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**DISTRICT DIRECTORY,**  
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FOR THE  
**COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN,**  
FOR  
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| Burns                  | Corns (Soft)        | Piles               | Sore Heads    |
| Bunions                | Contacted and Stiff | Rheumatism          | Tumour.       |
| Bite of Moschetoes and | Joints              | Scalds              | Ulcers        |
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|                            |                       |                    |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ague                       | Dysentery             | Inflammation       | Secondary Symptoms                |
| Bilious Complaints         | Erysipelas            | Jaundice           | Tic-Doloreux                      |
| Blotches on the Skin       | Female Irregularities | Liver Complaints   | Ulcers                            |
| Bowel Complaints           | Fevers of all kinds   | Lumbago            | Veneral Affections                |
| Colics                     | Fits                  | Piles              | Worms of all kinds                |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Gouts                 | Rheumatism         | Weakness from whatever cause, &c. |
| Debility                   | Headaches             | Retention of Urine |                                   |
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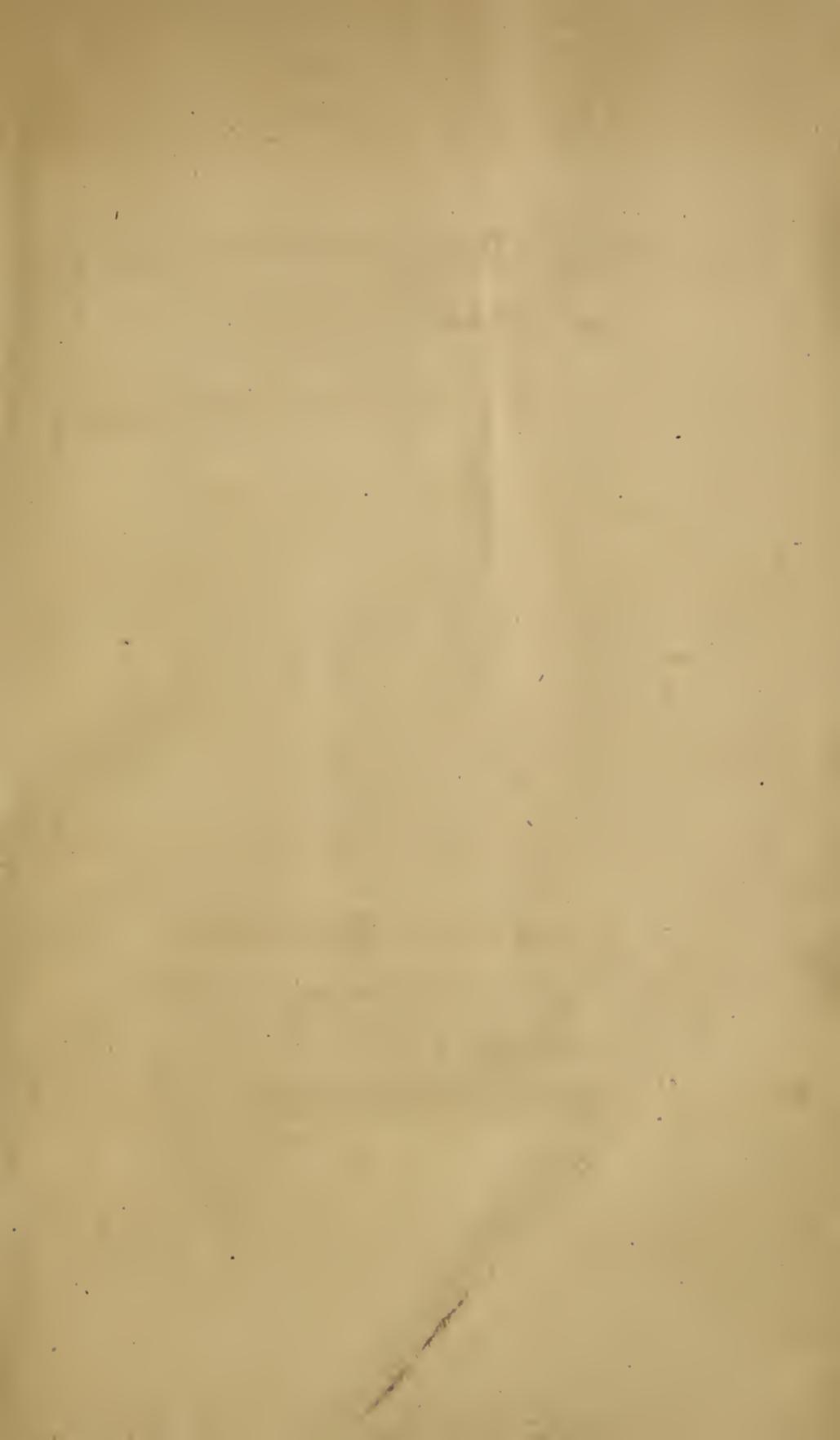
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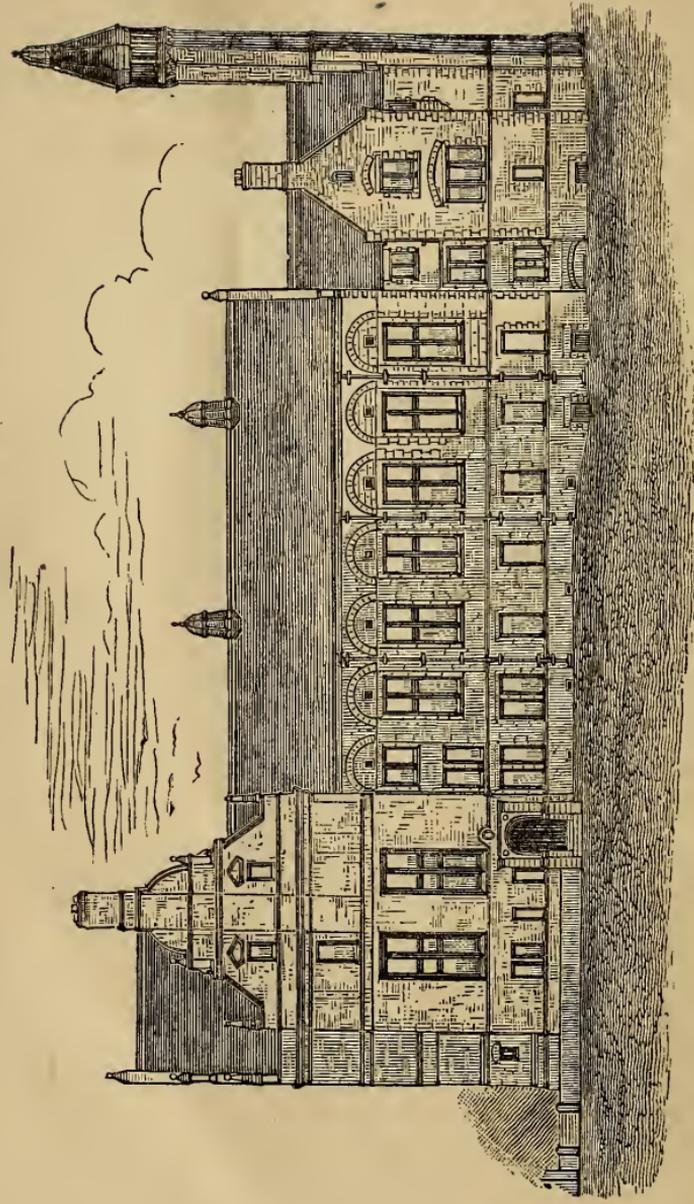
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By the kindness of the donor, John Thomson Paton, Esq., Norwood, and the architect, A. Waterhouse, Esq., London, we are enabled to present our readers with the above excellent engraving, showing the east elevation of the New Town Hall and Public Library, at present in course of erection at Marshall, and a description of which appears on pages 11 and 12.

THE ALLOA  
ILLUSTRATED FAMILY ALMANAC,  
DISTRICT DIRECTORY,  
AND  
GENERAL REGISTER FOR THE COUNTY  
OF CLACKMANNAN FOR 1887.

—FOUR—  
COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

**T**HIS county is the smallest in Scotland. Its length from east to west is 10 miles, its breadth from north to south 8 miles, and its area 46 square miles, or 23,744 acres. It contains four parishes—Alloa, Clackmannan, Tillicoultry, and Dollar, as also a portion of Logie, and a little bit of Stirling. It is bounded on the north and east by Perthshire (except at one point where it is touched by Fife), on the south by the River Forth, and on the west by Perth and Stirlingshires. The surface rises gradually from the river to the base of the Ochil Hills, the highest of which—Beneleuch (2400 feet)—is in the county. The Forth upon the south, and the Ochil Hills upon the north, run in a direction diverging from each other. To the southward of the mountains lies the beautiful vale of Devon, through which flows the sweet winding stream of that name. The country along the shores of the Forth is a most enchanting level tract, consisting of rich carse lands of the finest sort of alluvial soil. These lands form the most beautiful part of the foreground in the extensive view from Stirling Castle towards the east.

Every modern improvement in agriculture has been adopted here, and the high state of cultivation over the whole face of the county is a proof of the skill and industry of the farmers. There is no county in Scotland better supplied with water. The Devon, from its source in the parish of Blackford, Perthshire, to where it falls into the Forth at the village of Cambus, presents a succession of delightful scenery. After running a course of more than 26 miles, it mingles its waters with the Forth not more than 6 miles in a straight line from its source. In the lower part of the county is another river called the Black Devon, from the gloomy density of its waters. This stream rises in the hills of Saline, in the county of Fife, and flowing westward in a direction nearly parallel to the Devon, falls into the Forth in the parish of Clackmannan. The county abounds with coal in every part. Iron, freestone, and granite are also abundant. In the Ochils have been wrought at various times valuable ores of silver, lead, copper, cobalt, and antimony. Pebbles, agates, and topazes are sometimes discovered among the rubbish washed from the hills. The principal feudal remains in the county are—Castle Campbell, Alloa Tower, Clackmannan Tower, and Sauchie or Devon Tower. The chief seats are—Alloa House (Earl of Mar), Kennet (Lord Balfour), Harviestoun Castle (Jas. Orr, Esq.), Tillicoultry House (Colonel Mitchell), Schawpark (Earl of Mansfield). The towns and villages are—Alloa, Tillicoultry, Dollar, Sauchie, Holton, Collyland, Cambus, Tullibody, Menstrie, Coalsnaughton, Clackmannan, and Kennet.

(A)



## PARISH OF ALLOA.

**T**HE parish of Alloa is about four miles in length from east to west, and two in breadth. On the south it is bounded by the Forth, on the north by the Devon—which separates it from the parishes of Alva on the north and Logie on the west—and on the east it is continuous with the parishes of Tillicoultry and Clackmannan. The parish is intersected by the Stirling and Dumfermline section of the North British Railway; by the branch railways from Cambus to Alva, and from Alloa to Tillicoultry, &c.; by the roads from Stirling to Clackmannan *via* Cambus; from Alloa to Tullibody and Menstrie, and from Alloa to Tillicoultry, Dollar, and Kinross. There are two small islands in the Forth, connected with the parish, immediately above Alloa Ferry, one of 100 acres of rich carse land, called Alloa Inch; near to Tullibody House. The other, farther up the river, is called Tullibody Inch. It is in extent about 24 acres. About a mile west from Tullibody House the Devon falls into the Forth.

The part of the parish lying between the Stirling road and the river is a beautiful level carse about half-a-mile in breadth. On the other side of the road towards the hills the ground is finely undulated. The old road from Alloa to Tullibody runs along the crest of a ridge, from which magnificent views of the valley of the Forth are obtained. The Gubbar Hill is a nearly parallel and more lofty ridge, finely wooded, lying about half-a-mile north of the other. In the north-east of the parish there is another eminence extending from the village of Sauchie to Gartmorn—a Celtic word signifying the Hill of Song. The agricultural lands in the parish, both “kerse” and “dryfield,” are in a high state of cultivation.

The parish abounds with coal, which has been worked for a very long period. It lies in seams varying from three to nine feet in thickness. The pits, which are free of all noxious damp, and have in general a good roof and pavement, are all connected by wagon-ways with the harbour of Alloa.

The principal heritor in the parish is Walter Henry Erskine, Earl of Mar & Kellie, who succeeded to the estate of Alloa on the death of his father, Walter Coningsby Erskine, C.B., at Cannes, in the south of France, on the 15th January, 1872, whither he had gone a few weeks before for the benefit of his health. The remains of the lamented nobleman were brought to Alloa and interred in the Family Mausoleum in the Old Churchyard. He enjoyed his honours about five years, having succeeded to the estate and title of Earl of Kellie on the demise of his cousin, John Francis Miller Erskine, 33d Earl of Mar and 11th Earl of Kellie, in June 1866. The Erskines have been connected with this parish since the time of King Robert the Bruce, previous to which they dwelt in Renfrewshire. They succeeded by a female in 1457 to the Earldom of Mar, but it was not until the year 1561 that they got possession of it. It was at that time declared in Parliament that the earldom belonged to John, Lord Erskine, who, in the year 1571, was elected regent of Scotland on the death of the Earl of Lennox. The title was forfeited by John, the eleventh earl in the Erskine line, taking part in the rebellion of 1715, but was restored in 1824, in the person of John Francis, 31st Earl. On the death of John Francis Miller, 33d Earl, the title was assumed by his nephew, John Francis Goodeve, a clergyman of the Church of England. Walter Coningsby Erskine, Earl of Kellie, believing that he had also a right to the title of Mar, presented his claim to the House of Lords. After a tedious litigation, the Committee of Privileges, in the month of February, 1875, gave judgment in favour of the Earl of Kellie's claim, so that Walter Henry Erskine became Earl of Mar and Kellie. A good deal of confusion resulted from this judgment. Mr Goodeve contended that the title conferred by the Committee was not the ancient title, which he claimed, but a new creation. He therefore still called himself Earl of Mar, asserting that the title he assumed was the title which is entered in the roll of Scotch Peers at Holyrood. The House of Lords had the difficulty brought under their consideration in 1877. It was brought up again in the following year, and in the session of 1879-80 there were two animated discussions upon it. The effect of these was to leave matters in the same position as before. It has now been set at rest, however. No fewer than 104 Peers petitioned the Queen in favour of Mr Goodeve's claim, with the result that Her Majesty caused a full enquiry to be made into the pedigree and descent of the claimant from Gartney, Earl of Mar, and his wife, the sister of King Robert the Bruce, to the present time—an enquiry by which it was established that this time-honoured Earldom was still in existence, and had never been extinct. John Francis Goodeve is thus Earl of Mar, while Walter Henry Erskine is Earl of Mar and Kellie. Alloa House, the seat of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, is described in the notice of the town of Alloa.

The next heritor in importance is the Baron Abercromby. A branch of the Abercromby family descended from the family of Birkenbog, in Banffshire, settled at Tullibody about the end of the 16th century. Sir Ralph, who fell at the battle of Alexandria in Egypt, was great grandfather to the present Lord Abercromby. Tullibody House, the ancient seat of the family, is beautifully situated on the Forth, a mile and-a-half above Alloa. It is a fine old mansion in the French chateau style, and is believed to have been built about the year 1680. The grounds contain some fine trees. One of them, an oak, believed to be about the same age as the house, is twenty feet in girth at a height of five feet from the ground. The family residence is now Airthrey Castle, in the neighbouring parish of Logie,

Schawpark is in the north-east extremity of the parish, just beyond the village of Sauchie. It belonged to the Bruces of Clackmannan, descendants of the good King Robert, but was sold judicially near the beginning of the 18th century to the Cathcart family, whose residence it was for many years. It is now a seat of the Earl of Mansfield, and has been occupied for many years by J. Bald Harvey, Esq.

On the rising ground at Arns Brae, west from Alloa, stands the beautiful mansion of Norwood, the residence of J. Thomson Paton, Esq., manufacturer. It is in the Scottish baronial style, and with its splendid conservatories and finely laid-out grounds, forms a very striking and attractive object in the approach to Alloa from the west. On a fine site about half-a mile west from Norwood, in a park belonging to Lord Abercromby, is a handsome mansion-house belonging to James Younger, Esq., of the firm of Messrs G. Younger & Son, brewers.

The ancient village of Tullibody, containing a population, according to the last census, of 694, is situated two miles west from Alloa, on a rising ground which commands a fine prospect of the Carse of Stirling, the Abbey Craig, and the distant Grampians. Alloa was anciently a chapelry to the vicarage of Tullibody, so it may be presumed that Tullibody was, in the olden time, a place of more importance than Alloa. There are no records extant of the union of the two churches. The old church of Tullibody was built in the year 1549. It is told concerning it that in 1559, when Monsieur d'Oysel commanded the French troops on the coast of Fife, they were alarmed by the arrival of the English fleet, and thought of nothing but a hasty retreat. It was in the month of January, and at the breaking up of a great storm. Wm. Kirkcaldy of Grange, attentive to the circumstances in which the French were caught, took advantage of their situation, marching with great expedition towards Stirling, and cut the bridge of Tullibody, which is over the Devon, to prevent their retreat. The French finding no other means of escape, took the roof off the church, and laid it along the bridge where it was cut, and got safe to Stirling. The church was in 1873 put in repair, and service is now conducted there occasionally. It is the mausoleum of the Abercromby family, and a number of beautiful marble tablets erected to the memory of different members of that house adorn the walls. There is a large burying ground around the church, which was much improved a number of years ago. On the north side, where there had been formerly an entrance into the building, there is a stone coffin, with a niche for the head and two for the arms, covered with a thick lid, which is now much broken. The tradition preserved of this coffin is that "a certain young lady of the neighbourhood had declared her affection for the minister, who either from his station or lack of inclination made no return; that the lady sickened and died, but gave orders not to bury her in the ground, but to put her body in the stone coffin, and lay it at the entrance to the church." Thus was the poor vicar punished, and the stone retains the name of the "Maiden Stone." There is a neat Free Church, built in the year 1845, adjoining the old church.

Cambus, a small village on the Forth, two miles from Alloa, containing a population, according to last census, of 209, is famed for its distillery and brewery. The Devon here discharges its waters into the Forth, and there is a pier where small vessels can discharge and load. Cambus is a station of the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway, and the branch to Alva leaves the main line here. Collyland and Holton are mining villages on the north side of the parish.

The parish of Alloa is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The stipend is 23 chalders, with a manse and globe. The parish minister has an assistant who is paid partly from the interest of £800, mortified by Lady Charlotte Erskine, partly from mortifications by Robert Johnstone (merchant), Miss Duncan, and Miss Orr, Alloa, and partly from the rents of certain sittings in the Parish Church.

## TOWN OF ALLOA.

**A** LLOA, the county town of Clackmannanshire, is favourably situated on the left bank of the Forth, where the river—about half-a-mile broad at high water—begins to expand into the estuary; in west longitude, 3°47' 23"; north latitude 56°6' 53". By road or railway it is 7 miles from Stirling, but the distance from the quay of Alloa to the quay of Stirling, measured in the centre of the river is, in consequence of its remarkable windings, 11½ miles, and to the bridge of Stirling 14 miles. The distance to Granton by water is 25 miles. By Railway the distance from Edinburgh is 36 miles; from Glasgow 29 miles.

The opening of the Railway Bridge across the Forth on the 1st October last has placed the town and district in a much more favourable position as to railway accommodation than formerly. For this boon we are indebted mainly to the Caledonian Company, by whose enterprise, aided by a local company, the undertaking was successfully carried through. The Bill authorising the construction of the Bridge was obtained 1878-9, and the foundation-stone was laid on Wednesday, 5th April, 1882. It consists of seventeen spans—two of 100 feet, two of 80 feet, and thirteen of 68 feet. The piers on which the girders rest rise to a height of 24 feet above high water mark. The cast iron cylinders in which the piers are built are filled with concrete to low water mark and carried up in ashlar. In the fairway of the channel there are two opening spans of 60 ft. each to permit of vessels passing up and down the river. The opening spans turn on a massive central pier consisting of six cylindrical columns. The bridge is for one line of rails, and is 17 ft. in breadth outside, and 14 ft. inside the girders. The foundations of some of the piers are 70 ft. below the bed of the river. The length of the bridge is as near as may be a quarter of a mile, and the point at which it crosses the Forth is about a mile above Alloa Ferry. The contractors were Messrs Watt & Wilson, Glasgow, and the work has been finished substantially and beautifully. The estimated cost was £64,000. By arrangement, the North British Company obtained running powers over the new line and bridge, and the Caledonian Company get the use of the North British Passenger Station, which is in course of being entirely reconstructed. The Caledonian Goods Station is at Glasshouse Loan, where they have erected convenient and commodious sheds and offices; and the new North British Goods Station occupies a large piece of ground south of the Parish Church. Every requisite for the carrying on of a large traffic has been provided on a scale that will meet the requirements of the town for many years to come.

Alloa is a town of considerable antiquity, having been noted in the reign of King Robert Bruce. It can have been merely a hamlet at that time, however, as no burghal privileges were ever conferred. There is considerable doubt as to the derivation of the name, the most plausible conjecture being that it is a corruption of the Celtic words "Aull waeg," signifying the way to the sea, or the sea-way. Some of the Scottish Kings were educated at Alloa as the wards of the Earls of Mar. Queen Mary spent some of her infantile days at Alloa Tower, and in July 1586, she passed two nights at it when reconciled to her consort Darnley by the French Ambassador, Mauvissiere. Aikman relates that in 1645 the Marquis of Montrose, having crossed the Ochil Hills on his way from Perth in quest of the army of the Covenant, "burned the parishes of Muckart and Dollar, and quartering his main army in the wood of Tullibody, let slip his dogs of war—the wild Irish—during the night, to spread the horrors of nocturnal rapine and bloodshed through the town of Alloa and the adjoining lordship, notwithstanding which, he himself, with the Earl of Airlie and his chief officers, were magnificently entertained in the castle next day by the Earl and Countess of Mar." As a set off to this entertainment, the Marquis of Argyll, the rival of Montrose, burnt Menstrie House, the seat of the Earl of Stirling. He also intimated to the Earl of Mar that Alloa Tower would be similarly visited to teach his Lordship a lesson regarding his future guests—a threat which the battle of Kilsyth prevented being carried into execution. Down to the end of last century, Alloa, notwithstanding its favourable situation for trade, was a place of comparative insignificance. Since then, however, it has advanced slowly, but steadily, in wealth and importance, and it is now an active centre of trade and manufactures.

The chief thoroughfare is Mill Street, which runs through the centre of the town in a nearly straight line north-east and south-west. It is 40 feet wide and nearly a-third of a

mile in length. At the west end it forks into two branches—Coalgate and Bank Street. These run nearly parallel for a short distance and then diverge, the former in a southerly direction by Broad Street and the Walk, to the Shore, the latter westward, by Bedford and Grange Places, Stirlingwards. At the north-east end of Mill Street the road to Clackmannan diverges on the right, going eastward, and that to Tillicoultry, Alva, Dollar, &c., is continued by Whins Road in a nearly straight line with Mill Street to the Whins Toll, which is the burgh boundary on that side. The cross streets which branch off Mill Street are, on the right going eastward, Candleriggs and Old Bridge; on the left, Mar Street, High Street, Drysdale Street, and King Street. The point in Mill Street where Candleriggs and Mar Street meet is the Cross. The old line of thoroughfare from west to east was by Kirkgate, Greenside Street, New Entry, Old Market Place, and the "Auld Brig." The streets in this line were narrow, straggling, and irregular, presenting some rather picturesque groupings and arrangements. Great alterations and improvements have been made in this line of thoroughfare during late years, and the course of this old thoroughfare from west to east is now by Kirkgate, Greenside Street, Paton Street, Trongate, and the "Auld Brig;" the Old Market Place, with its ancient and picturesque tenements, having been absorbed by Kilncraigs Factory. The newer streets of the town, among which we include Broad Street—a spacious thoroughfare 80 feet wide, and including its continuation—the Walk, a-third of a mile in length—Castle Street, Forth Street, Mar Street, High Street, Greenfield Place, Bank Street, and Mill Street, run in straight or nearly straight lines, and with some marked exceptions are tolerably well built with substantial and neat houses two or three storeys in height. The principal streets are causewayed with 7 by 4 square whin or granite blocks, grouted with lime and sand. The old streets are generally laid with whin rubble, and the out-lying and less frequented thoroughfares are mostly macadamised. The traffic along the chief streets is so heavy that nothing but the best whin or granite will stand the tear and wear. There are still a few old one-storey tenements in Mar Street, Drysdale Street, King Street, and Primrose Street, but their number is gradually becoming fewer. Mill Street has been much improved during late years, but it is still disfigured by several old, shabby, red-tiled houses, which should long ago have given place to something more in keeping with the principal street of such a thriving town. The better class of private houses are chiefly on the west side of the town, and the numerous elegant villas which form Claremont Terrace, Grange and Bedford Places, Marhill, Globe Terrace, Church Street, Ochil Street, &c., make a favourable impression upon the stranger as to the affluent circumstances of a large proportion of the inhabitants.

