Circulars, Programmes, Tabular Work, Legal Forms, Invoices, and every kind of Mercantile Work, &c.

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Produces Circulars, Cards, Invoices, Statements, Share Certificates, Cheques, Receipts, Letter and Note Headings, Memorandums, Price Tickets, Labels, &c., &c.

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Having a large and well-fitted Manufactory, orders to any extent will be executed with promptitude, and on the most reasonable terms. Estimates and complete Catalogue of Furniture sent on application.

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Here the Artist, Architect, Draughtsman, Drawing Master, and others, will find a large assortment of Artist Materials, comprising Oil and Water Colours, Canvasses, Millboards, Block Brushes of every description, Drawing Boards, Blocks, Easels, &c., Hancock's China Painting Materials, a large stock of Terra Cotta-Plaque Vases, &c., and an assortment of Fine Art Pottery, &c., &c.

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

*This Wine is the best of the Penistone type & is very good & is not to be
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