POMPHREY'S DIRECTORY of WISHAW

AND

HANDBOOK

OF THE PARISH OF CAMBUSNETHAN,

With Shotts Supplement.

THIRD EDITION.

WISHAW

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PREFATORY NOTE.

HE two previous issues of the WISHAW DIRECTORY AND HANDBOOK—one published in 1882, and the other in 1887—having been long out of print, a new and revised edition has been felt to be urgently needed. During the last six years the population of the town and parish has greatly increased, and there has been a marked growth in the industries of the district. These changes have been dealt with specially in this edition of the DIRECTORY, and the local and parochial lists have been materially extended and carefully revised to date. The historical sketches and other articles of permanent value which appeared in last issue have been supplemented and reproduced.

"Press" Office, Wishaw, June, 1893.

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HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

I.-CAMBUSNETHAN.

assister .

HE early history of this Parish is involved in obscurity, and can only be elucidated by a study of the early history of Scotland, and, indeed, of the Island of Great Britain. The name carries us back to a time when the country was covered by the primeval forest, and inhabited by the Celtic race. According to the most recent discoveries, Britain, when the Romans entered it, was populated by three distinct races. These were the aboriginals, non-Celtic inhabitants, who, at a period anterior to all written documents, had been conquered and driven into remote corners of the Island by a Celtic race called Goidels, Gaidhels, or Gaels. They in turn had been displaced over a large portion of the country by another Celtic race called the Brythons-the Brittones of the Roman historians. Goidels were still predominant in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Highlands in Scotland; while the Brythons, the latest arrival from Gaul, occupied Wales, Cumbria, including Clydesdale, and Cornwall. The Scots in Argyleshire were Goidels from Ireland. The Picts in the north of the island are supposed to have been the aboriginal non-Celtic race, although the name was applied to Celtic tribes farther south. Druidism seems to have been the religion of the aborigines. The Goidels combined Druidism with the Polytheism of their Aryan ancestors, which had been transported by them from India to Europe. But the Brythons seem to have been Polytheists pure and simple, after the fashion of the Greeks and Romans and other branches of the great Indo-European family. Every locality, river, and fountain had its deity. The Celts of Clydesdale were Brythons, although doubtless intermingled with the aboriginal race, and perhaps with their Goidelic kinsmen. Lanark is derived by some from the Welsh word Llannerch, signifying a stop of level ground, or a vale; but some derive it from Lan-aerig, which means the bank of a river. It was inhabited by a Brythonic tribe called by the Romans Dumnonii, whose territory extended to the borders of the great Caledonian Forest in the north. Now, what we know of these Celtic tribes throws light upon the pre-historic period in Clydesdale, and, consequently, in the parish of Cambusnethan, which signifies the curve or bending of the Nethan, where the Clyde bends round the fertile valley land. So Cambusiang means "the long bend." Nethan, or Nechtan, was a Pictish king, who dates about A.D. 706, and whose capital was Abernethy, said to mean "the Work of Nethan"-Obair or Abair Nadchtain-while others make Scone the capital. At all events, it was at Scone, in A.D. 710, that he sought to impose the Roman tonsure and other Roman customs upon the native clergy, and he is said to have become a cleric in A.D. 724. At the beginning of the eighth century, the northern part of Clydesdale belonged to this monarch, and the Clyde was the southern boundary of his kingdom. But the reader must be warned that the history of this period is wrapped in obscurity, and the authorities differ considerably in their deductions from the few and scanty facts at their disposal. is possible, but by no means certain, that the parish derives its name from this royal saint, to whom the old church is said to have been dedicated. Clydesdale formed part of the kingdom of Cumbria, which at one time extended from Carlisle to Alclud, also called Dunbrettan, or the fortress of the Brythons-now Dumbarton. The Strath - Clyde Welshmen are mentioned in the Saxon chronicle. Cumbria was annexed to the Scottish Crown in 1124, but the Cumbrians and Tweeddale men formed a distinct battalion at the Battle of the Standard in 1130, and the Welsh or Brythonic dialect lingered in certain districts till the fourteenth century. And now what we know from other sources of those Brythons will enable us to sketch briefly the conditions of life long ago in Cambusnethan and neighbourhood. In the Stone Age, as it is called, they navigated the Clyde in canoes hewed or burned out of the solid oak; the warrior was buried in a rude stone coffin, covered with a cairn—their arrow-heads of flint, which were tied to a reed by a slip of skin, are occassionally found in the lonely moors which they traversed. The houses were pits dug in the earth, and roofed with stone or turf. Sometimes they inhabited underground structures built with great stones which overlapped each other till the space was narrowed so as to be covered with a single block. Around these ancient sites are found the bones of the sheep, oxen, and deer that they devoured, and stone basins and mortars, necklaces of stone beads, the teeth of animals, or cockle shells, and pins made of horn. Their ideas of the Future State resembled those of the American Indians. The warrior was supplied in his tomb with flint flakes that he might not want arrow-heads in the happy hunting grounds of the unseen world; his cup and bowl were buried with him that he might share in the banquet with the mighty dead; and rude urns filled with calcined ashes indicate that some of his vassals were slaughtered at the funeral to furnish him with attendants. In the Bronze Age, they made their daggers,

swords, and axe-heads of this metal. One sword was discovered fashioned gracefully like a myrtle leaf, and indicating considerable artistic skill. They had also collars of twisted gold, and used rings of gold and bronze for money. Civilisation was now advancing, and when the Romans arrived the Brythons of the south of England had reached the Iron age-so that they could not have been savages of the lowest type—and they had begun to coin money about B.C. 200. The Brythons who settled in Clydesdale must have passed through these stages. The Romans arrived in B.C. 55, but it was A.D. 80 before they attempted the subjugation of the wild Caledonians of By-and-by, they penetrated into the wilds of Clydesdale, which formed part of the province of Valentia, and remains of their roads and camps are to be found at Dalziel, Bothwell, and The tramp of the legions must have been heard for other places. the first time on one memorable day in Cambusnethan, and the astonished Brythons gazed upon the Roman arms and standards, and heard the strange accents of the Latin tongue. A part of the great Roman Road entered this parish between Shieldmuir and Meadowhead, and passed Wishaw midway between the town and the Caledonian Railway, crossed Garrion Gill, and ran through Carluke to Carlisle. Another branch ran northwards to the west of Newmains, crossing the Calder at a hollow part midway between Murdostoun and the Stirling Road, and thence in a straight line to Castlecary, where was a Roman fort. History does not record what reception they got in this parish. Doubtless they found the natives armed with the small round shields, and long, heavy, pointless swords, which proved so unavailing before the disciplined onslaught of the legions at the battles of Ardoch and elsewhere, and it is possible that some of the local warriors tried conclusions with the Roman troops. The Romans left the island in A.D. 422, and then the Northern Picts began to swarm over the wall of Antoninus, which extended for thirty-six miles between Grangemouth on the Forth and Old Kirkpatrick on the Clyde. We know that in the middle of the eighth century they were at war with the Dalriadic Scots, and Alpin, the Scottish King, was attacking the Picts of Manaw—the modern Slamannan—who had rebelled against the King of Northumbria, a monarch who had a good deal to say in Scottish matters at that time. And there was a battle royal between the Picts of Galloway and the Cumbrians in 750. In short, chaos had come again, and lasted till the Scots of Argyle got the upper hand of them all, and in A.D. 843 Kenneth mac Alpin, King of the Scots, became king of North Britain, and the *Lia Fail*, or Stone of Destiny, which had been brought from Ireland to Iona, was carried to Scone. The Danes, too, had a finger in the pie, and contributed not a little to the anarchy of the times. They often sailed up the Clyde, plundering and devastating all within their reach—although they have not left such deep traces of their presence in Clydesdale as in other parts of the kingdom. At that time the Debatable Land extended to the fortress of Edinburgh, or Edwinsburgh, and it took many a long and bloody battle before the English invaders were driven beyond the

Tweed. In all these matters, the chiefs and warriors, the barons, vassals, and clergy of Cambusnethan must have had a deep interest, and so we come to the Feudal Period, when Cambusnethan emerges into the light of history. Here, too, we must go to the general history of the kingdom for the details of social and military life to understand how the Finnemunds, and the De Clers, and the barons who came after them in the manor of Cam'nethan, ordered their lives and the lives of their vassals. It was a stirring, picturesque period. We can see with the eyes of imagination the old barons clad in iron, with blazoned shield and lance and sword, with the pennon borne before them, followed by retainers in iron cap and quilted leathern jacket (quilted with iron), armed with axe, spear, and dagger. We are familiar with the old towers, built often on islands or in the centre of a morass and, for obvious reasons, encircled by a moat. Within was the big vaulted hall, where the men-at-arms feasted on stolen beef, and passed round the black jack filled with mighty ale, while the dogs fought for the bones on the floor covered with rushes for a carpet. It is probable that the feudal barons of Cambusnethan were more civilized than those of the borders, although they had all the ferocity of their class. A great part of the population were serfs, bound to stay on the land like so many oxen, over whom the baron had power of life and death, in token of which the Dule Tree, or Tree of Sorrow was erected at his gates, and was seldom without a ghastly burden. It is now that Cam'nethan begins to figure in charters and other historical documents. In A.D. 1116, David, Prince of Cumbria, held an inquest to ascertain what lands and churches belouged to the diocese of Glasgow. In the diocesan register occurs a name Camcachethyn or Camnachethyn, conjectured to be Cambusnethan. At all events, in 1232, Cam'nethan is mentioned in a charter as a parish within the limits of Glasgow diocese. In the 12th century, William Finnemund, a Norman baron, was lord of the manor, and gave to Kelso Abbey the tithes and other rights over the soil. He was followed by Rudolph de Cler, who, for the privilege of having a private chapel in his manor-house dedicated to Saint Michael, gave the monks of Kelso the right of grinding their corn at Garion Mill, and the tithe of all the multure of said mill. In the end of the thirteenth century, the kirk of Cam'nethan became one of the mensal kirks of the See of Glasgow for the maintenance of the Bishop's table. After the Reformation, the revenues of the Church lands were granted to various laymen, and bestowed at last on the lord of the manor. The central part of the parish belonged some four or five hundred years ago to the Abbacy of Aberbrothic. This district was called MacMorren's Muir, afterwards Allcathmuir. In 1433, the baron paid to the abbey 40 merks annually, and half-astone of wax for altar use on the eve of the Feast of John the Baptist. In 1528, John, Lord Hay of Yester, possessed the lands, and he was ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale. There was a chapel at Beuskiag, which has long since disappeared, although it has left traces of its existence in the name "Chapel," still given to a part of

the district. The Tower of Garion, originally an old feudal portalice, has an ecclesiastical connection. It was the summer residence of the Archbishops of Glasgow, from James Blackadder in 1484 to Paterson, who died in Edinburgh in 1703, when bishops had become a thing of the past. Leighton, the best and purest of them all, must have sojourned here and preached in the old church. It is on record that he had many discussions with the laird of Coltness, who was a strong Presbyterian; and on one occasion they waxed so hot that Leighton said he wished he had stayed at home and "chewed gravel," rather than have accepted the invitation to The old church has long since fallen into ruins. A portion of the old wall surrounds the sepulchre of the Belhavens, and the outlines of the west church are still discernible. John Lyndesay was curate in 1552, and likely sang his last mass some time in 1560. Then came the Protestant regime. Vestments, altars, vessels, and service books were burnt or sold, and a reader took the place of the parish priest, who read Knox's liturgy from the lectern or lettern-the only piece of old church furniture which survived. One of the early ministers was a Muirhead of Lauchop, another a Hamilton of Broomhill, showing that the upper classes did not object to their scions entering the service of the new Church. Mr James Hamilton of Udston, who died in 1628, left "ane hundred pundis to buy ane bell to the kirk of Cambusnethan." This was conveyed to the new church at Greenhead, where it summoned the parishioners to prayer for nearly two hundred years. The choir of the old church was the burial-place of the Sommervilles of Cam'nethan; and Steuart of Allanton (between whom and the Sommerville of that time there was a deep-rooted animosity) strove to prevent him burying his dead there, as the General Assembly had forbidden the practice—and Sommerville had to content himself with a burial-place outside the church at the east gable. Sommerville looked down with true feudal disdain upon Allanton, whom he described "as mere feuar of the Earl of Tweeddale in Auchtermuir, whose predecessors never came to sit above the salt-foot at the laird of Cam'nethan's table." Then followed a long and acrimonious dispute about the erection of a new church in a more central part, and a quarrel about precedence in the matter of pews. question of the hour was, Who was to get the area in front of the pulpit? Coltness, who had given more than anyone else, got the place of honour, and Allanton and Sommerville had to content themselves with seats in the galleries. Our limited space does not permit us to enlarge upon the incumbents. One of them, Mr Vilant, became Divinity Professor at St. Andrews in 1691, and another, Mr James Hamilton, was made Bishop of Galloway. The late Dr Hutton, who died in 1891, after occupying the pulpit for over The late Dr forty years, will long be remembered as a scholarly and muchesteemed divine. The charge is now filled by the Rev. John L. Rentoul, M.A., late of Sunderland.

But we cannot pass away from the ecclesiastical history of Cam'nethan without a word on the Covenanters, who formed a strong party in this district. Darngavel, Darmeid, and the Black Loch, were gathering-places for the persecuted renmant. Renwick preached at the latter place in 1684, and Steuart of Allanton was fined in 3000 merks because he had seen a large party pass his house from the conventicle on their way home, and had not raised the hueand-cry after them. M'Kail was chaplain and tutor in Coltness, and was accompanied to the scaffold by his pupils, David and James Stewart, in 1666, to whom he gave his Bible. James Gourlay of Overtown was at Bothwell Brig, and escaped by plunging into the Clyde up to the neck under the spreading branch of a tree, while the bullets whistled over his head, and at night-fall he took refuge in Garion Gill. He died in 1714. Sir Thomas Steuart had to fly for his life for furnishing meat and drink to the rebels at Bothwell. One, James Cooper, deponed that he saw Coltness "standing at his gate and sending off a sledge with bread, meat, two cold turkeys, and drink "-a little photographic touch which brings the whole sad scene vividly before us. He was known as "Gospel Coltness." Claverhouse and a body of his dragoous once spent a night in Coltness Mansion. A number of servants and tenantry who were Covenanters deemed it prudent to hide in the coal-pits entering from the Temple Gill. At supper, Sir James Steuart, the then laird, kept urging not to forget to give the nowt their supper—the nowt being the fugitive Covenanters. At last Claverhouse complained that the host seemed more concerned for the comfort of the nowt than for that of His Majesty's servants. The morning after Bothwell fight, 23rd June, 1679, Arthur Inglis, tenant of Netherton, was herding his cows at Stockleton Dyke, and had his Bible in his hands, when some dragoons happened to be passing. One of them fired at him, and missing his aim, galloped up and laid him dead on the spot with one stroke of his sword. A tombstone was erected to his memory in the old churchyard in 1733.

Our sketch would not be complete without a few words on the old families of the parish. The Steuarts of Allanton and Coltness fill a large and honourable space in its history. Old Allanton House, which was taken down in 1788, bore the date 1591 on a lintel of a door. It was originally a little tower-house of the ordinary The Stenarts are descended from John, second son of Alexander, the sixth Great Steward of Scotland. He married Margaret D. Bonkyll, and was slain at Falkirk in 1298. His grandson. Allan of Daldowie, married a daughter of the Black Douglas, and for his bravery in storming Alnwick Castle was called "Alnwickster." In 1385, Richard II. invaded Scotland. Allan raised a large force, and encountered a party of the English at M'Morren's Moor, now called Morningside. His party was victorious, but he was slain, and buried in the chapel at Beuskaig. This battle has given names to many places in the district—Cathburn signifies the Battle Burn, and Auchterwater is a corruption of Alcathwater, the battle of Allan's Water: from which one would infer that a Celtic dialect must have been commonly spoken at that time. His descendants deserved well of their country, and were

renowned both for their bravery and their learning. The son of the heroic Allan got lands on the moor of M'Morren, which he called His son James was called the "Antiquary," and was a Adam Steuart, another laird, was a friend man of literary tastes. of Wishart, who was martyred at St. Andrews in 1546, and who often occupied a hiding-place in the thickest part of the wall of the old tower, while a worthy tailor sat with his back to the door and excited surprise by the amount of food he seemed to devour, the servants not knowing who shared in his enormous meals. Cromwell, in 1650, on his way from Glasgow to Edinburgh, visited Allanton. Sir Walter kept out of the way, but his lady entertained the great general, who offered up a lengthy grace before meat, which seems to have edified her greatly; and her little boy began to handle the hilt of his sword, upon which Cromwell clapped him on the head and called him "my little captain," and from that day he was called "Captain" Steuart-another of those little pictures so much despised by historians of the olden school, which light up the darkness of the past as with an electric light, and put us into living contact with the actors and scenes of forgotten days: it is a pity Sir Henry Steuart, who there are so few of them on record. married in 1787 the daughter of Hugh Seton of Touch, in the County of Stirling, united his own ancient line with another of the most ancient and honourable families in Scotland, in whom the offices of heritable armour-bearer to the King, and the squire of the royal body, had been vested for centuries. The Coltness Steuarts were a branch of this family. Sir Walter Steuart of Allanton purchased in 1653 the estate of Coltness for his younger brother, James. An old spae-wife had prophesied when the boys were at school at Lanark that Walter would be Laird of Allanton, and another lad, a cousin, Laird of Westshield; "but as for you," she said to James, "ye're to be the laird o' God's blessing, and ye'r ain hand winnin', and ye'll maybe some day help to gie the lairds a lift." He married a niece of Sir Thomas Hope, the Lord Advocate, of whom the irrepressible Sommerville remarked that "her faither keepit a worsted shop in the Luckenbooths." By a second marriage he got the property of Goodtrees, and was of so much consequence as to be present at a conference in 1650, on Bruntsfield Links, with Cromwell, Argyle, and the Earl of Eglinton, when, no doubt, some of the dark and dangerous designs which were afterwards carried into execution were discussed. must have been a bitter pill for Sommerville to have to sell the lands of West Carbarns or Kirkfield to his successful rival.

The reader knows something of "Gospel Coltness." In 1712, Coltness passed into the hands of Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees, an eminent lawyer. So far, the Steuarts had been Whigs and Covenanters, but now a strange phenomenon in the family history occurred. The third Sir James of the Goodtrees line, who was born in 1713, and married a daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, was introduced by Lord Elcho to the young Pretender in Holyrood, in the famous '45 year, and became, doubtless to the consternation of all his connections, a Jacobite, and was exiled for twenty years—per-

haps was one of those exiles whom Peregrine Pickle, in the immortal novel of Smollet's, saw walking on the beach at Boulogne "to indulge their longing eyes with a prospect of the white cliffs of Albion, which they must never more approach." But he was pardoned, and spent the last seventeen years of his life in Coltness, where he wrote a work on political economy, which is said to have anticipated the discoveries of Adam Smith. There must have been a spice of superstition about this Laird, for he went daily to an arbour in the grounds to meet the shade of Mr Trotter of Midlothian, who had promised on his deathbed to return, if possible, from the other world, and give him an interview. This incident was made into a ballad, called "The Laird of Coul's Ghost," which used to be sold by the pedlars. The last of this long and distinguished line, Sir James Steuart, died in 1839, and so there was "an end of an auld sang." At his death the estates passed into the hands of the Houldsworth family.

Coltness got its name from an old village which once stood near Coltness Mill, and was called Col Ness, or the coal point, from the seams of coal which protruded from the bank of the river. This was burnt in the time of Wallace by English Soldiers, and the charred and blackened bank reminds us of the "auld toun of Col Ness." Near it is Wincie's or Winifred's Well, where our ancestors used to pray, leaving their offerings tied with scarlet thread to the adjacent

bushes.

The Cam'nethan estate and Barony, after passing through several hands, came into the Sommerville family in 1372. The Sommervilles were a pugnacious and spendthrift race, with a large share of aristocratic contempt for the "new men" of their times. One of them in 1520, siding with Angus in a dispute about who should be Lord Provest of Edinburgh, drove the rival candidate, the Earl of Arran, out of the city. The last Baron died in 1659, and was buried in Greyfriars. Sommerville of Drum sold the estate to Sir John Harper, Sheriff-Depute of the county. He took down Baird's Tower and built a stately mansion which lasted for 160 years, and then the lands came into the hands of a branch of the Lockharts. another of our old and honourable families. It was a Lockhart who brought back the heart of Bruce from the Holy Land, and got for his armorial bearings a heart within a lock and the motto-corda serrata pando. The debt we owe to those brave old chieftains is too much forgotten in our time by many who seem to think that our history began only yesterday, and with themselves.