The harbour is good. There are 16 feet of water at neap, and 22 at spring tides; yet it has been ascertained that the bottom of Alloa harbour is nearly on a level with the top of the pier at Leith. A wet dock, constructed on the site of what was known as the "Big Pow," was opened on the 14th November, 1863. It was 600 feet long, 150 feet broad, and had 21 feet of water. The cost of the construction of the dock was about £14,000. A Bill popularising the constitution of the Harbour Trust and giving powers for the construction of new works was obtained in 1871-72. Under these powers the Harbour Trustees have greatly enlarged the dock. They have also obtained a powerful steam dredger which is of great use in keeping the dock and harbour clear of mud. There is also connected with the harbour a fine graving dock, steam cranes, and a ferry pier from which a boat sails for South Alloa at intervals during the day. The North British Railway have a line to the dock from their shore branch. South Alloa is a thriving seaport. There are no harbour dues charged, so that merchants in the west of Scotland importing from the Baltic and other eastern ports can discharge here, and have their shipments sent on by the railway direct, thus saving the heavy dues that are levied at Leith and Grangemouth.

The principal articles manufactured are ale, whisky, and woollen yarns. There are in the town 8 breweries. The distillery at Carsebridge is one of the largest in the kingdom. From 50,000 to 60,000 gallons of proof spirits can be produced weekly. The manufacture of woollen yarn is carried on extensively at Kilncraigs, Springfield, and Keilarsbrae factories; and of shawls, tartans, flannels, &c., at Gaberston and Hall Park mills. Gaberston mill has been standing since the 24th of November, 1877. There are four iron foundries—the Alloa Foundry, the Albion and Forthvale Foundries, and the Sunnyside Foundry, the productions of which include both the useful and ornamental. Consequent, however, on the dull trade which has been experienced in

recent years, and other causes, the first three-mentioned foundries have been at a standstill for a considerable time past, and this has had the effect of considerably reducing the working population that used to be resident in that part of the town. The works have been frequently offered for sale, but as yet none with the necessary amount of capital and business enterprise have been found to purchase the same. Messrs Dawson's dye-wood works and chemical manufactory, which occupy a large and convenient site west of the Albion Foundry, are very complete and well arranged, and a steady and satisfactory business is being carried on. The Alloa Bottle Works are on a large scale. At the Alloa Pottery a large trade is carried on. In addition to the ordinary operations carried on at potteries, the art of engraving on glass is now successfully prosecuted by the Messrs William & John A. Bailey. There are also in the town brass and copper foundries, machine works, wood-yards, saw-mills and planeing-works, extensive cooperages, a brick and tile work, and a ship-building yard. A vast amount of coal is raised in the neighbourhood, giving employment to a large number of miners.

Up till the year 1854, Alloa was a "burgh of barony," Lord Mar having the power of naming the "Baron Baillie." The last person who filled this honourable office was the late James Moir, Esq., banker. In the year named, the Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act of 1850 was adopted by the householders; and in August, 1863, the Commissioners under that Act unanimously adopted the General Police (Scotland) Act of 1862, known as "Lindsay's Act." The assessments under these acts have usually been at the rate of 2s per £ for ordinary purposes, and 3½d for drainage. The general assessment is now somewhat less. Their adoption has been of great benefit to the town. In 1854, when the Police Act was adopted, the valuation of the Burgh was under £12,000. In 1864 it had increased to £16,791, and in 1884-85 to £41,526. The total ordinary income last year was £3166; and the total ordinary expenditure was £2917. The amount of the ordinary debt at 15th May last was £17,920, showing a considerable decrease on the previous year.

Until 1822, Alloa was very badly supplied with water, but in that year, by agreement with the Earl of Mar, a supply was obtained at considerable expense from the large artificial loch known as "Gartmorn Dam," which, when full, covers 160 acres of ground. The water was brought by an open lade to Keilarsbrae (where it was filtered), thence by a nine-inch main pipe to the town. The supply being inadequate, the Burgh Commissioners, in 1867, obtained plans from Mr Adie, C.E., Edinburgh, for increasing the supply, and these were carried out in the following year. Two large filtering beds were erected at Gartmorn, and a 12-inch and 10-inch main pipes bring the water to the east end of Mill Street. The total cost of the new waterworks, with additions made up to this time, has been above £6000.

In 1877 the Police Commissioners, exercising the powers conferred on them by an Act of Parliament passed in the previous session, acquired possession of the Alloa Gas Works for the sum of £23,250, that being the amount fixed by the valuers. The transfer was effected very quietly, no opposition having been offered either by the ratepayers or the partners of the Company. The present price of gas is 3s 9d per 1000 feet—being 10d less than the figure at which it stood when the transfer took place.

Of the public buildings in the town, the principal is the Parish Church, built in 1819, in the decorated Gothic style, at a cost of £8000. The beautiful and richly ornamented spire, with its lofty corner turrets, and graceful flying buttresses, rises to a height of 206 feet, and forms a prominent object in the landscape for many miles round. The church is seated for 1560. The tower is furnished with a four-dial clock, and a finely toned bell, weighing about fourteen cwt. The new church of St John the Evangelist was erected, in 1867-69, by the liberality of the late Earl of Kellie—whose gift it was to the congregation. The architect was Mr R. Anderson, Edinburgh. It occupies a fine site in Broad Street, adjoining the grounds of Alloa House. It is in the "early geometric pointed" style, and consists of a nave and chancel, a large organ chamber and vestry on the north, and a tower and spire at the south-west angle of the nave. The tower is 20 feet square externally, and with the spire has a height of 120 feet. The tower is furnished with a peal of six fine bells, the tenor weighing about 13 cwt., the small bell about 4 cwt., the weight of the peal being a little over 48 cwt. The altar piece is a splendid work of art. The table is of Sicilian marble, supported on columns of red marble. Over it there is a representation of the Last Supper, executed in Venetian mosaic, and

enclosed in a rich framework of carved alabaster. The principal windows are filled with stained glass. A fine organ, built by Nicholson of Worcester, was presented to the church by the Dowager Countess of Kellie. In memory of the worthy founder of the church, his son and heir, the present Earl of Mar, added an aisle to the north side. The total cost was about £7000. A fine monument to the late Earl, the cost of which was defrayed by the subscriptions of friends, has been placed in the aisle. The Free West Church in Bank Street, built in 1856, at a cost of £3825, from designs by J. W. & J. Hay, Liverpool, is a plain but chaste Gothic structure, with a finely proportioned and gracefully tapering spire, which rises to a height of 140 feet. It has accommodation for 800 sitters. In the Spring of 1879 a fine bell, weighing about 33 cwt. and costing £250, was hung in the tower. It sounds the note E, and its deep, powerful tones are distinctly heard all over the town and many miles beyond. St. Andrew's is the name that has been given to the new church in connection with the Auld Kirk of Scotland. It occupies a fine site on the south side of the Tullibody Road where the Round Toll stood. Commenced in the spring of 1881, it was formally opened by Dr M'Gregor, of Edinburgh, on Sunday, 26th November, 1882. This church is built in an early English style of architecture, and presents externally a simple though massive appearance, characterised by the bold proportions of the buttresses, the deep splay on the window jams and arches, and the high pitch of the roof, the ridge of which rises to the height of 59 feet from the ground. The south end in which the pulpit is placed, is apsidal in form. The principal entrances to the church are in the north gable. There are two wide doorways, side by side, the arched heads of which are richly and efficiently moulded. Above the doors, in an arched recess, is a circular window filled with rose tracery. The ceiling, which rises to a height of 41 feet from the floor, is divided into two parts, forming on each side nearly a quadrant up to the level of the main tie-beams of the roof, which with king posts and circular ribs of the principal couples, are all that are exposed of roof timbers. The whole of the ceiling is executed in plaster, and is divided by moulded rib panels suitable for colour decoration. The church is seated for 800. In the original design of this handsome edifice, the plans of which were prepared by Messrs Thomas Frame & Son, architects, Alloa, a tower, 120 feet from the ground, with belfry, &c., was intended, but its erection has been postponed in the meantime. Sufficient room has been reserved on the site for the erection of a hall, should that be desired. The West United Presbyterian Church, Bedford Place, opened in June 1864, is in the French Gothic style. A massive square tower rises at the south-west corner to a height of 75 feet. This is surmounted by a short slated spire of octagonal form, supported by four smaller square spires at the corners. The total height from the summit of the finial to the base of the tower is 115 feet. Internally the church is very neat. It accommodates 700 sitters, and cost about £3000. The architects were Messrs Peddie & Kinneir, Edinburgh. The surrounding grounds are enclosed with a neat dwarf wall and ornamental iron railing, and are tastefully laid out. The Townhead U.P. Church cost about £2000. It has a well arranged front to Drysdale Street, but the sides and back not being in harmony, the church as a whole has a rather shabby and unpretentious appearance. An organ chamber has been erected at the north end of the church to accommodate a fine organ, the gift of the late A. Forrester-Paton, Esq., Marhill House. It is seated for 1050. St Mungo's Catholic Church, Clackmannan Road, formerly St John's Episcopal Church, is a cruciform, mongrel Gothic edifice, built in 1841, at a cost of about £1500. A fine school-house has been erected (1878) contiguous to, and connected with, the Church. The East Free Church, King Street, built about the year 1805, has accommodation for about 500 sitters. It is the only specimen now left in Alloa of the old-fashioned Scotch church of what is known as the Barn style of architecture. It consists of four walls, with the simple decoration of a round knob on the apex of each gable. The interior was modernised and improved in 1850, and it forms a very comfortable place of worship. The Baptist Chapel, Ludgate Place, is a neat and very comfortable place of worship in the Gothic style. It was opened on the 2nd October, 1881, is seated for 450, and cost about £1200. The architect was Mr James Mitchell. The "Auld Kirk Steeple," which stands in the churchyard, is all that remains of the ancient parish church, a building reared about the year 1686, by authority of the Bishop of St Andrews, and dedicated to St Mungo. A figure of the Saint carved in stone, which occupied a niche in the outer wall of the

building, is now to be seen in Alloa Tower. The steeple has nothing to boast of in respect either of its height—which will not exceed 70 or 80 feet—or its architecture—which is plain enough to be inoffensive to the most rigid Presbyterian. It is furnished with a two-dialed clock, and a bell weighing about 4 cwt., which, as the inscription bears witness, was the gift of John Francis Erskine 12th Earl of Mar in the Erskine line. The County Court-House—at the junction of M<sup>r</sup> Street and Drysdale Street—commenced in the spring of 1863, and completed in December, 1865—is in the Flemish style of architecture, from designs by Messrs Brown & Wardrop, Edinburgh. It has a frontage of about 90 feet to Mar Street, and consists of two storeys, with a half sunk storey at the south end where the street falls. The principal entrance is in Mar Street in the centre of the building. The roof-line in front is broken by three gables. These, as also the main gables and tower gables, are tastefully crow-stepped and crowned with ornamental finials which are uniform in design with the exception of that on the front centre gable, which is finished with a lion carved in stone supporting a gilt vane. Over the main entrance there is a stone balcony, and above the large window behind the balcony, the Royal Arms are carved in high relief on a block of stone measuring 6 feet square. The building is richly ornamented with mouldings, corbels, and panels filled in with the heraldic bearings of the leading proprietors in the County. The stone work of the tower is finished with the gables, within which are the clock-dials. A steep pitched slated roof terminating in an elegant cresting 98 feet from the ground, completes it. The clock has transparent dials, 5 feet 10 inches in diameter, on all the sides. The bell is a very small one, weighing only about 3½ cwt., and the consequence is that its tones are little heard. The Court-Room is a large hall on the upper floor, capable of accommodating about 350 people. It is a fine apartment, forty-five feet by twenty-eight, and about twenty-three feet in height. The roof is of ornamental timber work. The whole building is well ventilated and heated, and finished throughout in the very best style. The total cost, inclusive of the site, was £8700. It was formally opened on the 8th December, 1865. The Municipal Buildings in Bank Street were planned by Messrs Frame & Son, architects, Alloa. The foundation-stone was laid with full masonic honours by Major-General Sir James E. Alexander of Westerton, Provincial Grand Master for Stirlingshire, on the 17th October, 1872, in presence of a vast concourse of spectators. The building is in the Grecian style, and although the frontage is unfortunately narrow, extending only to some 50 feet, a most tasteful and richly-decorated design has been carried out. It consists of two storeys. The masonry of the lower is rusticated. It contains at the east end the entrance to the Court-room which is covered in by a projecting porch supported by columns with richly-carved capitals and cornices. A large window divided by several mullions, gives light to the Board-room which occupies the principal part of the ground-floor of the front division. At the west end there is an arch-way giving entrance to the cells, Police Office, and other apartments at the back. The windows of the upper storey are surmounted with tastefully moulded pediments supported with carved trusses, and above the windows a bold and massive cornice surmounted with a balustrade extends along the whole building. In the rear of the main building there are three cells and a heating chamber, stables, store-house, fire-engine house, &c. The Court-room, which occupies the whole of the front portion of the upper-floor, is a spacious and elegant apartment, measuring 46 by 26 feet. It is lighted by five windows looking into Bank Street. Connected with it are witnesses' rooms and a retiring room for the Magistrates. Altogether the building is worthy of the town and a striking ornament to the street in which it stands. There has been expended on it about £3900. In the open space in front of the building stands the restored Old Town Cross. The Archaeological Museum stands in Church Street at its junction with Bedford Place. It is in the Grecian style, having a frontage of 63 feet to the former street and 54 to the latter. These are broken by projecting pediments surmounted by bold cornices; an ornamental balustrade finishing the stone work. In the front are the council and reading-rooms, keeper's house, lavatories, &c., while the back portion is occupied by the hall, 58 by 28 feet. A gallery runs round the hall, the front of which is finished with a tastefully decorated railing. Entering from the gallery is a billiard room. The internal finishings are of selected pitch pine, beautifully polished and decorated. The architects were Messrs Frame & Son, and the total cost about £2000. The building was opened on Thursday, October 22, 1874. The Masonic Hall occupies the next feu in Church Street. The foundation-stone was laid with masonic honours on 20th October, 1874, and the hall was formally opened on Friday, the 25th June, 1875. Externally the building has nothing to

distinguish it from a modern plain villa. The ground-flat has been fitted up as a dwelling-house, and in the upper-flat are the hall 30 by 20 feet with  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet ceiling, two good-sized ante-rooms, and other conveniences. The architect was Mr James Mitchell, Alloa, and the cost was about £1100. The National Bank building at the corner of Mill Street and High Street, was reared in 1861, at a cost of about £3000, from designs by Mr M'Gibbon, Edinburgh. It is an imposing and beautiful structure in the Scottish Baronial style. The new Post Office, occupying the site of the old Crown Hotel in Bank Street, is a chaste and elegant three-storey building in the classic style of architecture. It has a frontage to the street of 70 feet, filling up the space between the Municipal Buildings and the Crown Hotel. The Post Office, which is in the west end of the building, is a beautiful and handsomely furnished apartment 30 x 20 ft., and the sorting-room behind is 28 x 17. The building also contains a large and comfortable Billiard-room, which has been leased by the Alloa Club. There are also dwelling-houses and offices. The architects were Messrs Frame & Son. The new Post Office was opened on Monday, 13th November, 1882. The Commercial, Clydesdale, and Union Bank buildings are chaste and substantial structures. The Academy, situated on Ludgate Hill, is a plain building with a portico of the Doric order. It was erected in 1824 by public subscription at a cost of £1000, and, with additions since made to it, has accommodation for 250 scholars. The New Burgh School is on the site of the old Parish School and Assembly Room in Bedford Place. The memorial-stone of this ornate building was laid in 1875, and the school was opened, although not completed, in September 1876. The style is composite. On the Bedford Place front there is a neat round tower, surmounted by a slated spire and gilded vane. It accommodates about 600 scholars, and cost between £5000 and £6000. The architects were Messrs Melvin & Son, Alloa. The Infant School, Ludgate, was erected in 1846, at a cost of about £750, raised by voluntary subscription. A large addition was made to it in 1883. Paton's School, Greenside Street, built in 1865, will prove an enduring monument to the memory of its benevolent founder—the late Alexander Paton, Esquire, Cowden. The School, for the erection and endowment of which a sum of £5500 was bequeathed, has for its object the education (1) of the young people connected with Kilneraigs Factory; (2) of poor children connected with Townhead U. P. Church; and (3) of poor children belonging to the town. The management is vested in the session of Townhead Church. The building, which is in the Elizabethan style, is two stories in height, the front looking up Candleriggs. In the centre there is a very neat tower 78 feet high, terminating in carved stone turrets. A large building, for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association occupies an ill-chosen site in Greenside Street. It contains a hall, committee-rooms, and apartments for the keeper. To the liberality of David Paton Esq., the town is indebted for this addition to its public buildings. The Public Hospital occupies a fine site at Sunnyside. It consists of two buildings, the one being used as an ordinary, and the other as a fever hospital. The cost was about £1100. The Corn Exchange, in High Street, was built in 1862, from plans prepared by Mr Thomas Frame. It cost £1150, inclusive of the site, and is the property of a joint-stock company. The front, which is the only part of the building visible from the street, is a well-arranged composition. The hall, which supplies the place of a town hall, is tastefully fitted up, and with its gallery, accommodates 700 persons. The Volunteer Drill Hall, erected from plans prepared by Messrs J. Melvin & Son, occupies a part of what was the garden encompassing the prison buildings at Marshill. The hall is substantially built of stone, measures 110 feet in length by 50 ft. in width within the walls, with a height of 13 ft. 6 in. to the wall head, and 31 ft. from the floor to the apex of the roof—the whole roof being exposed to the hall. The roof is constructed with 9 massive main couples strongly bound together and tied with steel rods and ornamental cast iron struts. The whole of the roof timbers are dressed and painted white, and the iron work blue, which forms a very pleasing contrast. The extensive wall-space is broken up with pilasters opposite the main couples, and the wall-head cornice is returned over each of these and between the pilasters there is a moulded belt course. The lighting is by means of a range of roof lights, 6 ft. long on each side, and an ornamental rose window, 9 ft. 6 in. in diameter is placed in the gable. The floor of the hall is laid with Granolithic paving. The gas lighting is by means of three large sunlights of about 100 burners. The Public Slaughter House at Sunnyside was erected in 1879. It is a substantial and well-arranged building, and is provided with all the necessary appliances. The cost was £1200.

The West End Park was acquired by the Police Commissioners, as a feu, from the Earl of Mar & Kellie, in 1877. It extends to over 20 acres, and the feuing rate is £10 per acre, with a reduction of £5 per acre during 14 years. It is triangular in shape, and generally level with the exception of a slight elevation at the north-east corner. It is bounded on the south by the Stirling Road, on the east by the Shore Branch Railway, and on the north-west by the main line of the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway. The entrances are at Grange Place—where handsome pillars and gateways are erected,—at Coningsby Place, where a pretty iron foot-bridge, on the lattice-girder principle, crosses the railway; and at Claremont. A neat drinking fountain has been erected, a number of iron park chairs have been placed about the ground, trees planted, and walks formed, but beyond this nothing has been done for its ornamentation.

One of the chief ornaments of the town is the beautiful avenue in Broad Street, known as the Lime Tree Walk. The trees forming it were brought from Holland in the end of the last century by a Dutch crew, as a mark of their gratitude to the inhabitants of the town for kindness shown to them one winter when an unusually severe frost prevented their return to their own country. As the old trees decay new ones are planted, so we may hope that this fine promenade will be maintained in its beauty. The principal entrance to Alloa Park is in the Walk. It has been designed with much taste, and has a grand and imposing appearance. In Coningsby Place, Ludgate, there is a beautifully-kept Bowling Green, the property of the Alloa Bowling Club. There is another Bowling Green to the north of the town, near to Springfield Mills, which is known as the East End Bowling Green. The Cemetery, adjoining the old kirkyard, is on the site formerly occupied by the Countess of Mar's flower garden. A New Cemetery, the property of a Joint Stock Company, has been laid out at Sunnyside. The ground extends to 6 acres, half of which is laid off in the meantime, and the situation alike for beauty, convenience, and suitability of soil, is all that could be desired. Alloa Tower, which stands within Alloa Park, and marks the ancient residence of the family of Mar, was built some time prior to the year 1315. The entire building, with the exception of the square tower now standing, was accidentally burned to the ground in 1800. In this fire many valuable curiosities were consumed, among which was a portrait of Queen Mary on copper, believed to be the only genuine original then in Scotland, presented by her to one of her ladies before her execution, and acquired by the Earl of Mar. The highest turret of the tower is 89 feet, and the walls are 11 feet thick. Nine counties can be discerned from the summit. It is surrounded by some fine trees, the three known as the "Sister Beeches," being much admired. Alloa House stands in the park a short distance eastward from the tower. The original building, which was very plain and very substantial, was erected, 1834-8, for the late John Francis Erskine, Fourteenth Earl of Mar in the Erskine line. It has now been so much added to, and so very much improved, that it is impossible to recognise any of the features of the old building in the palatial structure which now forms the residence of the Earl of Mar and Kellie. The Park is extensive, and has been much improved by the introduction of new drives and walks, and the planting of a large number of trees.

Like other manufacturing and commercial towns, Alloa has had its share of trade depression during the past nine or ten years, but, with the opening of the new direct line, *via* Alloa Bridge, to Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the recent introduction of several new industries, there are sanguine anticipations that a fresh era of prosperity will soon be ushered into our midst. Dwelling-houses are at present better let than they have been for several years—indeed, what may be termed middle class houses are very difficult to obtain in the town. There is now some room for building operations, which have been carried on on a very limited scale for a considerable time now, and it is gratifying to observe, during the last few months of the year, evidence of a decided improvement in this respect. Several handsome dwelling-houses are in course of erection in Ludgate Place, and a beginning has also been made to the erection of two or three villas at Grange and Claremont. The Alloa Co-operative Society having for some time past felt themselves much hampered in consequence of the limited accommodation furnished by their present business premises, entered into negotiations with the trustees of the late Walter Wyllie, Esq., and succeeded in purchasing from them that valuable property fronting Primrose Street, with the malt barns and kilns behind, which extend eastwards to what has been long known as the "Sandy Hole." On this site the Society have erected a large and ornate building, which has been occu-

pied during the year as shops, ware-rooms, offices, and workshops. The building, which partakes of the Italian style of architecture, occupies a considerable portion of the east side of Primrose Street, the frontage extending to about 90 feet, while the height from base to cornice is about 40 feet. The premises consist of three storeys, the ground floor being occupied as shops, the second floor as committee rooms and offices, and the third floor as stores. The building has been fitted up in the most approved principles, all modern appliances having been adopted. The architects were Messrs Thomas Frame & Son.

In our last year's publication we expressed a hope that we would this year be in a position to congratulate the community of Alloa on the possession of a public hall and library second to none in any other similar town in the country. While it cannot be said that we are yet in possession of this desideratum, it is satisfactory to know that the building of the hall is now being actively pushed forward, and we may reasonably anticipate that, by another year, it will be *au fait accompli*. The circumstances under which a new public hall and library are being erected in Alloa are now pretty well known, but we may mention, for the benefit of readers at a distance who may not be so conversant with local matters as those nearer home, that in May, 1885, our esteemed townsman, John Thomson Paton, Esq., Norwood, made the munificent offer to present the town with a new Public Hall, capable of accommodating 1000 people, with the requisite rooms for a public library, and also to give a donation of £1000 to found the latter, on condition that the Free Public Libraries Act be adopted by the householders. The offer was made in a letter sent to the Burgh Commissioners by Mr D. MacWatt, on behalf of Mr Thomson Paton, and which was submitted to the monthly meeting of that body in May by Chief-Magistrate Younger. The Commissioners, in their corporate capacity, cordially accepted of the same, subject, of course, to the approval of the majority of the ratepayers, and this was heartily and unanimously given at one of the largest public meetings ever held in the town, on the 22nd June, presided over by Sheriff Tyndall B. Johnstone. The next important step was the selection of a site for the hall, and in this Mr Thomson Paton requested the co-operation of a committee of the Burgh Commissioners. After several sites had been inspected, none of which were found to answer to the essential requirements, a very suitable and picturesque site was at length fixed upon at Marshill—that on which the house so long occupied by the late Rev. Peter M'Dowall was situated. Plans of the building having been prepared by Mr Waterhouse, R.A., London, and these having been approved of by the Burgh Commissioners, a beginning was made with the erection of the hall in July last. Much time was necessarily required to remove the old building which occupied the site, and to otherwise clear the ground, but this was at length satisfactorily accomplished, and good progress is now being made, the walls being already well up. Both externally and internally the hall, when erected, will have a very imposing and elegant appearance, and will be quite in keeping with the handsome buildings with which it will be surrounded. The building will partake of the Gothic in character style, and will extend from north to south to 165 feet. The south or front elevation will measure, from ground line to ridge, about 66 feet in height, and 87 feet in breadth. The centre portion, which will be 37 feet in breadth, will project 8½ feet from the main line of the building. The front elevation will terminate with an enriched ornamental gable, and there will be pilasters projecting from the wall line, the principal having moulded corbels at bottom. The main entrance, with semi-circled archway, which will be of handsome design, will be 12 feet wide, and will be approached by a short flight of steps, the floor of the entrance hall being about three feet above the street level. The hall itself, however, will be about level with the street, and will be approached from the entrance hall by a descent of several steps. Adjoining the entrance hall, ladies' and gentlemen's cloak-rooms and lavatories, all fitted up on the most approved principles, will be provided. Above these, on the first floor, will be a reading room on the west wing, and billiard and smoking room on the east wing, each measuring 32 by 24 feet. Both will be provided with galleries. Immediately above the entrance hall the Reference Library will be situated. The second floor will be devoted to the purposes of an Art School, which will comprise a suite of rooms, including elementary room, master's room, and modelling room. The first and second floors will be reached by handsome staircases springing from the west and east sides of the entrance hall. The public hall itself, which will take the form of a quadrangle, will certainly, as regards accommodation and general structural arrangement, be a boon of which Alloa, or any other town in the country, might well be proud. Including the platform and orchestra,

the area of the hall will measure 96 feet by 49 feet, while the height from floor to ceiling will be about 36 feet. It will be fitted up with front and side galleries, and also a large orchestra, immediately behind which will be a recess for an organ, which, it is hoped, some other public-spirited townsman will yet see his way to present to the town. The hall, which, as already stated, will be seated to comfortably accommodate 1000 persons, will be lighted by twelve large windows on each side, and will be sufficiently ventilated. A ventilating shaft of neat design, and rising to a height of about 90 feet, will be situated at the rear of the building, as will also two retiring rooms. At the extreme north end there will be a suite of rooms for the accommodation of a resident hall-keeper. The whole building will be heated by a series of steam pipes, fitted up in accordance with the newest appliances. Besides the front entrance, there will be two side entrances, and also a back entrance. There will also be a carriage drive, and the surrounding grounds will be neatly and tastefully laid out. The stone used in the construction of the building is sandstone, conveyed from Polmaise Quarry. Altogether, the building, when completed, will, we have no doubt, be found to exceed the most sanguine expectations; and while it will be a lasting memorial to the public spirit and benevolence of an esteemed townsman, it will, as we have already stated, be a munificent gift of which Alloa may well be justly proud. For a long time we have had good reason to complain of our miserable public hall accommodation, and we hail with much satisfaction the erection of a hall which will prove amply adequate in respect to accommodation and general utility for generations to come.

Another important event that transpired during the year, and is deserving of mention in these pages, was the coming of age of Lord Erskine, eldest son of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, which event took place on the 29th of August last. The auspicious occasion was appropriately celebrated by a series of festivities at Alloa House, the seat of Lord Mar, and on various portions of the Alloa Estate, these including a dinner to the tenantry in the ancient Tower; a banquet to the Commissioners of Supply and Justices of the Peace of the County of Clackmannan, as also the Alloa Burgh Commissioners, at Alloa House; a supper to the miners employed in the various collieries on the estate, &c. Besides these festivities, the county gentlemen, the Burgh Commissioners, and others interested in the event, entertained Lord Erskine to a splendid banquet in the Drill Hall on the 22nd September, at which Lord Balfour of Burleigh presided, and where ample testimony was borne by numerous speakers—including Lord Balfour, the Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P. for the United Counties; Rev. D. M'Lean, Rev. A. Bryson, Chief-Magistrate Younger, and others—to the universal respect and esteem in which the noble family of Mar is held in the district.

Following on a dissolution of Parliament, the general election, which took place in June last, naturally excited considerable interest in the United Counties. On account of the position he had taken up in relation to the Irish Scheme of Mr Gladstone, the member for the county, Mr J. B. Balfour, Lord Advocate in Mr Gladstone's Administration, was opposed, in the interests of the Liberal-Unionists, by Mr Charles C. Bethune, of Balfour, Fifeshire, who, however, was defeated at the poll by a large majority, Mr Balfour being returned by 3159 votes to 1844 recorded for Mr Bethune.

Among other events of minor importance may be mentioned two bazaars which have been held during the year—the first, in October, in aid of the church and manse at Suva, of which the Rev. L. W. Rensison, formerly assistant minister of Alloa Parish Church, is minister; and the other, in December, on behalf of the funds of the Alloa Musical Association, both of which were eminently successful; an extensive fire, in the beginning of January, at Springfield Mills, by which damage was done to the extent of about £2000; another fire, in October, at Alloa Glass Works, damage being done to the extent of £600; the annual re-union, in January, of the natives of Clackmannanshire in Glasgow, at which an interesting speech was given by the Earl of Mar and Kellie, who presided on the occasion; a dinner and presentation, on the 11th June, in the Royal Oak Hotel, to Mr Andrew Alice, on the occasion of his leaving Alloa for Paisley; the opening, in September, of a new school by the Burgh School Board in the Alloa Day Home, for the education of the poorer class of children in the town; and the taking over by the School Board of Alloa Academy from the Board of Trustees who have hitherto managed the institution.

## PARISH OF CLACKMANNAN.

THE parish of Clackmannan is nearly six miles in length by four in breadth, and its superficial area is about 7000 acres. It is bounded on the south by the Forth, on the west by Alloa, on the north by Tillicoultry and Dollar, and on the east by Tulliallan. A large part of it consists of fine carse ground, and the whole is arable and highly productive. Coal, ironstone, and freestone abound, and a large proportion of the inhabitants are coal miners. The parish is watered by the Black Devon, and where it joins the Forth there is a small poe or creek, and a pier where vessels of considerable size can load and discharge. A large quantity of coals, the produce of the neighbouring pits, are shipped here, being brought from the pits by waggon-ways. On account of an unfortunate dispute between the miners and their employers in reference to wages and restriction of working time—and which had a *denouement* in the Sheriff Court of the county—the output of coal has been considerably below the average during the past year. There are Iron Works at Devon, but they have been out of blast for many years, the speculation having turned out unprofitably to the last firm who engaged in it. The principal heritors in the parish are the Earl of Mar, the Earl of Zetland, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Abercromby, James Orr, Esq., and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Kennet House, a fine modern mansion, is a short distance east from the town of Clackmannan, occupying a beautiful and commanding site. Besides Clackmannan Tower, noticed in our description of the town of Clackmannan, there is in the north-west corner of the parish a fine feudal remain called Devon or Sauchie Tower, believed to have been built some time in the 14th century for the Schaw family. From the summit of the tower a very beautiful view of the valley of the Devon is obtained.

The villages of Sauchie (or Newtonshaw), Kennet, Westfield, and Garlet, are in the parish. The first-named, which is the most considerable by far, is about a mile north from Alloa, and the majority of its inhabitants are engaged as pit-workers. There is a neat *quoad sacra* church here, built in 1844, and adorned with a chaste tower, which forms an attractive object in the landscape. There is a school in connection with the colliery, which also boasts a tower; but, owing to inadequate accommodation, it is to be replaced by another school at present in course of erection on the site formerly occupied by Hallpark House, a dingy-looking structure, dating back for many years. At Fisherross a fine new school has also recently been built, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, and has a very imposing appearance. It accommodates 360 scholars. The architects were Messrs Frame & Son, Alloa, and the cost was about £2000. The parish of Clackmannan is in the Presbytery of Stirling, and Synod of Perth and Stirling.

## TOWN OF CLACKMANNAN.

Clackmannan, formerly the county town, and at one time a royal burgh, is two miles east from Alloa, and three-and-a-half west from Kincardine. The name is believed to be derived from a Gaelic word—*Clack*, signifying the kirk town, and *annan*, the name of the Lords of Annandale. The town, like the old towns of Edinburgh and Stirling, occupies the ridge of an eminence which, rising gently from the east, terminates on the west, where the tower stands on a bold and rocky declivity. The main street of the town, which is broad and spacious, occupies the centre of the ridge. It contains a few good houses, but the majority of them are mean, and the town altogether has a neglected and decaying look. The most interesting object is the tower, which is all that remains of the castle or palace of King Robert the Bruce. The family from whom that monarch was descended had a residence here prior to his time. The castle has been surrounded with a strong wall, and by a fosse on the side next the town. The tower is 79 feet high, and contains within its walls, which are nine feet thick, a variety of apartments. From the summit a most charming and extensive view is obtained. To the west is seen Alloa, with its spires and lofty stalks, Stirling, and all the valley of the Forth as far as Benlomond; on the north the green Ochils bound the view; on the east are seen the Saline hills, and Tulliallan and Kincardine; and on the south the fertile fields of Stirlingshire and the woods of Dunmore; while in the foreground, the Forth, here a mile in breadth, flows past in a majestic sweep. Until lately the sword and helmet of the illustrious Bruce were kept in the tower of Clackmannan, but they were bequeathed to the late Earl of Elgin, by the widow of Henry Bruce of Clackmannan, and are now preserved at Broomhall, Fifeshire. This venerable lady died in the year 1796, at the ripe age of 95. Her husband, who died in the year 1776,

was generally considered the chief of the Bruces. The estate of Clackmannan had remained in the direct line from the time of David II. till that year. The old lady, who was a devoted adherent of the Stuarts, with the sword of the good King Robert in her hands, was wont to assume the privilege of conferring knighthood. When Burns visited her he was honoured in this way, the old dame observing that "she had a better right to make knights than *some folk*."

In the centre of the High Street there is to be seen the steeple, and a portion of the west gable of an old building, which was used as the county court-house and jail. The steeple was fast going to ruin, when in 1865 it was, through the liberality of the late Francis Horne, Esq., completely restored, and furnished with a new clock, having transparent dials. Near to the steeple there are two stones—a large one crowned with one considerably smaller. The top one is the King's stone; and tradition says King Robert the Bruce sat upon it when he came forth to administer justice to his subjects. To save it from being carried away piece-meal by curious visitors, it was elevated to its present position. Beside the old steeple also stands the market cross, which, although bearing the marks of great antiquity, is in a good state of preservation.

The Parish Church is a fine Gothic building, with a massive tower at the west end, which terminates in a battlement and corner turrets. The church was built in 1815, and is seated for 1250. It is surrounded by a burying ground of considerable size, which is now little used, a new one having, a few years ago, been laid out about half-a-mile from the town on the road to Alloa. The church of Clackmannan, with its chapels and forty acres of ground, belonged, in ancient times, to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, as we learn from a Bull of Pope Alestine, promulgated in 1795. There is a U.P. church, which was built in 1790, and renovated a few years ago. It is a neat building, accommodating 450 sitters. A new manse for the church was built in 1870. It occupies a fine situation on the brae-side, north of the town. The Free Church, built shortly after the Disruption, like the majority of the Free Churches dating from that period, is a very homely and unpretending edifice. The population of the town is about 1300.

A large spinning mill has been erected here by Messrs John Paton, Son, & Co., Alloa, on the site of what was known a quarter of a century ago as the Back Work. It is a five-storey building, 140 feet long, and 70 feet broad, and contains 12 sets of carding engines, and a requisite number of drawing and spinning mules, &c., &c. Connected with it are a large and commodious engine-house, and scouring and teazing houses. Here the Messrs Paton manufacture that article of their trade termed "hosiery yarn," and known as "Hawick hosiery." There is employment for about 200 hands at this mill. Messrs Paton connected their establishments at Clackmannan and Alloa with the electric telegraph, which is now in daily use, and greatly facilitates their extensive business.

During the year 1876, gas was introduced into the town, the principal agitators for the acquiring of the same being the Messrs Paton. It was through their instrumentality that an arrangement was made with the Alloa Gas Company, which is now defunct, the Alloa Burgh Commissioners having taken over the whole of the works.

#### PARISH OF ALVA.

This parish is connected judicially with Stirlingshire, and politically with Clackmannanshire. Originally it belonged to the latter, and its annexation to the former is stated to have been brought about through a quarrel that took place between the Laird of Alva and the sheriff of Clackmannanshire. The parish is surrounded by Clackmannanshire on all sides except the north, where it is bounded by Blackford, in the county of Perth. From east to west it measures about two-and-a-half miles, and from north to south four miles. The Devon forms its southern boundary, dividing it from the parishes of Alloa and Clackmannan. Tillicoultry is the adjacent parish on the east, and Logie bounds it on the west. The parish extends a considerable distance over the hills, the mean breadth of the valley from the Devon to the rise of the hills being not more than two-thirds of a mile. The portion of the Ochils which belongs to the parish consists of three separate hills, distinguished by the names of Wood-hill, Middle-hill, and West-hill of Alva. On the brow of the West-hill there is a very high precipitous rock called Craig-Leith, which was long a resort of that species of the hawk used in hunting. Alva House, the seat of James Johnstone, Esq., is beautifully situated on an eminence projecting from the base of the Wood-hill, near the east end of the parish. In the absence of Mr Johnstone, who has now for two years past resided on his other estate—The Hangingshaw, Selkirk—Alva House

has, and still is, being occupied by the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen. The height of this part of the hill is 220 feet above the Devon, which runs in the valley below; but immediately behind the house, the hill rises to a height of 1400 feet, making the height above the sea level 1770 feet. This hill, as its name implies, is finely wooded, and the extensive and beautiful park in front of the house contains some magnificent beeches, chestnuts, oaks, limes, and other monarchs of the forest. In the ravine which separates the Wood-hill from the Middle-hill, called Alva Glen, there are some grand bits of scenery. The stream which flows through it forms three very fine cataracts. In the chief one, which is accessible by a narrow foot-path formed along the sides of the ravine, the water issuing from an opening in the lofty and precipitous rocks above falls in an unbroken sheet from a height of 40 feet into a naturally-formed basin below. The scenery around is very grand and impressive, and the fall is, with the exception of that at the Cauldron Linn, the finest in the district. In 1870 the approach to the fall, which had been in some places rather dangerous, was at considerable expense very much improved; and in 1871 the glen beyond the fall, which had been hitherto inaccessible to all but the very daring and venturesome, was opened up by the construction of a footpath, which any person of ordinary vigour may safely attempt. It presents a rather formidable aspect, as, seen from the bottom of the glen, it zig-zags up the steep incline; but it is not nearly so difficult as it looks, and a little persevering effort soon takes the visitor to the top, whence a most lovely and extensive view is obtained. The look-down on the fall from this point is impressive. The path now goes by the right side of the burn through a wide, open glen, in which there are some bits of wild scenery that will well repay investigation, till, at the distance of about a mile from the lower fall, a sudden turn of the road brings the visitor in view of the upper fall, in which the water, in a series of grand leaps, descends over the face of a sloping breast of rock of great elevation, reminding those who have seen Lodore after heavy rain, of that famous waterfall. Visitors to the district, who have an afternoon to spare, should not fail to visit Alva Glen.

The parish of Alva is in the Presbytery of Stirling, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. Until the year 1632 it appears to have been united with the neighbouring one of Tillicultry; the minister of Alva officiating in both. A disjunction was effected by Alexander Bruce of Alva. Before the Reformation, Alva was in the diocese of Dunkeld. From the chartulary of Cambuskenneth, it appears that the monks of that abbacy did duty here, because there was not funds for the maintenance of a regular clergyman; and it is mentioned that in 1276, Alexander, styled Dominus de Strweling, Miles, made a grant of one acre of land to the church of St Servanus de Alveth (the ancient name of the parish), describing it particularly as lying near the well of St Servanus, "*et inter ipsum fontem et ecclesiam.*" This well of St Serf is still within the limits of the minister's glebe, and continues to send forth a copious stream of the purest and sweetest water.

The population was, in 1801, 786; 1831, 1300; 1841, 2216; 1851, 3204; 1861, 3282; 1871, 4296; 1881, 5279.

#### BURGH OF ALVA.

This thriving and populous burgh is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Ochils, seven miles east from Stirling, two west from Tillicultry, and three-and-a-half north from Alloa. The road from Stirling to Kinross passes through it, and forms its principal street; the minor streets running at right angles to or parallel with it. The stream or burn from Alva Glen flows through the village, and falls into the Devon at the southern boundary of the parish. This channel bed being the natural out-flow of nearly all the chemical and other impurities used in the extensive factories of the place, had caused it to become (particularly during summer) a nuisance and eye-sore in the village, and the question of its purification was one of the most important that the Local Authority had to deal with. After considerable discussion, the Police and Improvement Act (1862) was adopted by the inhabitants on the 17th of July, 1876. Under the powers, thus acquired, improvements of great importance have already been completed, and there is no doubt that the adoption of the Act is a real boon to the inhabitants. The assessment has been fixed at 1s 2d per £ for the current year. There are many good buildings, and a number of fine shops in the village. During the year 1878 a complete drainage scheme was carried out, which cannot fail to improve the health of the town. The contractor was Mr Alexander Gall, Alloa, who

finished his contract to the satisfaction of all. This gentleman was also selected by the Commission Board to execute the work of paving Stirling, Queen, Brook, James, Cobden, and Johnstone Streets, which was carried through at a cost of several thousand pounds. The question of adopting the Burgh Gas Supply (Scotland) Act, 1876, was considered by the Commissioners on 22d September, 1880, and consented to by the meeting, and, after making the necessary arrangements, was transferred in their favour at the value put on by the company.

Like Tillicoultry, Alva was in former times celebrated for its serges; and like it too, it is now celebrated for its woollen manufactures, which consist chiefly of tartans, tartan shawls, shirtings, and tweeds. During the past few years very little change has been effected in the aspects of the town. The shawl trade, especially, which has been gradually declining in fashion, has caused this branch of labour to be more unsteady and unremunerative. In this way hand-loom weavers, who form a large portion of the population, are experiencing dull times at the loom—which indicates a gradual but certain passing away of their occupation. It is satisfactory, however, to find that old and new firms in the town are adding to their produce by power which, in these days of advancing competition, must take the front place. In this way young people in Alva are well employed. Indeed, young women specially are extra sought after, and they can earn splendid wages at the loom, which in a great measure helps home comforts that would otherwise be ill wanted. During the past year the two principal tweed firms of Messrs James Porteous & Co., and Messrs A. Porteous & Co., have been extra busy, and in both of these splendid Works increased power and produce is being made which is greatly benefitting the town.

Alva is connected with the North British Railway system by a branch line three-and-a-half miles long, which joins the main line of the Stirling and Dunfermline section at Cambus. The Town Hall, erected about twenty years ago by public subscription, was in 1871 greatly enlarged, so that it will now accommodate an audience of about 1000. This enlargement has, unfortunately, been effected at the cost of injuring the external appearance of the building; the interior, however, is neat and comfortable. In 1873, a new Cemetery was provided by the Parochial Board, situated in the park on the east side of the old Churchyard. The old place of sepulture becoming so crowded, the provision of an additional burial-ground was urgently demanded. This new ground has been tastefully laid out and arranged, and contains about 1500 lairs—a great many of which are already purchased. There is a neat lodge at its north entrance. At the west end of the village there is a Public Park, baths, wash-house, and reading-room, the gift of the liberal-hearted Laird of Alva, James Johnstone, Esq., to the inhabitants. It is gratifying to note that the people of Alva are manifesting their appreciation of the gift by setting earnestly to work for its improvement. During the year 1882 the Public Park with all its appendages was transferred to the management of the Commissioners, and they are now entrusted with its care, which is being well exercised. The only important public improvement which has been effected during the past year has been the erection of a new and commodious school by the School Board at the west end of the town, and which is now completed and occupied. It will likely adequately meet the educational requirements of the community for many years to come. The old school at Green Square was purchased from the Board by the Alva Baptist Congregation, who have had it neatly and tastefully fitted up as a place of worship.

#### PARISH OF TILlicOUNTRY.

The name of the parish is derived from the Gaelic words *Tullich-cut-tiz*, signifying the hill at the back of the country. This hill at the back of the country is believed to refer to the rising ground called the Kirk-hill and the Cuninghar, which extends south-east from Tillicoultry House, and closes up a beautiful plain stretching out to it from the Abbey Craig. The length of the parish is six miles, its breadth is from one mile at the north end to two-and-a-half at the south; and its area above 6000 Scotch acres. About two-thirds of the whole lies among the Ochils, and includes some of their highest summits, Benclouch, 2340 feet, which is the loftiest of the range, being in the parish. It is bounded on the north by Blackford, on the north-east by Glendevon, on the east by Dollar, on the south by Clackmannan and Alloa, and on the west by Clackmannan and Alva. The Devon flows through the parish, forming, when flowing eastward, the north boundary line, and

when it has turned westward, after performing its long circuit by Rumbling Bridge, and the "Crook," it divides the low grounds of the parish into nearly equal parts. The arable grounds of the parish are well cultivated, enclosed, and sheltered; and the uplands are beautifully verdant, affording excellent pasture for sheep. The higher summits of the hills consist of red and granite, and clay-slate is the prevailing rock in the king's chain. Basaltic rocks occur in the lower heights. Some veins of copper ore were at one time worked, but had to be abandoned as unprofitable. Silver, lead, cobalt, arsenic, and sulphur, are also present, but in small quantities. Coal abounds, and is extensively worked. The parish is intersected by the roads from Stirling and Alloa to Kinross, which unite near the east end of the village, and the Devon Valley Railway from Alloa to Ladybank has a station at this point.

The principal landowners and heritors in the parish are R. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., James Orr, Esq. of Castle Campbell, Earl of Mansfield, James Johnstone, Esq. of Alva, and Charles Blair, Esq. of Glenfoot. The principal seats are Tillicultry House, a plain mansion beautifully situated at the foot of the hill, a short distance to the east of the village; and Harviestoun Castle, a splendid castellated edifice, situated about half way between Tillicultry and Dollar. The principal antiquities are a Druidical circle on the south end of Cuninghar, and the ruins of a circular building on a basaltic eminence called the Castle-craig, which rises to the north of the town. In February 1862, two urns, each about 18 inches in diameter, and the same in height, containing human bones, were found in making excavations about 150 yards from the Druidical circle at Cuninghar.

The parish is in the Presbytery of Dunblane, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. The population of the parish was in 1801, 916; 1831, 1472; 1861, 5054; 1871, 5118; 1881, 5363.

#### BURGH OF TILlicouLTRY.

This large and thriving burgh is beautifully situated on the right bank of the river Devon, four miles north-east of Alloa, two miles east of Alva, and three west of Dollar. It is intersected by the road from Stirling to Kinross, the line of which forms its principal street, called High Street. The other streets strike off from the north side of High Street, some in direct and others in oblique lines. The houses are mostly two storeys in height, and the principal street contains a number of fine shops. At the east end there are some beautiful villas, the residences of manufacturers and others. Quite three-fourths of the whole buildings of which the village consists have been erected during the past forty years. In 1801 the population could not have exceeded 600 or 700—the whole population of the parish being under 1000—in 1871 it had increased to about 4000. To the enterprise of its woollen manufacturers, Tillicultry is indebted for the gratifying progress. So early as the days of Queen Mary, Tillicultry was noted for its manufacture of serge, which was sold throughout Scotland at a shilling a-yard. It is for its tartans and tweeds it is now famous. These have been shown in all the great industrial exhibitions, have been patronised by royalty; and the excellence of their material, the tastefulness of their patterns, and the beauty of their finish are recognised and appreciated in all parts of the world. In Tillicultry and its suburb of Devonside, there are numerous woollen manufactories, containing sets of carding machines, a considerable proportion being self-acting mules of the best class. The steam power in use in 1861 was equal to 350, and the water power to 70 horses, since which period there has been a large increase. The number of persons employed in the factories was, in 1861, 1940; in 1863, 2390; besides which, many women and children are employed, in their own houses, by the manufacturers. It has been ascertained that the value of the wool used in the village, in one year, is about £130,000. Messrs J. and D. Paton & Co., whose woollen manufactory is one of the largest in Scotland, also manufacture silk fabrics for ladies' dresses and shawls. R. Archibald & Sons manufacture shirtings, on a large scale; and J. & R. Archibald, Devonside, have obtained a well-deserved fame for their Scotch tweeds.

An estimate made in 1861 of the employments of the whole working population of the parish, gave the following results:—Manufactures 2390, Agriculture 150, Collieries 400, Sundry trades and professions 600.

The Parish Church is a Gothic building, occupying a good situation at the east end of the village. It is nearly square, and the buttresses, which give strength to the walls, terminate in lofty and tastefully carved finials. The building is not without merit, but it is disfigured by a large belfry on the north gable, which impresses the spectator with a dread lest it should come tumbling down. It is surrounded by the parish burying

ground, now little used, a new cemetery having been enclosed and laid out a few years ago, a short distance east from the church. The situation is very beautiful, and the grounds are laid out and kept with great taste. The U.P. Church, situated in High Street, is a plain building, without any attempt at architectural effect. There is a Free Church, and an Evangelical Union Church. The Popular Institute Building, situated in Ochil Street, includes a large lecture or concert hall, giving accommodation to 1000—a library, and committee rooms. The building has a plain exterior, but the internal arrangements are convenient, and in every way adapted to the purposes which they are intended to serve. Captain Archibald having, in 1878, with praiseworthy public spirit, intimated to the Commissioners of the Burgh that he would give £1500 for the erection of a tower and spire to the Institute, the generous offer was thankfully accepted, and a handsome tower and spire, furnished with a clock and bell, have now been added to the building. An orphanage, the gift of the late James Paton, Esq., has also been built at the north end of the town, and accommodates thirty to forty orphans. Such munificent gifts cannot be too highly prized. A Congregational Chapel—an off-shoot from the U. P. body—was opened in June 1876. It is a small, neat building, at the east end of High Street, and is seated for 450. The new Public School stands at the foot of Park Lane. It provides accommodation for 600 scholars. The estimated cost was £2450.

The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, with the exception of the police sections, was adopted by the inhabitants of Tillicoultry in January, 1871. The number of Commissioners was fixed at nine, and they have shown themselves in earnest for the improvement of the burgh, as it now presents a very different aspect to what it had several years ago. Great improvements have been made on several of the streets, and the footways have been laid with Caithness pavement, which gives the town a clean and cheerful appearance. The assessment is 1s per £. A British Workman Public House was opened in Tillicoultry fully eight years ago. Here innocent amusements are provided for the general public, and temperance refreshments can be had at a nominal cost. The shawl trade during last summer was very brisk, but it has again resumed its normal depressed winter condition. All the tweed factories are very busy, and nearly the whole of the manufacturers are turning their attention to this department, tweeds being at present so much in demand.