The Belhaven family has been long in our midst. At one time there were Hamiltons in Coltness and Wishaw. Sir John Hamilton of Biel, connected with the Hamiltons of Barncleuth, relatives of the Coltness and Wishaw Hamiltons, was a great supporter of Charles I., and when his followers hesitated about entering Berwick and occupying it for the King, he cried, "Ride through!" and dashed into the town like a bold cavalier. He was created Lord Belhaven and Stenton on Dec. 15th, 1647, and "Ride through" became his motto. He was supposed to have perished in the Solway

when flying from his enemies, but it was a false report. He got to London, and worked as a gardener till Charles II. came home again in 1660. His successor was the famous Lord Belhaven who opposed the Union in a speech worthy of the great classical orators, and who, being arrested as a Jacobite and carried to the Tower, was so mortified that he took brain fever, and died in 1708. The fifth Lord died without issue in 1777, and there was a litigation about the succession between the descendants of John Hamilton of Coltness, and those of William Hamilton of Wishaw, which ended in the claims of the latter being admitted in 1799. On the death of the last Lord Belhaven, who died without issue, there was another litigation about the succession to the title and estates, which ended in James Hamilton, the present Lord, establishing his claim to represent the families of Udston, Wishaw, and Stevenstoun.

Such is a brief sketch of the civil, religious, and social history of the parish. The "Coltness Papers" and the "Memorie of the Sommervilles" contain much interesting matter, which has never yet been fully utilised, although the historical sketches of the parish by the Rev. Peter Brown, of Wishaw, embody some of the most striking events recorded in them. The descriptions in "Old Mortality" of Clydesdale scenes and Clydesdale people give us the best picture of the condition of the parish in the 17th and 18th centuries, before the furnaces began to blaze on the horizon, and the locomotive to shriek through the quiet valleys. They apply to the whole district, and there must have been many Cuddy Headrigs, and Poundtexts, and Henry Mortons, and Edith Bellendens in the neighbourhood, not to speak of Trooper Halliday and Jenny Dennison-all of them taken from the life-resuscitated by the magic of the great wizard from the dusky tomes and dreary tracts and worm-eaten manuscripts which he pored over till the whole life of those bygone centuries rose before him "like an exhalation," and he fixed it in his immortal romances for all time, and showed us how young hearts beat with love and ambition in that hard, stern, disputatious age, much the same as they are beating now, the reverend author of the Statistical Account for 1839 warms up into something like poetry in describing his parish. He says-"From Knownowton you see the Castle of Edinburgh, Tinto. Loudon Hill, Dumbarton Castle, and the hills of Argyleshire; and to no evening scene have I ever been attracted with greater rapture than to observe the summer sun setting behind the serrated cliffs of Arran, or throwing a blaze of parting radiance around the lofty Ben From the church of Cam'nethan you can see fifteen country churches besides those of Glasgow."

THE PROGRESS OF WISHAW.

If any of the old inhabitants of Cam'nethan could revisit the glimpses of the moon, they would be very much astonished at the changes that have taken place since Wishawtown was a small hamlet, occupied mostly by handloom weavers. With what wonder would they gaze upon the streets, shops, churches, iron-works, &c..

that have sprung up as if at the waving of a magic wand during the last forty or fifty years. It is enough to say that in 1801 the population of Wishaw was about 400, and that of the parish 1972, while in 1891 it had risen to 22,710. Everybody knows about the Glasgow Iron & Steel Company, the Excelsior Iron Works, the Pather Iron & Steel Company, Coltness Iron Works, the Distillery, and the collieries, iron-foundries, and engineer establishments of the district, which give employment to so many of the toiling multitude. energy of the business men of Wishaw is proverbial, and those who have met them round the social board know that the pursuit of gain is combined in the case of many of them with a geniality and intelligence which shows that they look on money-making as a means to an end, and not the "be-all and the end-all" of existence. Since 1887 there has been no accession of importance to the number of public works in the town or district; but while this is so, many well-known firms, such as the Glasgow Iron & Steel Company, Belhaven Iron & Steel & Patent Nail Company, Coltness Iron Company, &c., have made important additions to their Works, thus giving employment to a large number of additional hands. Of these extensions, perhaps the most important, as it certainly is the most costly, is the ammonia plant erected by the Coltness Iron Company in connection with their furnaces at Newmains. Erected at a cost of between £40,000 and £50,000, the ammonia plant deals with the gases emitted by the furnaces, extracting the waste products therefrom, and returning the purified gases to the boilers to be utilised in the raising of steam. The installation of the ammonia plant, added to the full complement of fire-brick stoves recently introduced, places these furnaces in the unique position of being the best equipped in the country.

As an indication of the growing prosperity and importance of the town, the erection of a public slaughterhouse, the extension of the gasworks, and the crection of a new and commodious post-office may be mentioned. A new school is in course of erection at a cost of about £10,000. While large firms and public bodies are thus spending money in extending their business or developing their trusts, the general prosperity of the past few years has encouraged capitalists to turn their attention to the value of house property in the burgh, with the gratifying result that many fine shops and

superior dwelling-houses have been recently erected.

Perhaps the best idea of the progress and prosperity of Wishaw can be obtained by a glance at the metamorphosis that the Main Street has undergone during the past half dozen years. One by one the old thatch houses are disappearing, giving place to modern edifices, many of them of considerable architectural beauty. To mention only a few—Burns' Tavern, Mr Muir's building, the New Post Office buildings, Mr Leggat's Polytechnic, the Tres Bonanza warehouse of Mr Milne, and the handsome pile of shops and offices erected by Mr Gibson at the corner of Russell Street, are worthy of any provincial town. Nor has building extension been confined to the Main Street—many fine villas and blocks of dwelling-houses having been erected in various parts of

the town. Mr Reid, whose fame as an animal photographer is world-wide, has built a magnificent studio, fitted with every accessory that experience, art, or science could devise. Truly, they malign us who say that art cannot flourish in the black country of Scotland. The schools and churches are healthy and vigorous, and fully abreast of the requirements of the time. One gratifying feature in the work of the churches is the interest they are showing in the welfare of the young, for whose special benefit Christian Associations, Guilds, Literary Societies, &c., have, in recent years, been instituted in connection with almost all the churches in the district.

The erection of a goods station in the centre of the town has proved a great boon to our merchants and traders. With two railway stations, the travelling and trading communities are now fairly well served. Those who, in days gone by, had to content themselves with "Vatt's Noddy," which took three and a half hours to cover the distance between Wishaw and Glasgow, would be amazed to see the hurry and bustle of a railway platform, say, on a Saturday night or a general holiday. A new line from Newcastle to Glasgow, by way of Hawick and Biggar, has been projected, and if, as expected, it passes through Wishaw, we may look for additional railway facilities in the near future.

Altogether, the industrial history of the past five years has been one of almost unbroken prosperity. With our advantages of situation, our untouched mineral wealth, and our shrewd and energetic men of business, there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the future

prospects of our good old town.

II.-SHOTTS.

Shotts Parish was originally a part of Bothwell, and was not disjoined till 1457. A flint-flake found in the Lily Loch and some stones about whose origin antiquarians and geologists dispute, may be mentioned as the sole relics of the original Celtic population, who, however, have given names to the more striking natural features—the hills and streams of the district. The Roman Road passed over the hills of Braco, and Roman coins have been discovered in its neighbourhood. Pope Sixtus IV. confirmed in 1476 the erection "of the Church of Bartram Shotts in that desert place called St. Catherine's." Bartram is said to have been a robber who was slain by the laird of Muirhead, who obtained as a reward the lands of Lauchop, so called because the dying bandit gave a spasmodic laugh, and Muirhead exclaimed, "will ye laugh up yet." Such is the traditional account, which, no doubt, is based on some obscure historical fact. Muirheads were in this part of the country as far back as 1165. Shotts signifies a plot of ground—a rig-length. Salsburgh is said to be named from Sally, wife of Mr Young, of Craighead. Traces of old habitations—how old none can say—are to be found on the Papperthill Craigs and the Cant hills. The eastern half of the parish was called the Barony of Bothwell Moor. Most of the local names are Celtic. Blairmuck is the field of the Boar; Moffat, the

foot of the moss; Duntealing, prospect hills; Calder, the wooded Whitecross, near Craigend, was the site of a cross, which in Catholic times marked the boundary of the sanctuary. In 1744. when Dr. Carlyle- "Jupiter" Carlyle as he was called-travelled through it, Whitburn consisted of a single house, and there was scarcely a cottage east of the Kirk. The historical events connected with Shotts are few. In 1570, two captains, Andrew Cunninghame and Thomas Crawford, harried Bothwell Moor, and carried off a great quantity of horses and cattle to Edinburgh. 1650, Cromwell marched with horse and foot by the Kirk of Shotts on his way to Edinburgh, and had much difficulty in transporting his cannon. In 1651, he encamped for a night at Shotts. In 1678, Monmouth's army encamped at Muirhead Farm on their way to Bothwell, and remains of the earth-works they threw up were seen till recently. And in 1745, the Highlanders committed various depredations on their way homewards, and left traces of their passage in a claymore, which is still preserved, and some other Before the separation, Shotts was served by a vicar from Bothwell, which was then a collegiate church with a provost and eight prebendaries. Shotts Kirk was dedicated to the Virgin and St. Catherine of Sienna, who has left indications of her position as patron saint in Kate's Well, Kate's Park, and Kate's Brae. was an establishment of the same kind at Chapelhall, where the Lauchop family were buried up to the beginning of the last century. The present church was opened in 1821. The first minister after the Reformation was John Hamilton, who had charge of Bothwell, Shotts, and Monkland. He employed a reader to do duty at Shotts at a salary of "20 pundis" yearly. Among the ministers we find two Muirheads of Lauchop, and Dr. Baillie (father of the celebrated poetess, Joanna Baillie), who became minister of Bothwell and Professor of Divinity in Glasgow. The Rev. William Martin Watt, during whose long and successful ministry three quoad sacra parishes have been erected, viz. :-Cleland, Calderhead, and Harthill-was ordained in 1844. The Session records contain a number of interesting facts which illustrate the past history of the parish. The jougs or iron collar by which offenders against ecclesiastical discipline were fastened to the kirk door; the "stool of repentance," and the sackcloth gown, were all in use in the seventeenth century. We find men and women accused of bewitching hens and cattle, of "charming" for sickness both in man and beast, of raising fearful storms, and even of causing the death of their neighbours. Others are summoned for using the terms "limmer" and "loune," and "ane auld moulie-toothed runt," in their anger. John Scott compears in 1643, and acknowledges that in a drunken quarrel he drew his whinger, and there were "some bled fingers among them." The Covenanters had a strong party in the parish, and Cargill preached a funeral sermon for Cameron in 1681, at Deer Slunk, a moss near Peden's Stone, from which he held forth, is shown near Benhar farmhouse; and men from Shotts were at Bothwell Brig, the Battle of the Pentlands, and other risings of the persecuted

remnant. There was a great revival in 1630, when Messrs John Livingstone, Robert Bruce, and David Dickson preached at a communion, which does not seem to have been marked by the extravagancies that have attended recent phenomena of the kind, but was productive of lasting good. The parishioners were tenacious of their rights, and the settlement of an unpopular minister in 1738 led to a secession. In 1739, Ralph Erskine preached in the parish, and the Church was formed in Shottsburn, to which the Rev. John Ritchie ministered from February, 1855, to May, 1891, when he resigned, and died at Bellside Cottage, Cleland, on 27th January, 1892. The Original Seceders, as they are called, claim to be the

true representatives of the Erskines.

Murdostoun was originally occupied by a family of the name of Murdoch, or Murthock, and it came into the Buccleugh family, in the thirteenth century, by the marriage of Sir Richard Scott to the heiress of Murdostoun. The Duke of Buccleugh still bears the arms of the original family. Nesbit says Walter Scott of Balwearie, in Fife, was the fortunate man; but Sir Richard le Scott de Murthockston appears in the Ragman's Roll, and Michael, his brother, was progenitor of the Balwearie family. Michael Scott, the Wizard, was a relation of the Murdostoun family. There is a mass of whinstone, called the Packstane, at the east end of the parish, which he ordered his "familiar" to carry to Queensferry, where he was about to build a bridge over the Forth; but the two quarrelled near Muirhead, and the fiend threw down his pack, or load, where it remains to this day. In 1446, Scott of Murdostoun exchanged lands with Thomas Inglis of Manir; and from the Scotts of Branksholm comes the powerful family of Buccleugh. Murdostoun passed from the family of Inglis in 1719, when Alexander Inglis died without heirs, and left the estate to Alexander Hamilton, a relative, who also possessed the Cleland Estate at that time. His son, General Hamilton, who died in 1803, left the estates to an adopted son-James Anderson, who, under his patronage, rose from being a common soldier to be an officer in the army. He died fighting bravely at Waterloo, in 1815. When his left arm was cut off, he snatched the reins of his grey charger in his mouth and cheered on his regiment, but soon fell mortally wounded. The estate then passed into the hands of the Cochranes, and was sold eventually to the late Robert Stewart, Esq., ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow (who was chiefly instrumental in introducing the water supply into the city from Loch Katrine), and it is now owned by his son, Robert King Stewart, Esq.

The Clelands of that ilk were an old and distinguished family. The first known to history was married to a daughter of Wallace of Riccarton, uncle of the patriot Wallace. The Clelands figure in the poems of "Blind Harry." They had their full share in all the battles, murders, and conspiracies of the old troublous times. They fought at Bannockburn and Flodden, and were art and part in the murders of Darnley and of the two Regents. They intermarried with the Sommervilles, the Stuarts of Blantyre, and other noble

families, and sent out off-shoots to Faskin, Monkland, Gartness, not to speak of Knownoblehill, Hareshaw, and Auchinlea. Alexander, the last owner, sold the estate, and it was purchased from his creditors, in 1711, by Gavin Hamilton of Inverdovat, for £2432. His son, Hamilton of Murdostoun, sold it in 1766 to Captain Hew Dalrymple of Fordal for the sum of £6310. The Cleland family is still represented, we believe, in the direct line, in Ireland. They were originally foresters to the old Earls of Douglas, and bore on their shield a hare with a hunting-horn round its neck, and their crest was a falcon on a gauntlet. In heraldic terms, Azure, a hare saliant, Argent; with a hunting-horn, Vert, hanging about its neck, garnished Gules; motto, non sibi, and at other times, "for Nesbit makes much of them as an old and distinguished They also made some figure in literature. William Cleland, a descendant of the last Cleland of that ilk, was a friend of Pope's, and is said to have been the original of Will Honeycomb in the He died in 1741, and his son, John Cleland, wrote an immoral tale, entitled "Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure," published in 1750, for which he got £20, and it yielded profits to the amount of £10,000. Afterwards, he had a pension from Earl Granville, and wrote some more tales and works on philology, which are said to be not without merit. He died in 1789.

The Omoa Ironworks, which give a name to the railway station at Bellside that excites the curiosity of most travellers from its uncouth sound, were erected in 1787 by Colonel William Dalrymple, who distinguished himself at the capture of Omoa, on the Spanish Main, in the West Indies; and were kept going till 1866. Up to 1775, miners were in a state of slavery, and bound to remain on the estate; and when a colliery was sold, they were sold along with it. About 1761, the average wage of a collier was from twelve to thirteen shillings a week. Most of these details are taken from the admirable history of the parish by the late Dr Grossart of Salsburgh.

Shotts, like Cambusnethan, has risen from being a sleepy pastoral parish to be a busy centre of industry. There was a colliery in operation at Swinstie in 1763, and Benhar has long been celebrated for the quality of its coal. But these were wrought in a very primitive fashion. There are now collieries scattered over the whole of the parish, and the population has risen from 2322 in 1755,

to 8015 in 1871, and 11930 in 1891.

The Omoa Iron Works have been noticed already. The Shotts Iron Works, erected in 1802, still maintain their reputation; and tile works, brick works, quarries, iron-foundries, and chemical manure works, give employment to a large number of workmen. Our limited space does not permit us to enter into details: suffice it to say that the parish of Shotts has no reason to be ashamed of its position in the industrial and mercantile world. We have been more taken up with the ancient than the modern history of the district, and have no time to notice the schools and schoolmasters, the churches and clergymen. We can only say that these institutions are doing good work, and those who preside over them seem to have the confidence

of the community. There are indications that the district is not likely to fall into a decline, commercially speaking. New pits have been sunk near the Cleland Station by the Monkland Co., and by Messrs Barrie & Ferguson, and a wide coalfield in the centre of the parish is being opened up by Coltness Iron Co., and there is prospect of a considerable increase of trade and population. We have seen how the old order changes, and the old families pass away. It is well that these should be changed, and our active men of business, and the industrial armies which they direct, are doing a work not less glorious than that of the belted knights and their vassals who fought the battles of our country in the olden time. But it is to be hoped that these brief sketches of bygone times and manners will impress upon the minds of those who may read them the fact that the roots of our national greatness are fixed in the soil of the past; and it is well for those who are founding new families, winning new reputations, and labouring in more peaceful occupations than those of our sires, to look back with a kindly and a grateful glance upon the past, and realise that feudal baron and prelate, that Covenanter and Presbyterian divine, that even those who fought forlorn hopes, and championed lost causes-Cavaliers and Jacobites-those who stood up for Mary, and those who died for Bonnie Prince Charliehad all a share in building up the complex social order under which we now live. Or to quote the words of the inspired old woman (Janet Hamilton), who first drew breath in Scarehill, now taken up by Omoa Railway Station, past which the locomotive thunders every day-typifying the immense change that has taken place since she wandered, a "wee Scotch lassie," over the moors and by the streams of Shotts parish-

"I heard her sing 'Auld Robin Gray,'
An' 'Yarrow's Dowie Den'—
O' Flodden, and oor forest flouris
Cut down by Englishmen.
My saul was fir'd, my heart was fu',
The tear was in my e'e;
Let ither lan's hae ither sangs—
Auld Scotland's sangs for me."

Belbaven and Stenton Peerage.

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N event of more than usual local interest was the home-coming of Lord Belhaven, who entered into possession of the Wishaw Estate on the 2nd of August, 1892. It has always been a subject of regret that the fine old mansion of the Belhavens should have been so long untenanted, and now that the house is once more occupied by a representative of this ancient family, it is hoped that his lord-ship will continue that kindly interest in the welfare of the burgh, which was always so distinguishing a characteristic of the late Lord Belhaven.

A well-known local antiquary (Mr Andrew Hamilton, Quarter, by Hamilton) supplies the following interesting particulars of the Belhaven and Stenton peerage:—

The first Lord Belhaven was Sir John Hamilton of Beil, eldest son of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill. The estate of Beil is in the parish of Stenton, county of Haddington, and Belhaven or Beilhaven, in the parish of Dunbar, appears to have been included in the Beil estate. Sir John appears to have given the Broomhill property to his brother James, who was minister of Cambusnethan for some time before 1663, when he conformed to prelacy, and was made Bishop of Galloway. His descendants inherited Broomhill. The first Lord Belhaven married Margaret, daughter of James, second Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had three daughters. Anne, his second daughter, married Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill. Their eldest daughter, Margaret, married John, eldest son of Robert Hamilton of Barncluith and Presmannan. Her grandfather, the first Lord Belhaven, settled on them the estate of Beil, and resigned his title in favour of her husband, who, of course, became second Lord Belhaven, distinguishing himself for the active part he took in public affairs, and for his patriotism. The third, fourth, and fifth Lords Belhaven, are correctly stated by Brown and Anderson. The Barncluith branch having failed on the decease of the fifth Lord Belhaven, as narrated

by the authors above, the title devolved on the Wishaw family, whose pedigree may be noted :- The first was William, third son of John Hamilton of Udston and his wife, Margaret Muirhead. His elder brother was John of Coltness, and his second brother, James, who married the heiress of Barncluith, and was grandfather of the second Lord Belhaven. William Hamilton, first of Wishaw, was succeeded by his eldest son, James, who died about the year 1654 without issue, when he was succeeded by his brother, William. He was a distinguished antiquary in his day, and wrote the first topographical account of the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, entitled "Description of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew." It was written about 1700 or 1710, and is often quoted by antiquarian and topographical writers. The work was printed some years ago by the Maitland Club, with valuable notes and appendices by the In the preface, the following notice is given of Mr Hamilton: -- "The author of these descriptions derived his descent from the ducal house of Hamilton, his father, William Hamilton of Wishaw, being the younger son of John Hamilton of Udston, an early branch of that noble family. He had probably the advantage of a juridical education, and appears to have been an accurate, industrious, and, considering the difficulties then attending the subject, a most successful enquirer into Scottish history and antiquities, particularly as regards his own neighbourhood. That he was highly esteemed among his contemporaries, we have the authority of Crawford, the most eminent genealogist of his time, who characterises Mr Hamilton of Wishaw, as an 'antiquary of no little fame,' and particularly acknowledges his obligations to him. It would certainly have been very gratifying to those now entrusted with the printing of this volume to have been able to have added something like a connected account of Mr Hamilton's literary and antiquarian pursuits, could the requisite materials have been ob-These, there is reason to suppose, may tained for that purpose. still exist, and it is to be hoped, may yet be made available to the public." This hope, I believe, has not yet been realised. Hamilton of Wishaw married first, in 1660, his cousin Anne, daughter of John Hamilton of Udston, by whom he had six sons and a daughter; secondly, in 1676, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, fifth son of the Earl of Mar-by her he had also a large family of five sons and six daughters. He lived to a very advanced age and died about 1724 or 1726. His eldest son very advanced age and died about 1724 or 1726. William died unmarried before his father. His second son, Robert Hamilton, younger of Wishaw, married, in 1686, Jean, only daughter and heiress of William Hamilton of Browmuir, in Ayrshire, by whom he had four sons-William, Robert, John, and James of Stevenston. Robert having predeceased his father, he was succeeded by his grandson, William, who in 1756 was killed by a fall from his horse, as stated by Mr Brown. His son, Robert Hamilton of Wishaw, as explained by Mr Anderson in "Scottish Nation," on the death of James, fifth Lord Belhaven, in 1777, became in the legal course of succession entitled to the honours, and

was of right the sixth Lord Belhaven, but he did not assume the . His eldest son, William, was seventh Lord Belhaven, and his grandson, the late Robert Montgomery Hamilton, was the eighth Lord. The late Lord Belhaven died in 1868, when the title became dormant for some time. In 1874, Mr James Hamilton, of Albany Street, North Leith, laid claim to the title, and his petition was referred to the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords. By parole and documentary evidence he made good his claim to the title as nearest male heir, proving that he was lineally descended from James Hamilton of Stevenston, parish of Bothwell, who was the fourth son of Robert Hamilton of Wishaw, and grandson of William Hamilton, the antiquary. James Hamilton of Stevenston, fourth and youngest son of Robert Hamilton, younger of Wishaw, was born in 1700, and died in 1769, married Helen, daughter of Andrew Baillie of Parbroath, who died in 1758-had four sons: John, Robert, Andrew, who all died without issue, and James, second of Stevenston, who was born in 1745. He died before his wife, Mary, daughter of Archibald Nisbet of Carphin, who died in They had three sons-James, captain in the army, who predeceased his brother without issue; Archibald, born in 1777, surgeon in 92nd Regiment, died at Edinburgh in 1823, married Mary Clark, who died in Edinburgh in 1856—had two sons; James, born at Edinburgh in 1822, the claimant, and now ninth Lord Belhaven and Stenton. His brother Archibald died at sea in 1839, Another claimant for the title was Colonel Robert unmarried. William Hamilton, who was lineally descended from Alexander, fifth son of William Hamilton of Wishaw, the antiquary, by his second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Erskine, but as James Hamilton was lineally descended from the antiquary by his first wife, Anne, daughter of John Hamilton of Udston, his claim was preferable.