#### PARISH OF DOLLAR.

The parish of Dollar forms a beautiful plain or valley, with the Ochil Hills for its northern boundary, a gently rising ground for its southern, and the river Devon flowing through it in a meandering course from east to west. Its length from north to south is three miles, and its greatest breadth about a mile and a quarter. It is bounded on the north by Blackford and Glendevon, on the east by Muckart and Fossoway, on the south by Clackmannan, and on the west by Tillicoultry. The central portion of the parish in which the village stands forms a slightly sloping plain, with a fine southern exposure, beautifully dotted with handsome villas, neat cottages, and tidy farm steadings. The soil of that portion of the parish, which extends from near the hills to the Devon, is light and gravelly, while the haughs on the banks of the river are moist and loamy. The hills have long been famous for their excellence as sheep pasturage. Like the other parishes in the County, Dollar abounds with coal. Iron is also abundant. Copper and lead have also been wrought in the hills above the village, and it is said that between the years 1710 and 1715 a rich vein of silver was discovered and worked for a time. There is a considerable bleachfield on the banks of the river, on the Dunfermline road, which has existed since 1787. The principal landowners and heritors are James Orr, Esq., of Harvieston and Castle Campbell; J. M'Arthur Moir, Esq., of Hillfoot; Mrs Miller, of Sheardale; W. J. Haig, Esq., of Dollarfield; and Captain Murray of Dollarbeg. Previous to 1807 the greater part of the parish was held by the Argyle family, but in that year the lordship of Campbell, and all that belonged to Argyle, passed into the possession of Crawford Tait, Esq., of Harvieston. In 1859 both estates became the property of the late Sir Andrew Orr. In a deep recess amongst the hills above Dollar, and nearly a mile distant from the village, the ruins of Castle Campbell, a beautiful relic of feudal ages, crown a lofty eminence, almost isolated by rivers descending on the different sides from the mountains above. The dark depths of the recess, clothed with wood, and sonorous with the rushing of turbid waters—the august mass of the Castle rising from the central height, and the fine, healthy uplands above, leading away the eye into a wilderness of

pathless mountains, form a scene which may be surpassed in the Swiss Alps, but is certainly unsurpassed in Scotland. The mound on which the Castle stands is nearly perpendicular on the south and west sides, and very steep on the east side, so that it must have been a place of very great strength. Though the Castle stands on an eminence, it is surrounded on three sides by some of the loftiest of the Ochil Hills, which rear their towering summits to a height of 2200 feet above the level of the sea, and immediately around the wild ruins there are—

“Craggs, knolls, and mounds profusely hurled,  
The fragments of an earlier world,  
And mountains that like giants stand  
To sentinel enchanted land.”

The Castle's buildings form a quadrangle, exhibiting fine harmony in their general design, and some wonderful workmanship in details. Had this immense stronghold never encountered rougher treatment than that of wind and weather, it would have been to this day a noble monument of bygone ages. It is not known when or by whom this fortress was erected. It was formerly called “Castle Gloom,” and the Celtic names of the two streams which unite their waters in Dollar Burn signify Care and Sorrow; but in 1490 Colin, first Earl of Argyle, procured an Act of Parliament to change it to Castle Campbell. It suffered severely by the calamities of civil war in 1646, when the Marquis of Montrose, the rival and enemy of Argyle, carried fire and sword through the whole estate. In the spring of 1864 a new pathway was made to Castle Campbell, opening up the beauties of the glen. This road was made, at very considerable cost, by the inhabitants of Dollar. The road begins at the upper bridge, passing along the side of the river, and through what in former years was known as the bleaching green, where many a family washing was performed in the more primitive years of Dollar's history. After passing the mill green, in which there is a famous well, which to this day is much used for afternoon tea, and some say was once famous as a whisky blend, this new pathway enters into what is known as Dollar Glen. The scenery which now attracts the eye of the visitor is of the most varied kind, all grand, and some of it sublime. The most conspicuous points of observation are the “Blacklinn,” where

“Between twa birks, out o'er a little linn,  
The water fa's, and mak's a roaring din;  
A pool, breast deep, beneath, as clear as glass,  
Kisses with each whirl the bordering grass.”

“Hempie's Fall,” a pretty cascade a little way up the “Burn o' Care;” the “Long Bridge,” which carries the visitor into the very centre of one of the grandest scenes that can well be imagined; the “Windedge Pass,” and the “Dread Kemp's Score,” or the “Minister's Dilemma.” In this part of the glen the visitor cannot help feeling awed with the wild sublimity of the chasm: the rifted rocks overhanging the bridge showing what terrible convulsions of nature there must have been in some far-past epoch: the bending trees entwining their branches and foliage, and

“The burnie dashing down the glen,  
O'er rocky scours where brackens ben';  
Or wimpling soft by fairy den,  
Among the woods o' Campbell.”

A little further on we come to “Sachie Falls,” upper and lower; “Jacob's Ladder,” with its 150 rustic steps, and then the visitor is landed on the “bonnie fairy knowe,” from which there is a very fine view of the wooded glen below, and

“From that upland's mossy brow,  
Enjoy the fancy, pleasing scene,  
Of streamlets, woods, and fields below,  
Aboon the woods o' Campbell.”

Having enjoyed the beauties and the grandeur of the glen, the visitor will now make his way to the promontory on which the grim old Castle of the Campbells stands. The fortress, though now only a shadow of its former self, is still the abode of men. The present servitor or keeper has a well-furnished suite of apartments, which he lets in summer to any one who may desire to live for a time in the ancient feudal residence of the far-famed “Callum Mhor.” The Donjon Tower or Keep is still in a wonderful state of repair. This may be accounted for very much from the fact that there was not in the original structure one inch of timber, so that, though three times subjected to the ordeal of fire, it was left very nearly unharmed. The portion still standing is a grand old pile.

It dates from the 13th century. Its walls are seven and eight feet thick, and built with stones that must have been carried from a long distance, as there is no rock of the kind near Dollar. From the summit of the Castle there is a magnificent view, and a great part of the rich valley of the Devon opens up before us, so well laid out, and so well cultivated, that it looks like so many garden plots.

“Sweet scenes of beauty meet the e’e  
Of rifted rock, and flower, and tree;  
A richer picture couldna be  
Than the leafy glen o’ Campbell.”

To the south of the Donjon Tower there is a large pile of ruins, which, along with the tower, have been considerably repaired by James Orr, Esq., of Harvieston, and from the excavations made during the progress of repairing, a number of underground vaults have been opened up, showing a likely connection with Kemp’s Score as a private staircase, by which ingress or egress might be had, even when the Castle was surrounded with enemies. At the upper entrance to Kemp’s Score there are the remains of some building that very likely was used as a look-out or watch tower. It is entered by a narrow bridge of natural rock on the side of the Castle, and on the other side there could be no outlet unless for some one who knew every tree, and shrub, and ledge of rock. No stranger could venture to follow even a foe in such a dangerous position. On this little knoll or promontory tradition says that John Knox, the Scottish reformer, “who never feared the face of man,” preached the gospel and dispensed the holy communion to the members of the Argyle family, and a few others who were sojourning with them at that time.

“A lonely, unfrequented spot  
Received the trembling flock;  
Their canopy was the cloudy sky,  
Their altar was the rock.  
The wild birds o’er the little band  
Majestically soared,  
And screamed discordant,  
While the crowd most reverently adored.  
The whistling wind moaned fitfully  
Through groves of waving pine,  
And the torrent rushed and thundered  
Through the terrible ravine.  
And from that wild and rugged spot  
Ascended rich and rare  
The incense of the lowly heart,  
The sacrifice of prayer.”

The parish is distinguished as having been the scene of the labours of one of the early Scottish martyrs—Thomas Forrest—who suffered death on the Castlehill of Edinburgh in 1538. He was vicar of Dollar, and while he held the vicarage he rendered himself obnoxious to his brethren by his diligence in teaching the people of the parish the truths of the gospel, and because of the zeal he had shown in freeing his flock from oppressive and unjust exactions. When the Pope’s agents came within the bounds of the parish with the nefarious purpose of selling indulgencies, he said, “Parishioners, I am bound to speak the truth to you: there is no pardon of our sins that can come to us either from the Pope or any other, but only by the blood of Christ.” He was afterwards summoned before the Bishop of Dunkeld and St Andrews, and proving far too able for his enemies, he was at length effectually silenced by a martyr’s death.

Dollar is in the Presbytery of Stirling, and the Synod of Perth and Stirling. The population of the parish was in 1861, 1776; 1871, 2522; 1881, 2499.

#### VILLAGE OF DOLLAR.

The village of Dollar is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Devon, twelve miles north-east from Stirling, eleven miles south-west from Kinross, and seven miles north-north-east from Alloa. The turnpike road from Kinross to Stirling passes through it, and forms the principal street. Dollar consists of an old and a new town, the former, which is inhabited chiefly by the labouring class, occupying the more elevated ground towards Castle Campbell. In late years a good number of the old tiled houses have been replaced by a more modern style of building, with all the latest improvements both for

ventilation and sanitary purposes, and its external appearance has been very much changed in consequence of these alterations. The modern village is of the Bridge of Allan type, being mostly made up of detached houses and villas, many of which possess considerable external elegance. Standing on the lower bridge which spans the united streams of Care and Sorrow, and looking up the "Burnside" towards Castle Campbell, the view is particularly fine in all its parts—fore-ground, middle-distance, and background. In consequence of the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of its climate, its proximity to the Ochil Hills, and the advantages it offers by its Academy to parties who desire to obtain a first-class education for their children, at a merely nominal charge, Dollar has for many years been in a very flourishing state. There have been for the last year or two symptoms of decline. This may be accounted for in various ways. The state of trade all over the country has been abnormally bad, and many business men who were in the habit of sending their children to Dollar and like institutions have been compelled to curtail their expenses, and seek education nearer home, and at less expense. Then all over the country high class schools have suffered by the Scotch Education Act. The School Boards have erected commodious and well-ventilated buildings in all the large centres of population, and a fair education can be got at these schools at a small cost. But perhaps the chief cause of the decline has been the new Scheme prepared by the Scottish Educational Commissioners for the future management of Dollar Academy. By this Scheme the parishioners—the children of the parishioners—are driven from the Academy, and relegated to the meaner shades of a Board School, until they have reached the Fifth Standard of the Education Code. The parishioners are highly disgusted with this proposal, and have protested loudly against it; and many families who found their way to Dollar for the purpose of education, decline to have to separate the members of their families, sending a part to the Academy and a part to a Board School. This is said to be the reason there are so many empty houses in Dollar at the present time. The Dollar Academy is a large, handsome, and imposing Grecian building, commanding a fine site, and surrounded by large play-grounds. The front, which looks towards the south-west, has a very fine appearance as you enter by the west gate. The portico is supported by six massive columns of the Doric Order. It was erected in 1819, from a fund, amounting to nearly £90,000, bequeathed by Captain John M'Nabb, of Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, for the purpose of providing an education for poor children belonging to the parish. The sum thus bequeathed so far exceeded the requirements of the case that the Trustees, consisting of the Minister of the Parish and his Kirk Session, along with others, constituted by an Act of Parliament obtained about thirty years ago, have wisely conducted the operations on a much broader basis, and have thus extended the advantages of the generous donor's liberality to all classes who chose to avail themselves of them. The work of the Academy is conducted by a Principal and about twenty teachers, and the branches taught are those generally taught in first class seminaries, including English, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Drawing, Botany, Sewing, and the Sciences. The number of scholars in attendance for many years was nearly 800, but at the present time the number has fallen considerably below this. In the year 1868 the Trustees made a very considerable addition to the original building, which has enabled them to increase their class-rooms, and to add a capacious hall to its other attractions. John M'Nabb, the founder, was a native of the Parish to which his magnificent bequest has proved so great a benefit, and early in life he left his native parish to seek his fortune in the open field of the world, with the proverbial half-crown in his pocket, and he had evidently been successful.

The Parish Church, which stands on a fine eminence immediately to the north of the main road, is a substantial building with a square tower rising from the main gable which fronts the road, and does much credit to the heritors of the Parish, who showed great liberality in its erection. It was built in 1841, in the height of the great disruption controversy. During the summer of 1876, three galleries were erected in the Church at the sole expense of James Orr, Esq. of Harviestoun and Castle Campbell. The Free Church is situated at the west end of the village. In 1864 it was enlarged by the addition of two aisles. These aisles being the same height as the nave, the building externally has rather a stunted and incongruous appearance. Internally, however, it is neat and commodious. The principal windows are filled with stained glass. Some more recent improvements have now made the Church both elegant and comfort-

able. The U. P. Church is situated on the east side of Dollar Burn. It is built on a portion of the garden which was connected with the old Parochial School, now the property of the School Board. It cost about £2000. It is a neat and rather handsome structure. About three years ago an Episcopal Church was erected to the west of the village. It is a very neat little building, and, when the parsonage is added to it, will give an outset to that rather bare corner where it stands. The Parochial Board, as the Local Authority under the Public Health Act of 1867, have had the village thoroughly drained, and the sewage is utilized on the fields to the south of the Village. Dollar has for some years been connected with the Devon Valley Railway from Alloa to Ladybank, and is well supplied with trains.

#### PARISH OF TULLIALLAN.

This parish, which is in the detached portion of Perthshire, is politically connected with Clackmannanshire. On the west and north it is bounded by Clackmannan; on the east by Culross, and on the south and south-west by the Firth of Forth. Its greatest length from north to south is three-and-a-half miles, its breadth three miles, and its superficial extent about 2,760 acres. The surface has an easy slope from the northern boundary of the Forth and is highly improved and cultivated, and beautifully wooded. The Forth where it touches the parish is from five furlongs to fully two miles broad.

On the east side of Kincardine is a fertile tract reclaimed from the Forth by Lord Keith, at great expense, which has been amply repaid, however, by productive crops. Reclaimed land on the west, 152 acres, and cost £6,104; on the east 214 acres, and cost about £14,000. Coal abounds in the parish, and is worked, although not extensively. Salt was at one time manufactured largely, there being as many as thirty or forty pans along the shore; but all have been long ago demolished. The principal landowner and heritor is the Lady Osborno Elphinstone, who succeeded to the estate of Tulliallan in Nov. 1867, on the death of her sister, Baroness Keith. Her seat, Tulliallan Castle, stands upon a rising ground on the north of the town of Kincardine. The grounds around this princely Gothic mansion are beautifully laid out with terraces, flower-beds, fountains, an artificial lake, bowling and croquet ground, &c. The old castle or "old place" of Tulliallan, as it is called, stands in a park about half-a-mile north-west of the new castle. It belonged to the Blackadders, knights, baronets, and must have been a place of considerable strength. The ruins are extensive and well repay a visit. The famous Kilbagie Distillery, once the largest in the kingdom, which is now being used in paper manufacture, is in the S.W. corner of the parish.

Tulliallan is in the Presbytery of Dunblane, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. The population was in 1801, 2800; 1831, 3550; 1861, 2410; 1871, 2181; 1881, 2200.

#### TOWN OF KINCARDINE

Kincardine is a burgh of barony, and seaport, in the parish of Tulliallan. It is five miles east from Alloa, four west from Culross, and twenty-five north-west-by-west from Edinburgh. Its old name was West Pans, so called because of the salt pans referred to in our notice of the parish. The houses of the town, except in the older parts, are, in general, neat and substantial, two and three storeys high, but they are for the most part arranged in awkward and intricate combinations. In 1876 there were 91 vessels belonging to this port, with an aggregate tonnage of 5461. It has not, however, realised its early promise. There is a good quay and ferry-pier, built by the voluntary subscriptions of the ship-owners of the town, and the roadstead opposite is capable of accommodating 100 goodly-sized ships. Kincardine is very badly served by the railway, the station of the Stirling and Dunfermline line which bears its name being quite three miles distant. An omnibus runs daily between Kincardine and Alloa. Ship-building used to be carried on to a considerable extent, but vessels built of wood are now so little in demand, that the yard was finally closed in the beginning of 1870. Rope-making is carried on, on an extensive scale. A wool-mill has been recently erected, and gives promise to be one of the leading industries in the parish. Kincardine has branch offices of the Union and Commercial Banks. Fishing is vigorously prosecuted by several crews.

The parish church is a very fine Gothic building, erected in 1833, at a cost of about £3500. It has a square tower rising from the west front to a height of about 100 feet, and terminating in an elegant balustrade, and corner turrets. It is seated for 1176. The remains of the old parish church, consisting of the steeple, west gable, and a portion of the side walls, are to be

seen in the churchyard at the townhead. This building, which has been a very fine one in its day, was erected in 1645.

The U.P. Church was built in 1819, at a cost of £1200, and is seated for about 800. It is well placed, filling up the end of one of the streets; and it is decorated with a tower which rivals in height, if not in elegance, that of the Parish Church, and like it, is furnished with a bell. An addition having been made to the tower in the shape of a Mansard roof, fitted for a clock, a splendid illuminated clock was recently put in at the expense of Mr Maule, The Lea, Corstorphine, at a cost of £167. It speaks something for the spirit and liberality of the Kincardine Seceders of a bygone generation that they erected such a fine place of worship. The Free Church, built in 1844, is situated in one of the back streets, and in its construction, as in most of the Free Churches of the Disruption period, economy has been more studied than architectural effect.

#### PARISH OF LOGIE.

This parish lies in the shires of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Perth. About one-fifth of it, on the south, is the Clackmannan part, and the other four-fifths are nearly equally divided between Stirling and Perth. The parish from north to south is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 in breadth. In the north and north-east it runs up amongst the Ochils, it then descends in a hanging plain of dryfield, to about its middle, and then stretches away towards the river Forth, whose beautiful windings are far-famed, in strong and magnificent carse ground, unsurpassed in its opulence by any in the kingdom. One of the peninsulas within the links is graced by the venerable Abbey of Cambuskenneth, which, some years ago, was entirely renovated. Lord Abercromby's seat, Airthrey Castle, is situated in the centre of the parish, as is also the village of Blairlogie or Logie, which is also beautifully situated at the foot of the Ochils. The drive from here to Dollar has been described by the late Dr M'Culloch as "exceeded in beauty by very few lines in Scotland of equal length." About 1 mile from Blairlogie is the Abbey Craig, to the summit of which, 260 feet above the Forth, are various winding paths, while on the top towers the Wallace Monument, erected to Scotland's hero, which is a substantial, as well as highly-ornamental structure, 220 feet high. From the top of the monument a beautiful panorama of land diversified here and there by the sparkling waters of the various rivers is presented. This place, as well as the Cambuskenneth Abbey, is largely patronised by visitors in the summer months. To the west lies Bridge of Allan, a favourite watering-place. The population of the parish is 4552.

#### VILLAGE OF MENSTRIE.

Menstrie is situated at the base of the Ochil Hills, on the road from Stirling to Dollar, and on the boundary between the parish of Alloa, in Clackmannanshire, and the Perthshire part of the village of Logie. Behind it rises the conical-shaped hill of Demyat, one of the Ochils, which rises to the height of 1345 feet above the level of the sea, and from the top of which can be discerned parts of twelve counties, furnishing the spectator with one of the most excellent and extensive prospects in Scotland. There is now an elegant place of worship in connection with the Church of Scotland, the Parish Church being at Logie. This Church is seated for 450, and cost about £1500, the debt on which, £620 12s 10d, was recently cleared off through the liberality of Alexander M'Nab, Esq. of Middleton Kerse. In 1875 was established a school, erected under the supervision of the School Board, at the east end of the village, and which is capable of accommodating about 300 scholars. Occupying a fine situation on the face of the hill, is Broomhall, the residence of Jas. Johnston, Esq., manufacturer; while about a mile to the west, in a picturesque situation on the face of Demyat, is Red Carr, the residence of Sheriff Tyndall B. Johnstone. To the south of the village is the mansion-house of Middletonkerse, which is occupied by the proprietor, Alexander M'Nab, Esq. The principal manufactory in the district is Elmbank Mills, belonging to Messrs Drummond & Johnston, which gives employment to a large number of hands. Since its erection, the village, formerly a quiet hamlet, has considerably increased in size and population. There are other two factories in the place, and also a meal mill. The famous distillery of Glenochil is situated some little distance to the south-east of the village. Menstrie, which has through the foregoing causes prospered and increased during the past few years, continues still to cherish many of its quiet pastoral associations. During summer it is a favourite visiting station for many tourists and pleasure-seekers on the hills, and the beauty of its Glen and surroundings are thus much admired.

#### PORT OF ALLOA: CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Frederick G. Taylor, Superintendent of Customs and Mercantile Marine, &c.  
 C. J. Crichton and P. J. Cassidy, Out-door Officers. Boatman, T. T. Reid.  
 KINCARDINE and KENNETPANS—Geo. Milne, Principal Coast Officer.  
 CHARLESTOWN—James Scott, Principal Coast Officer. W. A. Whyte, Boatman.  
 INVERKEITHING and ST DAVIDS—D. Berwick, Principal Coast Officer.

## M A R K E T S .

Alloa Grain, Saturday  
 Stirling Corn, Friday  
 Falkirk Grain, Thursday  
 Dunfermline Corn, Tuesday

Edinburgh Grain, Wednesday  
 " Cattle, "  
 Glasgow Corn, "  
 " Cattle, Thursday

## FAIRS, CATTLE MARKETS, AND TRYSTS.

When the appointed day happens to fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the Fair is generally deferred till the Tuesday following. Fairs which are held according to Old Style are distinguished by the letters o s placed after the day indicated.

## JANUARY.

Crieff, cattle, 1 Tuesday  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Falkirk, cattle and horses, last Thursday  
 Glasgow, horses every Wednesday except 1 and 3;  
 cattle, every Thursday

## FEBRUARY.

Alloa, 2 Wednesday  
 Crieff, cattle and horses, 1 Tuesday  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Glasgow, horses every Wednesday  
 Milnathort, cattle, 2 Wednesday  
 Stirling, horses and cattle, 1 Friday; horses, 3  
 Friday

## MARCH.

Balgair, sheep, last Tuesday  
 Callander, hiring, 10 o s  
 Crieff, general business, 1 Tuesday  
 Dunblane, 1 Wednesday o s  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses 3 Tuesday  
 Falkirk, cattle and horses, 1 Thursday; tryst, last  
 Tuesday  
 Glasgow, horses, every Wednesday  
 Kinross, cattle, horses, and sheep, 4 Monday  
 Perth, cattle and horses, 1 Friday.  
 Stirling, horse and cattle, 1 Friday; horses, 3  
 Friday

## APRIL.

Bridge of Allan, cattle, 3 Wednesday  
 Crieff, cattle and hiring, 1 Tuesday  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Edinburgh, grit ewe & store sheep, 1 & 2 Mondays  
 Falkirk, hiring, 1 Thursday; cattle, Thursday before  
 3 Friday; tryst, last Tuesday  
 Glasgow, horses, 1 and 2 Wednesdays; Skeir, 3  
 Friday  
 Larbert, cattle, last Wednesday  
 Perth, cattle and horses, 1 Friday  
 Stirling, horses & cattle, 1 Friday; horses, 3 Friday

## MAY.

Alloa, cattle, 2 Wednesday  
 Amulree, cattle, sheep, 1 Wednesday and day before  
 Balgair, 10. If on Saturday or Monday then Tues-  
 day following  
 Callander, cattle, 16  
 Denny, cows, Wednesday before 12  
 Dollar, 2 Monday  
 Dunblane, Tuesday after 26  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Falkirk, cattle and horses, 3 Thursday; tryst, last  
 Tuesday  
 Glasgow, Monday after 25; horses, 1 Wednesday  
 Milnathort, cattle, 1 Wednesday  
 Stirling, cattle and horses, 1 and last Friday

## JUNE.

Balgair, Friday before 26  
 Bannockburn, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Clackmannan, 26  
 Crieff, hiring, cattle, 1 Tuesday  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Falkirk, Tryst, last Tuesday  
 Glasgow, horses, 1 Wednesday  
 Kinross, cattle, horses, and sheep, 2 Monday

## JULY.

Crieff, hiring and cattle, 1 Tuesday  
 Dunne, hiring, last Wednesday  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Falkirk, cattle and horses, 2 Thursday; tryst, last  
 Glasgow, begins 2 Monday; horses, 1 Wed. [Tuesday  
 Inverness, Great Sheep and Wool 2 Thursday, with  
 Friday and Saturday Cattle, Friday after 3  
 Thursday Produce, last Friday  
 Kinross, cattle, horses, sheep, 4 Monday  
 Milnathort, cattle, 1 Wednesday  
 Perth, cattle and horses, 1 Friday

## AUGUST.

Alloa, hiring, 2 Wednesday  
 Crieff, general business, 1 Tuesday  
 Dunblane, 10 o s  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Falkirk (Tryst), lambs, cattle and horses, 2 Tuesday  
 and day after  
 Glasgow, horses, 1 Wednesday  
 Milnathort, cattle, last Wednesday

## SEPTEMBER.

Dunfermline, cattle, horses, and hiring, 3 Tuesday  
 Falkirk (Tryst), cattle and horses, 2 Tuesday—  
 sheep, Monday preceding  
 Glasgow, horses, 1 Wednesday  
 Perth, cattle, horses, sheep, &c., 1 Friday

## OCTOBER.

Alloa, hiring, 2 Saturday  
 Bridge of Allan, cattle and horses, 3 Wednesday  
 Crieff, horses, cattle, and hiring, 1 Tuesday  
 Dollar, 3 Monday  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Falkirk (Tryst), cattle and horses, 2 Tuesday and  
 Wed.—sheep, Monday preceding—hiring, last  
 Glasgow, horses, 1 Wednesday [Thursday  
 Kinross, cattle, horses, and sheep, 4 Monday, hiring  
 Thursday after 2 Tuesday  
 Stirling, hiring, 3 Friday

## NOVEMBER.

Alloa, cattle, 2 Wednesday  
 Amulree, cattle, sheep, Friday before 1 Wednesday  
 Cnross, 3 Wednesday  
 Denny, cows, Wednesday after 11  
 Dunne, cattle and horses, 1 Wednesday—sheep Tues-  
 day preceding—sheep and cattle, 4 Wednesday  
 Dunblane, 1 Tuesday o s  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Edinburgh (Hallow Fair) sheep 2 Monday, cattle  
 and horses, two following days Big Wednesday,  
 cattle, horses, &c, 2 Wednesday after Hallow  
 Fair  
 Falkirk Tryst, 1st Tuesday.  
 Glasgow, Wednesday after Martinmas; horses,  
 Wednesday, and Wednesday after 23  
 Milnathort, cattle 1 Wednesday  
 Perth, hiring, Friday after Martinmas o s

## DECEMBER.

Callander, cattle, 1 Thursday o s  
 Dunfermline, cattle and horses, 3 Tuesday  
 Glasgow, horses, 1 Wednesday  
 Kippen, cattle, 2 Wednesday  
 Milnathort, Wednesday before Christmas  
 Perth, cattle and horses, Friday

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

| Parishes.                             | Ministers.                         | Ordained |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| ALLOA and TULLIBODY,.....             | Alex. Bryson, (inducted.)          | 1862     |
| Do.,.....                             | Innes G. Sutherland (appointed)    | 1886     |
| ALLOA—ST ANOREWS MISSION CHURCH,..... | George Mitchell (appointed)        | 1879     |
| ALVA,.....                            | Jas. A. Williamson,                |          |
| CLACKMANNAN,.....                     | A. Irvine Robertson (inducted),    | 1877     |
| Do.,.....                             | James Paterson, <i>Assistant</i> , |          |
| DOLLAR,.....                          | Angus Gunn,                        | 1860     |
| SAUCHIE,.....                         | Alex. McWhannel (inducted),        | 1876     |
| GLENEVEON,.....                       | E. Brown Spiers,                   | 1881     |
| TILlicouLTRY,.....                    | Joseph Conn,                       | 1881     |
| TULLIALLAN,.....                      | John Smeaton,                      | 1844     |
| Do.,.....                             | J. McLaren, <i>Assistant</i> ,     |          |
| CULROSS,.....                         | Geo. Steven,                       | 1874     |
| Do. Second Charge,.....               | D. Allan,                          | 1881     |
| MUCKART,.....                         | George Paulin,                     | 1870     |
| BLAIRINGONE,.....                     | J. F. Cameron,                     | 1885     |
| LOGIE,.....                           | R. M. Ferguson.                    | 1885     |
| MENSTRIE,.....                        | James Couper,                      | 1880     |

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

| Churches.                       | Ministers.        | Ordained. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| ALLOA (East), King Street,..... | J. McAlpine.      | 1885      |
| Do. (West) Bank Street,.....    | J. Wilson Harper. | 1878      |
| ALVA,.....                      | Robert Mcintosh.  | 1872      |
| CLACKMANNAN,.....               | James Drummoud.   | 1850      |
| DOLLAR,.....                    | R. Paul,          | 1870      |
| TULLIBODY,.....                 | A. Thom.          | 1875      |
| TILlicouLTRY,.....              | W. J. Miller,     | 1880      |
| TULLIALLAN,.....                | John Lawrie.      | 1862      |

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

| Churches.                                      | Ministers.                    | Ordained. |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|
| ALLOA, 1st Congregation, Drysdale Street,..... | Daniel McLean,                | 1874      |
| Do. 2d Congregation, Bedford Place,.....       | Wm. Thomson,                  | 1874      |
| TILlicouLTRY,.....                             | William Galletly, (inducted.) | 1862      |
| KINCARDINE,.....                               | Robert Munro,                 | 1875      |
| MUCKART,.....                                  | Wm. C. Dickson.               | 1886      |
| CLACKMANNAN,.....                              | Andrew Whyte, (inducted.)     | 1867      |
| BLAIRLOGIE,.....                               | William Anderson, M.A.,       | 1886      |
| ALVA,.....                                     | M. Dickie,                    | 1877      |
| DOLLAR,.....                                   | W. B. R. Wilson,              | 1872      |

CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Broad Street—Incumbent: Rev. A. W. C. Hallen, B.A.

ALLOA BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. F. Forbes, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Clackmannan Road—Rev. James McGuiness.

NEW CHURCH, Greenfield Place—Rev. E. M. Pulford

PARK LANE CHAPEL, ALLOA, opened January 1865—religious services conducted by various missionaries.

TILlicouLTRY EVANGELICAL UNION CHURCH—Rev. James Davidson.

TILlicouLTRY CONOREGIONAL CHURCH—Rev. Wm. Conn.

Missionary for Town of Alloa—Mr Hamilton.

DOLLAR ST JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor: Rev Mr Maskew.

ALVA BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. D. Laing.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

| Firm.                                  | Designation.                                 | Commenced |
|--|--|-----------|
| R. Meiklejohn & Son,.....              | Bass Crest Brewery,.....                     | 1774      |
| A. Arrol & Sons,.....                  | Alloa Brewery,.....                          | 1810      |
| James Calder & Co.,.....               | Shore Brewery,.....                          | 1816      |
| George Younger & Son,.....             | Candlerigg Street and Meadow Breweries,..... | 1835      |
| Robert Henderson & Co,.....            | The Mills Brewery,.....                      | 1836      |
| Messrs Maclay & Co.,.....              | New Brewery,.....                            | 1875      |
| Blair & Co, of Alloa (Limited),.....   | Townhead Brewery,.....                       | 1853      |
| R. Knox,.....                          | Forth Brewery, Cambus.....                   | 1866      |
| The Distillers Company (Limited),..... | Glenochil Distillery,.....                   | 1760      |
| " " " ".....                           | Carsebridge Distillery,.....                 | 1799      |
| " " " ".....                           | Cambus Distillery,.....                      | 1806      |

HIRERS OF GIGS AND SADDLE HORSES.

William Reid, Royal Oak Hotel; Mrs H. Drysdale, Commercial Hotel; G. Duncan, Crown Hotel; Archd. Carmichael, Victoria Hotel.

A. Cargill, Crown Hotel, Tillicoultry. D. Wilkie, Castle Campbell Hotel, Dollar. Mrs McFarlane, Johnstone Arms Hotel, Alva. Mrs McAra, Rumbling Bridge Hotel, by Dollar. and A. Steven, Omnibus Proprietor, Kincardine.

1ST CLACKMANNANSHIRE AND KINROSS VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Battalion consists of eight Companies, viz., A and C Companies, Alloa; B Company, Sauchie D Company, Dollar; E Company, Tillcultray; F Company, Alva; and G Company, Kinross, and H Company, Clackmannan

BATTALION STAFF.

- Colonel.....ALEXANDER MITCHELL, P.  
 Hon. Lieut.-Colonel.....JOHN B. HARVEY, P.S.  
 Hon. Lieut.-Colonel.....G. Bogie, P.  
 Adjutant.....Captain G. M. HARDING, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 Surgeon.....JOHN HOME HAY, P.  
 Acting Surgeon.....D. W. CURRIE, P.  
 Acting Surgeon.....DR ROUGH.  
 Quarter Master.....JAMES MELVILLE, P.  
 Chaplain.....REV. DANIEL M'LEAN.

A. COMPANY (ALLOA.)

- Captain.....N MacWatt, P  
 Lieutenant.....Chas. MacWatt.  
 Lieutenant.....W. M. Miller, P.  
 Q.-M. Sergeant.....R. Dobbie, P  
 Colour-Sergeant.....John M Gichrist, P  
 Sergeants.....  
 { Wm. Fergusson, P  
 { J. Leishman, P  
 { A. Laing, P  
 { R. Cousin, P.

B. COMPANY, SAUCHIE.

- Captain.....R. G. Abercrombie, P  
 Lieutenant.....R. Willison, P  
 Lieutenant.....  
 Colour-Sergeant.....James M'Laren, P  
 Sergeants.....  
 { Joseph Hunter, P  
 { G. G. Beuzie, P.  
 { Jas. Malcolm, P  
 { Thos. Paterson, P.  
 Pipe-Major.....Andrew Snaddon.

C. COMPANY, ALLOA.

- Captain and Hon. Major.....A. A. T. Moyes, P.  
 Lieutenant.....Alfred Galashan, P  
 Lieutenant.....A. A. Thomson, P  
 Colour-Sergeant.....John Stewart, P  
 Sergeants.....  
 { Robert Ramsay, P  
 { Alex. Ferguson, P  
 { John Shand, P  
 { Frank Scotland, P

D. COMPANY (DOLLAR.)

- Captain.....Thos. Donaldson.  
 Lieutenant.....Wm. Hunter, P.  
 Lieutenant.....Robert Haig.  
 Colour-Sergeant.....Alex. Ford, P.  
 Sergeants.....Peter Nicol, P.  
 E. CORPS (TILLCULTRAY.)  
 Captain.....William Gibson, P.  
 Lieutenants.....  
 { Robert Archibald, P  
 { H. Paton, P.  
 Colour-Sergeant.....Wm. Aitkin, P  
 Sergeants.....  
 { Wm. Pollock, P.  
 { Jas. Mitchell.  
 { Alex. Bennet, P.  
 { John M'Gee, P.

F. COMPANY, ALVA.

- Captain.....James Porteous, P.  
 Lieutenant.....A. Porteous.  
 Sub-Lieutenant.....Jas. Cowan, P.  
 Colour-Sergeant.....James Bell.  
 Sergeants.....  
 { John D. Minto, P.  
 { Jas. Malcolm, P.  
 { Jas. Morrison, P.  
 { John Taylor, P.

G. COMPANY, KINROSS.

- Captains.....  
 { Thos. Stuedman, P.  
 { Robert Roxburgh, P.  
 Col.-Sergeant.....D. Lister.  
 Sergeants.....  
 { — Beveridge, P.  
 { Robt. Keillor, P.

H. COMPANY, CLACKMANNAN.

- Captain.....J. W. Moir, P. Lieutenant.....Thos. Henderson, P. Colour-Sergeant.....Drysdale, P.  
 Sergeants.....James Pitcairn, P; H. Ferguson P; and F. Lovs, P.

Sergeant Instructors

- Alloa.....Sergeant-Major Thomas Russell (late 13th Prince Albert L.I.)  
 Sergeant-Instructor Wm. M'Comb (late Cameron Highlanders.)  
 Tillcultray.....  
 { Sergeant Adam Christie (late 93d Highlanders).  
 Dollar.....  
 Alva.....Sergeant-Instructor R. Hay (late Cameron Highlanders.)  
 Kinross.....Donald Ferguson (late 71st Highland L. I.)

CARRIER TO AND FROM ALLOA. | CARRIER TO AND FROM GLASGOW.  
 ALLOA AND ALVA.—John Drysdale, Alva—daily. | ALLOA & GLASGOW—Mrs Charles M'Pherson, Alloa—daily

Inspector of Weights and Measures—John Whits, Chief Constable for the County, County Police Office.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION—ALLOA BRANCH.

President and Chairman of Committee—Earl of Mar and Kellie.  
 Members of Committee—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, David Paton, Esq., Captain M'Dowall,  
 John Thomson Paton, Esq., George Younger, Esq., Charles Maitland, Esq., William  
 Bailey, Esq., John Forrester Thomson, Esq., Archibald Moir, Esq., and Andrew  
 Mitchell, Esq., Alloa; J. W. Haig, Esq., Dollarfield, Dollar; Thomas  
 Donaldson, Esq., Alva; and Alex. M'Nab, Esq., of Middlestownkerse.  
 Mr J. W. Moir, solicitor, Alloa, Secretary and Treasurer.

POST OFFICE TIME.

DESPATCHES (WEEK DAYS).

|                     |   |                                |                                      |   |                |                                     |               |                                     |   |                |                                     |               |                                     |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Scotland generally, | { 8.5 a.m.<br>11.45 a.m. Sundays<br>4.45 p.m. 1.10p.m.<br>7.45 p.m. | { England; Ireland, & Foreign, | { 4.5 p.m.<br>4.45 p.m.<br>7.45 p.m. |   |                |                                     |               |                                     |   |                |                                     |               |                                     |
|                     |   |                                |                                      | { 8.5 a.m.<br>1.20 p.m.<br>4.45 p.m.<br>7.45 p.m. | { Dunfermline, | { 8.5 a.m.<br>5.0 p.m.<br>7.45 p.m. | { Kincardine, | { 5.30 a.m.<br>9.0 a.m.<br>5.0 p.m. |   |                |                                     |               |                                     |
|                     |   |                                |                                      |   |                |                                     |               |                                     | { 8.5 a.m.<br>1.20 p.m.<br>4.45 p.m.<br>7.45 p.m. | { Dunfermline, | { 8.5 a.m.<br>5.0 p.m.<br>7.45 p.m. | { Kincardine, | { 5.30 a.m.<br>9.0 a.m.<br>5.0 p.m. |
|                     |   |                                |                                      |   |                |                                     |               |                                     |   |                |                                     |               |                                     |

DELIVERY (WEEK DAYS).

Scotland and England generally, 7.0 a.m. Scotland, England, Ireland, and Foreign, 9.0 a.m.  
Sundays—To callers from 9 to 10 a.m.  
Scotland, south-east of England, London, 6.0 p.m.

Parcels Despatches.

11.45 a.m.  
1.20 p.m.  
4.30 p.m.  
7.30 p.m.

Deliveries.

7.0 a.m.  
9.0 a.m.  
2.30 p.m.  
6.0 p.m.

WALL BOX COLLECTIONS.

|                |   |                 |  |                  |   |   |                |   |                    |  |   |                |   |                    |  |
|----------------|---|-----------------|--|------------------|---|---|----------------|---|--------------------|--|---|----------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Bedford Place, | { 6.15 a.m.<br>7.25 a.m.<br>11.5 a.m.<br>1.45 p.m.<br>3.55 p.m.<br>7.5 p.m. | { Marshall..... | { 6.15 a.m.<br>7.30 a.m.<br>11.10 a.m.<br>1.50 p.m.<br>4.0 p.m.<br>7.10 p.m. | { Millbank, .... | { 6.20 a.m.<br>7.40 a.m.<br>11.20 a.m.<br>1.50 p.m.<br>4.10 p.m.<br>7.20 p.m. |   |                |   |                    |  |   |                |   |                    |  |
|                |   |                 |  |                  |   | { 6.15 a.m.<br>7.20 a.m.<br>11.0 a.m.<br>1.40 p.m.<br>3.50 p.m.<br>7.0 p.m. | { Mill Street, | { 6.25 a.m.<br>7.45 a.m.<br>11.25 a.m.<br>1.55 p.m.<br>4.15 p.m.<br>7.25 p.m. | { Primrose Street, | { 6.15 a.m.<br>7.35 a.m.<br>11.15 a.m.<br>1.45 p.m.<br>4.5 p.m.<br>7.15 p.m. |   |                |   |                    |  |
|                |   |                 |  |                  |   |   |                |   |                    |  | { 6.15 a.m.<br>7.20 a.m.<br>11.0 a.m.<br>1.40 p.m.<br>3.50 p.m.<br>7.0 p.m. | { Mill Street, | { 6.25 a.m.<br>7.45 a.m.<br>11.25 a.m.<br>1.55 p.m.<br>4.15 p.m.<br>7.25 p.m. | { Primrose Street, | { 6.15 a.m.<br>7.35 a.m.<br>11.15 a.m.<br>1.45 p.m.<br>4.5 p.m.<br>7.15 p.m. |
|                |   |                 |  |                  |   |   |                |   |                    |  |   |                |   |                    |  |
|                |   |                 |  | { The Whins,.... | { 5.20 a.m.<br>10.0 a.m.<br>6.45 p.m.   |   |                |   |                    |  |   |                |   |                    |  |

SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE,

Money Order Office open from 9.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m., and to 8.0 p.m. on Saturdays. Telegraph Office open from 7.0 a.m. to 8.0 p.m., and on Sundays from 9.0 to 10.0 a.m.  
Miss NORRIE, Post mistress, Alloa.

ALLOA SCOTTISH GAMES

Take place on the second Wednesday in August, being Alloa Fair-day.

Patrons:

Right Hon. the Earl of Mar & Kellie, Alloa Park  
The Right Hon. The Earl of Zetland.  
Lord Erskine  
Lord Balfour of Burleigh  
Lord W. Osborne Elphinstone.  
The Hon Augustus Erskine  
The Hon. Charles Erskine  
J. B. Balfour, Esq, M.P.  
Sir Charles E. Adam, Bart., Blairadam.  
T. B. Johnstone, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute  
James Johnston, Esq, Broomhall, Menstrie  
J. J. Moubray, Esq, Naemoor.  
Andrew Mitchell, Esq, J P  
Colonel Mitchell, 1st Clackmannan & Kinross R.V.  
Colonel Harvey, Do  
Major and Adjutant Harding, Do  
Major Moyes, Do  
Acting-Surgeon Home Hay, Do  
Captain Abercrombie, Do  
Captain Moir, Do  
Captain MacWatt, Do  
Lieutenant Alfred Thomson, Do  
Lieutenant Willison, Do  
Lieutenant Henderson, Do  
Lieutenant C. MacWatt, Do  
Lieutenant R. Knox, Do

Thomas Archibald, Esq., Cambus  
James R. Haig, Esq. of Blairhill  
George Younger, Esq., Alloa  
James Younger, Esq., Alloa  
J. A. Bailey, Esq. Alloa  
Arch. Arrol, Esq., Alloa  
James Calder, Esq., Alloa  
F. G. Ewing, Esq., Alloa.  
Richard Laing, Esq., Alloa.  
Robert Knox, Esq., Cambus.  
Dr Milne.  
Archibald Moir, Esq., banker, Alloa  
Alexander Montesth, Esq., Banker, Alloa.  
Alexander Gall, Esq., Alloa.  
Robert Buchanan, Esq., Alloa.  
James Kirk, Esq., Alloa.  
Messrs R. & J. Willison, Alloa.  
Messrs John Paton, Son, & Co., Alloa.  
Messrs Andrew Thomson & Son, Alloa  
Messrs The Alloa Coal Company.  
Messrs Blair & Company, Alloa.  
Messrs R. Meiklejohn & Sons, Alloa.  
Messrs Thomson Brothers, Alloa  
Messrs Alloa Glass Work Co., Alloa.  
Messrs Cowan & Co..

Office-Bearers—Hon. President, Major Moyes; President, Mr John McGilchrist; Secretaries, Messrs Wm. Baddeley and James Taylor; Treasurer, David Morgan; Committee—H. Beveridge, F. Jack, J. Dick, H. M'Lachlan, W. Crawford, J. M'Phate, D. M'Millan, A. Gal., sen., W. Eadie, P. Dawson, W. Davidson, and six members of the old Committee.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY FOR THE COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mar and Kellie, Convenor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mar & Kellie.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland.  
 The Hon. Lord Erskine.  
 James Johnstone, Esq. of Alva  
 The Master of Cowan's Hospital for the time being  
 Chas. Blair of Glenfoot.  
 Andrew Brown, Factor for the Right Hon.  
 the Earl of Zetland.  
 David Paton, Manufacturer, Tillicoultry.  
 John Buchanan of Powis.  
 James Calder, Brewer, Alloa.  
 Septimus Leishman, Broomrigg, Dollar.  
 George Younger, Brewer, Alloa.  
 The Right Hon. George Ralph Baron Abercromby,  
 of Aboukir and Tullibody.  
 Alexander M'Nab, Distiller, Glenochil.  
 James Orr of Harviestoun.  
 James Richard Haig of Blairhill.  
 Andrew Mitchell, Merchant, Alloa.  
 William James Haig of Dollarfield.  
 James Johnstone, yr. of Alva.

Robert B. Ranken, W.S., Edinburgh, Factor for  
 Lord Abercromby.  
 The Lord Balfour of Burleigh  
 John Forrester Thomson, Manufacturer, Alloa.  
 Sheriff-Principal and Sheriff-Substitute.  
 Archibald Arrol, Brewer, Alloa.  
 John Paton, Manufacturer, Tillicoultry.  
 Archibald Moir, Bank Agent, Alloa, as factor for  
 the Right Hon. the Earl of Mar and Kellie.  
 James Younger, Brewer, Alloa.  
 Wm. Bailey, Potter, Alloa.  
 Alexander Mitchell, Tillicoultry House.  
 Robert Knox, Brewer, Cambus.  
 John A. Bailey, Potter, Alloa.  
 Robert Buchanan, Writer, Alloa, as Factor for the  
 Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield, K.T.  
 F. G. Ewing, Writer, Alloa.  
 John J. Moubray of Naemoor  
 Robert G. W. Ramsay of Whitehill, and Tillicoultry  
 James A. Weir, Kilgabie.  
 J. M. Morris-Stirling, Gogar.

Mr Buchanan, Clerk.

JUSTICE OF PEACE MEETINGS.

General Quarter Sessions—First Tuesday of March; First Tuesday of May; First Tuesday of August; and Last Tuesday of October.

Licensing Committee—Earl of Mar & Kellie, Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Messrs Chas Blair, Brydie, Thomson Paton, Kirk, W. J. Haig, Johnstone, D. Paton, J. Paton, and W. Bail y.

Half-yearly Meetings of Justices for granting Publicans' Certificates:—Third Tuesday of April, and Last Tuesday of October.

JAMES WALLACE, Sheriff-Clerk, County Buildings, Alloa, Clerk to the Justices.

COUNTY POLICE COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Commissioners of Supply under the Act of Parliament 20th and 21st Vict., cap. 2.

The Earl of Mar & Kellie  
 Lord Balfour of Burleigh.  
 Sheriff Muirhead.  
 Mr Tyndall B Johnstone.  
 Mr James Orr of Harvieston  
 Mr Alex. M'Nab of Middletonkense  
 Mr Wm. Jas. Haig of Dollarfield  
 Colonel Mitchell.

Mr James Johnstone of Alva.  
 Mr Andrew Mitchell.  
 Mr John F. Thomson.  
 Mr Robert Knox.  
 Mr George Younger  
 Mr John James Moubray.  
 Mr R. G. Wardlaw Ramsay.  
 Mr Archibald Moir.

Mr Buchanan, Clerk.

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS AND VALUATORS.

Peter Kirsch, Alloa; Wm. Brown, Alloa; George Young, Dollar.

LICENSED VALUATORS AND HOUSE AGENTS.

John Melvin, architect, Alloa; Thomas Frame & Son, architects; And. Mitchell, builder, Alloa; J. Archibald, cabinet-maker; Wm. Brown, Alloa; John Robertson, Dollar; Thomas Mitchell, builder, Kincardine-on-Forth.

THE ALLOA BURNS CLUB.

This Club was founded on the 25th January, 1839, on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of our National Poet. The Supper takes place on the anniversary of the poet's birthday.

ALLOA TRIPE CLUB.

This is one of our local "Clubs convivial." It has been in existence since 1838, which renders it expedient to give it a place in these pages. The annual re-union is held on the anniversary of the birth of our National Bard. There is also a "Tam O'Shanter Club" meeting held at the same time.

BURNS HAGGIS CLUB.

President, Jas. Robertson; Vice-President, Wm. Reid; Secretary, Jas. Robin; Treasurer, Wm. McIntosh.

"THE CLUB."

This institution was organised in Alloa, December, 1874. The members meet in a room in the New Post Office Buildings, which is very handsomely furnished, and has two first-class billiard tables. The leading illustrated papers are got regularly. President—Mr John Melvin; secretary—Mr J. W. Moir; treasurer—Mr Forrester Thomson.

ALLOA EQUITABLE YEARLY SOCIETY.

Instituted in the year 1867.

President,.....Charles Campbell. Secretary and Treasurer,....J. K. Brown.

**ALLOA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

Meetings held in Greenside Mission Chapel on Sabbath mornings at 9 45,  
and on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Hon. President, Mr David Paton; President, Wm. Burnside; Vice-President, Alex. Campbell; Secretary, James Michie; Assistant Secretary, H. Waddell; Treasurer, Andw. M'Gregor; Leaders of Praise, Messrs S. Emslie and D. Rankine; Librarians, Messrs Alex. M'Lennan and Alex. Dewar; General Committee—Messrs Wm. Milne, T. E. Dobbie, R. Gow, H. Drysdale, John Murray, and James Chalmers

**STIRLING DISTRICT OF THE NATIONAL UNION.**

District Secretary..Mr James Young. Sub-District Secretary..Mr Wm. Burnside. With a representative from each Association.

**ALLOA TOWN MISSION SAVINGS' BANK**

The business of this institution is conducted at the Commercial Bank—the smallest sum receivable is one shilling. Hours for receiving and paying money, 6 to 8 on Wednesday evenings.