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SUMMER DRIVES.

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I.-TILLIETUDLEM.

HE drive which may be first described is to one

of the numerous places around which the genius of Sir Walter Scott has thrown the halo of romance -Craignethan Castle, the "Tillietudlem" of "Old Mortality." Starting from the Cross, and entering Stewarton Street, the first point the visitor touches is the village of Waterloo -so named in consequence of the offer of feus which General Sir James Stewart-the last of the old lairds of Coltness-made to the men of his regiment after the famous battle. Driving next through Overtown, a steep descent is made by the "horseley-brae" into the valley of the Clyde. On the left is passed Garriongill-a favourite retreat for the Covenanters in the days of the persecutionand Garrion Tower, the residence of James Scott, Esq.—specially referred to in the "Historical Sketches." To the right, embosomed in the woods, is Cam'nethan House, the seat of the Lockharts. Crossing Garrion Bridge, built in 1817, the road runs along a tract of country which has practically undergone no change since Dorothy Wordsworth, travelling along with her brother and the poet Coleridge over eighty years ago, remarked "its bunches of gorse or broom, and small patches of uncultivated ground left high and low, among the potatoes, corn, and cabbages, which grow intermingled, now among trees, now bare." Mauldslie Castle, once the seat of the Carmichaels, Earls of Hyndford, and Milton Lockhart, which Sir Walter Scott was wont to visit, are among the more imposing edifices which adorn the fair and smiling meadows on the opposite bank of the river. Rosebank, which sprang into existence in 1810 on the decay of Dalserf, is the only village passed ere arriving at Tillietudlem. At the hostelry established for the convenience of the increasing number of summer tourists, a halt is made, and the rest of the journey continued on foot. The Castle is reached by "a narrow footpath that winds up a singularly romantic glen, rich in

varied forest trees, and full of picturesque beauty." It was built by Sir James Hamilton, son of the Earl of Arran, about 1529, but in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the castle that stood within the fortified wall was pulled down, and a more modern one built of the material, which still remains there, and is occupied by the keeper. "This house, Lord Douglas, to whom it belonged, at one time offered to Sir Walter Scott for his residence; and it was on the cards, Lockhart tells us, that the great novelist's latter days might have been passed in his own Tillietudlem, with the shadows of Jenny Dennison, and Mause, and Cuddy Headrigg, and the Major, and Burleigh, and the rest of them, around him. The site is naturally very strong, and before the invention of artillery, the bulwarks must have been almost impregnable. "A high and solid wall of hewn stone, a great part of which is still standing, flanked with massive towers, and perforated with loop-holes pointing in all directions, surrounded the principal building, enclosing within its ample compass a courtyard, intersected with a deep moat faced on each side with hewn stone, over which was thrown a drawbridge, defended by two parallel vaults, which are still accessible, though deeply buried in the rubbish wherewith the moat is filled. The buildings are much dilapidated, a great part of the wall being entirely swept away, having been used as a quarry for the neighbouring farm houses. The two towers which remain are crowned with a thick coppice of rowan-tree, bourtree, hazel, ash, briar, and hawthorn: and—what will tend to convey some idea of the extraordinary massiveness of the structure—several bushes of saugh flourish in great luxuriance on the top of the walls. A large vaulted hall is still shown, called the Queen's Room, wherein it is said the illfated Mary lodged one night in her flight from the disastrous battle of Langside; and in a subterranean vault, there is a circular well, which one tradition reports to have descended to a level with the bed of the Nethan, and communicating with that rivulet, to have supplied the garrison with water during a siege; while, according to another, it formed the entrance of a tier of lower vaults, in which those wretches who incurred the displeasure of their feudal tyrant were hopelessly confined. Be these accounts as they may, the well is now nearly choked up, several of the large stones of its mouth having been thrown in, and every visitor to the castle takes the liberty of throwing down the well a blazing bunch of broom, or some other combustible substance, that he may see the depth and construction of this curious remnant of antiquity. entrance to the principal building is seen a much-effaced escutcheon, in which it is still possible to trace the armorial supporters of Hamilton; and the arms of the Hays, and of some other families which formerly had possession of the castle, are yet to be seen on various places of the walls." Among the objects of interest at the Castle may be seen a set of querus or handmills, of great antiquity, and one of the original iron gratings which protected the windows of the old building. Three venerable yew-trees also attract the attention of the tourist.

II.-LANARK AND THE FALLS OF CLYDE.

Visitors to Tillietudlem sometimes find it convenient to make the run to Lanark and the Falls of Clyde on the same day, and the Caledonian Railway Company arrange a pleasant circular tour during the summer embracing the whole journey, but it is much moreenjoyable for pic-nic parties to devote a day to each of the drives, which have charms peculiarly their own. Accordingly, resuming the description of the route mentioned in last chapter, after driving past Tillietudlem Inn, the first village touched is Crossford or Nethanfoot. Here the smoke from a neighbouring coal-pit and other prosaic surroundings, detract somewhat from the beauty of the landscape, but soon there open before the eye of the beholder delightful vistas of one of the prettiest fruit regions in the whole of Scotland. As a local poet puts it, it is a—

"Land of broad orchards, rich beyond all price,
That bathe their boughs all day in warm sunlight—
Whose beauty stirs up dreams of Paradise,
When life ran pure with innocent delight!

When spring-time comes, and fostering breezes blow, Moist dews descend, and sun-smit raindrops fall, And all the trees their outspread blossoms show— Oh! then it is a joy to come and look on all."

Clydesdale is still celebrated for its apples, pears, and plums; but it is yearly becoming even more famous a centre for the cultivation of the strawberry. This is a digression; and while musing on the changes which the "whirligig of time" has brought, Hazelbank and Linnvale villages are passed, and it is time to draw up and inspect the Fall of Stonebyres. A narrow pathway, which branches off from the public road, leading through a small wood, brings the spectator to a part of the precipitous banks, where the Fall is observed to great advantage. In front, the river is seen pouring over a height of eighty feet, a sheet of white and billowy foam. "Just at the edge of the precipice," writes Dr. W. C. Smith, "the water is divided by a rock in mid-channel, and makes a double fall, the one almost at right angles to the other, and again, uniting in the pool below, plunges in full volume over the next two stages, after which it foams and swirls away over the rocky channel, under the dipping trees that clothe the steep banks of the river on both sides. The Rhine throws a mightier volume of water over its falls, and that counts for something in the impression which is produced. But the deep, wooded gorge at Stonebyres, the red sandstone rocks tinted with grey and orange lichen, and the diverse form of the three foaming cataracts, combine to form a scene of grand and solemn beauty which is more satisfying, at least to my eye, than the mighty rush and swirl of the great German river." Resuming the journey, a hamlet known as Dublin is passed. Then Kirkfieldbank; and at the extremity of this once busy weaving village it is necessary to turn to the right and drive up the hill if it is intended to "do" Cora Linn from the left side of the Clyde. It is only on certain specified days, however, that this privilege is obtained;

and a pass should be secured beforehand from the factor on the Corehouse Estate. Entering by the keeper's lodge, the road leads by a magnificent avenue—a mile in length—to Cora Castle and Cora Falls, which are in the immediate vicinity of Corehouse, the seat of C. E. H. E. Cranston, Esq. The Castle is in ruins, and nothing is known of when or by whom it was built. The Linn or Fall of Cora and the estate of Corehouse are supposed to have taken their name from Cora, an ancient Caledonian Princess, who was dashed to destruction by the leap of her palfrey over the cliff into the cataract. The Fall makes a total descent of 84 feet, but is twice caught by ledges of rocks, so that it makes three bounds.

"Down all the rocks the torrent roars, Away its hurrying waters break, Faster and whiter dash and curl, Till down the dark abyss they hurl. Rises the fog-smoke white as snow, Thunders the raging stream below."

"The awe, the terror, the astonishment which this scene produces on an unaccustomed observer, may be somewhat partially conceived, but can hardly be described. The white foaming torrent in front, the yawning chasm from which a smoke-like mist continually ascends, the black and frowning rocks covered with overhanging trees, crowned with the ancient castle, the whole bounded by the distant hills, form altogether a coup d'œil of the most sublime description, infinitely heightened by the thunder of the falling water, and the depth of the tremendous precipice, on the verge of which the spectator stands."

Bonnington Fall, half-a-mile distant, is by no means so striking or so impressive, but it is none the less interesting, chiefly, perhaps, as it is "the first step of the great stair down which the Clyde throws and writhes itself into the newer world." On the somewhat narrow expanse above the fall, the eye rests upon the still, silent rush of the waters, and then follows the current until it plunges in full volume into one unbroken leap of thirty feet. On the opposite side of the river, a small island overlooks the chasm, and, passing along a bridge, from this "coign of vantage" by far the best idea

may be realised of

"The torrent's smoothness ere it dash below."

If the Lanark route to the Falls is preferred, the drive leads past Kirkfieldbank, over the bridge which spans the Mouse Water, and winds up a steep ascent into the ancient and historic county town. That Lanark is a place of great antiquity is universally admitted, the first Parliament mentioned in history being that convened here by Kenneth II. in 978. As the visitor turns into the broad thoroughfare of the royal burgh, the parish church is passed. In a niche over the eastern door of the building stands a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace by Robert Forrest, a self-taught genius belonging to Crossford. The ruins of the old kirk, half-amile distant, erected in the 12th century; the cemetery, with its quaint tombstones; the Smyllum Orphanage, erected at a cost of

£15,000, and containing some rich sculptural decorations; the fancy wood works of Messrs Archibald Brown & Co., and other places of interest, are all worth visiting; but in prospect of the journey to the Falls, there is not much time for sight-seeing in Lanark. At any of the principal hotels tickets of admission to the grounds are obtained. Leaving the Cross by the Wellgate, the way leads past several neat villas until the first gate is reached. At the second, the passes are delivered up, carriages are left, and the remainder of the journey is performed on foot. Soon Cora is beheld in all its grandeur—the effect being heightened when the visitor descends the steps a little to the right, and obtains a full view of the thundering rapids from the romantic natural amphitheatre below, where—

"Down through the glen—
Like loons on a border foray,
Clyde comes rushing,
And foaming, and gushing,
And the woodlands wide,
And the broad hillside
Feathered wi' broom;
And rocks grown hoary
Wi' lichens and age,
And caverns ben
Frae their inmost gloom,
Echo the milghty rage
O' the angry Clyde."

A beautiful though more distant prospect of the scene may be had from the window of a pavilion erected by Sir James Carmichael of Bonnington in 1708—erected on the crown of a bank overlooking the cliff. It is furnished with mirrors which reflect the scenery, and so placed that the visitor, by sitting in certain positions, can see as it were the waters bursting over him. Returning to the main walk, a journey of half-a-mile—winding along the bank of the river through a grove of trees—leads to Bonnington Fall, already described. The day is now far spent, and returning to the town, the drive homewards is resumed.

The route may be reversed by taking the high road, leading by

way of Carluke, to Wishaw.

III.-DOUGLAS KIRK AND CASTLE.

On account of the length of the journey, the drive to Douglas is not so frequently taken as that to the places already described along the valley of the Clyde; but as it is each year becoming better known, it is fast gaining in popularity and in interest. Picnic parties from Wishaw usually take the old Carlisle road route direct to Lesmahagow, which possesses some well-appointed hostelries, and affords a convenient halting-place. Passing through Lesmahagow, the sweet and shady valley of the Nethan, lying at some distance to the left, is entered, and in about an hour Douglas is reached. Visitors, on arriving, usually take a leisurely saunter through its quiet streets, and turn aside to inspect the kirk of the patron saint, St. Bride. The ancient edifice was founded in the twelfth century, but a portion of the south aisle (reserved by an old charter of the Douglases as a burying-place for persons of the

honoured name of Inglis) and the chancel, are all that now remain of what must at one time have been a splendid Gothic structure. latter portion of the building was restored at considerable expense by Lord Dunglass in 1880. The work occupied three years in completion, and was superintended by Mr Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, who saw that the gorgeous carvings and other fine architectural features of the early Gothic were preserved as near as possible as they were chiselled out by the saintly monks of Kelso many centuries ago. The most striking feature of the interior of the chancel is the monument erected to the memory of the late Countess of Home-Lucy Elizabeth, the last of the princely race of Douglases-who died on 15th May, 1877. It is a noble work of art from the stduio of Mr J. E. Boehm, the famous sculptor—the delicate tracery and rich folds of the dress, the lineaments of the face, and the pose of the figure, being remarkably striking and At the foot of this monument is a casket which holds beautiful. the dust of the heart of "the Good Sir James"-that Douglas (enshrined in the poetry and romance of Scotland) who had the honour of being entrusted by Bruce to bear his heart to Palestine, and who fell on his way thither in battle with the Saracens. The old poet Barbour quaintly narrates how the ships came back to Scotland bringing home Sir James dead, and how

"His bones full honourably Into the Kirk of Douglas were Buried with dule and meikle care."

Barbour also recites how Sir Archibald, the brother of the dead knight, got "albastor baith fair and fine," to make a tomb

"Sa richly
As it behoved ane sae worthy."

Sir Walter Scott, whose last journey to Scotland was to the Kirk of St. Bride, considered this tomb of the good Sir James to be "not inferior to the best of the same period in Westminster Abbey;" but in presence of the fact that Cromwell's soldiers turned the old chancel where it was erected into a stable for their horses, and that the place stood open to the mischief-loving Douglasdale youths of a later day, it is not surprising to find the "albastor fair and fine" shorn of its original magnificence. Other tombs and effigies of the Douglases, which fill niches in the wall, also betray signs of vandalism which characterised a less enlightened and ruder age. A richly-stained glass window (erected to the memory of the late Earl of Home) now fills the northern portion of the chancel, and the floor is laid with encaustic tiles. Underneath is the burial vault, where one above another are piled the stone or lead coffins of the dead Douglases of many generations. An ivy-mantled spire surmounts the edifice, and the bell still summons the village parishioners to worship—as in those old days when the Lanark Presbytery used to come down on their periodical visitations, to entreat the then Marchioness of Douglas and her children to abjure Popery, in order that "the little brands, if not the old wood itself, might be plucked from the everlasting bnrning." Connected with Douglas and its surroundings are associated many traditional stories of James V., and many stirring episodes of the great ecclesiastical struggle of the 17th century. The Castle—the Castle "Dangerous" of Sir Walter Scott—is also rich in historic memories, and ought to be visited. Only one ruined tower now remains of the once famous stronghold. The present owner of the Castle is the Earl of Home, from whose factor (Mr John Pringle, Castlemains,) the privilege of admission requires previously to be obtained. His Lordship's residence is a stately mansion built near the old Castle by the late Duke of

Douglas in 1760.

The route is reversed on the return journey. At the crossing of the Carlisle road (a direct route to Lanark), two miles from Douglas, once stood an old wayside inn, where the mail coaches were wont to change their horses, but not a vestige of it now remains. A short distance beyond this point the outside stretch of the great Lanarkshire coal-field is passed-the Ponfeigh division owned by Sir Wyndham C. Anstruther, and the Rigside division by the Earl of Home. Ironstone is so abundant that it is to be seen cropping out some of the Douglas glens, and there are many hundreds of acres of the most valuable seams of coal still unwrought in the lands of the lord of Douglasdale, but he will not allow it to be leased nearer his policies than Rigside. Here, however, the Swanns of Collierhall, father and son, have worked the mineral to a profit for the last half-Rigside is a curious, old-fashioned village, many of whose inhabitants were the sturdiest of Cameronians, and thought nothing of travelling on alternate Sundays from their own church in Rigside to that at Penpont-a distance altogether of forty miles. A narrow stream which separates the two estates is now crossed, and the fringe of Carmichael parish is touched. In the distance is pointed out a handsome railway bridge, thrown across the Clyde a little below Howford road-one of the oldest drove roads in Scotland. The bridge has six arches or spans, each sixty feet, and was built by Messrs Freeman & Co. about sixteen years ago. It is thus a comparatively modern structure. Not so, however, is Hyndford Bridge, which has stood the blasts of a century, and its stone buttresses look as substantial as ever. This is the last point of interest which the visitor sees ere he enters the county town. The drive homeward from Lanark is continued along the valley of the Clyde.

IV.-LOUDON HILL AND DRUMCLOG.

As mentioned in the "Historical Sketches," the parish of Cambusnethan played an important part in the Covenanting struggles, and several families are still alive whose forefathers were martyrs and heroes in the strife. Apart from the local interest which thus attaches to a pilgrimage to the scene of the Battle of Drumclog, the route by which it is reached from Wishaw is not unattractive. Starting from the Cross, the driver takes his party by way of Garrion Bridge, and, entering the old Edinburgh and Ayr road, passes through the village of Stonehouse to Strathaven. Here a

halt is made to allow the horses a brief breathing-space. interval is short; but is sufficient to enable the tourist to inspect the ruins of the Castle of Avondale, situated on a rocky eminence near the very heart of the town. There is not much now to see in the shattered and haggard walls, but as late as 1710 it was in habitable condition, and was then described by Hamilton of Wishaw as "ane noble castle." During Cromwell's administration in Scotland, it was the occasional residence of "Duchess Ann" and her sister Susan, when they were expelled from Hamilton Palace, and the estates were under forfeiture. In the more prosperous days which succeeded she paid an annual visit to the Castle, and in a practical way remembered the kindness shown to her during the period of her sojourn. After the Restoration, and during the troublous times of the persecution, the Castle was used as a military station to over-awe the natives, who were staunch Covenanters. A leisurely stroll round the ruins, and a recollection of the past naturally suggests memories of Drumclog. The scene of the battle, which is reached after a drive of fully an hour through a pleasant pastoral tract of country, is thus graphically described by the late Rev.

George Gilfillan :-

"The country, around Drumclog, was then a dreary, desolate mixture of muirs and quagmires-sullen brown and bright treacherous green alternating; with high but heavy fells above, and deep morasses and rough streams below—Loudon Hill stands up king of the desolation, looking down, however, upon the straths of Avon and of Clyde, and up, 'with awful reverence prone,' to his monarch on the east, the gigantic Tinto. In the heart of these dark wolds, there met, on Sabbath morning, the first of June (1679), a very singular assembly. It consisted of neighbouring Presbyterian peasants, mingled, however, with fugitives from various parts of the country-some on horseback, and almost all armed. We recognise in yonder stern-faced man, with broad blue bonnet, and red hair, seated like a pillar on his horse, and keeping his eye fixed upon the distant hill, John Balfour, of Burley, who has come hither from Loch Leven and Magus Muir, in search of safety. Near him is a taller man, of military appearance: it is Colonel Cleland. That tall thin man with the black hair is Hackstoun, and beside him you descry the portly form of Robert Hamilton, who has retreated from the bonfire at Rutherglen to these moors: The service of the day has commenced, and Douglas is denouncing the evils of tyranny, when, hark! a watchman, posted upon the neighbouring height, fires his carbine and runs toward the meeting. The sign of danger is recognised -the preacher pauses-the armed men fall into position-and the women and the children retire to the rear. Burley, Cleland, and Hamilton busy themselves in arranging their troops; so that when Claverhouse and his men cross Calder Hill they find the Covenanters posted to the utmost advantage, with a morass in front, a hill behind, the foot occupying the centre, and a company of horse occupying each of the flanks. Claverhouse sends a flag, summoning them to surrender. It is answered by a shout of defiance, and, after a short silence, the whole army breaks out in the trumpet-like psalm beginning-"In Judah's land God is well known."