Trustees:—Messrs Andw. Mitchell, J. F. Thomson, Andw. Thomson, and George Younger.

A. MOIR, Treasurer.

**ALLOA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.**

Patron,.....The Right Hon. the Earl of Mar & Kellie. President,....Mr George Younger.

Vice-President,..Mr David Drysdale. Secretary..Mr J. Hepburn. Treasurer,..Mr Robert Procter, junr.

Conductor,.....Mr W H. Locker.

Committee—Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Locker, Misses Cummings, Reid, and Wallaoe; Messrs James Cowie,

S. Glass, H. Melville, R. Bowie, and J. Page.

Auditors ..Messrs R. G. Abercrombie and P. Black.

Meets for practice every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Museum Hall.

**CLACKMANNANSHIRE POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION.**

Hon. President,..The Earl of Mar and Kellie. President,..Mr Andrew Cowie. Secretary..Mr R. Clink.

Treasurer,....Mr Stewart Melville.

The Exhibition is held in December, and consists of Poultry, Pigeons, and Canaries.

**MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.**

Robert Wilson, M.D., Edinburgh.

Thomas Milne M.B. and C.M.

John Kirkwood, M.D., C.M., Edinburgh.

John Home Hay, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.S., Eng

Wm. Strang, M.D.

Ernest J. Wallis, L.D.S. Surgeon Dentist.

Certifying Surgeon of Factories for Alloa District,.....Dr Milne.

Veterinary Surgeon,..W. Lindsay, M.R.C.V.S., Rosebank Villa, Alloa.

**ALLOA FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.**

The Commissioners, and the following householders:—The Earl of Mar and Kellie,

Messrs A. T. Arrol, Robert Carmichael, John M'ulloch, Jas. Cowie,

Wm. Bailey, Archd. Ewing, Archd. Moir, and Rev. A. Bryson.

**ALLOA LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**

Honorary President, R. Carmichael, Esq; President, Mr J. C. Watson; Vice-President, Mr D. Buchan; Secretary, Mr Lewis Sharkey; Treasurer, Mr A. Roxburgh.

Meets in the Museum Hall every alternate Wednesday evening during the Winter months.

**CLACKMANNANSHIRE FIS ING CLUB.**

Patrons, the Earl of Mar and Kellie and Lord Balfour of Burleigh; President, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Farvey Schawpark; Vice-President, Richd. Laing, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr John Melvin, architect; Members of Council, Messrs J. W. Moir, David Ross, Alva; and Charles Thomson, writer.

**MASONIC—ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, ALLOA (No. 92.)**

M.E.C., Dr Milne, Z.; Richd. Laing, H.; Adam Fame, G.; George Younger, P.Z; Earl of Mar and Kellie, P.Z.I.; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, P.Z.H. E.C., Wm. Bailey, E.; John Bailey, Treasurer; Andrew Alice, N.; 1st Sojourner J. Wilson; 2nd S., A. Gall; 3rd S., M. Fischer; Alex. Kirk, Janitor,

Meets in the Masonic Hall by circular.

**CONSULS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

John Dunn, timber merchant, Shore, Alloa, Vice-Consul for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark

Alex. Roxburgh, Consular Agent for Germany, the Netherlands, and Greece; Agent for "Lloyd's."

**COUNTY ROAD BOARD.**

Chairman..The Right Hon. the Earl of Mar and Kellie.

Alloa Parish..E. Knox, Cambus; D. Fisher, Jellyholm; J. J. Moubray; and T. Archibald. Clackmannan Parish..Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Andrew Mitchell, and Wm. Alexander, Loanside. Tillicoultry Parish..Chas. Blair, John Paton, and Wm. Stirling; and for the Commissioners, A. Walker, Chief Magistrate, and Sir Henry Wardlaw. Dollar Parish..W. J. Haig, J. T. Munro, and George Young. Alva Parish..A. Moir, as factor for Jas. Johnstone of Alva, Andw. Guild, Thos. Donaldson, Chief Magistrate, Alva, and James Porteous. Loche Parish..Alexander M'Nab, Jas M'Nab, Col. Mitchell, and J. M. Morries-Stirling.

Clerk, Treasurer, and Collector—Robert Buchanan, Writer, Bank Street, Alloa.

Road Surveyor—Henry Lake, Alloa.

Annual Meeting held in October.

## SCHOOL BOARDS.

- ALLOA (BURGH).—The Earl of Mar & Kellie (Chairman), Messrs John Thomson Paton, John Dunn, Andrew Pearson, James Duff, James Robin, and James Scobie. Mr Jas. Wallace, Sheriff Clerk Treasurer. Mr D. Kier, Depute Sheriff-Clerk, Clerk. J. K. Brown, Officer.
- ALLOA (PARISH).—The Earl of Mar & Kellie (Chairman), Col. Mitchell, Messrs J. S. Kinnaid, R. Knox, and John Lochhead. Mr James W. Moir, writer, Clerk and Treasurer. David Mitchell, Officer.
- CLACKMANNAN.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bald Harvey (Chairman), the Revs. Alex. McWhannell, A. I. Robertson, A. Whyte, and Messrs John Bleloch, William Alexander, and John Kinross. Mr Robt Buchanan, writer, Alloa, Clerk and Treasurer. Messrs W. Wilson and D. Mitchell, Officers.
- ALVA.—Mr John Jack (Chairman), Messrs William Gray, jun., James Young, Fin ay Williamson, David Hogg, Wm. B. Low, Charles Thomson. James Young, Clerk; William Hunter, Treasurer; James Michie, Janitor and Officer.
- TILLICOUNTRY.—A. Scott (chairman), H. Bennet, J. M'Gee, W. Gibson, jun., A. Hogg, D. Melklejohn, and C. F. Hinchcliffe. Archd. Walker, Clerk.
- DOLLAR.—Rev. A. Gunn (Chairman), Rev. Jas. Stewart, Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, Dr John Strachan, and Messrs T. R. Buchanan, J. M'Diarmid, and W. J. Haig. J. F. Bowie, Clerk and Treasurer. John Campbell, Officer.
- LOGIE.—Dr W. Haldane, Rev. A. Carter, Messrs J. Johnston, A. Anderson, J. Gow, J. Drysdale, and D. White. Clerk, &c.—T. Cumming, Bridge of Allan. James Johns one, Officer.
- TULLIALLAN.—Messrs J. A. Weir, C. Brown, W. Kay, D. Wright, and W. Mustard. Corresponding Clerk and Treasurer, John Simpson, Kilbogie Street, Kincardine; Alex. Jenkins, Compulsory Officer.

## FOOTBALL CLUBS.

- ALLOA ATHLETIC—Patrons, The Right Hon. Earl of Mar and Kellie and J. B. Balfour, Esq., M.P.; Hon. President, Major A. A. T. Moys; President, J. W. Cowie; Captain, Louis Sha'key; Vice-Captain, Wm. Cleminson; Committee, David Addison, Jas. Laing, John Scott, and Thos. Miller. Secretary and Treasurer, James Hepburn, 2nd Eleven Captain, W. Gourlay. Ground, Gaberston Park, Alloa.
- ALLOA UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—This newly-formed combination was instituted on the 23rd of April, 1886. The following were elected office-bearers for the season 1886-87: President, James McDonald; Captain, Charles McGregor; Vice-Captain, Francis Forsyth; Honorary and Match Secretary, David Boss Hunter, Kelliebank; Treasurer, Wm. Kilgour; Captain 2nd XI., James Fraser; Vice-Captain, Wm. Combs; Captain 3rd XI., John Hunter; Vice-Captain, David B. Hunter; Committee, Messrs John Watson, Andrew Rankine, James Fraser, James McDonough, Andw. Taylor and Andw. Gillespie; Auditors, Messrs John Watson and Robert Taylor. 40 members; ground, West End Park; colours, red and white jerseys, and white knickers.
- VALE OF FORTH—President, James Duff, jun.; Captain, James Donald; Vice-Captain, T. Murray; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry M. Kellock, King Street; Committee—Messrs A. Miller, R. Bowie, J. Ure, J. Ross, and W. Henderson; membership, 40; club uniform—navy blue jersey and socks and white knickers.
- SAUCHIE VOLUNTEERS—Hon. President, Captain Abercrombie; Vice-Presidents, Lieutenant Willison and Lieutenant Porteous; Committee of Management, officers of Company, *ex officio*; Captain, Prvt. George Paterson; Secretary, Sergt. George G. Benzie; Treasurer, Prvt. Robert Paterson; Privts. George Mitchell and George Johuman. Ground—Finlay's Brae.
- CLACKMANNAN—President, Dr Dunlop; Captain, John Halley; Vice-Captain, John Morrison; Secretary and Treasurer, Francis Love; Committee—J. D. Meiklejohn, James Fyfe, John Whitehead, William Masterton, and Thomas Condie.

## TRUSTEES OF THE PORT AND HARBOUR OF ALLOA.

- The Earl of Mar & Kellie, Messrs Adam Frame, James Kirk, J. J. Moubray, John F. Thomson, Alex. Mitchell, Alexander M'Nab, Andrew Mitchell, Jas. Younger, Robert Knox, and Captain M'Dowall.
- Norman MacWatt, Clerk and Treasurer Harbour-master—James Roy Collector—John Melvin.
- The Harbour Trustees meet on the first Monday of each month.
- Commissioners in Clackmannanshire under the Local Acts for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Forth—J. J. Moubray, Naemoor, and A. M'Nab, Middleton Kerse.

## LOYAL EARL OF KELLIE LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS, M.U.F.S.

- Officers are elected half yearly, except Medical Officer, Managing Secretary and Treasurer. The following are at present the principal officers viz:—Brothers J. Dewar, Noble Grand; Andw. Scotland, Vice-Grand; J. Jackson, Grand Master; Alex. Davie, Elective Secretary; D. Dalrymple and G. M'Millan, supporters to Noble Grand; John Simpson and James Fraser, supporter to Vice Grand; Thos. Dawson, Warden; P. G. David Miller, J.G.; James Gentles, O.G.; William Thomson, Treasurer; P.P.G.M. Andw. Pearson, Financial Secretary; John Home Hay, M.D., Medical Officer; Andw. Clark, Conductor.
- Honorary Members—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr J. B. Balfour, M.P., Messrs W. Bailey, Geo. Younger, R. Laing, A. Gall, Dr Milne, and Dr Home Hay.
- Benefits in Sickness—10s per week for first fifty-two weeks, and 5s per week for all sickness beyond that time. Members Funer- Gift, Ten Pounds; Members Wife's Funeral Gift, Five Pounds. Honorary Members pay an annual subscription of 7s 6d at least.
- Trustees—Brothers Robert Bowie, William Gilmour, and James Robin
- At Quinquennial Valuation, 1881, the Sick and Funeral Fund showed a surplus of £310, Efficiency of Management being highly commended by the valuer.
- Meets every alternate Wednesday in the Freemasons' Hall, Church Street.

## ALLOA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Instituted in the year 1861.

- Chairman—J. Cuthbert. Treasurer—J. Harley. Secretary and Manager—A. Ewing.
- Head Office—High Street Principal Shops—High Street and Primrose Street.
- Branches—Ward Street and Kincardine-on-Forth.

## SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND

Office-bearers of the Stirling, Clackmannan, and Linlithgowshires' Society for Teaching the Blind:—Patron and President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Mar and Kellie; Treasurer, Archd. Moir; Secretary J. W. Moir; Convener of Committee, D. Paton, Alloa. Wm. Milne, King Street, Alloa, Missionary Teacher.

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE DOG SHOW SOCIETY.

President—The Earl of Ear and Kellie. Vice-President—Colonel Mitchell, Tillicoultry House.  
Secretary—John Drysdale, Westerton, Dollar. Treasurer—Norman MacWatt, Alloa.

## COUNTY LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Chairman.. Mr John Thomson Paton. Vice-Chairmen.. Messrs James Kirk and Wm. Baddley, Alloa; R. B. Archibald, Tillicoultry; and Thos. Donaldson, Alva.  
Secretary and Treasurer.. Mr R. Laing, writer, Alloa.

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—James Johnstone of Alva. Vice-President—C. Maitland, Bass Crest Brewery, Alloa.  
Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Buchanan, Writer, Alloa.

## ALLOA WORKING MEN'S LIBERAL AND REFORM ASSOCIATION.

R. Munro, President. W. Baddeley, Vice-President. John Pears on, Secretary. John Robertson Treasurer.

## ALLOA BRANCH OF THE SCOTCH GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Hon. Secretary—Mrs Hal en, The Parsonage. Librarian—Miss Wallace, Claremont.

## ALLOA TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1830.

President—R. Carmichael. Vice-President—A. P. F. Paton. Secretary—Thomas Campbell.  
Treasurer—R. Murrie.

## ALLOA YOUNG ABSTAINERS' UNION.

Joint-Secretaries—Miss Roxburgh, Rosevale, and Miss Carmichael, Mill Street. Joint-Superintendents—Robert Carmichael and John Dunn.

## ALLOA GOSPEL TEMPERANCE UNION.

President—A. Roxburgh. Vice-Presidents—A. P. Forrester Paton and John Dunn. Secretary—James Robin.

## ALLOA AND VALE OF DEVON DISTRICT, A.O.F.

Thos. Murray, D.C.R.; D. McMillan, S.C.R.; George Morrison, D.T.; F. F. Haldane, D.S.

## COURT LADY NORTON (5882).

C.R., Peter Stewart; S.C.R., Colin McArthur, S.W., Alex Miller; J.W., Robert Harrower; S.B., James Sirket; J.B., J. Carah; Sec., William Morrison; Treas., Frank Scotland.

## DISTRICT LODGE, CLACKMANNANSHIRE, I.O.G.T.

Wm. Burnside, Alloa, D.D., and D.C.T.; David Bown, Mensie, D.S.J.T.; James Hunter, Alloa, D.C.; John Cameron, Tillicoultry, D.V.T.; Jaa. K. Dunbar, Alloa, D.S.; James Dunley, Alloa, D.T.; James Michie, Alloa, D.C.; T. Johnson, Menetrie, D.M.; L. Drysdale, Alloa, D.G.; Jamea Gourlay, Alloa, D.D.M.; James Robin, Alloa, P.D.D.

## LIST OF ADULT LODGES.

"Pride of the For'h," ALLOA; "Orient," ALLOA; "Pride of the Devon," ALVA; "Lily of the Valley," TILlicoultry; "Flower of the Devon," MENSTRY; "Gem of the Ochils," SAUCHIE.

LIST OF DEGREE TEMPLE, "The Hon. Augusta Johnstone."—Degree Templar, S. Green.

## LIST OF JUVENILE LODGES.

The "Opening Rose" and "Sunbeam," ALLOA; "Star of Hope," SAUCHIE; "May Flower," TILlicoultry; "Princess of the Ochils," ALVA; "Prince of Demyat," MENSTRY.

LIST OF BANDS OF HOPE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE TEMPLAR LODGE.

Greenside Mission Chapel Band of Hope.

## ALLOA SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND ARCHEOLOGY.

Patron—The Right Hon. the Earl of Mar & Kellie.

Trustees for Society's Buildings—The President, *ex-officio*, Dr Robert Wilson, Mr A. P. Forrester Paton, Mr Richard Borthwick, and Mr John F. Thomson.

Office-Bearers for 1886-7.

President—W. D. Bruce, Esq., LL.D. Vice-Presidents—Rev. A. W. C. Hallen, M.A., F.S.A., Scot.; and Mr Richd. Borthwick.

Councillors—The Trustees, *ex-officio*, Messrs John White, Alexander Carmichael, Adam Frame, George Erskine, and S. E. Thomaon.

Treasurer—Mr George Erskine. Secretary—Mr Chas. Thomaon. Curator—Mr John Taylor. Librarian—Mr William Fisher.

SCHOOLS.  
ALLOA ACADEMY.

Rector,.....Mr Jas. B. Williams, M.A. (Edin). Assistants.....Miss Smith and Miss Bannister.

## LADIES' SEMINARIES.

Miss Bayne, Church Street. Misses Young, Westray House. Misses Hunter, Church Street.  
Miss Bowie, Broad Street.

## ALLOA BURGH SCHOOL.

Head Master...Mr John Ferguson (Glasgow University), F.E.I.S., and F.S.Sc (Lond). Certificated Assistants..Mr Wm. Learmonth. Mr Jas. Wilson, Miss Catherine Young, and Miss Annie Sutherland. Ex.-Pupil Teacher..Miss Janet Mitchell. Pupil Teachers—Masters Wm. Roy, David Bowie, and Robert Hepburn, Misses E. Mitchell, M. Rintoul, and C. Melville.

## ALLOA LEDGATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Head Master—Mr M. Blair. Assistants—Mr Wm. Millar and Miss M. Smith. Ex.-Pupil Teacher—Miss Kate Hunter. Pupil Teachers—E. Mc'Kay and Misses Rose Foster, D. Watters, and A. Harrower.

## ST JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Head Master,.. Mr W. H. Locker, F.E.I.S. Assistant Mistresses,.. Mrs Locker, Misses Jessie Hogg, R. Kyle, and A. Sommerville. Pupil Teachers... Miss Walters, W. G. Thomson, G. F. Locker. Monitor.. Master E. A. Locker.

## BRAD STREET SCHOOL.

Teacher—Miss Moodie.

## THE PATON SCHOOL (ENDOWED), GREENSIDE STREET.

Mr Robert Stevenson, Master. Mr Duncan Mc'Intyre, Assistant. Miss Annabella France, Infant Department and Sewing-mistress.

## TULLIBODY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Head Master,.. Mr Robt. Kinmond. Female Assistant.. Miss Janet Dawson. Pupil Teachers... Eliza Kerr and Agnes Monteath.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

This School is conducted by Miss Doonan.

## ALLOA COLLIERY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Head Master,.. Mr George G. Benzie. Assistants,.. Miss Mary Jane Colvin, Margaret Morri on, and Mr James Laing. Pupil Teachers,.. Miss Isabella Blair, John B. Tate, and John Drysdale. 360 pupils. A new School is in process of erection.

## ALLOA DAY HOME.

Matron—Mrs Gibson.

## SAUCHIE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Head Master .. James W. Paterson Assistant,.. A. Stewart. 2nd Assistant.. Jane Pearson. Pupil Teachers,.. I. Campbell, A. M. Innes, and Kate Moir.

## CLACKMANNAN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—William Masterton Assistants—Miss Mc'Owan and Alexander Wright.

## CLACKMANNAN FEMALE SCHOOL.

Teacher, Miss Leask.

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Patronesses—The Right Hon. the Countess of Mar &amp; Kellie; The Right Hon. Lady Balfour of Burleigh; Mrs Johnstone of Alva; Lady Adam of Blairadam; Mrs Tyndall B. Johnstone; Mrs J. Thomson Paton; The Hon Mrs J. B. Balfour; Mrs Harvey, Schawpark; Miss Paton, Cowden; Mrs G. Younger, Westbourne; Mrs J. F. Thomson, Hutton Park; Mrs Moubray, Naemoor; and Miss F. Paton, Marshall House.

Patrons—The Earl of Mar and Kellie; Lord Balfour of Burleigh; James Johnstone, Esq. of Alva; The Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P.; James Muirhead, Esq., Sheriff of the County; Sir Charles E. Adam of Blairadam; Colonel Harvey; Tyndall Bruce Johnstone, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute; Arch. Moir, Esq., J.P.; Andrew Mitchell, Esq., The Walk; J. Thomson Paton, Esq., Norwood; James Calder, Esq., Ardargie; Archibald Arrol &amp; Sons; G. Younger, Esq., Westbourne; J. J. Moubray, Esq. of Naemoor; D. Thomson, Esq., Grange; J. F. Thomson, Esq., Hutton Park; Alexander P. Forrester Paton, Esq., Claremont; and Messrs W. &amp; J. A. Bailey.

Hon. President,.. Right Hon. the Earl of Mar &amp; Kellie. Hon. Vice-Presidents,.. Colonel Harvey and G. Younger, Esq. Chairman.. Robert Procter, Esq. Treasurer.. Mr Andrew Cairns. Secretary, and Convener,.. Mr W. Murie.

Committee—Messrs Thos. Ormiston, John Colville, Robert Thomson, Alex. Kirk, John Lamont, G. M'Leod, Walter Lindsay, John Morrison, Wm. Stewart, Andrew Cowie, Andrew Ure, Andrew Curran, James M'Ar, A. Murdoch, Peter Stewart, and Lachlan M'Lean.

Directors,.... Messrs Robert Forgan, Naemoor; John Colville, Fairyburn Nursery; and R. Thomson, The Walk.  
Collector,.... Mr Wm. Clark

PAROCHIAL BOARD.

William Bailey, Esq., Chairman . . . . . A. T. Moyes, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
 Thomas Bowie, Inspector and Collector, Clerk to Local Authority, and Sanitary Inspector for Landward Part of the Parish.  
 Medical Officers—Dr Wilson for the Burgh, and Dr Kirkwood for Landward District, and also Medical Officer under the Public Health Act.

REGISTRATION.

Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, . . . . . W. D. Bruce, LL.D., Bedford Place.  
 The Days and Hours set apart for Registration purposes are as follows:—Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, from 5 to 9 o'clock P.M.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT—EXCISE BRANCH.

E. J. Maguire, Esq., Collector, Inland Revenue Office, 25 Friar Street, Stirling.  
 Chief Clerk—A. S. Elliot Clerks—G. N. Pappin and Lawrence James Saunders.  
 Alloa, 1st District—William Lindsay, Esq., Supervisor, Forth Street, Alloa.  
 „ 5th Division (Carsebridge Distillery)—John Comrie, Philip Finlay, Jeremiah Casey, Alfred Santo, Wm. H. Forde, and T. mothy Sheahan, Officers. 1st Class Assistants—Bernard G tely and James Long.  
 Alloa, 1st Division (Cambus Distillery)—Gabriel W. Wright, Jeremiah Brady, W. H. Maslin, and J. W. Coates, Officers. 1st Class Assistants—C. Carter, F. H. Carter, and W. R. Bush.  
 Alloa, 2d District—George Ferguson, Esq., Supervisor, Ludgate, Alloa.  
 „ 2d Division—George William Maude, Officer (Export Officer), 18 Castle Street. Office—47 Mill Street, Alloa.  
 Tullibody District—Francis Mullen, Esq., Supervisor, 2 Park Villa, Alloa.  
 Alloa 3d Division—Joseph Bannister, Officer, 3 Brunswick Place, A loa. Office—45 Mill Street.  
 Alloa 4th Division, (Glenochil Distillery)—E. S. Woolmer, D. Harris, W. L. Laudor, C. W. Tippet, and W. Kelly, officers. 1st Class Assistants—S. L. Neate and J. Dodd.

INLAND REVENUE—STAMP AND TAXES.

Distributor of Stamps and Collector of Taxes. . . . . E. J. Maguire, Stirling.  
 Inspector of Taxes, . . . . . Thomas Cullen, Esq., Edinburgh.  
 Surveyor of Taxes. . Philip Musgrave, Esq., 25 Friar Street, Stirling.

Sub-Collector's Office, 15 High Street.

F. G. Ewing, writer, Sub-Distributor of Stamps.

Office open from 10 till 4, except on Saturday, when the hours are 10 till 1.

COURT OF THE SHERIFFDOM OF STIRLING, DUMBARTON, AND CLACKMANNAN, AT ALLOA.

Sheriff—JAMES MUIRHEAD, 2 Fumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

Sheriff-Substitute—TYNDALL BRUCE JOHNSTONE, Red Cair.

Honorary Sheriff-Substitutes—THOS BRYDIE, Mar St., Alloa; and ANDREW MITCHELL, The Walk, Alloa

Sheriff-Clerk—JAMES WALLACE

Sheriff Clerk Depute—DAVID KIER

Procurator-Fiscal—NORMAN MACWATT

Depute Procurator-Fiscal—J. W. MOIR

Auditor of Court—ROBERT BUCHANAN

CERTIFICATED LEGAL PRACTITIONERS IN THE COUNTY.

Mr Robert Buchanan, Alloa  
 \* Mr F. G. Ewing, Alloa  
 Mr J. S. Henderson, Alloa  
 \* Mr David Kier, Alloa.  
 \* Mr Richard Laing, Alloa

Mr N. MacWatt, Alloa  
 \* Mr J. W. Moir, Alloa  
 \* Mr James Wallace, Alloa  
 \* Mr David MacWatt, Alloa  
 \* Mr Charles Thomson,

\* These are also Notaries-Public.

Keeper of the County Buildings and Bar-Officer—ALEXANDER GLASS

SHERIFF-OFFICERS:—Peter Chirnside, Mar Street, Alloa

William Brown, Mill Street, Alloa

The Ordinary Sheriff Court for the County is held at Alloa every Wednesday and Friday during Session, at 11 o'clock Forenoon. Cases under the Small Debt Act are disposed of every Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock Noon.

RAILWAYS AND STEAM-BOATS, &c.

Station of the North British Railway, Stirling and Dunfermline Section—Mr Wilson, Station-Master.

Contractors—Cowan & Co. Agent—Mr Muir.

Station of the Caledonian Railway, North Alloa. Mr David Lyall, Station-Master.

Contractors—Wordie & Co., Agent—Mr Bell.

An Omnibus runs daily between Alloa and Kincardine, and occasionally to Culross Hours of running may be obtained at Mr Rhodes' Railway Tavern, Primrose Street, Alloa, and the Commercial Hotel, Alloa; or from the Omnibus Proprietor, Mr A. Steven, Kincardine

The Carron Company's Lighters sail from the Glasgow Wharf, Alloa, for the steamers at Grangemouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, carrying goods for London to Hull every Tuesday. Agent for the company at Alloa, John Murrie.

**ALLOA KILNCRAIGS, KEILARSBRAE, AND CLACKMANNAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**

President—J. France. Secretary—D. Drysdale. Treasurers—John Paton, Son & Co.  
Collector—T. Stirling.

**ALLOA COLLIERY SICK AND FUNERAL SOCIETY.**

President—A. Roxburgh. Vice-President—David Anderson. Secretary—Jas. Hunter. Treasurer—James Millar.

**ALLOA DAY HOME.**

President..Dr W. D. Bruce. Vice-President..David Paton, Esq. Secretary..Robert Procter.  
Treasurer..Thomas Brydie. Matron..Mrs Gibson.

**ALLOA CEMETERY COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Formed April, 1878.

Board of Directors—James Peebles, John Thomson Paton, Robert Procter, R. Borhwick, James Kirk,  
George Younger, Ad. Frame, David Thomson and Dr Wilson. Secretary and Treasurer—R. Laing,  
writer, Mar Street. Cemetery—Sunnyside. Sexton—Ehen. Mitchell.

**CLACKMANNANSHIRE UNION PLOUGHING ASSOCIATION.**

President, James Johnstone of Alva; Vice-Presidents, Lord Balfour of Burleigh and James Orr of  
Harviestoun, and J. R. Haig of Blairhill; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas Gibson, Sheriffyards.

**ALLOA SCIENCE CLASSES.**

Alloa Science Classes, in connection with the South Kensington Department, meet in the Burgh  
School and Archaeological Museum. Teachers—Messrs Leonard and Edmund Baker, Art Masters, Stir-  
ling. Committee—Messrs J. Thomson Paton (Chairman), Rev. A. Bryson, Wm. Bruce, LL.D., D. Cock,  
J. Duff, J. Grant, Rev. A. W. C. Hallen, James Kirk, James Melvin, A. Moir, A. Pearson, J. Robin, J.  
Scobie, D. Thomson, R. Willison, and R. G. Abercrombie.

**ALLOA BAND OF HOPE.**

Superintendent—J. K. Lunbar. Assistants—John Dunn and James Michie.

**ALLOA BOYS' AND GIRLS' RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.**

President—Mr James Young. Vice-President—Mr Wm. Burnsides. Secy. and Treasurer—Mr Wm Milne  
Superintendents of Monitors—Messrs Andrew Smith and David Simpson.

**OLD TOWN MISSION BAND OF HOPE.**

Thomas Campbell, President. Alex. Carmichael, Vice-President. James Robin, Superintendent.  
Miss Elizabeth Erskine, Secretary and Treasurer. Jas. Michie, Leader of Praise.

**ALLOA BIBLE SOCIETY.**

President—Andw. Mitchell, The Walk. Vice-Presidents—Messrs David Paton and John Thomson Paton.  
Secretary—Dr W. D. Bruce. Joint-Treasurers—Thomas Brydie and A. P. Forrester Paton.

**SACRAMENTAL FAST-DAYS.**

ALLOA—Thursday before third Sabbath of June, and Thursday before the first Sabbath of December.  
ALVA—Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in June. Winter Fast occurs in December, but day variable.  
BRIDGE OF ALLAN—Thursday before second Sunday of June and December  
CLACKMANNAN—Same days as Alloa.  
CULROSS—Thursday before third Sabbath of June and second Sunday of December.  
DOLLAR—Thursday before the first Sunday of April and the Thursday before the first Sunday of October.  
DUNBLANE—Thursday before third Sunday of February and July  
DUNDEE—Thursday before third Sunday of April and October  
DUNFERMLINE—Thursday before last Sunday of June and November  
EDINBURGH—Thursday before last Sunday of April and October  
FALKIRK—Friday before first Sunday of May, and Friday after first Thursday of November  
GLASGOW—Thursday before second Tuesday of April and Thursday before last Tuesday of October  
GREENOCK—Thursday before fourth Sunday of March and first Sunday of October  
HAWICK—Wednesday before last Sunday of June and second Sunday of December  
KELSO—Wednesday before first Sunday of May and November  
KINROSS—Thursday before last Sunday of June and Thursday before full moon in December  
KIRKCALDY—Thursday before third Sunday of June and fourth Sunday of November  
LEITH—Same as Edinburgh  
MILNATHORT—Thursday before the third Sunday of February and June  
PAISLEY—Friday before 1st Sunday of April and October.  
PERTH—Thursday before second Sunday of April and fourth Sunday of October  
QUEENSFERRY—Thursday before first Sunday of February and July  
SALINE—Thursday before last Sunday of February and July  
STIRLING—Thursday before third Sunday of June and first Sunday of December  
TULLIALLAN—Last Thursdays of July and February.  
TULLICOUNTRY—Thursday before the first Sabbath of May and first Sabbath of November.  
WISHAW—Thursday before third Sunday of July and November

ALLOA CORN EXCHANGE.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Capital Stock £1150, consisting of £1 Shares—no shareholder being entitled to hold more than 50 shares at a time. The Company is registered under the Limited Liability Act.

Directors for 1886-87.—W. R. Carmichael, wood merchant, Alloa; Robert Strang, jeweller, Alloa; Dr Bruce, Alloa; John M'Donald, coo-per, Alloa; Robert Henderson, brewer, Alloa; James Kirk, merchant, Alloa; David Duncan, Alloa; John Kirkwood, M.D., Alloa; David Brown, bootmaker, Alloa.  
Chairman of Directors, . . . James Kirk. Secretary and Treasurer, . . . Francis G. Ewing.  
Hall Keeper, . . . J. K. Brown.

ALLOA BOWLING CLUB.

President, . . Adam Frame. Vice-President, . . John M'Donald. Treasurer, . . Wm. Harley.  
Secretary, . . T. C. Cousin.

Committee, . . A. R. Strang, Jas. Peebles, Wm. Brown, David Cook, Robert Buchanan, J. M. Turner, John Melvin, J. W. Moir, and Peter Black.

Annual Business Meeting—First Monday of April.

ALLOA EAST END BOWLING CLUB.

President—James Grant. Vice-President—James Robin. Treasurer—E. Lerche. Secretary—James Duff.  
Committee—Messrs R. Parker, Robert Munro, G. M'Arthur, J. Robertson, D. L. Simpson, Andrew Cranston, D. Buchan, John Ure, and William Falconer. Green-keeper. David Moir.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Secretary—Miss Moir, Fenton House, Bedford Place.

Librarians—Miss Brydie and Miss Young.

Working Members—Miss Barr, Mrs Landells, Mrs Norrie, Miss Johanna Thomson, Miss Thomson.

Hon. Members—Mrs Arrol, Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Mrs Brydie, Mrs Bailey, Miss Carmichael, Mrs

Bald Harvey, Mrs Hannah, Mrs Tyndall Johnstone, Mrs Kirk, Miss A. Lambert, Mrs A. Moir,

Mrs Meikle, Mrs Milne, Mrs Thomson Paton, Miss Forrester Paton,

Miss Strang, Miss Paton, Mrs Thomson, Mrs Johnstone.

Association Rooms—Back O' Dykes.

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Patron—The Right Hon. the Earl of Mar & Kellie. President—James Johnstone, Esq., of Alva. Vice-

President—Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Trustees—Lord Mar, Lord Balfour, and David Paton, Esq.

Committee—Andrew Mitchell, Esq., Alloa; John F. Thomson, Esq., Alloa; J. Thomson Paton, Esq.,

Alloa; A T Arrol, Esq., Alloa; Richard Borthwick, Esq. Alloa; Dr G. A. Walker, Dollar; Rev. A Irvine

Robertson, Clackmannan; J. Johnstone, Esq., Menstrie; Rev. Mr M'Intosh, Alva.

Ladies' Committee—The Countess of Mar, Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Mrs Bryson, and Miss Moir

Medical Superintendents—Dr Wilson, Dr Kirkwood, Dr Milne, and Dr Home Hay, Alloa.

Consulting Medical Board—The medical practitioners of the county.

Treasurer—A. Moir, Esq. Secretary—George Younger, Esq.

Matron—Mrs M'Diarmid

SHIPPING.

ALLOA SHIPPING—1886.

Including the Harbours of Kincardine and Stirling.

| Built. | Names.                 | Tons Register. | Managing Owners.        |
|--------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1802   | Elizabeth and Margaret | 29             | William Anderson        |
| 1851   | Cleveland              | 25             | William Ewing           |
| 1860   | Sarah and Betsy        | 37             | D. Adamson              |
| 1856   | Robert Bruce (s)       | 8              | Thomas Adamson          |
| 1856   | Kincardine             | 33             | Do.                     |
| 1841   | Diana                  | 34             | Thomas Callander        |
| 1803   | Two Sisters            | 36             | William Cram            |
| 1869   | Dream (s.)             | 8              | Charles Duckett         |
| 1867   | Conquest (s.t.)        | 11             |                         |
| 1870   | Carrier                | 52             | Thomas Adamson          |
| 1871   | Sterlina (s.)          | 33             | Thomas Shearer          |
| 1841   | Isabel'a               | 31             | Robert Wilson junior    |
| 1866   | Blue Bonnet (s.t.)     | 18             |                         |
| 1875   | Bencleugh              | 1349           | William Thomson, junior |
| 1870   | Yorkshire Lass (s.t.)  | 10             | John Wilkie             |
| 1866   | Cameo (s)              | 41             | Robert Wilson           |
| 1862   | Ruby (s.t.)            | 18             |                         |
| 1866   | Fairwind               | 96             | James Pope              |

The Carron Company's lighters sail from the Glasgow Wharf, Alloa, for the steamers at Grangemouth every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, carrying goods for London. Three steamers sail regularly every week betwixt Grangemouth and London, and one every Tuesday betwixt Grangemouth and Hull. Agent at Alloa—John Murrie, Shore.

BANKS

Office Hours from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Saturdays from 10 till 1.

ALLOA.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Commercial Bank of Scotland, Bank Street,..... | A. Moir, Agent.                           |
| Union Bank, Mar Street,.....                   | T. Brydie & Son, Agents.                  |
| Clydesdale Bank, Bank Street,.....             | Alex. Monteath, Agent.                    |
| National Bank of Scotland, Mill Street,.....   | David MacWatt, Agent.                     |
| Royal Bank, High Street,.....                  | James Young, Agent.                       |
| TILLCOUNTRY.                                   |   |
| Clydesdale Bank, Jasper T. Robertson, Agent.   | Union Bank,..... William Hunter, Agent    |
| ALVA.  | DOLLAR.                                   |
| Union Bank,..... William Cowan, Agent.         | Clydesdale Bank,..... J. A. Gibson, Agent |
| KINCARDINE.                                    |   |
| Union Bank,..... James Patrick, Agent          |   |

COMMISSIONERS OF PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| The Earl of Mar & Kellie  | Mr Blair of Glenfoot                         |
| Mr James Johnstone of Alva  | The Sheriff-Principal and Sheriff-Substitute |
| Mr Wright of Broom.   | Mr R. G. Wardlaw Ramsay.                     |
| Clerk to the Commissioners,..... Mr Buchanan.                           |  |
| Assessor for the purpose of this Act..... Mr Philip Mnsgrave, Stirling. |  |
| Inspector..... Mr Wm. Philp, Edinburgh.                                 |  |

BURGH POLICE BOARD,

Constituted agreeably to the provisions of the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1862.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr GEORGE YOUNGER..... | Senior Magistrate.    |
| A. A. T. MOYES.        | } Junior Magistrates. |
| ROBT. M'DOWALL.        |                       |

COMMISSIONERS AS IN ROTATION LIST—

|                |                         |                 |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Robert Strang. | Dr John Home Hay.       | James Grant.    |
| David Thomson. | John Forrester Thomson. | Robert M'Dowall |
| Adam Frame.    | George Younger.         | A. A. T. Moyes. |

Robert Buchanan, Writer, Clerk, and Agent for the Burgh Commissioners.

Procurator-Fiscal of the Burgh—Richard Laing, Writer.

Treasurer and Collector of Burgh Taxes—Peter Black.

Collector of Town Customs—W. Brown.

Superintendent of Burgh Police, Inspector of Cleaning, and Sanitary Inspector—Thomas Nicol

Inspector of Works and Superintendent of the Fire Engine—Wm. Snadden.

Keeper of the Slaughter Houses—J. Ferguson.

ALLOA BAPTIST CHURCH FELLOWSHIP ASSOCIATION.

Honorary President, Rev. F. Forbes; President, Thos. Fyfe; Vice-President, James Fraser; Secretary and Treasurer, James Anderson; Committee—Messrs John Fraser and John Archibald; Visiting Committee—Messrs Thomas Dawson, James Anderson, Jas. Fraser, William Mitchell, and Alex. Bogie.

WEST U.P. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, Rev. W. Thomson; President, A. Bennett; Vice-President, George Snaddon; Secretary and Treasurer, William Thompson, Ochil Street; Committee—Messrs Andrew Gray, Adam Bennett, William M'Laren, Robert Ewing, and Robert Black.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Patrons,.... The Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Mar & Kellie.

President and Convener,.... The Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh,

Vice-Presidents,.... Alex. M'Nab, Esq., Technuiry; Andrew Mitchell, Esq., The Walk, Alloa;

J. J. Moubrey, Esq., of Naemoor.

Honorary Treasurer and Secretary,..... J. W. Moir, Esq., Writer, Alloa.

Committee—Messrs Thomas Thomson, Bankhead; William T. Malcolm, Dummore; William Stirling, Balheartly; Wm. Kay, Inch; Donald Fisher, Jellyhlm; Andrew Guild, Roders; John Bleloch, Hazleyshaw; John Morrison, Alloa; Wm. Alexander, Loanside; Charles S. Brown, Tul yallan; Jas. Morgau West Gogar; and Thomas Lawrie, Aberdona.

FIARS' PRICES.

|                                 | 1884    | 1885       |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Wheat, per Imperial quarter, .. | £1 6 7  | £1 4 6½    |
| Kerse barley, .. ..             | 1 6 1½  | 1 6 2½     |
| Dryfield barley, .. ..          | 1 5 7   | 1 2 10½    |
| Muirland Do. .. ..              | .. ..   | No return  |
| Oatmeal, per bo'l, .. ..        | 0 17 6  | 0 16 7½    |
| White Kerse oats, per qr... ..  | 0 16 8  | 1 1 11½    |
| Dryfield oats, .. ..            | 1 0 8   | 1 0 5½     |
| Black oats, .. ..               | .. ..   | No return. |
| Peas and Beans, .. ..           | 1 11 7½ | 1 10 6½    |
| Malt, .. ..                     | .. ..   | No return. |

## CURLING CLUBS.

**ALLOA CURLING CLUB.**—Patron: Jas. Johnstone, Esq. of Alva; Patroness: Countess of Mar and Kellie; President, Norman MacWatt; Vice-president, R. Buchanan; Secretary, Jas. Melville; Treasurer, Geo. Cousin; Chaplain, Rev. A. Bryson; Representative Members, Messrs Robt. Knox and Robert Henderson; Council of Management, Messrs David Brown, A. R. Strang, J. W. Moir, Wm. Brown, J. Peebles, J. Melvin, and Dr Home Hay. Medical Officer, Dr Kirkwood.

**ALLOA PRINCE OF WALES.**—Patron: The Right Hon the Earl of Mar & Kellie; President: Alex. Gall; Vice-President: Jas. Grant; Representative Members: S. N. Morison and Richard Laing; Chaplain: Rev. J. W. Harper; Treasurer: James Robin; Secretary: Peter Black; Honorary Members: Jas. Clark, John Mitchell, Jas. Mackie, and Andw. Mitchell; Extraordinary Members: The Right Hon. the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and the Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P.; Council of Management, Messrs J. Robin, Thos. Paterson, R. Laing, R. Gall, W. Cramond, Chas. Thomson, G. Maitlan, H. Thomson, Adam Arnot, Archd. Carmichael, and A. Mitchell

**TULLIBODY.**—Patron—The Right Hon. Lord Abercromby; Patroness—Lady Abercromby; President William Stewart; Vice-President, John Liddle; Secretary, Andw. Paterson; Treasurer, J. Donaldson; Representative Members, Wm. Stewart and Andw. Paterson. Committee or Council of Management, John Donaldson, Alex. Mitchell, John Walker, John Liddle, Wm. Monteith, and W. Dawson.

**ALVA.**—Patron, Mr Johnstone of Alva; Patroness, Mrs Johnstone; President, Mr David Ross; Vice-President, Mr John Rennie; Representative Members, Major Porteous and Major Donaldson; Chaplain, Rev. Matthew Dickie; Treasurer, R. M'Farlane; Secretary, J. W. Diebie; Council of Management, Messrs T. Donaldson, Jas. Porteous, J. Lodge, T. Henderson, David Ross, J. Rennie, W. C. Dickie, James Young, D. Hogg, J. Johnstone, T. C. Gray, and Wm. Robertson.

**TILLCOUNTRY.**—Patron, James Johnstone, Esq., Alva; Patroness, Miss Leishman, Broomrigg; President Robert Archibald; Vice-President, Robert Walker; Representative Members, Alex. Drysdale and R. Archibald; Chaplain, Rev. J. Conn; Treasurer, J. R. Hendry; Secretary, J. R. Hendry; Council of Management, Messrs R. Walker, J. Philp, A. Stewart, J. R. Hendry, W. M. Walker, Jas. Miller, and W. G. Duncan. James Rennie, Officer.

**DOLLAR AND DEVONVALE.**—Patroness: Miss Leishman, Broomrigg; President: Richard Malcolm; Vice-President: S. Leishman; Representative Members, W. J. Haig and J. T. Munro; Chaplain, R. v. Robert Paul; Treasurer: R. Malcolm; Secretary: John T. Munro; Committee of Management, John Breingan, David Wilkie, J. Robertson, M. Jack, J. Taylor, and J. B. Henderson.

**KINCARDINE—Tulliallan Curling Club (Royal Caledonian)**—President, G. W. Adama; Vice-President, Wm. Pringle; Representative Members, Chas. Brown and Wm. Buchanan; Committee, Alex. Gentles, Jas. Bryce, George Horne, Jas. Miller, and Robert Russel; Secretary and Treasurer, John Mills; Chaplain, Rev. Mr Munro.

**TULLIALLAN AND KINCARDINE CURLING CLUB.**—Patron The Right Hon Lord W G Osborne Elphinstone; Patroness, The Right Hon. Lady W. G. Osborne Elphinstone; President, Duncan Wright; Vice-President, Thos. Mitchell; Representative Members, Dr J. Morris and Duncan Wright; Treasurer, John Turcan; Secretary, Dr John Morris; Committee of Management, Messrs Andrew Bowie, John Cunningham, Thomas Mitchell, William Greig, James Dick, Walter M'Leare, John Russell, Jas. Mercer, John Drysdale, Alex. Steven, Duocan Wright, John Turcan, Thos. Mitchell, Dr Morria,

**MUCKART.**—Patron: John Christie, Esq. of Cowden; Patroness: Mrs Christie; President: John J. Moubray, Esq., of Naemoor; Vice-President, Capt. Dewar, of Ballileisk; Representative Members: J. J. Moubray and Henry Sinclair; Chaplain: Rev. George Paulin; Treasurer and Secretary: J. C. M'Arta; Committee of Management: Messrs Jas. Norval, H. Sinclair, Sam. Younger, J. Henderson, Dan. M'Kechnie, and D. Baird.

## ALLOA INSTRUMENTAL BAND.

By the liberality of the inhabitants of Alloa and vicinity, an Instrumental Band of 22 performers, was formed in 1875, and new musical instruments purchased. Trustees—Messrs Charles Honeyman, (Secretary) John Ure (Treasurer), M. Honeyman, W. Eadie, J. Crawford, J. Colman, and T. Fyfe. Leader—James Jenkins. Practice-room—Gaberston, kindly granted by J. F. Thomson, Esq., Huton Park.

## AMATEUR ORCHESTRAL UNION.

Patrons..The Right Hon. Earl of Mar and Kellie; The Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P.; George Younger, Esq. Trustees..William Bailey, Esq.; George Younger, Esq.; Archd. Muir, Esq.; John F. Thomson, Esq.; David Thomson, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer..Mr J. A. C. Brown, Ludgate. Librarian..Mr John Muir.  
Conductor..Mr W. H. Locker.

Committee..Messrs J. A. C. Brown, W. H. Locker, John Muir, and D. F. Wotherpoon.

## ALLOA ST JOHN'S LODGE OF FREEMASONS (No. 69).

R.W.M., Andrew Alice; P.M., W. Brown; D.M., Thomas Milne, M.D., M.B., C.M.; Substitute M. R. Laing; S.W., J. Robertson; J.W., J. Robin; Treasurer, W. Bailey; Secretary, Thos. Edwards; S.D. A. Kirk; J.D., James Bowie; J.G., Joseph Allan; Architect, A. Frame; O.G., J. Whitehead; Jeweller P. W. Hill; Stewards, J. Davie and J. M'Kinnon; Chaplin, Rev. A. Bryson; Bible Bearer, Wm. Black Standard Bearer, J. Wilkie; Proxy-Master, James Fairlie.

## BURGH AUDITOR.

David Strathie, C.A., Edinburgh.

## FIRST U.P. CHURCH YOUNG MEN'S SABBATH MORNING FELLOWSHIP MEETING.

Hon. President, Rev. Daniel M'Leau; President, Thos. Dobbie; Vice President, Wm. Dunn; Secy., Daniel Waters; Treasurer, James Smith; Leader of Praise, James Young; Committee—James Fyfe, James Ure, James Dunley, John Thomson.

**CORRECTION.**—On page 4 the line beginning "the opening of the Railway Bridge across the Forth on the 1st October last," should read "1st October 1885."

## VALUATION OF THE BURGH OF ALLOA.

The rental of the Burgh for 1885-86 was £41,200. The amount of debt in 1854, when the Police Act was adopted, was £4500; amount at Whitsunday last, £17,097, 17s 1d, including drainage; but during the past year the debt has been reduced by the sum of £746 5s 5½d. The Roads and Bridges Act came into operation five years ago, and to purchase the roads within the Burgh the Commissioners borrowed £3000, to meet which a special assessment on landlords has been imposed. £300 of this sum has now been cleared off. The total ordinary Burgh income for general police purposes for the year ending Whitsunday 1886, was £3096 19s 7½d. The total amount of expenditure during the same period was £3295 12s 5½d. The following is the income and expenditure:—

| INCOME.                                  |                   | EXPENDITURE.   |                   |
|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| Assessment, ... ..                       | £1905 9 4½        | Police, ... ..                                       | £550 10 3½        |
| Water Rates, ... ..                      | 705 7 5           | Cleaning, ... ..                                     | 525 3 11          |
| Govt. Grant for Police, ...              | 218 10 1          | Lighting, ... ..                                     | 348 19 4½         |
| Manure, ... ..                           | 60 11 7           | Maintaining Water Supply,                            | 177 6 4½          |
| Customs, ... ..                          | 110 0 0           | General Repairs & Furnishings,                       | 66 18 7           |
| Fines and Penalties, ...                 | 53 3 8            | Fire Department—Deficit, ...                         | 83 10 1           |
| Rents, ... ..                            | 12 7 6            | Park—Balance, ... ..                                 | 85 14 5½          |
| Pedlars' Certificates, ...               | 11. 5 0           | Rebuilding Wall at Shillinghill,                     | 118 1 6           |
| Surplus from Slaughter<br>Houses, ... .. | 20 5 0            | General Expenses in Police<br>Administration, ... .. | 271 14 1½         |
| Balance from last year ...               | 1091 19 6½        | Interest, ... ..                                     | 284 6 7           |
|  |                   | Sinking Fund, ... ..                                 | 783 7 2           |
|  |                   | Balance ... ..                                       | 893 6 8½          |
|  | <u>£4188 19 2</u> |  | <u>£4188 19 2</u> |

The income on account of Roads and Bridges, including the balance from previous year, was £1497 15s 1d, of which £459 13s 10d was paid into the sinking fund. That for drainage, including a balance from last year, was £658 3s 2½d, the loan for which scheme is gradually being wiped off.

ERRATA.—On page 6 read income, expenditure, and ordinary debt as above. By an inadvertence the figures there given refer to 1885.

## RATES OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1885-86.

General Police Assessment, 1s 2d on Tenant; Road Assessment, 7d (one half on Tenant, one half on Owner); Road Debt Assessment, 1d on Owner; Special Sewer Rate, 3d on Owner.