Claverhouse and his men replied to it with a loud cheer, and rushed upon the morass. They were met by a close fire—staggered under it—

returned to the charge, and made several desperate but unsuccessful attempts to cross the bog. Failing in these, their leader next sent flanking parties to the right and the left. Cleland and Burley, who commanded upon the left, permitted the flanking party to cross the ditch, and then furiously assailed and cut them to pieces. At this moment there arrived John Nisbet, of Hardhill, one of the bravest of the Covenanters, who, himself a host, had been sent for in haste to his house, which was not far off, but was too late for the beginning of the fray. He cried out instantly, 'Jump the ditch and charge the enemy.' Burley and he led the men across and attacked the right flank at the same time that Hamilton and Hackstoun brought the main body into Claverhouse bore their shock bravely, and perfull action in front. formed, it is said, prodigies of valour, the boldest of the Covenanters bearing back from him, and some crying out, 'He has the proof of lead—try him with silver or the cold steel.' He might, perhaps, have redeemed the fortunes of the day, had not a countryman, with a pitchfork, maimed his horse. This threw his men into confusion, and it became a hopeless rout. Up Calder-hill, crestless, staggering on his mangled steed, surrounded by his men in the last state of disorder, and pursued by the Covenanting horse, rode the 'man of blood.' reached the village of Strathaven, the villagers rose and tried to cut off He broke through them, however, leaving a dozen killed and wounded on the ground, and never rested till he reached Glasgow, whence he sent a letter, dated the 1st of June, although probably written after midnight, to the commander of the forces, giving a laconic and curious account of his defeat. He owns to have lost eight or ten men, besides wounded, of his company; but says that the dragoons lost many more. By comparing all accounts, the entire loss of the royal army in this memorable skirmish must have been about forty or fifty, and that of the Covenanters amounted to at least a dozen. first and the last battle ever lost by Claverhouse."

An agreeable change of route from Loudon Hill is to take the road from Strathaven to Hamilton, and thence by way of Mother-

well to Wishaw.

V.-BOTHWELL-THE BRIDGE, THE CHURCH, AND THE CASTLE. &c.

London Hill and the Battle of Drumclog recall the subsequent disaster at Bothwell; and a drive to that locality naturally suggests itself as a fitting sequel to the one described in the previous chapter. The road leads through Motherwell and Hamilton, and at a distance of about half-a-mile from the capital of the Middle Ward the scene of the famous battle is reached. The victory at Drumclog had inspired the Covenanters with hope and courage, and at Bothwell Bridge they gathered in great strength from all parts of the country. A large body of troops, under the Duke of Monmouth and Claverhouse, was despatched to check them. They had posted themselves on the southern bank of the Clyde, barricaded the bridge, and placed cannons in positions so as to rake it. Unfortunately, immediately before the battle, discord broke out among the different religious factions in the Covenanting army, and even when the day of the fight came, the preachers of the various factions were inculcating their peculiar views upon their followers amid the din and smoke

"Here Hackstonn maintained his post with zeal and courage; nor was it until all his ammunition was expended, and every support denied him by the General, that he reluctantly abandoned the important pass. When his party were drawn back, the Duke's army, with their cannon in front, slowly defiled along the bridge, and formed in line of battle as they came over the river. The Duke commanded the foot, and Claverhouse the cavalry. would seem that these movements could not have been performed without at least some loss, had the enemy been serious in opposing But the insurgents were otherwise employed. With the strangest delusion that ever fell upon devoted beings, they chose those precious moments to cashier their officers, and select others in In this important operation they were at length their room. disturbed by the Duke's cannon, at the very first discharge of which the horse of the Covenanters wheeled and rode off, breaking and trampling down the ranks of the infantry in their flight. Monmouth humanely issued orders to stop the effusion of blood; but Claverhouse, burning to avenge his defeat and the death of his cornet and kinsman at Drumclog, made great slaughter among the fugitives, of whom four hundred were slain. Many of the fugitives found shelter in the wooded parks round Hamilton Palace. More than a thousand were taken prisoners, numbers afterwards suffering cruel torture or perishing on the scaffold. Great changes have since been made in the vicinity of Bothwell Bridge. The gateway, gate, and house of the bridge-warden have long ago been removed. The old bridge was only twelve feet broad, but in 1826 twenty-two feet were added to its breadth. The open park in which the Covenanters were posted is now changed into enclosed fields and plantations; and the moor upon which the royal army advanced to the engagement is now a cultivated and beautiful region, verifying even better now than formerly the words-'O, Bothwell Bank, thou bloomest fair."

Leaving the scene of the disaster, and proceeding towards Bothwell, a view is obtained in passing of the spacious expanse of Bothwell-haugh, formerly the property of James Hamilton, who shot the Regent Murray at Linlithgow in 1569. Near the centre of the village is Bothwell Kirk. The old manse adjacent was, it may be recollected, the birthplace of one of the most eminent of Scotland's poctesses, Joanna Baillie. The parish church, a handsome structure in the Gothic style, was erected in 1833. At the east end is the chancel of the ancient kirk, which is practically all that remains of one of the finest specimens of the ecclesiastical architecture of other days. It is tempting to linger in the quaint old graveyard, and pore over some of the strikingly curious and suggestive inscriptions on some of the tombstones; but time presses if the visitor wishes to see to advantage the castle, which is the place of chief interest connected with the drive to Bothwell. Halfa-mile from the entrance-lodge, midway between the villages of Bothwell and Uddingston, leading through a magnificent gateway (surmounted by a carving of the Douglas arms) stands the modern mansion, of no very great architectural dimensions, but very commodious. At a short distance to the left, on the sloping wooded banks of the Clyde, are the stately castle ruins, the extent of which at once arrests attention. They are 234 feet long and 100 feet broad, the outer walls being some 15 feet thick, and in certain places 60 feet high. "No doubt in its palmy days it was a good deal bigger, for the outer works which protected it on the side farther from the river have been entirely removed. Some of the rooms are unusually large and lofty for a fortress. The chapel, which is tolerably entire, is 50 feet long, and lighted by a series of graceful pointed windows, parts of whose delicate tracery can still be seen." A deep well or dungeon is also pointed out. From the crevices of the massive walls and the crumbling towers may be seen peeping forth the wall-flower, the nettle, and the ivy, and the branches afford a lodgment for the starling, the owl, and the jack-daw. To quote from John Wilson's poem of "The Clyde"—

"The tufted grass lines Bothwell's ancient hall,
The fox peeps cautious from the creviced wall,
Where once proud Murray, Clydesdale's ancient lord,
A mimic sovereign held the festal board."

With regard to the origin of the Castle of Bothwell, which forms the most imposing relic of feudal architecture which our country can boast, little is now known. It appears in history as early as the thirteenth century, and the lands afterwards passed from the Murrays to the Douglases. In their hands they remained till the forfeiture of that family in 1455, when they fell to the Crown. After that they passed to various favourites. James III. gave them to Sir John Ramsay, James IV. to Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes, who again restored them to the Douglases in exchange for the castle and lands of Hermitage on the border. Thus it came to pass that though the Earldom of Bothwell was twice forfeited after this, first in the person of James Hepburn, the murderer of Darnley, and again in the case of Francis Stewart, the grand conspirator and raid-maker in the days of James VI., who wrought such oppression in Orkney and Shetland to build his castles of Kirkwall and Scalloway, yet, in consequence of this exchange, the lands and castles of Bothwell continued with the house of Douglas, and have now passed to the Earl of Home, whose mother was the heiress of the last Duke of Douglas.

Opposite the majestic ruins of the Castle may be seen all that now remains of Blantyre Priory (the approach to which is closed to the public). "The Clyde here is a majestic river, of considerable depth, and of a darkish colour, gliding smoothly and silently along between the lofty wooded banks, and beautiful and richly adorned undulating fields of Bothwell and Blantyre. Immediately below Bothwell Bridge the banks present a thin sprinkling of wood with occasional orchards. About a mile and a half farther down, in a snug retreat almost concealed by the rising ground on either side, the lofty walls of Blantyre Works appear; where a busy population, and the rushing noise of machinery, contrast strangely with the silence and repose of the surrounding scenery; and seem as if

intended to bring into competition the works of Nature and of art. The lofty woods of Bothwell on the east and of Blantyre on the west, with the magnificent red walls and circular towers of the old Castle, and the shattered remains of the Priory, add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. A little farther on, the banks begin to decline before they reach Daldowie, and the river leaves the parish amid fertile fields and wide expanding haughs. The whole on a summer day, when the sun is shining, is inexpressibly beautiful."

VI.-HAMILTON PALACE, CADZOW FOREST, &c.

There is no particular fascination in a drive to Hamilton. way thither leads through clusters of colliery rows, only a passing glimpse of the fine old woods of Dalzell in the distance relieving the landscape of its sombreness. Neither does the town itself possess attractions to reward the visitors. Were it not that in the neighbourhood are the Palace, the ducal Mausoleum, Cadzow Forest, and Chatelherault, it would not be worth while to put it on the list. With these sights in prospect, however, it would be unpardonable not to devote to them a pleasant summer day. No one now gets admission to the interior of the palace without a special order from the Duke's commissioner, but since it has been dismantled of more than three hundred thousand pounds worth of its art treasures, the disappointment felt by the visitor at his exclusion is not so great as Though much of the glory has departed, there still find a place in the princely rooms of the palace a wonderful collection of the beautiful—unique cabinets, old china, costly gems in furniture, curious and rare books and manuscripts, and paintings by the great masters. There was a universal wail of regret in Scottish art circles when it was announced that Rubens' famous "Den of Lions" (on which Wordsworth composed his well-known sonnet) was among the pictures disposed by the auctioneer's hammer; but happily a stroke of luck fell to the Duke in connection with the painting. It went at the sale for £5,145, but shortly afterwards his Grace bought it back, and it is said netted £2000 by the transaction. Palace (which is admittedly one of the finest specimens of classic architecture in the world) stands the Mausoleum, erected at a cost of £130,000, from designs by David Bryce in imitation of the Castle The chapel door, on the western side of of St. Angelo at Rome. the building, usually is the first object which catches the eye of the visitor, and is of itself an interesting study. The panels, six in number, cast in bronze by Sir John Steell, R.S.A., are admirable fac similes of those on the celebrated gates of Ghiberti, in the Baptistry of Florence, and represent six Scripture subjects—the Queen of Sheba's reception by Solomon; David Slaying Goliath and Flight of the Philistines; Isaac Blessing Jacob, and Esau entering from the Hunt; Joseph and his Brethren in Egypt, and the Finding of the Cup in Benjamin's Sack; Moses on the Mount, and the carrying of the Ark across the Jordan. Inside the chapel is a sarcophagus, containing the embalmed body of the tenth Duke of Hamilton—a relic of great antiquity—brought from the land of the

The circular-shaped chapel is of considerable height, and an awe-inspiring influence is produced by the powerful echo from the dome, as it responds to "the slightest whisper or the gentlest footfall." As we leave the chapel and pass round the piazza before descending the stairs, two colossal lions, marvellously chiselled in freestone, are observed majestically guarding the catacombs beneath. Over the entrance are exquisitely carved masks, the work of Mr Handyside Ritchie, of Edinburgh, representing Life, Death, and Immortality. "Life is adorned with a chaplet of fruit and flowers; and on the lower portion of the stone is part of a clock dial, with the indicator pointing to the hour of twelve. crowned with poppy heads, and a variety of flowers; over the mouth is placed the dread seal of everlasting silence, a finger rising obliqely upwards over the lips; the eyes are forever closed in 'the sleep that knows no waking,' and the expression of the face is aweinspiring and effective. Immortality forms a vivid contrast to the other masks, especially that of Death; the head is crowned with lilies, and the brow encircled with the serpent, emblematic of eternity; while immediately above is the Greek symbol of immortality, a butterfly." In the vaults repose the remains of Scotland's premier Dukes. If time permitted, a whole day might be spent in the pleasure grounds surrounding the Mausoleum and the Palace; but it is well not to linger here if it is intended to visit the venerable oaks of Cadzow and the ruins of the Castle. The way thither leads through the town a distance of a mile, and the drive past railways and coalpits, with their smuttiness and din, only heightens the pleasure which the visitor feels when once he is fairly in the heart of the "forest primeval." As is well-known, this forest is now the only remaining patch of the great Caledonian Forest which in olden times stretched over the whole of Upper Clydesdale and the valley of the Tweed as far as the English Border. The oaks cover several hundred acres, and are of such immense girth that in one of them at least—the famous "boss tree"—a party of eight can easily accommodate themselves. No more favourite study for the painter is to be found in Scotland than these old oak trees, with their "gnarled, knotted, doddered trunks, now wearing a faint girdle of green leaves, and now a slight wreath a-top-their arms mostly bare, as if they lifted them up to entreat for yet a space to live on amid the changed conditions of the world around them." these old oaks range "black-muzzled, black-eared, black-eyed, wild white cattle "-the last surviving descendants of the wild cattle that formerly roamed through the forest solitudes of Northern Britain. Near the oaks are the ruins of Cadzow Castle, situated on the precipitous banks of the Avon, and thus celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's fine ballad—

"When princely Hamilton's abode, Ennobled Cadzow's Gothic towers, The song went round, the goblet flowed, And revel sped the laughing hours. Then, thrilling to the harp's gay sound, So sweetly rung each vaulted wall, And echoed light the dancer's bound,
As mirth and music cheered the hall.
But Cadzow's towers, in ruins laid,
And vaults by ivy mantled o'er,
Thrill to the music of the shade
Or echo Evan's hoawer roar."

History is silent as to who were the founders of the Castle, but since the days of Robert the Bruce it has continued, with few interruptions, in the hands of the Hamilton family. It seems to have been repaired at different times. The keep, with the fosse around it, and a well inside, are still in good preservation, and are all of polished stone of a reddish colour. Several vaults, and the walls probably of the chapel, are still visible. Opposite the ruins is the chateau or summer palace of Chatelherault, which, from its commanding position, "fitly terminates the fine avenue of trees which stretches in direct vista from here to the Palace, and thence on to The chateau, with its turrets and extended front, looks more spacious than it really is. The principal gamekeeper occupies one wing, and the other is reserved for the use of the Duke when out shooting in the neighbourhood. The kennels are also located here. The walls of the chief apartments exhibit exquisite specimens of French decorative art, of the era of Louis Quatorze, in woodcarving and stucco. The truth-to-nature, lightness, delicacy, and elegance of these plaster pictures are exceedingly pleasing and They consist of scenes of rural life, of fruits and impressive. flowers, of mythologic figures, and others

Smacking of Flora and the country green, Dance and provencal song, and sunburnt mirth."

VII.-TINTO.

Next to the Falls of Clyde and Cartland Crags there is probably no place in our district that has a greater fascination for the pleasure-seeker than Tinto-top. The drive to Lanark, either by way of Garrion Bridge and Clydesdale or Carluke, has already been described. Leaving the ancient town of Lanark by the Carlisle road, the first object of interest encountered is the ruined Church of St. Kentigern, which, with its tithes and pertinents, was granted by David I. in 1150 to the monks of Dryburgh, in whose possession it remained till the Reformation. It is said that it was in this church, at public worship, that Sir William Wallace first met Marion Braidfoot, the heiress of Lamington, who became his wife. There are six Gothic arches of the ruin still entire, and so are the south wall and parts of the east and west walls. In common with many other churches and abbeys of contemporary date, efforts have been made to preserve the ruins from utter decay. For the work of renovation we are mainly indebted to Mr Hugh Davidson, of Braedale, Lanark. About a mile farther on Lanark Loch is passed, then the racecourse, said to be one of the oldest in Scotland. Admirably fitted as it is for such a purpose, it is scarcely to be wondered at that some of our early sport-loving kings-who, by the way, probably formed their tastes in Rome-should have converted

this fine, well-drained plain into a royal racecourse. Lanark Castle was a favourite residence of many of the early Scottish kings. Hyndford Bridge, already referred to, is next passed. Turning to the left, the farms of Carmichael-mill and Mill-hill and the gatehouse to the mansion of Carmichael, the seat of the well-known county gentleman, Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, are successively The road here is as level as a billiard table, and soon passed. The road here is as level as a billiard table, and soon Thankerton Tollhouse is reached. Visitors have now reached the base of Tinto, or "the hill of fire," and although the ascent may be made from various points, the easiest and most accessible, all things considered, is probably that starting from the Tollhouse. Leaving horses and machine in charge of one or other of the hospitable country folk, the ascent is begun in earnest. From this point the rise is very gradual, but if the track is not followed, the walk up soon becomes tiresome. After toiling on for half an hour the first summit is reached, and here a short halt is made for luncheon. The view here is delightful, but it is only a foretaste of the grand panorama to be seen at the top. Resuming the upward journey, the path is now steeper and more fatiguing, and, at times, the top of the hill is entirely lost to view. After an exciting climb, Tinto top is reached at last, and visitors are rewarded for their long and toilsome ascent by a panoramic view, which, for expansiveness and variety of scenery, is second to none in Scotland. Far and near the view is enchanting. At the foot of the hill, on the south, lies the parochial village of Wiston, the principal building in which is the parish church—an edifice of considerable antiquity, whose early history is still shrouded in the mists of the past. The church bell bears the legend, "Cotswold, 1703," though what connection existed between Wiston parish and the watershed of the Thames and Severn is still matter for conjecture. In the churchyard may be seen an old stone bearing the lettering, "R.I., 1643," said to mark the resting-place of Richard Inglis, at one time minister of Wiston. The country around Wiston bears some traces of the Roman occupation, and it is thought that the village occupies the site of a Roman outpost. Farther away, the Clyde can be seen up to Abington; and farther still, the top of Queensberry, in Dumbarton-shire, can be discerned as "through a glass darkly." To the east, the Culter Fells and the hilltops of the Lothians and Peeblesshire are seen. Then in the west, in fine weather, the hills that beautify the Firth of Clyde, including Goatfell, are distinctly visible. Indeed, in favourable conditions of the atmosphere, it is said that the German ocean may be seen on the one side, and the Firth of Clyde on the other. But while the distant views have a charm of their own, it is to the fairy landscape in the midst of which Tinto stands like a lone, gray sentinel, that the visitor turns with the liveliest satisfaction. The Links of the Forth are often spoken of with admiration; but here are to be seen the Links of the Clyde stretching for miles like a serpentine chain of silver; here are cosy villages and old-fashioned farmhouses, green fields, plantations, hedgerows—in short, all the accessories that go to beautify and

adorn a landscape. Not far off is a symmetrical eminence, Quothquhan Law, girded with a belt of pine, and bare on the top as becomes the veteran of a thousand years. Quothquhan was once a parish, but in 1660 it was united to that of Liberton. Another eminence of some note is Carmichael Hill, on which is a monument, bearing the following inscription:—"To the memory of John, the third Earl of Hyndford, born in the year 1701, and departed this life the 19th July, 1767. In 1741. upon the King of Prussia invading Silesia, he was sent by his late Majesty, George the Second, as Envoy Extraordinary and plenipotentiary to that prince, and the year after reconciled the differences which had occasioned the war. Upon the conclusion of the treaty of Breslaw he was created a Knight of St. Andrew or the Thistle, and was invested at Charlottenberg, August 2nd, 1742, by the King of Prussia by virtue of a commission from the King of Great Britian. And as a testimony of the satisfaction of the contending powers, he received from the King of Prussia a Royal grant, dated at Berlin, September 30, 1742, for adding to his paternal coat of arms the Eagles of Siberia with the motto "Ex Bona Merito," which grant was ratified by a diploma from the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, dated at Vienna, November 29th, 1742. Both deeds were conceived in terms much to his Lordship's His Lordship in 1744 went as an ambassador to the Court of Russia, where he continued till the end of the year 1749, and was greatly instrumental in accelerating the peace, concluded at Aix La Chapelle. On his return to Britain, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed Chamber of the Privy Council; and in 1752, he was sent as an ambassador to the Court of Vienna. In 1761, he was, by His Majesty King George the Third, appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland, and was one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland in four successive Parliaments. His Lordship, besides serving his country in a public capacity, was very beneficial to the place of his nativity, by employing for many years a great number of workmen in the many buildings and plantations which he carried on at Carmichael and Westraw, which will be a more lasting memorial of His Lordship than this stone which is erected to his memory by his widow, Jane, Countess Dowager of Hyndford." This motto shows that a gentleman of eminence was a native of the district of Tinto. The sun has now sunk towards the horizon, warning visitors that it is time to prepare for the homeward journey. The descent is made with much greater celerity than the ascent, and soon Tinto, already obscured by gathering mist as when Ramsay saw it, is left behind-" Adorned with diadem of dawning's cloud.

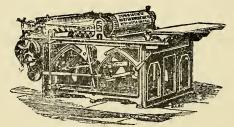
Hail! Tinto, stately monarch of the scene,
Ten thousand years hast thou beheld, unbowed,
Clyde roll his waves, the rugged banks hetween,
Yet look'st as everlasting, as serene,
As when the pillars of thy strength were laid.
Child of the earthquake! frequent hast thou seen
Those deeds of darkness Druid rites displayed,
When Nature stood aghast, and Truth retired dismayed"

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INDUSTRIES OF THE DISTRICT.

-sostere

EFORE the starting of the Iron and Steel-Worksnow such important factors in the welfare of the district-the industries of Cambusnethan parish chiefly consisted of quarrying and coal-mining. The Wishaw quarries have now been worked out, and most of the pits that produced the once famous Wishaw coal are dismantled-the localities in which they were placed being still marked by tumuli which may one day prove as puzzling and as interesting to the future geologist as the "kitchen-middens" of a bygone race are to the antiquarian of the present day. There is still, however, a great amount of mineral wealth in the district, and although the upper coal has been pretty much exhausted, there are indications that before long attempts will be made to exploit the lower coal measures. as yet, practically untouched. While the centre of the coal trade has shifted to Hamilton, Blantyre, Bothwell, &c., the introduction into the district of new iron and steel industries more than compensated for the diminished output of coal, and the consequent migration of miners from the parish. There are still a few old residenters in the town who fouldy recall an earlier period in the history of Wishawtown - the good old times when the click of the weaver's shuttle was heard issuing from houses in the main thoroughfares where now palatial buildings are occupied by thriving merchantswhen the smoke of the furnaces had not as yet begrimed the fairest scenery in Scotland, and the throb of the pit-engines had not broken the quiet restfulness of pastoral existence. Truly the spirit of change has thrown its mantle over the parish of Cambusnethan, and if some Rip Van Winkle of the last century were to revisit his birth-place well might he cry, "The homes of my youth, where are they?" and echo answered, "Where are they?"

GLASGOW IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

These works constitute one of the most important undertakings in which the Burgh of Wishaw is interested. The blast-furnaces were originally erected by Mr Bell, now of Cliftonhall, and were purchased by the Glasgow Iron Company from Lord Belhaven in 1866, as an adjunct to their works at Motherwell and St. Rollox. In 1878 an important addition was made to the works by the installation, at great cost, of plant for the manufacture of steel by the basic process.

This branch of the business has been carried on with great energy and in the face of many difficulties; but at present, owing to the depression in the steel trade, and the necessity of laying down new plant, active work in this department has been temporarily sus-As soon, however, as the necessary structural alterations and improvements have been effected, it is expected that the manufacture of steel by Siemens' process will be carried on with all the energy for which the directors of this company have so long been favourably known. A feature of the company's works is the slag Until quite recently, the slag produced in the grinding mill. manufacture of steel was looked upon as a waste product, but having been found to contain a large amount of phosphate of lime its great importance as a fertilising agent came to be recognised. The slag is pulverised by a series of mill-stones until the resulting "dust" reaches such a degree of fineness that 85 per cent. will pass through a mesh screen having 10,000 holes to the square inch. this condition the phosphate is largely used by the leading agriculturists in Great Britain and Germany. The company also employ a large number of men in connection with their pits, and carry on brick-works capable of turning out 3,500 composition bricks per day-the output being almost exclusively used for the re-lining of their furnaces, &c. With a management always on the outlook for the latest improvements in machinery, and ready to seize upon and utilise the most recent advances in science, there is every reason to expect that the Glasgow Iron and Steel Company will go on increasing the sphere of its operations, bringing prosperity to the toiling multitude, whose welfare is the welfare of our town and district.

PATHER IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Started by a local syndicate, about thirteen years ago, this undertaking has fully realised the expectations of its promoters. The works have contributed largely to the prosperity of the town, thanks to the ability of the directorate. The company employ a large number of hands, and in spite of the prevailing depression, it is gratifying to know that the firm have retained their hold on the markets at a time when many similar concerns are suffering severely from the fall in prices and the general paucity of orders. The company have now a wide business connection, exporting iron and steel plates to such distant countries as India, America, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as to many European States.

BELHAVEN IRON AND STEEL AND PATENT NAIL WORKS.

Perhaps no industry in the district has advanced with greater strides than that of nail-making. Little more than eight years have elapsed since a few spirited townsmen launched the Belhaven Iron & Steel & Patent Nail Company. The nail manufacture was then largely a monopoly of English makers, but the establishment of the Belhaven Works, simultaneously with the opening of works of a kindred nature in other parts of the country, created a new industry in Scotland which has, year by year, assumed larger proportions. Two

years ago, the business of the firm had increased to such an extent that the management found it necessary to make important and costly additions to their plant. A new rolling mill was laid down, enabling the firm to manufacture their own steel strips, as well as to make iron and steel bars of every description for the requirements of the general trade. In addition to supplying the home trade, the company export their nails to the Colonies and to China.

ETNA IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

Originally known as the Brandon Iron Works, this business was taken over about three years ago by Messrs Kerr & Wotherspoon, under whose judicious management the concern has rapidly developed into one of the most important in the district. The re-opening of the works, contemporaneously with the starting of the Lanarkshire Steel Works at Flemington, was a most fortunate occurrence for Craigneuk, to whose prosperity and population it largely contributed.

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS.

These well-known iron works were establised nearly 30 years ago by Messrs J. Williams & Co. One of the pioneers of the nail industry in Scotland, this firm have long been known for the excellence and variety of their manufactures, and like most of the local firms engaged in the iron and steel industries, their name is well known beyond the confines of the United Kingdom. The firm make a speciality of nails, staples, fencing wire, strips, &c.

COLTNESS IRON WORKS.

The Coltness Iron Works, Newmains, are probably the largest of their kind in Scotland. In addition to the furnaces, the iron and steel foundries, and the tar and ammonia works, all carried on at Newmains, the Company likewise own extensive collieries in various parts of the country, and carry on a large brick-making industry. Altogether, the firm are amongst the largest employers of labour in Scotland. In recent years, extensive additions have been made to the Works, the number of furnaces having been increased by four; and in 1891, what was practically a new industry was created by the erection, at great cost, of tar and ammonia plant capable of treating the gases produced by six Under the old system, the gases emitted by the furnaces (about one hundred millions of cubic feet daily) were allowed to carry off their wealth of tar and oil and ammonia, and it was to extract these "waste products" from this immense volume of gas that the new works were laid down. To effect this, an extensive system of condensing and cooling plant was erected on what is known as the "peebles" principle. After a series of condensations and distillations, the resulting products, in their purified form, are lucigen oil, pitch, extensively used for asphalting and briquette-making, and sulphate of ammonia, largely used as a fertiliser by agriculturists. Under capable management, this gigantic undertaking has prospered exceedingly, and it is hoped that the new venture upon which the Company have so recently embarked will add still more to the wealth and prosperity of the district.

MR BELL'S ENGINEERING WORKS.

About 30 years ago, when the rapid development of the iron and coal industries had given an impetus to the demand for machinery, the engineering works of the late Mr John Bell and Messrs Shearer & Pettigrew were started almost simultaneously on ground still occupied by them near the Wishaw Iron Works. case was the beginning a pretentious one; but through the enterprise of both firms, the undertakings increased rapidly, and from time to time additions were made to the original buildings, until they assumed their present dimensions. Mr Bell made the manufacture of wagon-wheels one of the most important parts of his business, and this branch of industry is still a leading speciality of The business carried on, however, embraces almost all departments of the engineering trade, and the workshops are replete with modern appliances of the best type-many of them the outcome of the late Mr Bell's inventive genius. Of the many patents owned by the firm, perhaps the most important is the combined equilibrium regulating governor and stop valve, which has been successfully adapted to electric lighting and other appliances requiring continuity and steadiness of power.

MESSRS SHEARER & PETTIGREW'S WORKS.

Established in 1856 by Mr Andrew Shearer and Mr William Pettigrew, both of whom had acquired considerable practical experience in iron-founding at the Coltness Iron Works, Newmains, the works consisted of an iron foundry simply, but in the course of time the department of engineering was added—necessitating a large extension of premises. The work now turned out comprises many kinds of castings and machinery, from the huge fly-wheel of a horizontal engine to the delicate mechanism of the engine itself. The firm make a speciality of winding engines for pits, for the mechanical excellence of which they have been long famous.

BELHAVEN WORKS.

The firm of Robert Morton & Sons, Belhaven Works, are widely known as the manufacturers of bakers' and confectioners' machinery, of which the late Mr Morton was the inventor and patentee. Mr Morton's inventive genius produced many useful appliances, which found their way readily into the best bakeries of the kingdom, including the Royal Dockyards bakeries, the Royal Military Training College, &c. The patents owned and worked by the firm are so many that to enumerate them would occupy considerable space, but perhaps the most important is the "Morton" whisk and cake-maker, which is manufactured from the smallest to the largest size, capable of beating 500 eggs. Large numbers of the whisks are exported to Australia and other distant countries.

MESSRS R. Y. PICKERING & CO'S WAGON-WORKS.

About four years ago, the directors of this firm removed the bulk of their work from Rawyards, Airdrie, to their extensive works at Wishaw South Station. Since then the works have been carried on with commendable spirit, prospering exceeding and reflecting credit on the energy and business capacity of the management.

Mr Russell's wagon-works at Clydesdale are also carried on successfully, and employ a goodly number of hands.

CLYDESDALE DISTILLERY.

A good deal has been said about the celebrity which the district has attained in connection with its coal, iron, steel, and kindred industries of engineering and iron-founding, but it is not alone for these that Wishaw has been famous in the markets of the world. "Wishaw coal" used to be a name to conjure with, but within recent years "Clydesdale malt whisky" has become even better known in the bazaars and marts of commerce as a product of Wishaw manufacture. The erection of the Distillery was one of those early enterprises of the late Lord Belhaven, which, like the working of the coalfields, the starting of the blast-furnaces, and other well-meant schemes for promoting the trade of the town, proved unprofitable in his hands. Erected at a cost of not less than £60,000, the Distillery soon passed into the hands of Patrick Chalmers (brother of the celebrated Dr Chalmers), on whose demise, in 1854, the works were leased and afterwards purchased by his son-in-law, Mr J. Munro Mackenzie of Mornish and Calgary, the senior partner of the present firm. Many additions and improvements have been made to the works by the present management, one of the most recent being a new bonded warehouse capable of storing 150,000 gallons of whisky. The bonding capacity of the establishment is enormous: probably not less than eight or ten thousand casks could be safely stowed away in the warehouses. is interesting to know that, as in the Highland distilleries, the fuel used for heating the kilns is peat. The peat, which is obtained from Greenhead Moss, imparts an aroma of its own to the grain, and possesses many advantages over coal, coke, &c.

MESSES W. HUDSPITH'S BRICK AND FIRE CLAY WORKS.
Started more than half a century ago, these works passed through many hands, and it was not until 1864 that the present firm entered into possession of them. Messes Hudspith & Co. manufacture fire-clay goods of almost every description, including chimney cans, troughs, glazed pipes, coping, vases, garden borders, &c., besides bricks of various kinds. The fire-clay is obtained from the firm's Green Colliery, adjoining Wishaw South Station.

MESSRS LOUDON & RUSSELL'S FIRE-CLAY WORKS.

Situated at Morningside, these works have been considerably extended in recent years. Besides the manufacture of ordinary fire-clay goods, this firm have devoted a great amount of attention to the production of terra-cotta and horticultural ware of a highly artistic design.

MESSRS P. M'INNES & CO.'S COACH WORKS.

Coach building is carried on pretty extensively at these works in Marshall Street. The firm's specialty is the "Avondale Car"—a well-designed conveyance of which the principal feature is a novel arrangement of the seats. This vehicle has already proved very

popular, and when more widely known ought to increase in favour. The design has been protected by registration.

MR KING'S CONFECTIONERY WORKS.

These works were started by the late Mr A. King in Kirk Road, but as the business increased it was found necessary to remove to more commodious premises in King Street, where the works have been located for more than 20 years. About four years ago the works were partly destroyed by fire, but were immediately re-built. The factory is fitted up with machinery of the most modern type for the manufacture of almost every kind of confection known to the sweet-toothed public. In addition to the appliances for the manufacture of confectionery, the works comprise all the necessary plant for the making of preserves. The manufactures of the firm are favourably known over a wide area.

MESSRS M'ARTHUR & CO.'S FACTORY.

A few years ago the well-known firm of D. M'Arthur & Co., Glasgow, took a lease of the Templars' Hall, King Street, which they adapted to the purpose of a needle-work and tambouring factory. The want of an industry affording employment to women was often bewailed by those townspeople who could recall the palmy days of tambouring, and it was thought that in the course of time, if the experiment proved successful, Messrs M'Arthur would be encouraged to establish a permanent factory in our midst. So far, the hope has not been realised, but as new industries do not reach an all-round development at once it is hoped that the undertaking will grow on the hands of the firm, and that the erection of a large factory will fall to be recorded at some future date.

COLLIERIES.

Many of the collieries in the parish are owned or worked by the large iron and steel companies, notably, the Coltness Iron Company, and the Glasgow Iron and Steel Company. The collieries at Morningside, Law, Overtown, Clydesdale, and the Wishaw Estate Collieries are all in active operation. With regard to the latter, it was stated in the House of Commons in the evidence that was led in favour of the proposed extension of the North British Railway into the district that between two and three million tons of coal remained untouched in the Wishaw Estate coalfield. colliery (Clydesdale and Muirhouse) was opened near Clydesdale village about three years ago, and quite recently Mr Barr started Cam'nethan Colliery near Castlehill Feus. These new ventures have proved entirely successful, and when the present depression in the coal trade has passed away, it is more than likely that coalmining in the district will take a new lease of life, that shafts will be sunk to the lower coal measures, and that once again Wishaw will become a mining centre.

The above is a fairly comprehensive list of the chief industries of the district, and it may be taken to prove that we possess a fair share of shrewd, capable business men into whose keeping we may safely confide the future prosperity of our town and parish.

Local Information.



Wishaw post Office.

TOTAL TO THE METERS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	
WILLIAM CARMICHAEL,	· Postmaster.
	 Hours of Posting for—
	ORDINARY REGISTERED
	LETTERS. LETTERS. PARCELS.
Wishaw (1st delivery) and Overtown,	6.45 A.M.
All parts,	8.40 ,, 8.20 a.m. —
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hamilton, and West of	"
Scotland,	12.33 р.м. 12.13 р.м. 12.15 р.м.
Wishaw (2nd delivery) and Newmains,	1.45 ,, 1.25 ,, 1.30 ,,
Overtown,	4.35 ,, 4.15 ,, 4.20 .,
Glasgow and Motherwell,	5.0 ,, 4.40 ,, 4.30 ,,
Wishaw (3rd delivery),	5.45 ,, 5.20 ,, 5.25 ,,
Ireland and Foreign,	5.45 ,, 5.20 ,, —
England and South of Scotland,	6.45 ,, 6.25 ,,
Glasgow and North of Scotland,	8.50 ,, 8.0 ,, 8.0 ,,
England, South and East of Scotland,	8.50 ,, 8.0 ,, 8.0 ,,
Sunday Despatch to all parts,	5.33 ,, 9 to 10 A.M.
	ill Letter-Boxes Close—
	WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.
Beltonfoot, 8.20 A.M., 12	2, 3, & 7 P.M
Berryhill, 8 A.M., 3 & 7	
	A.M., 3.35 & 6.40 P.M. 5.5 P.M
	A.M., 3.40 & 6.45 P.M. 5.10 ,,
Clydesdale, 8 A.M., 2.50	
	.25, 4.25, & 7.55 P.M.
	A.M., 3.45 & 6.50 P.M. 5.15 ,,
	2.30, 4.30, & 8 P.M. 5.20 ,,
Waterloo, 11 A.M., 5.30	· ·
NOTE.—Registered Letters and Parcels must no	t be posted in the Letter Boxes.
LIQUIDS OF BUSINE	700
Ordinary business, - HOURS OF BUSINE	- 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Sundays,	- 9 A.M. to 10 A.M.
Money Orders issued and paid, and Inland Revenue	
Saturdays,	9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Savings Bank, Government Annuity and Insura	ince husiness
transacted,	9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Postal Orders issued and paid,	7 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Telegraph business transacted (including telegraph)	money orders), 7.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Sundays,	- 9 A.M. to 10 A.M.
LETTERS.	
Not exceeding loz., ld; 2oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d; 4oz., 2d; and s	so on at the rate of d for every
2oz. additional.	2 0
BOOK AND CIRCULAR	POST.
ad for every 2oz. or part thereof. Greatest length,	18in.
Newspapers, de each.	
Post-cards (Inland), 5½d and 6d per packet of 10.	
REPLY Post-caros (Inland), 51d and 6d per packet	of 5.
Post-cards (Foreign), 10d per packet of 10; Reply	Do., 10d per packet of 5.
THLEGRAMS-12 words (including addresses), 6d; for	or each word additional, ½d.
MONEY ORDERS	
INLAND.	FOREIGN.
	xceeding £2, 6d.
,, 2, 3d.	,, <u>5,</u> 1s.
,, 4, 4d.	,, 7, 1s 6d.
", 7, 5d.	,, 10, 2s.
10, 60.	10 AL AIR EL EIR 101 1010 -
POSTAL ORDERS—1/and I/6, ½d each; 2/, 2/6, 3/, 3/	0, 4/, 4/0, 5/, 7/0, 10/, 10/6, 1d
each; 15/ and 20/, 1½d each.	sh additional lb
PARCELS—Not exceeding 1lb., 3d, and 1½d for ea Greatest length, 3ft. 6in.; length and girth of	ch additional lb. up o 11lbs.
Greatest length, 51t. on., length and girth	combined, orb.

MINERS' WAGES per Day from 1848 to 1803.

(Less Deductions for Rent, Coal, Doctor, School, and Sharpening Picks.) (SCHOOL FEES ABOLISHED 30TH SEPT., 1889.)

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-- 4 602 0
1848-2/7 per day.
                         1856-4/3 per day.
                                                  1864-4/ per day.
1849 - 2/6
                         1857—4/
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1850 - 2/9
                                                  1866 - 5/6
                         1858 - 3/
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                                        ,,
1851-2/6
                         1859 - 33
                                                  1867 - 4/9
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                                        ,,
                         1860 - 3/6
                                                  1868-3/9
1852 - 2/7
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1853 - 3/9
                         1861—3/
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1854 - 5/
                         1862 - 3/6
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1855 - 4/4
                         1863 - 3/6
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                 May 1871 to Oct.
          From
                                      1871-4/6 per day.
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                 Dec.
                             to May 1872—5/6
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                 May 1872
                             to June
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                 June
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                             to Sept.
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                 Aug.
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                 Sept.
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                 Oct.
                             to Dec.
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                             to Strike
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                 Dec.
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                       1873 to Feb. 1873—8/
                 Jan.
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                 Feb.
                             to Mar.
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                 Mar.
                             to Mar. 1874—10/
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                 Mar. 1874 to Apr.
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                 Apr.
                             to Apr. 1875—6/
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                 Apr. 1875 to May 1876-5/
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                 May 1876 to Apr. 1877—4/6
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                 Apr. 1877 to Feb. 1878—4/
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                                             -3/9
                 Feb. 1878 to Oct.
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                 Oct.
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                 June 1879 to Sept.
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                 Sept.
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                 Oct.
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                             to Jan. 1880-4/
                 Dec.
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                       1880 to Mar.
                 Jan.
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                 Mar.
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                             to May
                 Apr.
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                 May
                             to June 1883—3/6
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                 June 1883 to July
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                 July
                             to Jan. 1884—5/
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                 Feb. 1884 to Mar.
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                 Apr.
                             to Apr. 1885-4/
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                 Apr. 1885 to June 1886—3/6
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                 June 1886 to Sept.
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                 Sept.
                        ., to Mar. 1887—3/6
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                 Mar. 1887 to June 1887—4/
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Sliding Scale adopted on basis of 4/3 per day.
From 1 July 1887 to 1 June 1888-3/11 per day, reduction 73
                                                                   10%
       1 June 1888 to 1 Nov.
                                      -3/10
       1 Nov.
                    to 15
                                      -3/11
  11
                                                ,,
                                                            ,,
      15
                     to 15 Dec.
                                  1888 - 4/2
      15 Dec.
                    to 15 Jan.
                                  1889-
                                       -4/4
                                                         addition
  22
                                                ,,
      15 Jan. 1889 to 17 Apr.
                                                • •
                                                             ,,
        Apr.
                    to 19 June
                                        4/5
                                                ,,
                                                            ,,
                    to 18 July
      19 June
                                                ,,
                                                             ,,
                                      -4/5\frac{1}{2}
                       5 Sept.
      18 July
                    to
  ,,
          Strike, 5 to 11 Sept.—School Fees abolished 30 Sept.
      12 Sept. 1889 to 15 Oct.
                                1889-5/ per day,
                                                        addition 17%%
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Sliding Scale abandoned.
From 15 Oct. 1889 to 6 Nov. 1889—5/6 per day.

,, 7 Nov. ,, to 30 Apr. 1892—6/ ,, 1 May 1892 to 15 Oct. ,, —5/6

,, 17 Oct. ,, to 18 Feb. 1893—5/

INFALL,

1880

Jan. -- 1 '4

'81 '82 '83 '84

0.5 3.2 4.0 6.0 2.0

,, 18 Feb. 1893 to date of publication-4/6

'85 '86

'87 '88 '89 '90 '91

0.7

1.45 4.9

'92

2.0 - 2.0

Feb.—2·15	2.0	2.6	1.7	2.5	3.4	1.1	N-GAUGE SURST.	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.9
Mar.—3·0	3.3	3.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	RAI	1.2	1.5	3.3	0.5
Apl.—2·2	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.75	0.2	0.6
May-0.7											
J'ne-1.05											
July—3·4	4.2	4.2	2.9	4.5	0.9 8	2·1	5.0	2.5	3.2	8.0	1.6
Aug.—0:5	3.6	1.7	3.5	1.9	3.3 €	3.2	1.8	4.5	3.0	5.4	7.1

2.0 5.0 3.3 2.8 5.1 2.7 Sept.—4.1 2.6 $2 \cdot 1$ 3.0 1.1 1.1 Oct. -1:3 1.8 2.8 3.65 3.0 2.4 1.6 1.8 2.5 2.2 2.5 3.5 2.0 2.5 Nov.—5.0 4.4 4.74.6 2.55.0 1.3 5.4

Dec.—3.0 2.3 3.0 2.8 4.4 \text{Figure 1.0 2.4 2.3 1.5 6.5 1.5}

Total, 27.8 29.2 34.9 31.8 31.25 *22.3 18.4 †21.7 22.45 30.85 31.2 30.0

List of Magistrates and Police Commissioners since Formation of Burgh.

CHIEF MAGISTRATES.

James Miller, factor,	from	Sept.	1855	to	Sept.	1858
J. M. Mackenzie, distiller,	from		1858			1861
John Wardrop, merchant,	from		1861	to		1864
A. G. Simpson, coalmaster,			1864	to		1870
Robert Brand, coalmaster,			1870	to		1873
John Gilchrist, fruiterer,			1873	to		1878
William Anderson, coalmaster,	from	Nov.	1878	to	Nov.	1887
William Thomson, accountant,			1887			1890
Thomas Bell, coalmaster,	\dots from		1890.			
JUNIOR MAG	ISTRA	TES.				
J. M. Mackenzie, distiller,	from	Sent.	1855	to	Sent	1858
John Wardrop, merchant,			1855		~cpc.	1861
Alexander Lothian, carpenter,			1859			1864
William Thomson, wood merchant,					Mar.	
	from				Sept.	
James Shirlaw, banker,		•••	1861			1863
Do. do.,			1868			1870
Thomas Dean, brick manufacturer,			1863	to	Aug.	1864
John Marshall, mason,					Sept.	1866
Robert Livingstone, M.D.,			1866			1868
Robert Pettigrew, merchant,	from		1867	to		1868
Wm. Hudspith, brick manufacturer,	from		1868	to		1869
Robert Brand, coalmaster,			1869	to		1870
John Gilchrist, fruiterer,	from		1870	to		1873
Andrew Currie, clothier,			1871	to	•••	1872
William Anderson, coalmaster,	\dots from		1872	to	Nov.	1878
Matthew Laurie, merchant,	from				Sept.	1875
William Buchanan, merchant,	\dots from		1875		•••	1877
Thomas Smith, ironmonger,					May	1887
William Simpson, coalmaster,		Nov.			Nov.	1881
Robert Williams, ironmaster,		• • •	1881		•••	1883
William Thomson, accountant,		•••	1883		•••	1885
Andrew Shearer, ironfounder,			1885		•••	1887
Alexander Murdoch, brickbuilder,				to	•••	1889
William Russell, grocer,						
John Hamilton, grocer,			1889		•••	1890
Malcolm Ross, architect,			1890		• • •	1891
Hugh Haran, ironmerchant,	from	•••	1891.			

COMMISSIONERS.

James Miller, factor,	from	Sept.	1855	to	Sept.	1871
John Wardrop, merchant,	from		1855	to		1864
J. M. Mackenzie, distiller,	from		1855	to		1870
A. G. Simpson, coalmaster,	from		1855	to		1858
Do. do,,	from		1861	to		1873
William Thomson, wood merchant,	from		1855	to	Mar.	1859
Do. do.,	from		1862	to	Sept.	1868
Robert Gordon, grocer,	from		1855	to		1856
James Waddell, merchant,	from		1855	to		1859
James Smith, joiner,			1855	to	June	1860
James Gibb, baker,	from		1855	to	Sept.	1858
Thomas Dean brick manufacturer,					Aug.	
James Stewart innkeeper,			1855	to	Sept.	1857
Robert Beil, coalmaster,			1855	to		1862
William Renwick, farmer,	from		1856	to		1865
Do. do.,			1868	to		1871
John M'Nab, surgeon,	from		1857	to		1860
James Steel, mason,	$_{ m from}$		1858	to		1861
John Marshall, mason,	$_{ m from}$		1858	to		1866
Robert Clark, innkeeper,	from		1859	to		1862
Alexander Lothian, carpenter,	from	Mar.	1859	to		1864
Robert Brand, coalmaster,	from	June	1860	to		1863
Do. do., James Shirlaw, banker,	from	Sept.	1868	to		1873
James Shirlaw, banker,	from		1860	to		1863
Do. do.,	from		1867	to		1880
Robert Pettigrew, merchant,	from		1862	to		1868
Do. do.,	from		1872	to		1874
John Thomson, wood merchant,			1863	to		1869
John Kirkland, merchant,	from		1863	to		1869
Robert Livingstone, M.D.,	from		1864	to		1873
William Currie, clothier,	from		1864	to		1867
Thomas Brownlie, draper,	from		1864	to		1868
Benjamin Pender, innkeeper,	from		1865	to		1868
Do. do			1871	to		1873
Wm. Hudspith, brick manfacturer,			1866	to		1869
John Ritchie, ironmonger,			1868	to		1871
William Watson, spirit merchant,	${f from}$		1868	to		1871
Do. do	rom		1874		• • • •	1876
Daniel Rankin, builder,	from		1869	to		1872
John Gilchrist, fruiterer,	rom		1869	to	Nov.	1881
John Moffat, mason,	from		1871	to	Sept.	1874
Thomas Forsyth, joiner,			1870			1872
Andrew Currie, clothier,			1870	to		1877
James Watt, baker,			1869			1871
Do. dof			1873			1885
Matthew Laurie, merchant,					Sept.	
William Simpson, baker,			1873			1881
William Anderson, coalmaster,	from	• • •	1872	to	•••	1887

William Buchanan, merchant,from	n Sent	1874 to	Sent	1877
Thomas Smith, ironmonger,from		1871 to		
James Hunter, innkeeper,from		1875 to		
Do. dofrom		1878 to		1880
Thomas Steel, joiner,from		1874 to		1880
William Thomson, accountant,fro		1873 to		1890
T. Smith, engineer,from		1876 to		
John Lindsay, joiner, from		1872 to		1876
Andrew Wingate, baker,from	n	1871 to		1874
John Ross, flesher, from	n	1871 to		1873
George Murray, excise officer,from		1876 to		1882
Robert Williams, ironmaster,from		1877 to		1883
Do. dofroi		1884 to		1885
John Kerr, portioner,from				1886
Andrew Shearer, ironfounder,from	n Nov	1878 to		1887
Alexander King, confectioner,from	n Mov.	1880 to		1886
		1880	·	1000
Alexander Murdoch, brick-builder,from				1004
John Ferguson, baker,from		1881 to		1884
		1886 to		1887
Thomas Bell, coalmaster,from		1882 to		1887
Robert Douglas, portioner,from		1883 to		1884
Malcolm Ross, architect,from		1884 to		1891
James Riddell, coalmaster,from		1885 to		1887
James Govan, merchant,from				1887
David M'Queen, factor,froi	n Nov.	1886		
William Russell, grocer,from		1881		
Thos. Campbell, painter,fror		1887 to		1887
James Fallow,from		1887 to	• •••	1892
Matthew Cleland, spirit merchant,from		1887		
Henry Nimmo, butcher,from		1887 to		1892
John Hamilton, grocer,from		1887 to		1890
John Williams,froi		1887		
John F. M'Chrystal, spirit merchant,from		1887 to		1890
Thos. B. Watt, house factor,from		1890 to	Dec.	1891
Thomas Bell, coalmaster,froi		1890		
Hugh Haran, iron merchant,fror	n	1890		
John Wallace, draper,from		1891		
Charles Canning,froi	n	1891		
John Gibson, engineer,from	n	1892		
Robert Williams,from		1887 to	Nov.	1891
Dofrom	n	1892		
William Thomson, accountant,fro	m Feb.	1892		

Census for the Parish of Cambusnetban, 1891.

-arablere-									
D 11 . C C	Separate Families' hedules. 4099 322	In- habited. 4064 314	Houses. Unin- habited. 75 13	Building.	Total No. of Persons. 21143 1567				
Totals in 1881,	4421 4111	4378 4031	88 539 —	34 17	22710 20824				
Increase in Ten Years,	310	347	der. 451	17	1886				
Burgh of Wishaw-Cambus	nethan	Parish,							
No. 1 Ward,	628	624	5	_	3094				
No. 2 Ward,	765	756	15	1	3918				
No. 3 Ward,	664	653	31	21	3310				
Part of No. 4 Ward, Dalziel Parish—	300	300	4	_	1762				
Part of No. 4 Ward,	542	503	15	2	2785				
	2899	2836	70	24	14,869				
Totals in 1881,	2747	2640	367	$\overline{12}$	13,112				
,				_					
Increase in Ten Years,	152	196	der. 297	12	1757				
Burgh of Wishaw—Cambus Population in 1891, Population in 1881,	2357	Reg. D: 2333 2237	is., 55 299	22 12	12,084 10,782				
Increase in Ten Years,			der. 244	10	1302				
Towns, Villages, and	Hamle	ts in Ca	mbusnetho						
		1891.	1881.	Increase in 10 yrs.	in 10 vrs.				
Wishaw (Town)		10476		$15\widetilde{2}3$					
Newmains and Muirhouses		2599		_	83				
Cambusnethan (Village),		2082		153	_				
Overtown (Village),		1389		54	_				
Waterloo, Burnhall, Gillhe				92	_				
Morningside, Chapel, and Tarbothie, and Burn		1.00		66	3				
Clydesdale Rows,		$\frac{1270}{245}$		00	$\frac{0}{46}$				
Castlehill Feus,		269		11	40				
Bonkle, Crindledyke, and	 Bridgen								
Damside, Springhead, Cros	shill, &	e., 15		23					
Daviesdykes, Summerside, &	kc. (Har	nlets) 4	5 49	_	4				
Burgh of Wishaw-No. of Electors.									
No. 1 Ward,	651	No. 3 V	Vard, -		703				
No. 2 Ward,		No. 4 V 279	Vard, -	•					

List of Societies and other Local Information.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President, Walter J. Houldsworth, Coltness; Treasurer, John Nimmo; Secretary, James Johnston, Pather.

AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (Wishaw District).

Ambulance Waggon stationed in Court-yard behind Police Office, Main Street, Wishaw. Available at any time by Day or by Night. Keys kept in Police Office. Hon. Secretary, J. Logan, Town Clerk.

BANKS.

British Linen Co. Bank, Main Street—Robert Morton, Agent. Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Stewarton Street—Jas. S. Morrison and W. B. Thomson, Agents; J. Mackay, Accountant.

Commercial Bank of Scotland (Limited), Stewarton Street-John Burgess, Agent; John Nimmo, Accountant.

Royal Bank of Scotland—George Skead, Agent; George Wallace, Accountant.

Bank Holidays—New Year's Day; Good Friday; May 2nd; August 1st; December 25th; and any other day which may be appointed by Royal Proclamation.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

National Bible Society of Scotland—Cambusnethan Auxiliary—President, James Houldsworth of Coltness; Joint Treasurers, Rev. P. M'Nish, Neil Thom.

BICYCLE CLUB.

President, J. Logan, Coltness; Captain, J. Robertson; Treasurer, J. Laurie; Secretary, A. Frew.

BLACKSMITHS' SOCIETY.

Associated Blacksmiths' Society, No. 8 Branch, Wishaw—President, Robert M'Vey; Secretary, William Rankin; Treasurer, J. Stirling.

BOWLING CLUB.

President, James Houldsworth of Coltness; Secretary, Robert Thomson; Treasurer, William Lindsay; Green-keeper, Duncan M'Callum.

BUILDING SOCIETY.

Patron, James Houldsworth; President, Thomas Allan; Manager, William Thomson.

BUILDING SOCIETY (Economic).

Chairman, Provost Bell; Solicitor, John Logan; Surveyor, Malcolm Ross; Secretary, John Nimmo.

BURGH COMMISSIONERS AND OFFICIALS.

Chief Magistrate, Thomas Bell; Junior Magistrates, William Russell and Hugh Haran; Commissioners, Charles Canning, Matthew Cleland, John Gibson, Alexander Murdoch, David M'Queen, William Thomson, John Wallace, John Williams, Robert Williams; Town Clerk, John Logan; Treasurer, E. bt. Morton; Collector, Wm. Lindsay; Procurator-Fiscal, John Burgess; Superintendent, John Morrison; Clerk and Assessor, John Logan; Burgh Engineer, James Tait, C.E.; Medical Officer, John Cowan, M.B.; Sanitary Inspector, Jas. Prentice; Inspector of Lodging-Houses and Dairies, James Prentice; Gas Committee of Commissioners, Thomas Bell, Hugh Haran, John Gibson, Alex. Murdoch, John Wallace, Robert Williams; Clerk, John Logan; Treasurer, George Skead; Manager, James M'Nair, Caledonian Road.

BURNS' CLUBS.

Wishaw—President, Secretary, and Treasurer, Jas. Anderson. Cambusnethan—President, John Gibson; Treasurer, D. Johnston; Secretary, Andrew Armour.

CAMBUSNETHAN SCHOOL BOARD.

Chairman, James Hamilton; Members, Rev. Alex. Harper, M.A., Very Rev. Canon M'Cay, Rev. P. M'Nish, Rev. Chas. Steele, M.A., David Frew, John Keir, Dr Millar, Wm. Russell; Clerk, John Burgess; Treasurer, James S. Morrison; Officer, John Irwin, 171 Caledonian Road.

CARPET BOWLING CLUB.

President, Dr Cochrane; Treasurer, James Gray; Secretary, Wm. Brown; Match Secretary, J. T. Binnie.

CARRIERS.

William King leaves 63 Glasgow Road. Wishaw, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 a.m., and 61 Osborne Street, Glasgow, on same days, at 5.30 p.m. William M'Donald leaves Glen Road, Wishaw, daily at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 43 Virginia Street, Glasgow, at 1.45 and 4.45 p.m.

CHURCHES.

Cambusnethan Parish Church, Rev. J. L. Rentoul, M.A.; Rev.

A. L. Johnston, Assistant.

Wishaw Parish (quoud sacra), Rev. A. Harper, M.A.; Sunnyside, Mr James Graham, Missionary.
Wishaw Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Joseph Van Hecke;

Organist, Mrs Sweeney.

Craigneuk Roman Catholic Church, Father Ritchie, Curate. Coltness Parish (quoad sacra), Rev. Wm. Robertson, M.A.; Rev. D. J. M. Porteous, Assistant.

Overtown Parish (quoad sacra), Rev. D. L. Thomson. Cambusnethan Free Church, Rev. Chas. Steele, M.A.

Wishaw Free Church, Rev. D. Brunton.

Craigneuk Free Church, Rev. W. Hood.

Craigneuk Church of Scotland, Rev. W. H. Wright. United Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. S. Bruce.

Do. do. do. (Bonkle), Rev. J. H. Scott.

Baptist Church, Rev. George Whittet.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. G. Kennedy, B.A.

Evangelical Union Church, Rev. P. M'Nish.

Wishaw and Shieldmuir Primitive Methodist Church, Rev. W. Stott.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Rev. S. W. Poole, M.D.

Christian Brethren (Victoria Hall).

Coltness Mission House (Wishaw), Mr A. M'Callum, Missionary.

CHURCH GUILDS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

Cambusnethan Parish Church Sabbath Morning Guild—Hon. President, Rev. J. L. Rentoul, M.A.; Treasurer, Miss M'Lees; Secretary, W. H. Livingston, 195 Stewarton Street. Cambusnethan F.C. Guild—President, J. H. Morison; Treasurer, R. Craig; Secretary, F. Irving, Main Street. E.U. Guild—Hon. President, Rev. P. M'Nish; President, Thos. M'Kendrick; Treasurer, George M'Kendrick; Secretary, Alex. Richardson, 226 Caledonian Road. U.P. Young Men's Association—President, Rev. R. S. Bruce; Secretary, Wn. Allan, Belhaven Terrace; Treasurer and Leader of Palmody, John Gillies. Wishaw F.C. Guild—President, D. Mackay; Joint-Secretaries, Hugh Love, jun., Caledonian Road, and Geo. Hunter, Stewarton Street; Treasurer, John Moffat. Wishaw Parish Church Guild—President, J. King; Treasurer, J. Johnson; Secretary, J. Craig.

CHORAL UNION.

Hon. President, W. J. Houldsworth; Conductor, Robert Wardrop; Leader, Thomas Steele; Treasurer and Secretary, Alex. Watt; Organist, Miss G. Buchanan,

CLOTHING SOCIETY.

Secretary, Mrs Rentoul, Cam'nethan Manse; Treasurer, Mrs Scott, Garrion.

COMBINATION POORHOUSE.

For Parishes of Cambusnethan, Bothwell, Dalziel, and Shotts—Governor, James Reid; Matron, Miss Lennie; Clerk, Thomas Allan.

COUNTY COUNCILLORS (Wishaw District).

Newmains Division—James Houldsworth of Coltness. Overtown Division—David Frew, Overtown. Wishaw East Division— Walter J. Houldsworth, Coltness. Wishaw West Division— Thomas Bell, Main Street, Wishaw. Parochial Representative—James Scott, Garrion Tower, Overtown.

COUNTY CLERK.

W. Alston Dykes, Hamilton.

CURLING CLUB.

Patron, Walter J. Houldsworth; President, Robert Williams; Secretary and Treasurer, George Marshall.

ENGINEERS, Amalgamated Society of (Wishaw District).

President, James Caldwell; Secretary, Wm Port; Treasurer, Robert Forsyth.

FAIR DAYS.

Second Thursday of May, and Fourth Thursday of October.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Local Authority Fever Hospital-Matron, Mrs Thos. Nixon.

FOOTBALL CLUBS.

Wishaw Thistle—President, James Govan; Treasurer, Alex. Watt; Hon. Secretary, James Lindsay; Match Secretary, James Johnstone; Captain 1st XI., Wm. Watt; 2nd XI., Daniel Nelson; Convener of Business Committee, Jas. Mitchell. Ground, Old Public Park (five minutes from Central Station). Wishaw West-End—Secretary, Thos. Dudgeon. Wishaw Star—Secretary, R. Penman. Cambusnethan Thistle—Secretary, John Stevenson. Wishaw Hiernians—Secretary. J. Donnelly. Shieldmuir Excelsior—Secretary, J. M'Alloway. Wishaw Victoria—Secretary, Thomas Steele.

FORESTERS.

Court Royal Archers (5993), meets in Assembly Rooms; Chief Ranger, Robert Currie; Secretary, Robert Kinnon; Treasurer, Jas. Stoddart. Irish National Foresters (Thomas Sexton Branch), meets in Young Street; Chief Ranger, J. Ferrie; Secretary, M. Moore; Treasurer, J. Prunty.

FREE GARDENERS' LODGE.

Western Order of Free Gardeners—R.W.M., James Irvine; Secretary, J. Harvey; Treasurer, David Nicol. Meets in Assembly Rooms.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Cambusnethan—President, William Hamilton, jun.; Treasurer, William Hamilton, sen.; Secretary, John Paton. Wishaw Iron Works Friendly Societies—Secretary, A. R. Sommerville; Treasurer, T. W. Millen. Glenclelland Colliery Workers' Yearly Society—Secretary, Mr Jarvie. Etna Iron Works Yearly Society—President, John Brown, Craigneuk; Doctor, David Jones. Motherwell.

FUNERAL SOCIETY (Wishawtown).

Commenced, 1829; Registered, 1835. Membership, 3067. Assets at 31st Dec., 1892, £1397 4s 6d; Quarterly Contributions, 6d each adult member. Secretary, Thomas Steele, Parochial Buildings, Wishaw; Treasurer, William Strain, Main Street, Wishaw.

GOOD TEMPLAR LODGES.

Upper Ward District, No. 34—D.E.S., J. Morrison, Condie's Buildings, Wishaw; D.V.T., James Dobbie, Bentfoot, Overtown. Wishaw Lodge, 127—Sandilands' Hall, Main Street; Lodge Deputy, John Morrison. Craigneuk Thistle, 4427,—Free Church Hall; L.D., William C. Reid. Cambusnethan Lodge, 515—Cambusnethan School-room; D.G.C.T., W. Morton, Tinto View, Cambusnethan. "Bird of Freedom," 778—Methodist Church, Shieldmuir; L.D., Edward Strefford. "White Lily," 918—Newarthill; L.D., D. Watson. "Scotland's First," (Juvenile)—Sandilands' Hall, Wishaw.

HARRIERS CLUB.

Hon. President, ex-Bailie Hamilton; Secretary, W. Main; Treasurer, W. Reid; Captain, Jas. Gray.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

Hon. President, James Scott; President, Malcolm Ross; Secretary, R. Reid; Treasurer, W. Walker.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President, James Houldsworth; Treasurer, Andrew Armour; Secretary, William Lindsay, jun.

INSURANCE OFFICES AND AGENTS.

Caledonian Fire, Morrison & Thomson; Caledonian Plate Glass, Morrison & Thomson; Commercial Union, J. F. Inglis; County, Jas. Logan; Lancashire, T. W. Millen; Lancashire & Yorkshire, Thomas Swinnerton; Life Association, Thos. M'Murtrie; Liverpool & London, Wm. Thomson; London Plate Glass, Wm. Thomson; North British & Mercantile, George Skead; Northern, Thomas Swinnerton; Northern Accident, John Nimmo; Norwich & London Accident, Burgess & Smith; Norwich Union Life, John Nimmo; National Provincial Plate Glass, Thos. Swinnerton; Provident Life, James Logan; Queen, Wm. Thomson; Royal, Thos. Allan, John Nimmo; Royal Exchange Fire & Life, M. M'Kay; Scottish Equitable, Burgess & Smith; Scottish Imperial, John Logan; Scottish Provident, James Scott; Scottish Union & National, James Logan, John M'Intyre, Wm. Pomphrey, Jas. Tait; Scottish Provincial, Wm. Pomphrey; London & Lancashire Fire, Wm. Pomphrey; Scottish Widows' Fund, John Logan; Sickness & Accident, Morrison & Thomson; Standard Life, Morrison & Thomson; The Imperial Live Stock, Thomas Swinnerton; The Carriage Insurance Co., Thos. Swinnerton; The Scottish Boiler Insurance Co., Thomas Swinnerton; The Scottish Employers' Liability and Accident Assurance Co., Thomas Swinnerton; United Kiugdom, A. B. M'Kendrick; West of England, Thos. Allan; Prudential—Superintendent, J. Wardle, Motherwell; Assistant Superintendent, R. Blackett, Wishaw; Agents, T. Graham, D. M'Cormick, C. Canning, W. Anderson, and S. Lyons.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR LANARKSHIRE (Wishaw District).

Bell, Thomas, Chief Magistrate of Wishaw; Houldsworth, James, of Coltness; Houldsworth, Walter J., Coltness; Livingstone, James, M.D., Wishaw; Lockhart, Major-General Græme Alexander, C.B., Cam'nethan House; Logan, James, Factor, Coltness; Mason, Robert, of Brow; Millar, Dr John, Newmains; M'Queen, David, Factor, Wishaw Cottage; Stewart, R. King, of Murdostoun Castle; Williams, John, The Green.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President, David M'Queen; Treasurer, Geo. Skead; Secretary, J. B. Tait.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

President, David Frew; Secretary, J. S. Morrison; Treasurer, James Anderson.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Robert Pettigrew; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Nelson.

MASONIC LODGES.

St. Mary's, Coltness, No. 31—R.W.M., Alex. Russell; Treasurer, Dr Cochrane; Secretary, W. Walker. St. Clair's, Cambusnethan, No. 427—R.W.M., David Johnston; Treasurer, Thomas Bryson; Secretary, Vm. Burt.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

For Mid-Division of the County of Lanark, J. Wynford Philipps, 24 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Jacob Stirling; Secretary and Treasurer, John Nimmo.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, Ex-Bailie Williams; Secretary, Hugh Fraser; Treasurer, John M. Graham.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Cambusnethan Parish Church Mutual Improvement Association—President, Rev. J. L. Rentoul, M.A.; Treasurer, James Morton, Belhaven Terrace; Secretaries, Rev. A. L. Johnston and S. Smith. Wishaw Parish Church Literary Society—Hon. President, Rev. Alex. Harper, M.A.; President, T. W. Millen; Treasurer, James Millar, Main Street; Secretary, Alex. T. Pomphrey, Maylea.

NEWMAINS.

Newmains Water Committee (County Council)—Convener, Jas. Houldsworth; Hon. Clerk, R. Russell. Coltness Ironworks Accident Fund Society—President, John Wardlaw; Secretary, William Oliver; Treasurer, John Ellis. Newmains Thistle F.C.—Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas M'Gregor. Newmains Shamrock F.C.—President, James Newcombe; Secretary and Treasurer, John Brown. Mutual Improvement Association—President, J. F. Inglis; Secretary, Wm. M'Connachie; Treasurer, A. Calder. Newmains and Cambusnethan Co-operative Society—President, George Brown; Treasurer, Robert Dobbie; Secretary, James Cameron. Newmains Bowling, Tennis, and Curling Club—Hon. President, James Houldsworth of Coltness; Hon. Treasurer—James Scott; Hon. Secretary, Thomas Smith. Tennis Club Council—Captain, Dr Smith; Vice-Captain, Dr Hudson; Secretary, D. A. Grierson. Coltness Iron Works Band—Thomas Chalmers, Bandmaster.

NEWSPAPERS.

Wishaw Press and Advertiser—William Pomphrey, publisher. Wishaw Herald and Clydesdale Advertiser—Reid & Aberdein, publishers.

OMNIBUSES.

WISHAW AND NEWMAINS.—'Bus leaves Wishaw (Crown Hotel Stables) at 10. a.m., 2 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 8 p.m. (Saturdays only); Leaves Newmains at 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 5 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 8 30 p.m. (Saturdays only). 'Bus Leaves Wishaw (Royal Hotel) at 11.30 a.m., 3 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 10 p.m. (Saturdays only); Leaves Newmains at 12.15 p.m., 3.50 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 10.25 p.m. (Saturdays only).

WISHAW AND MOTHERWELL.—'Bus Leaves Wishaw at 10.20 a.m., 1.5 p.m., 3.20 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.15 p.m. (Saturdays only); Leaves Motherwell at 9.25 a.m., 12.20 p.m., 2.25

p.m., 5.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m. (Saturdays only).

ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Wishaw).

President, John Hamilton; Secretary, R. Clark; Treasurer, Wm. Lindsay.

OVERTOWN.

Excelsior Good Templar Lodge, No. 206—Lodge Deputy, John Connel, Shawfield, Law; Secretary, Arch. Robertson. Reading Room—Secretary, Wm. Keir; Treasurer, Robert Winning. Overtown Sabbath School—Superintendent, Thomas Prentice. E.C. Superintendent—John Gibson. Overtown Brass Band—Leader, David Gibb, jun. String Band—Leader, John Moore.

PAROCHIAL BOARD.

Chairman, James Houldsworth of Coltness; Inspector, Thomas Allan; Collector, Wm. Thomson; Medical Officers, Drs Cowan, Caldwell, Livingstone, and Millar. Ratepayers' Representatives—Edward O'Neil, Daniel Rafferty, David Frew, James Tait, James Johnston, Alexander M'Callum, George M'Kendrick, Thomas Graham, William Lindsay, William Russell, James Graham, James Armour, Robert Woodrow.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

Wishaw—Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. P. M'Nish. Cambusnethan—Cashier, David Gray; Auditors, James Steel, James Forsyth, Thomas Steele. Craigneuk—Cashier, Thomas Muirie; Accountant, A. Ferguson; Auditor, Robert Jack, Bank of Scotland, Motherwell.

POLICE COURT.

Meets every Monday at 10 o'clock, or as occasion requires. Burgh Prosecutor, John Burgess; Assessor, John Logan; Superintendent of Police, John Morrison, Kirk Road.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian, Andrew Wingate; Treasurer, George Skead; Secretary, James S. Morrison.

QUOITING CLUB.

President, Edward Cuthbertson; Treasurer, Walter Smith; Secretary, Adam Allan, South Station.

REGISTRAR.

Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths for the Parish of Cambusnethan, Thomas Allan, Campbell Street; Assistant Registrar, Thomas Steele. Office Hours—10 till 12, and 5 till 7; Saturdays, 10 till 12.

ROADS COMMITTEE of County Council (Wishaw District).

James Houldsworth (Convener), W. J. Houldsworth, David Frew, James Scott. Committee for Burgh—Provost Bell, W. J. Houldsworth. Clerk, James F. Mackenzie, Hamilton; Surveyor, John Clark, Hamilton.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Public School, Wishaw, Joseph Ingram; Academy, Wishaw, J. D. Shaw; Berryhill, Wishaw, Robert Dey, M.A.; Cambusnethan School, William Grierson; Morningside School, A. Gibson; Waterloo School, A. Lowrie; Overtown School, Alex. Ritchie; Main Street School, Miss Lindsay; Lady Belhaven's School, Miss Lindsay; Roman Catholic School, Wishaw, James Keane; Coltness Iron Co.'s School, Newmains, John K. Cross; Roman Catholic School, Newmains, Miss M'Donald; Roman Catholic School, Overtown, Miss M'Fadyen; Public School (Dalziel), Craigneuk, George Brough, M.A.; Craigneuk, Roman Catholic School (Dalziel), Miss Slaurach; Allanton Combination (Cambusnethan and Calderhead), Peter Lornie.

SCIENCE SCHOOL.

President, Matthew Laurie; Secretary, Jas. S. Morrison; Teachers, R. Dey, J. N. Hood, Malcolm Ross, R. Sneddon.

SHERIFF SMALL DEBT COURT.

Held in County Buildings every Third Thursday at 12 o'clock. Sheriff-Substitute, Wm. Ludovic Mair, Advocate, Airdrie; Issuing Clerk, Thomas Steele, Campbell Street.

SHEPHERDS.

James Houldsworth Lodge of Ancient Shepherds meets in Brown's Hall, Main Street. W.M., George Tyrell, Shieldmuir; Treasurer, John Neal; Secretary, Alex. M'Kenzie, 15 Quarry Street, Wishaw. Mount Etna Lodge, Craigneuk—W.M., Robt. Bulloch; Treasurer, Alex. Morton; Secretary, A. Scott, Clydesdale Buildings, Craigneuk.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

President, J. D. Shaw; Secretary, John Logan; Treasurer, J. S. Morrison.

TOWN HALL COMPANY (Limited).

Chairman, Thomas Bell; Secretary, William Russell; Treasurer, John Ferguson; Hall-keeper, Angus Clark.

UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.

President, Dr James Livingstone; Secretary, John Logan; Treasurer, Thomas Swinnerton.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

F Company (Wishaw)—Captain, Alexander Ferguson, Bothwell; Drill Instructor, Sergeant Courtney; Armoury, Stewarton Street. G Company (Newmains)—Captain, James Logan, Coltness; Drill Instructor, Sergeant Shinton.

WISHAW BRASS BAND.

Bandmaster, George Watson.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Meets in Caledonian Hall (Old U.P. Church)—President, Alex. Richardson; Treasurer, James M'Culloch; Secretary, H. Lightbody, 159 Caledonian Road.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, Mrs Houldsworth, Coltness; President, Miss Graham; Treasurer, Miss Mackee; Secretary, Miss Richardson, Caledonian Road.

PARISH OF SHOTTS.

-sofficer

CLELAND AND OMOA.—Cleland Carpet Bowling Club—President, Richard Gibb, Auchinlea; Treasurer, Thos. Thomson, Auchinlea Store; Secretary, J. Lamonby. Cleland Football Club—President, Wm. Russell; Treasurer, Charles Kelly; Secretary, Angus Macdonald; Captain, Thomas Hunter. Floral and Horticultural Society—President, Wm. Russell, jnn.; Treasurer, Wm. Spence; Secretary, Alex. Lochhead. Cleland Workmen's Friendly Society—President, Wm. Hill; Treasurer, James M'Alpine; Secretary, John M'Alpine. Cleland Brass Band—Leader, John Sommerville; Instructor, Mr Marsden. Co-operative Society—President, Wm. Angus; Treasurer, Robert Bell; Secretary and Manager, James Smith. Parish Library (open every alternate Monday)—Patron, R. K. Stewart of Murdostoun; President, Wm. Spence; Librarian, Alex. Lochhead; Secretary, Rev. D. Cameron. Penny Savings Bank (open every Saturday from 7 p.m. till 8 p.m., in Committee Room of Co-operative Society)—Book-keeper, Robert Smellic. Registrar for the Western District of the Parish—William Spence; Office Hours, 5 to 7 p.m.

STANE AND DYKEHEAD, &c.—Parish Fast Days—Thursday before Third Sabbath of June, and Thursday before First Sabbath of November. Fairs—Tuesdays happening from 27th June to 2nd July, and from 6th to 11th December, inclusive. Shotts Agricultural Society—Acting Vice-President, Colonel Forrest: Secretary, Thomas Loudon, Muirhouse: Treasurer, Peter Forrest, Commercial Bank. Shotts Workmen's Friendly Society-President, James Gilchrist, Shotts Iron Works; Secretary, Robert Campbell; Treasurer, James Stevenson. Shotts Iron Works Funeral Society-President, John Brown, Burnbrae; Secretary, William G. Lyons, Gray Street; Treasurer, John Erskine, Stane. Shotts Coffin Society—President, David Simpson, Shotts Iron Works; Secretary, and Treasurer, David Simpson, Stane. Dykehead (Shotts) Football Club—President, Dr John Blair; Secretary, Geo. Simpson, Dykehead; Treasurer, Jas. Sneddon, Dykehead. Shotts Shamrock F.C.—Secretary, F. Doyle. I.O.G.T.—John Loudon Lodge, No. 268-W.C.T., John Torrance, Stane, Shotts. Shotts Free Gardeners' Lodge-W.G.M., Wm, Sneddon, Dykchead; Secretary, Walter Brown, Dykehead; Treasurer, James Neilson, Dykehead. Dykehead (Shotts) Burns' Club—President, And. Brunton, Dykehead; Secretary, James Sneddon, Dykehead; Treasurer, James Simpson, Dykehead. Stane Burns' Club-President and Treasurer, William Tennant, Stane; Secretary. Robt. Gray, Torbothie. Shotts Instrumental Band-Bandmaster. James Gilchrist, Shotts Iron Works. Dykehead Brass Band— Leader, John Watson, Dykehead. St. Patrick's Brass Band (Shotts)—Bandmaster, James Gilchrist. Shotts Bowling Club— Hon. President, A. W. Turnbull; President, Geo. Sharp; Treasurer, John Hutton, Commercial Bank, Shotts; Secretary, Alex. M'Niven, Shotts Store. Shotts Carpet Bowling Club-President, Alex. Barr; Secretary, R. Gray. Calderhead School Board—Colonel Forrest (chairman), Rev. W. R. Rutherford, Rev. Peter Müller, Dr Caldwell, Wm. Steele, George Lindsay, George Gillespie; Clerk and Treasurer, Douglas Wellwood; Officer, James Deans. Shotts School Board—R. K. Stewart of Murdostoun (chairman), Rev. Alex. Watt, Rev. Michael Fuller, Rev. James Forrest, James Manuel, John M'Donald, James Ferguson; Clerk, John Hutton, Bank, Shotts. Shotts Iron Works Library—President, Dr Caldwell; Secretary, and Treasurer, Thomas Sharp. Dykehead and Shotts Co-operative Society (Dykehead)—President, Robert Carswell; Secretary, William Wilson; Treasurer, Robert Smellie. Member of (North-East Lanarkshire)-Donald Crawford, Oxford and Cambridge Club, London. Young Men's Christian Association (Stane)—President, James Thomson, Stane; Secretary, Alexander Smith; Treasurer, William Gilchrist, Gray Street. Shotts Lawn Tennis Club-President, Dr Blair; Secretary, and Treasurer, James Hogg, Rosebank Cottage. Shotts Public Hall-President, Andrew Darling; Secretary, and Treasurer, Robt. Campbell, Gray Street. Shotts Parochial Board -Colonel Forrest, chairman; James King, Inspector of Poor, and Collector of Rates. Stane and Dykehead Lodge of Ancient Shepherds, No. 2223, W.M., Robert Campbell; Secretary, James Stevenson.

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Cheapest and Best Place for READY-MADE CLOTHING of Every Description.

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Men's Tweeds made up (Fit Guaranteed) at Lowest Prices.

Scottish Widows' Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,	-	_	£11,600,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE,	-	-	£1,350,000.
CASH PROFIT at Last Investigation,	-	-	£1,727,659.

_____ This was the Largest Distribution of Profits made by any British Life Office during the period.

It yielded Bonuses varying from £1 14s od to £4 6s 7d per cent. per Annum.

The Whole Profits are divided amongst the Policy-holders.

Glasgow Office. -114 WEST GEORGE STREET.

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Carbuke, - J. Marshall, Auctioneer.
,, - A. Ballantyne, Low Mill. | Coatbridge, Wm. J. Andrew, National

Bank. Wm. Crienton, Union Bank. Hamilton, W. Dundas Brown, Solicitor.

DIRECTORY LIST.

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This List is intended to include Wishaw, Cambinsnethan, Newmains, Morningside, Chapel, Overtown, Waterloo, Craigneuk, &c.

Names of bankers, clergymen, teachers, &c., will be found in the local information section. For other addresses which do not appear under classified trades or professions, see under heading "Miscellaneous."

-softener

ACCOUNTANT.

Thomson, William, Young Street

ARCHITECTS.

Cullen, Alexander, M.S.A., Wishaw and Hamilton Hinshalwood, Alexander, Coltness Cottages, Coltness Ross, Malcolm, Belhaven Terraee

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Dunlop & Son, Cambusnethan
Donnelly, Michael, & Son, Russell Street
Hervey, Willlam, Scott's Rows, Craignenk
Jordan, R., Shieldmuir
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M'Gachie, T., Stewarton Street
M'Kenna, Peter, Kirk Road

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Glasgow Iron & Steel Co., Wishaw
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Hudspith, William, & Co., Green
Kerr & Mitchell, Glenclelland
Morningside Coal Co., Morningside, Newmains
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Whitelaw, Gavin, Clydesdale and Muirhouse.

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Andrew, Robert C., Newmains
Baird, Thomas, Kirk Road
Bryson, James, 193 Cambusnethan
City Warehouse, Main Street
Co-operative Store, Main Street
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Ellis, Richard, West Thornlie Street
Fraser, R. B., Main Street
Gibson, Alexander, Main Street
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Hawthorn, George, Craigneuk

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Hoey, James, Craigneuk
Inglis, Robert, Cambusnethan
Hutton, James, Craigneuk
Jackson, William, Main Street
Keir Brothers, Main Street
Keir Brothers, Main Street
King, Alex., King Street, Main Street, &c.
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Ross, Alexander, Hill Street
Sandilands, William, Main Street
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*Clark, William Shearer, Glasgow Road and Chapel

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Montgomerie, Mrs James, Morningside

Mooney, John, Newmains

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Overtown Co-operative Society, Overtown

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*Rodger, Hugh, Heatherygate Russell, Mrs H., Cambusnethan Russell, Hugh, Newmains

Russell, Hugh, Newmans Russell, William, Cambusnethan

Russell, John, Waterloo Scott, Francis, 6 Main Street

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Stevenson, John, Marshall Street *Stirling, Jacob, & Co., Stewarton St., Main St., and Newmains

*Strain, William, Main Street *Taylor, James, Caledonian Road *Thomson, Mrs, Beltonfoot Street Walker, James, Kirk Road

Waddell, Mrs R., Caledonian Road Wardrop, Robert, Main Street

Watt, James & William, Cambusnethan

Watt, Marion, Cambusnethan Watt, Robert, Stewarton Street

Woodrow, Robert, West Thornlie Street

Young, Mrs, Kirk Road

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masters)

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PHOTOGRAPHER.

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Cummings, Matthew, Overtown Keir Brothers (stores, back of Crown Hotel). Hunter, James, Glen Road

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Gibson, Thomas-Salt Stores, Newmains

SAW-MILLERS.

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SCULPTOR.

Cumming, David, Cambusnethan

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SHOEMAKERS.

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Brown, James, Commercial Inn Main Street Cleland, Matthew, Cambusnethan Condie, John, Main Street Fleming, Robert, Cambusnethan Gibb, Mrs John, Main Street Gold, John, Waterloo Macgregor, W., West-end Cross M'Arthur, Mrs, Miller Place and Overtown M'Lean, Charles, Main Street M'Lauchlan, Hugh, Caledonian Road Pender, Benjamin, Main Street Rodger, James, Main Street Rodger, Hugh, Kirk Road Scott, John, Clydesdale Inn, Craignenk Scott, Agnes, Stewarton Street Scott, Miss C., Cross-Keys, Stewarton Street Smith, John, Main Street Stalker, George, Craigneuk Stewart, Janet, Cambusnethan Strain, W., Main Street Sweeney, Mrs John, Stewarton Inn Watson, Willam, Cambusnethan and West-end Cross Young, James, Overtown

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

Archibald, R. (Mrs Robertson), Main Street Ewing, J. & M., Main Street Gilfillan, James, Overtown Hamilton, John, Cambusnethan Hay, Alexander, Main Street M'Kenna, John, Craigneuk M'Raith, Robert, Main Street Mudie, Charles, Main Street Pomphrey, William, Post-Office Buildings, Main Street Prentice Thomas, Overtown Reid & Aberdein, Main Street Russell, John, Waterloo Wilson, William, Newmains

SURGEONS.

Cochrane, James, Main Street Cowan, John, Orchard Villa Duff, W., Orchard Villa Hudson, J., Overtown Livingstone, James, Hill Street Livingstone, William, Hill Street Livingstone, Robert, Hill Street Logan, J. Main Street Millar, John, Mossview, Newmains Russell, W., Auchterhall, Newmains

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

Anderson, James, Main Street Andrew, Robert C., Newmains Banks, James, Caledonian Road Brown, William, Cambusnethan Brownlie & Russell, Main Street Bryce, Thomas, Overtown City Warehouse, Main Street Clark, George, Anderson Street Connacher, David, Main Street Currie, J. & A., Cambusnethan Ellis, R., West Thornlie Street Fraser, R. B., Main Street Gibson, Alexander, Main Street Gibson, Robert, & Co., Kirk Road and Main Street Hamilton, Andrew, Main Street Hepburn, David, Cambusnethan Herd, James, Overtown King, John, Stewarton Street Laurie, James, Main Street Littlejohn, James, & Co., Main Street Littlejohn, John, Main Street Lochhead, Alexander, Main Street Mackay, A., West-End Cross Mackay, John, Main Street Marshall & Young, Main Street Milne, James M., Main Street Millar, James, Main Street Mitchell, John, Main Street Moffat, Andrew, Hill Street Paterson, W., Caledonian Road Penman, Charles W., Caledonian Road Plenderleith, Alexander, Main Street Ross, W. G., Glasgow Road Somerville, William, Kirk Road Wilson, James, Kirk Road

TOBACCONISTS.

Davidson, Robert, Main Street Fallow, James B., Main Street King, John, Stewarton Street Leggat, James B., Main Street M'Callum, Duncan, Main Street Sharp, William, Belhaven Road Wingate, Andrew, Caledonian Road

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Campbell, Archibald, M.R.C.V.S., Stewarton Street Gilchrist, T. R., M.R.C.V.S., Beltonfoot Cottage Gray, Charles, M.R.C.V.S., Kirk Road

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

Blackley, William, Main Street Gibb, Walter, Kirk Road M'Culloch, James, Main Street Morton, William, Cambusnethan Morrison Brothers, Newmains Phillips, James, Newmains

WRIGHTS—(See also Joiners).
Baillie, John, Kirk Road

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allan, Thomas, inspector of poor, Campbell Street Anderson, William, coalmaster, Morningside Co.; residence, St. Ann's, Morningside Drive, Edinburgh Armour, Andrew, superintendent, Cambusnethan Cemetery

Bartlett, Charles, excise officer, Kirk Road
Bell, Mrs Andrew, Greenfield House
Bell, Thomas, coalmaster, &c., Main Street
Booth, R., organist, Coltness Memorial Church, Cambusnethan.
Booth, C., Sanitary Inspector (County Council), Glen Road
Boyd, John, joiner, &c., Coltness
Boyne, A., manager, Distillery
Brownlie, Thomas, Bonkle
Burt, James, clerk, The Green Farm

Calderhead, Robert, forester, Coltness Carmichael, William, postmaster, Main Street Chalmers, William, bandmaster, Cambusnethan Cole & Gibb, Pather Pit

Dalziel, Miss Jessie, Cawdor Cottage, Kirk Road Dalziel, Misses, Stewarton Street Danks, Henry, manager, Green Colliery Davis, E., ironworks manager, Victoria Villa, Pather Dewar, Thomas, colliery manager, Glasgow Road Dobbie, James, Leslie Place, Newmains Douglas, Robert (of Belhaven Nail Co.), Belhaven Terrace Dow, Thomas, farm-overseer, Lower Carbarns

Ferrans, Wm., commission agent, Kirk Road Fisher, A. M., music-teacher, Main Street

Forsyth, W., goods agent, Central Station Frew, Wm., manager, Craignenk

Gibb, James, Shandfield House Gibson, James, foundry manager, Caledonian Road Gordon, G. C., manager, Netherton House Graham, James, missionary, Miller Place Gray, James, book-keeper, The Cottages, Newmains Grey, James, colliery manager, Morningside Green, Alexander, overseer, Allanton

Hamilton, James, Newmains House, Newmains Heggie, James, "Scottish Legal" insurance agent, Braeside Cottage Henderson, J. R., organist Wishaw Parish Church, Main Street Hepburn, Mark, commission agent, Cambusnethan Hinshalwood, Alexander, clerk of works, Coltness Hislop, Ambrose, Overtown Hornell, Alexander, Campbell Street Hislop, John, excise officer, West Thornlie Street Hotchkiss, William, manager, Excelsior Cottage Houldsworth, James, J.P., D.L., of Coltness Houldsworth, James Hamilton, Jun. (Scots Greys), Coltness House. Houldsworth, Walter J., J.P., Coltness House Hughes, James, The Station-House, Wishaw South Hunting, J. S., ironworks manager, Main Street

Jackson, Douglas, colliery manager, Newmains James, Thomas, manager, Craigneuk

Kerr, John, portioner, Quarry Street King, William, quarrymaster, Caledonian Road Kirkland, Mrs John, Woodside, Newmains Kirkpatrick Thos., passenger agent, Wishaw Central Knox, James, colliery manager, Morningside

Leggate & Sons, coal-mines, Pather
Leitch & Simpson, Burnhall coal-mine, Waterloo
Lindsay, Mrs John, Shand Street
Lindsay, William, burgh collector, Young Street,
Lockhart, Graeme Alexander, C.B., J.P., Major-General, Cam'nethan House
London, George S., brick and tile-maker, Newmains
Lyle, Thomas, clerk, Morningside

MacDonald, Duncan, cashier, Distillery House Menzies, Andrew, Lea Cottage, Graham Street Millen, T. W., cashier, Glencairn House

Morton, William, portioner, Caledonian Road

Morton, Robert, coalmaster, Morningside Co.; residence, Manor Park, Coatbridge

Muir, Robert, forester, Murdostoun Mnirhead, ---, manager, Flemington

M'Callum, Alexander, missionary, Main Street

M'Gill, Quintin, furnace manager, Caledonian Road

M'Gregor, Alexander, engineer, Stonecraigs Cottage, Newmains

M'Intyre, John F., The Distillery

M'Kay, Donald, portioner, Caledonian Road M'Millan, William, brick manufacturer, &c., Orchard Place. M'Murtrie, Thomas, clerk, Ironside Cottage M'Neil, James, mineral inspector, Glenclelland House

Oliver, Alexander D., cashier, The Cottages, Newmains

Pettigrew, Mrs, Post-Office Buildings Pettigrew, the Misses, South View Cottage, Belhaven Terrace Poulton, James K., cashier, Lochfield Cottage

Rankin, William, coal merchant, 242 Low Main Street

Rattray, Thomas, Kirk Road

Renwick, Mrs, Kirkhill

Riddell, James, coalmaster, &c., Helenslea, Belhaven Terrace

Ross, Mrs, Sub-Postmistress, Glasgow Road Russell, James, Sedan Cottage, Newmains

Russell, Robert, mineral manager, Whitestripe, Newmains Russell, Thomas, M.E., Anderson Street, Cambusnethan

Scott, James, Garrion Tower, Overtown

Scott, James, commercial manager, Plevna Cottage, Newmains

Shearer, Andrew, Mansefield, Glen Road

Simpson, William, coalmaster, Morningside Co., Auchter House, Newmains

Smith, H. J., Ph.D., chemist, Newmains

Smith, Mrs, Young Street

Smith, Mrs, Glenview, Kirk Road

Somerville, the Misses, Glenview, Kirk Road

Steele, James, manager, Pickering's Waggon-Works

Steele, Thomas, assistant inspector, Young Street

Steuart, Sir Alan H. Seton, of Allanton and Touch, Stirling Stewart, Robert King, J.P., Murdostoun Castle, Newmains

Summers, A. B., inland revenue officer, Alicelee, Berryhill Swinnerton, Thos., insurance and commission agent, Sannox

Cottage

Tait, James, M.E. & C.E., Meadowview, Kirk Road Thomson, Thomas, Low Main Street Thom, Neil, colliery salesman, Newmains Turner, William, colliery manager, Chapel, Newmains Turnbull, James, stationmaster, Overtown

Walton, J. P., chemist, Belhaven Terrace
Wardlaw, John, colliery manager, Overtown
Watson, William, road surveyor, Caledonian Road
Watson, John, stationmaster, Newmains
Watt, Miss, teacher, Newmains
Wight, William, supervisor, Belmont House, Thornlie Street
Williams, John, J.P., The Green
Williams, Robert, The Green
Williams, Alfred H., The Green
Williams, John, manager, Craignenk
Wilson, John, coalmaster, Overtown, Law and Shawfield;
residence, Dechmont Lodge, Bothwell
Wilson, Quintin, brickworks manager, Caledonian Road
Wotherspoon, John, Muirhouse, by Motherwell

Wycherley, A. N., agent for American organs, Kirk Road

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Agnew, John, manager, Omoa Fire-Clay Works Allardice, James, farmer, Westmuir, Holytown

Baird, M., farmer, Brownhill, Newarthill Barr & Higgins, coalmasters, Langbyres and Bellside Collieries, Cleland

Barrie & Ferguson, Ravenshall Coal Co., Cleland Barrie, James, Craighead, Salsburgh, Holytown Baxter, John, sexton, Shotts Kirk, Holytown Brown, Peter, flesher, Cleland Brown, George, grocer, Salsburgh, Holytown Brownlie, George, farmer, Salsburgh, Holytown Bruce, Robert, grocer and spirit merchant, Bellside Store Buchan, Dr, Mayville, Cleland

Cameron, Rev. Duncan, E.C. Manse, Cleland Campbell, Thomas, colliery manager, Spindleside Cottage, Cleland

Carrol, John, grocer, &c., Omoa Clark, James, farmer, Auchinlea Connor, Arthur, shoemaker, Cleland Co-operative Store, Cleland (manager, James Smith) Cooper, Charles, farmer, Spindleside, Cleland Cullen, Gavin, farmer, Swinstie, Cleland Denholm, Thomas, farmer, Greenhill, Holytown Dick, Robert, coalmaster, Knownoble, Cleland

Ferguson, David, fruit-merchant, Cleland Ferguson, James, farmer, Fairnieshaw, Holytown Ferguson, Robert, grocer, Cleland Forrester, Wm., spirit merchant, Salsburgh, Holytown Ford, Robert, farmer, Knownoble, Cleland Frame, James, spirit merchant. Salsburgh, Holytown Fuller, Rev. M., R.C. Manse, Cleland

Gibb, Thomas, & Sons, quarrymasters and brick manufacturers,
 Anchinlea
 Gray, Josiah, shoemaker, Cleland
 Grieve, William, teacher, Greenhill Schoolhouse, Holytown

Hamilton, Robert, shoemaker, Meadowside, Cleland Hamilton, J. & T., merchants, Cleland Higgins, William, coalmaster, Bellside Howie, John, baker, Cleland Home, Rev. G., F.C. Manse, Cleland

Jack, Robert, storekeeper, Greenhill, Holytown Johnston, James, clerk, Auchinlea

King, Thomas, & Co., quarrymasters and brick manufacturers, Bellside

Laurie, Thomas, joiner, Hareshaw, Holytown Lithgow, Dr, Cleland Lithgow, Dr, Cleland Lithgow, Thomas, colliery manager, Langbyres Cottage, Cleland Lochhead, Alexander, Sen., tilemaker, Greenhill, Holytown Lochhead, Alexander, Junr., tilemaker, Greenhill, Holytown Longmuir, John, farmer, Peatpots, Holytown Loudon, Andrew, foreman quarryman, Auchinlea Loudon, John, builder, Willow Cottage, Cleland Loudon, Robert, draper, Cleland Loudon, Robert, joiner, Cleland Loudon, W. & T., farmers, Muirhonses, Cleland Loudon, William, farmer, Penty, Cleland Liddell, James, blacksmith, Cleland

Mackie, Thomas, Roughdyke, Holytown Marshall, James, Whitecraighead, Cleland Marshall, John, blacksmith, Minniehall Cottage, Holytown Marshall, Thomas, farmer, Goodoakhill, Holytown Martin, Thomas, stationmaster, Omoa Mason, Alexander, slaughter-house, Omoa Foundry Menzies, James, quarry foreman, Bellside
Milligan, Peter, School Board Officer, Cleland
Milligan, Peter, Jun., colliery manager, Cleland
Mitchell, David, farmer, Jersey, Cleland
Morris, Wm., grocer and carriage-hirer, Salsburgh, Holytown
Moffat J., ironfounder, Omoa
Mungle, Wm., farm overseer, Windyedge, Cleland
Munro, James, manure manufacturer, Tillanburn, Holytown
Murray, William, farmer, Hill of Murdostoun, Cleland
M'Culluch, R., spirit merchant, Salsburgh, Holytown
M'Donald, John, Sen., colliery manager, Bellside House,
Cleland
M'Phun, Mrs, sub-postmistress, Cleland
M'Millan, William, storekeeper, Auchinlea

Nimmo, Henry, carter, Cleland Noble, David, flesher, Cleland

Paterson, Alexander, teacher and registrar, Shotts Kirk, Holytown
Paterson, James, of Knownoble, Cleland
Paterson, William, farmer, Biggarford, Cleland
Pollock, William, C.E.,, South Lanridge, Holytown

M'Millan, Wilson, grocer and spirit merchant, Cleland

Rennie, James, quarry foreman, Auchinlea Riddell, D., spirit merchant, Cleland Russell, William. & Son, boiler-makers, Cleland

Scobbie, James & Co., Fortisset Colliery, Holytown Scott, Mrs, Dalrymple Cottage, Cleland Scott, John, spirit merchant, Cleland Smellie, Samuel. joiner, &c., Bellside Sawmills, Cleland Smith, D. M., farmer, Birniehill, Holytown Smith, Thomas, grocer, Cleland Spence, William, teacher and registrar, Cleland Stewart, William, farm grieve, Midhill, Holytown

Taylor & King, quarrymasters and brick manufacturers, AuchinleaThomson, M. D., grocer, Salsburgh, Holytown

Weir, John, farmer, Shottsburn, Holytown Weir, John, innkeeper and farmer, Shotts Inn, Holytown Watson, James, brickworks foreman, Bellside Wilson, Thomas, farmer, Shotts Myres, Holytown

Young, Robert, coalmaster, Greenhill, Holytown

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Allardice, William, land steward, Hartwoodhill

Baillie, Ludovic, farmer, Mnir Yett Barr, Alexander, Dyke Inn Benhar Coal Co., Hartwood Bennet, Alex., draper, Dykehead Birkenshaw Coal Co., Springbank Blair, John, M.D., Gordon Cottage, Dykehead Brownlie, Mrs Robert, farmer, Stonebent Bryce, Agnes, milliner, Stane

Calder, William, watchmaker, Stane Caldwell, John, M.D., Zebra Cottage Cooper, Mary, grocer, Dykehead Cowan, William, grocer, Stane Cunningham, Alex., tailor and clothier, Stane Cunningham, William, stationmaster

Darling, Andrew, coalmaster, Calderhead Colliery. Deas, J. S., Hartwoodhill Denholm, Joan L., dressmaker, Dykehead Dollar, Andrew, Springhill Donaldson, James, draper, Stane Dykehead and Shotts Co-operative Society

Fisher, —, manager, Shotts House Forsyth, Alex., farmer, Baton Forrest, John, grocer, Stame Forrest, Lawrence, shoemaker, Dykehead Forrest, Peter, J.P., of Hairmyres, Commercial Bank, Shotts

Gardiner, John, farmer, Dykehead Gibson, Charles, manager, Hartwood Gilbertson, Angus, shoemaker, Dykehead Gilchrist, Rev. Robert, F.C. Manse, Dykehead Gilchrist, Robert, shoemaker, Stane Gillespie, Alex., grocer and draper, Dykehead Gillespie, Catherine, draper, Dykehead Gilfillan, John, mason, Stane Gilmour, Miss Margaret, Stane Gilmour, Miss Margaret, Stane Goldie, James, manager, Dykehead Gray, Daniel, shoemaker, Stane

Hamilton, Hugh, blacksmith Hamilton, Thomas, farmer, Knowton Hamilton, James, police sergeant, Stane Hamilton, Mrs Margaret, baker, Dykehead Hamilton, Mrs Thomas, post-office, Dykehead Henderson, John, potato and grain merchant, Stane Henderson, Andrew, carrier and grain merchant Henry, Wm., saddler, Dykehead Hunter, John, flesher, Dykehead Hunter, James, farmer, Stane Hutton, John, accountant, Calderside Terrace

Jeffrey, colliery manager, Ladylands

Kinnis, James, Newmill Kerr, Wm., farmer, Starryshaw King, James, inspector of poor, Viewfield

Lambie, Thomson, farmer, Blairhead Leiper, Robert, farmer, Hillhouseridge Lindsay, George, ironfounder, &c., Calderhead foundry Lindsay, John, wright, Stane Loudon, Wm., joiner, Stane

Maguire, Robert, grocer, Calderside
Marshall, Wm., goods agent (N.B.R.), Stane
Miller, Janet Frame, grocer, Stane
Miller, Rev. P., R.C. Chapel, Stane
Moffat, Wm., farmer, Darngavel
Morningside Coal Co., Baton, Springbank
Mackin, Mary A., R.C. School, Stane
Mackintosh, Donald, J.P., headmaster, F.C. School, Dykehead
M'Nab, Robert, headmaster, Calderhead School
M'Nair, Thos., spirit merchant, Dykehead
M'Phun, Jessie, sub-postmistress, Shotts
M'Vey, David, Station Hotel, Shotts
Mvey, David, Station Hotel, Shotts
Muir, James, butcher, Stane

O'Neil, James, shopkeeper, Dykehcad

Paterson, Jane, stationer, Stane Paterson, James, flesher, &c., Stane Paton, James, shoemaker, Stane Peacock, Andrew, farmer, Curryside Pender, Benjamin, farmer, West Tarbrax Pettigrew, William, farmer, Blackhall

Ramsay, Mrs Janet, grocer, Stane Ramsay, James, grocer and flesher, Stane Richardson, John, farmer, Stane Russell, Miss, milliner, Stane Russell, Rev. Robert, E.U. Manse, Stane Rutherford, Rev. R. W., B.D., Manse, Calderhead

Scott, Hugh, Railway Hotel, Stane Shannon, Jas. D., news-agent, Dykehead Sharp, G., manager, Burnside House Skerry, James, grocer, Stane Shirlaw, William, tailor, Stane Sinclair, J.B., farmer, Calderhead Shotts Iron Company Smith, Adam, joiner, Stane Smith, Adam, jun., grocer, &c., Stane Smith, John, draper and tailor, Stane Sneddon & Sons, coalmasters, Greystonelea Colliery Sneddon, Robert, Hillhouseridge Sommerville, James, ironmonger, Stane Steel, John, farmer, Kepplehill Stevenson, William, ironinonger, Dykehead Strickland, Joseph, farmer

Thomson, Margaret, farmer, Rosehall Torrance, Mrs Mary, draper, Stane Torrance, W. & J., drapers, Stane Turnbull, A. W., general manager, Shotts Iron Co. Twaddle, Henry, Shotts Store

Watt, John, farmer, Balbackie
Wilson, John, farmer, Fortisset Mains
Wilson, Miss Maggie, milliner, Stane
Wilson, Robert, land steward, Fortisset
Wilson, William, manager, Dykehead Co-operative Store
Wyper, James, farmer, Ladyland

Youngson, John, carriage-hirer, Dykehead

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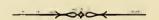
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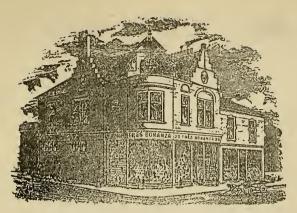
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RUGS, MATS. WOOL BEDS. MATTRESSES,
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Principal Ingredients—Boiled Water; Lump Sugar; Lump Ginger; Cream of Tartar. Very wholesome.

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They who would fully enjoy the result of their labour

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June, 1893.

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Groceries and Provisions of the Finest Quality.
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