## VALUATION OF THE COUNTY.

The old valued rental was £2207; the valuation for 1886-87, not including railways, is £120,428 17s 4d, showing an increase of £753 10s 3d on the former year. The valuation in the several parishes is as follows:—

|               | 1885-86.            | 1886-87.             |                        | 1885-86        | 1886 87        |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alloa, ...    | £57,304 9 1         | £58,347 1 2          | Railways,              | £11,078        | £10,244        |
| Clackmannan,  | 21,533 18 8         | 21,839 9 3           | Stirling and Bridge of |                |                |
| Tillicoultry, | 18,383 0 3          | 17,863 2 3           | Allan Tramways,        | 20             | 27             |
| Dollar ...    | 12,364 17 0         | 12,151 12 4          |                        |                |                |
| Logie, ...    | 9,554 7 4           | 9,475 7 10           |                        |                |                |
| Stirling, ... | 775 12 0            | 752 4 6              |                        |                |                |
|               | <u>£119,915 7 1</u> | <u>£120,428 17 4</u> |                        |                |                |
|               |                     | 10,244 0 0           |                        |                |                |
|               |                     | 27 0 0               |                        |                |                |
|               |                     | <u>£130,699 17 4</u> |                        | <u>£11,098</u> | <u>£10,271</u> |

## RATE OF COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

County General Assessment, 1885-86, at the rate of 1d per £  
Police Assessment, 1885-86, at the rate of 1¼d per £,

## A L V A .

## ALVA GYMNASTIC GAMES.

These are now in the hands of a Committee appointed by the inhabitants. The following are the Office-Bearers:—Chairman, A. Thomson; Secretary, John Jack; Treasurer, W. Cochrane; along with 19 of a committee. Auditors, J. S. Reyner and James Stark.

They take place on the Thursday after the second Wednesday of August, in the Public Park at the west end of the Burgh, which was presented to the inhabitants by Jas. Johnstone, Esq. of Alva, the proprietor.

## FUNERAL SOCIETY.

Chairman—Alexander Thomson. Secretary—Alex. Makin. Treasurer—John Thompson.

## YEARLY FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Chairman—John Baird. Treasurer—John Coventry. Secretary—James Small.

## BRANCH OF THE FIRST CLACKMANNAN FUNERAL SOCIETY.

Collector....Wm. Hunter, sen.

## BURNS CLUB.

Chairman—William M'Kenzie Vice-Chairman—J. Millar. Secretary—Archd. Paterson.  
Treasurer—F. Hunter.

Committee—Messrs Bell, Muir, Wright, Buchanan, and Watt.

## PAROCHIAL BOARD.

Chairman—A. Porteous. Inspector and Collector—W. Drysdale. Medical Officer—W. L. Cunningham, M.D.

## PUBLIC PARK, BATHS, AND WASH-HOUSE

Superintendent—John Michie.

## REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

J. M. Robertson, Bank Cottage, East Stirling Street.

## TOWN HALL.

Chairman—John Stein. Treasurer—Samuel Crawford. Secretary and Lessee—Charles Thomson.  
Hall Keeper—John Jack, Brook Street.

## TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY AND BAND OF HOPE.

Chairman—J. M'Whirter. Vice-Chairmen—Jas. Anderson and Wm. Law. Treasurer—D. Rushton.  
Secretary—John Anderson; and Ten of a Committee.

## MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Meets in Infant School every Monday and Friday evenings.

President—James Mitchell. Vice-President—John Wright. Treasurer—James Dawson.  
Secretary—David M'Nicol. Committee—A. Stillie, Jas. Hunter, David Hall, Wm. Mailer, and Robert M'Gregor. Librarians—M. Murchison and James Mitchell.

## BIBLE SOCIETY (ALVA AUXILIARY).

President.....W. Cowan. Secretary.....Jas. Duncan. Treasurer.....Thomas Laing.

## OCHILVALE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE—Commercial Place

Chairman—James Ferguson. Treasurer—Robt. Mowatt. Secretary—John L. Guthrie. Manager—  
David M'Gavin. Auditors—Robert Morison and Peter Macallum.

## ALVA CO-OPERATIVE BAZAAR SOCIETY (LIMITED)

President—John Baird. Treasurer—John Ramsay. Secretary—John Small.  
Assist.-Secy.—Henry Rushton. Manager—W. Callum.

Instituted in 1845

HEAD OFFICE.....Cobden Place

BRANCH SHOP.....Duke Street

GEORGE M'OWAN, Salesman.

## ALVA BAKING SOCIETY

HEAD OFFICE: Queen Street

Chairman: John Cairns. Treasurer: Finlay Williamson. Secretary: Robert Young. Auditors: Wm. Greig, Andrew Michie, jr., and James Ellis.

## PENNY SAVINGS' BANK.

Treasurers—Thomas Donaldson and John Ramsay. Book-Keepers—John Morton and William Hunter.  
Trustees—20 in number

LOYAL JAMES JOHNSTONE LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Noble Grand, Wm. Ermit.  
 Vice-Grand, James Michie.  
 Grand Master, R. Lochhead.  
 Managing Secretary, John Lodge Guthrie.  
 Elective Secretary, James Stark.  
 Treasurer, Alexander Donaldson.

Medical Officer, W. L. Cunningham, M.D.  
 Trustees are also managers—  
 Finlay Williamson.  
 John Ramsay.  
 James M'Nicol.

There is also a Juvenile Lodge in connection with the above, named "The Carolina Johnstone."

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Chairman: Andrew Buchanan. Treasurer: John Beatson. Secretary: Andrew Dawson. Director and Superintendent: Hugh M'Dermont

POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Chief Magistrate: Thomas Donaldson. Junior Magistrates: John Henderson and W. P. Wilson.  
 Commissioners: Jas. Porteous, D. Thomson, James Fair, Alexander Ross, John Jack, and Alex Baigrie.

Clerk: John Archibald, solicitor, Stirling. Treasurer: J. W. Dickie.  
 Inspector of Cleansing: James M'Farlane, senior

GAS COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman: Thos. Donaldson. Clerk and Treasurer: James W. Dickie, Solicitor.  
 Gas Manager: Wm. Munro.

BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED

President—James Johnstone, Esq., of Alva. Secretary—James W Dickie, Solicitor

ALVA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President—James Johnstone, Esq., of Alva. Hon. Members—Revs. Robert Mackintosh, D. Laing, and Matthew Dickie. President—J. Thomson. Vice-President—J. Ford. Treasurer—P. Bennet. Secretary—John Wright. Librarian—A. Stillie. Visiting Committee—J. Henderson, J. Young, and Thomas Hardie. Harmoniist—Wm Barr.

The above Association meets every Sabbath morning in the Christian Institute, at a quarter before ten. All young men are cordially invited to attend

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY FOR SCOTLAND—ALVA BRANCH ASSOCIATION

Meets in Infant School on Tuesday Evenings

Hon. President: Mrs Johnstone of Alva. Hon. Secretary: Miss Johnstone of Alva.

ALVA YOUNG MEN'S EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION

Hon. President: James Johnstone, Esq. of Alva. President: W. B. Low. Vice-President: John Wright.  
 Treasurer: D. Kay. Secretary: James Young. Assist-Secy.: John M'Whirter.  
 Mission Premises—Christian Institute, Cobden Street

WOMEN'S NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—ALVA BRANCH ASSOCIATION.

President, Countess Dowager of Aberdeen. Vice-President, Mrs Johnstone of Alva. Secretary, Miss Anderson, Cobblecrook Cottage.

BEADLES OF THE CHURCHES

Established—Finlay M'Diarmid. Free—John Richardson. U. P.—John Thomson, senior.  
 Baptist—John Wright.

CONDUCTORS OF PSALMODY

John Kirk—U P Church. Andrew Cant—Free Church. James Anderson—Parish Church.  
 Wm. Paterson—Baptist Church.

TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS

PUBLIC SCHOOL—Head Master, James Millar, M.A; Second Master, Alex. S. Alexander, M.A; Third Master, W. D. Aitken; Fourth Master, George W. Fisher, L.L.A.  
 INFANT SCHOOL—Miss Agnes M'Ewan; Assistants, Miss Plenderleith and Miss Morrison.  
 INFANT DEPARTMENT—DALMORE PLACE SCHOOL—Miss Mary Ann Mackie, and a staff of female pupil teachers.  
 Miss Walker, Sewing Mistress.

BOWLING CLUB

President....A. Porteous. Vice-President....G. Kennedy. Treasurer..James W. Dickie.  
 Secretary..John N. Jarvie.  
 Directors, along with Office-Bearers....T. C. Gray, John Thompson, John Lodge, junr., Robert M'Farlane and James W. Henderson.

SCIENCE AND ART COMMITTEE

Chairman—Rev. M. Dickie. Secretary—Mr James W Dickie  
The General Committee number 20. Teacher—James Millar, M.A.

POST OFFICE.

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Despatches—8.40 A.M. | Deliveries—6.30 A.M. |
| .. 3.20 P.M.         | .. 9.15 A.M.         |
| .. 7.30 P.M.         | .. 6.15 P.M.         |

Open on Sunday from 9 till 10 A.M. for Telegraphic Business. Despatch on Sunday at 2.30 P.M.  
Box Closes at 2.20 P.M.  
Postmaster—T. Cumming Gray. Letter Carrier—John T. Yule.

TEMPERANCE RESTAURANT—Superintendent, S. Green.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

President—Thomas Donaldson. Vice-President—John Jack. Secretary and Treasurer—James W. Dickie. 31 Members.

WORKING MEN'S LIBERAL AND REFORM ASSOCIATION.

President—John Jack. Vice-President—George Coventry. Secretary—John Tran. Treasurer—John Baird.

ALVA UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, W. P. Wilson; Hon. Vice-Presidents, A. Ross, W. Cowan, and A. Porteous; President Rev. M. Dickie; Secretary, Wm. Henders n; Treasurer, John Ramage, Conductor—W. H. Locker, Alloa.

TILlicouLTRY.

BURGH COMMISSIONERS.

A. Walker, Alexander Scott, Robert Finlay, James Chalmers, Andrew Hogg, Wm Thomson, George Brownlie, C. F. Hinchliffe, and Sir Henry Wardlaw.  
Clerk—Robert Buchanan, Alloa. Collector—James Dick.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Head-Master—Mr John Wilson, M.A. Assistants—Messrs Wm. D. Robieson, John Stalker, Walter M'Lintock, Mes Eliza Philip, and Miss Isabella Johnston Sewing Mistresses—Miss Allan and Miss Cook. Six pupil teachers. Janitor and Drill-Instructor. Mr Alex. Scott.

COALSNAUGHTON PUBLIC SCHOOL

Head-Master—Mr Alex. Wilson. Assistants—David A. Dods and Mrs Monteath.  
Three pupil teachers

BOWLING CLUB.

President—John M'Gee. Vice-President—Dr Currie. Secretary—Thomas Gardiner. Treasurer—W. M. M'Culloch. Committee—Sir Henry Wardlaw Chas. F. Hinchliffe, Jas. Jeffrey, W. D. Robieson.

P A R O C H I A L B O A R D .

Chairman—Charles Blair, Esq. Vice-chairman—Archd. Walker, Esq. Inspector, Registrar, and Collector—Mr J. R. Henry. Medical Officer—D. Currie, M.D.

TILlicouLTRY BUILDING Co.

Chairman—David Paton, Esq. Treasurer—A. Walker, Esq. Secretary and Factor—Wm. M. Walker.

P O P U L A R I N S T I T U T E .

Chairman—Mr Hugh C. Bennet. Vice-chairman—Mr Wm Chalmers  
Secretary—Mr Adam Stewart. Treasurer—Mr Hugh Cameron.  
LIBRARY.—Secretary and Librarian—Mr Miller. Hall Keeper—Mr Peter I'frame.

WATER SOCIETY.

Chairman—James Laurie. Treasurer—John Stalker. Secretary—J. Cameron.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY FOR FUNERALS.

Presaes—Wm. Campbell. Treasurer—Alex. Martin. Secretary—Peter Smeaton.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY FOR SICKNESS.

Presaes—Alex. Sinclair. Secretary—P. Drummond. Treasurer—Wm. Campbell.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Chairman, William Chalmers; Vice-Chairman, James Brown; Secretary, A. Leishman;  
Treasurer, A. M'Farlane.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT—President, R. Irvine; Secretary J. Kier; Treasurer, R. Findlay.  
DRAPEY DEPARTMENT—President, B. Senior; Secretary, James Leishman; Treasurer, R. Rennie.

**BAKING SOCIETY**

President, James Chalmers. Secretary, Jas. Stewart. Treasurer, A. Sinclair.

**BRASS BAND COMMITTEE.**

President, D. Taylor; Secretary, John Moodie; Treasurer, A. Sinclair.  
Conductor, Mr James Jenkins.

**GAMES COMMITTEE**

Thos. Carmichael, President; James Stewart, Secretary; Jas. Galloway, Treasurer.  
Along with nine of a Committee.

**BRITISH WORKMAN PUBLIC HOUSE.**

President—Mr B. Senior. Vice-President—Mr W. Thompson. Secretary—Mr W. Miller.  
Treasurer—Mr H. C. Bennet

**LITERARY ASSOCIATION**

Patrons—Revs. J. Davidson, W. Galletly, W. J. Millar M.A., J. Conn, M.A., B.D., Rev. Wm. Conn.  
Honorary President—Alex Wilson. President—Geo. McLeod. Vice-Presidents—Messrs W. Chalmers  
and W. D. Robieson. Secretary—W. R. Gentleman. Treasurer—Jas. Brownlee. Committee—Messrs  
Jas. Hinchcliffe, Jas. Finlay, D. Meiklejohn, and A. Sharp.

**HILLFOOTS ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

Chairman—Mr John Hill. Vice-Chairman—Wm. McBeath. Secretary—J. Bates, Tillicoultry.  
Treasurer—John Dunn.

**CONDUCTORS OF PSALMODY.**

Parish Church—Mr Alex Faulds. U.P. Church—A. Wilson.  
Free Church—Mr W. O. Young. Congregational—Mr J. B. Hunter.  
E.U.—Mr James Finlay

**FOOTBALL CLUB—TILlicoultry (ASSOCIATION RULES).**

President, Robt. Archibald, Esq., Beechwood; Captain—Robert Scott; Vice-Captain—D. Johnstone;  
Secretary and Treasurer—Peter Syme; Committee—Messrs Joseph Blair Henry Stalker, and J. McGregor  
2nd XI. Captain—Thos. Martin

**BURNS' CLUB.**

President—Mr William Murray; Vice-President—Mr Wm. Somerville; Secretary and Treasurer—  
Mr Robert Johnstone; Committee—Messrs J. Jamieson and David Gardener.

**D O L L A R .**

**DOLLAR INSTITUTION.**

Principal—GEORGE THOM, M.A.  
(Upper School.)

Mathematics, Mechanics, and Science—The Principal and James Taylor M.A.  
English, History, and Geography—Richard Malcolm and W. G. Cruickshank, M.A.

Classics—R Johnstone Gownie, M.A., D. Sc. and Peter Snowdowne

French and German—Herr I. Geyer, Ph. C., and Peter Snowdowne.

Drawing, Ornamental, Mechanical, and Engineering—Peter D. Lander and Jas. N. Hood.

Arithmetic—Mr Wm. Masterton

Writing, Plain and Ornamental, Book-keeping, and Mapping—John Douglas.

Plain and Ornamental Needlework—Miss Watt and Assistant

Singing—A D Spence

Middle School—Wm. Clark, M.A., B.Sc.

Lower School—James Christie and R. N. Dron,

Infant School—Miss Crombie.

Sheardale School—Miss Snowdowne.

(Extra Classes.)

Fencing and Gymnastics—Mr Lindsay.

Dancing—Mrs Kennedy and James Smyth.

Librarian—D. P. Oswald.

Janitor and Drill Master—John Campbell.

**T R U S T E E S .**

Chairman—Rev A Gunn, M.A., Minister of Dollar.

The Earl of Mansfield  
The Earl of Mar and Kellie  
Sir Wm. Muir, Bart, Principal of the University  
of Edinburgh  
Jas. Muirhead, Esq, Sheriff of Clackmannanshire.  
James Orr, Esq of Harviestoun  
Charles Blair, Esq., Glenfoot.  
Rev Alexander Bryson, M.A, Alloa  
William J Haig, Esq., Dollarfield  
James Calder, Esq, Alloa  
James Johnstone, Esq, Alva  
Andrew Mitchell, Esq., Alloa.

F. G. Ewing, Esq., Alloa.  
Col. Alex. Mitchell, Tillicoultry.  
Mr Andrew Stanhouse, Dollar  
Mr Robert Drysdale " "  
J. R. Haig, Esq., Blairhill.  
Rev. Alex. McWhannel, Auchie  
Dr James Lindsay, Dollar.  
John T. Munro, Merchant, Dollar  
Samuel Pitt, " "  
William Hynd, " "

Secretary and Treasurer—David P. Oswald

**DOLLAR ACADEMY CLUB.**

President—Mr G. Thom. Vice-President—Mr W. J. Haig.  
Secretary—Mr Richard Malcolm. Treasurer—Dr Cowrie.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

Hon. Presidents, Rev. A. Gunn, M.A.; Rev. Robert Paul, Rev. W. B. R. Wilson. President, Mr Wm. Ma terton. Vice-President, Mr Hobson. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr Andrew Adie. Leader of Praise, Mr R. Fraser. Committee, Messrs J. L. Stocks, J. Mc'Dermid, F. Hall, and R. Mitchell

**UNION CLUB**

President—J. B. Hay; Vice-President and Secretary—J. S. Henderson; Treasurer—R. Young; Committee of Management—Messrs J. S. Henderson, A. Henderson, J. B. Henderson, T. G. P. Walker, and William Deans.

**CASTLE CAMPBELL BOWLING CLUB.**

Patron, Mr Jas Orr, Harvicatoun; President, John Henderson; Vice-President, Geo. Young; Secretary, T. G. P. Walker; Treasurer, Francis Hall; Directors, J. F. Bowie, P. Snowdowne, A. Grassie and Jas. Robertson; Green Committee, Messrs Young and Grassie.

**YEARLY PROVIDENT SOCIETY.**

President—James Gibb; Secretary Charles Robertson; Treasurer—John Robertson; Committee of Management—Messrs Wm. Hall, Robert Lumsden, Alex. Malcolm, James Dudgeon, William Scott John Bateman, A. Petrie.

**PAROCHIAL BOARD AND LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

Chairman—W. J. Haig; Vice-Chairman, J. T. Munro; Inspector and Treasurer—J. F. Bowie; Registrar—John Robertson; Medical Officer—Dr Walker; Committee of Management—Messrs W. J. Haig, Jas. Ramsay, Wm. Hynd, John Robertson, Gordon Kair, John Lee, J. T. Munro, and Dr Strachan. Auditors—Peter Cram, James Gibb, and John T. Munro.

**MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.**

Patron—W. J. Haig, Esq. President—George Thom, Esq., M.A.  
Conductor—J. M. P. McHardy,  
Treasurer—John A. Gibson. Secretary—John McGruther.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

President, Mr Thomas Buchanan; Vice-President, Mr R. Blackwood; Secretary, Mr P. D. Lauder; Treasurer, Mr John Robertson.

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**

President—G. Thom; Vice-President—A. Greig; Secretary—Jas. A. Greig; Treasurer—James Taylor; Committee—Mrs Strachan, Miss Laing, Miss Kemp, Messrs W. G. Cruickshanks, M.A., R. J. Cowrie, M.A., D.Sc., J. Strachan, M.D., G. S. Levack, and H. Geyer.

**DOLLAR CLUB.**

John Strachan, M.D., Secretary. John A. Gibson, banker, Treasurer. Committee of Management—R. J. Cowrie, M.A., D.Sc., H. Gayer, G. S. Levack, Jas. Taylor, and W. J. Haig.

**DOLLAR GAS COMPANY.**

W. Leishman, Esq., Chairman. Peter Cram, Treasurer and Secretary. Committee of Management—P. Cram, W. Hall, P. Wilson W. Leishman, and Dr Lindsay. Manager—Alex. Labban.

**BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**

Hon. President—Mr Gardner; Vice-Presidents—Mrs Kelly and Mrs Drysdale; Secretary—Mrs R Young; Assistant Secretary—Miss Gibb; Treasurer—Miss Hall; Committee—Mrs Kelly, Miss Hutcheson, Mrs Lamb, Miss Gibb, Mrs Wilson, and Miss Drysdale.

**WORKING MEN'S READING CLUB.**

Instituted 1857.

Chairman—W. Scott. Secretary and Treasurer—Robt. Brown. Committee of Management—Messrs C. Robertson, A. Cousins, and J. Robertson (Daisy Lee).

**SAUCHIE.**

**NEWTONSHAW CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED)**

Established 1865. Has over 400 members.

President, William Young; Secretary, Jas. Wright; Treasurer, John Dawson; Salesman, James S. Fyfe

**NEWTONSHAW INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.**

Established October, 1880. Has over 200 members.

President, Wm. Henderson; Secretary, D. Evans; Treasurer, Wm. Morrison; Salesman and manager Wm. Hunter.

**HOLTON SQUARE SICK SOCIETY.**

Has about 100 members.

President, Thos. Dawson; Secretary, Wm. Ramage; Treasurer, Jas. Hunter.

**NEWTONSHAW FRIENDLY SOCIETY FOR FUNERALS.**

Established 1815. Has about 400 members.  
 President, Thos. Henderson; Secretary David Evans; Treasurer, William Stewart,  
 Auditors, James Taylor and James Bain.

**VILLAGE LIGHTING**

Chairmen, D. Drysdale; Treasurer and Secretary, Wm. Paterson; Committee—Chas. Dawson,  
 Allan Dawson, Alex. Henderson, Eben. Ritchie, R. Hutchison, Geo. G. Benzie, J. Dawson, & John Walls.  
 Alexander Paterson, lamplighter.

**DEVON COLLIERY FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**

Established 1741. Has upwards of 200 members.  
 President, John Paterson; Treasurer, Adam Hunter; Secretary, John Snaddon.

**NEWTONSHAW AND DEVON BROTHERLY SOCIETY.**

Instituted, May, 1805. Has upwards of 200 members.  
 President, John Snaddon; Secretary, D. Snaddon; Treasurer, C. Blair.

**NEWTONSHAW NEW FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**

Has about 250 members.  
 President, Andrew Bauchop; Treasurer, J. Hunter; Secretary, J. Hunter.

**C L A C K M A N N A N.**

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND YOUNG MEN'S GUILD.**

Hon. President, Lord Balfour of Burleigh; President, Rev. A. I. Robertson; Vice-President, Rev.  
 James Paterson; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr J. D. Meiklejohn; Committee—Messrs R. Ramsay, J. A.  
 Hunter, G. Fyfe, A. Forsyth, and J. Masterton. Meet in the Public School every alternate Tuesday night.

**TEMPERANCE LEAGUE SOCIETY.**

President—Rev. A. Whyte. Secretary and Treasurer—P. Connelly.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

Hon. President—Lord Balfour of Burleigh; President—Andrew Sharp; Vice-President—Jas. Beveridge;  
 Secretary—George Fyfe, jun.; Treasurer—Luke Sharp.

**TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.**

Hon. President, Lord Balfour of Burleigh; President, Alex. Love; Secretary, Jas. A. Hunter; Treasurer,  
 Wm. Fyfe. Conductor—W. H. Locker, Alloa.

**CLACKMANNAN GYMNAS TIC GAMES.**

Secretary—Frank Love. Treasurer—Jas. Robertson.

**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.**

President—Thomas Russell. Secretary—Alex. Forsyth. Treasurer—A. Rankine.

**CLACKMANNAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**

President— — — Secretary—William Summers. Treasurer—Adam Cooper.

**CLACKMANNAN AND KENNET BRANCH OF SCOTCH GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**

Hon. Secretary—Lady Balfour of Burleigh.

**DRAUGHTS CLUB.**

John Cram, Chairman. Adam Forsyth, Secretary. Peter Gardiner, Treasurer. John Reid, Captain.

**BOWLING CLUB.**

President—Henry Terris. Vice-President—J. T. McLaren. Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Ramsay.  
 Committee—Wm. Alexander, Thos. Thomson, J. D. Melkiejohn, and Wm. Strand.

**BRASS BAND COMMITTEE.**

President—John Cram. Treasurer—John Dunley. Secretary—Francis Love, jun.  
 Conductor—Mr G. Forsyth.

**K I N C A R D I N E.**

**PAROCHIAL BOARD.**

Duncan Wright, Esq., Chairman. John Morris, M.D., C.M., Medical Officer. George Gibb  
 Registrar. Andrew Bowie, Inspector of Poor. A. Gentle, Collector. A. Jenkins, Sanitary Inspector.

**TULLIALLAN COMBINED PUBLIC SCHOOL.**

Mr James Bryoe (Edinburgh University), Master; and Miss M. Lamb, Assistant; assisted by  
 Pupil Teachers.

## VISCOUNTNESS KEITH'S SCHOOL.

Miss J. B. Howie, Mistress; Assistant, Miss Clark; assisted by Pupil Teachers.

## MASONIC LODGE, No. 698, ST JOHN, TULLIALLAN.

Robt. Dobbie, R.W.M.; Robert Bruce, S.W.; Geo. Fairburn, S.W.; Wm. Stephen, J.W.; Chas. Turnbull, S.D.; J. Lauder, J.D.; Jas. Drysdale, J.G.; Robert Wilson, Tyler; Wm. Halliwell, Treasurer; W. S. Wylie, Secretary.

Meeting night—Every alternate Thursday.

## TULLIALLAN CRICKET CLUB (Instituted 1870.)

Patron, Lord Wm. Godolphine Osborne Elphinstone. Patroness, Lady William Godolphine Osborne Elphinstone. President, Rev. John Smeaton. Vice-Presidents, Messrs J. A. Weir and Chas. Brown, Captain, Dr Morris. Vice-Captain, J. J. Smeaton; Secretary and Treasurer, John Peddie. Committee—Messrs W. Stephen and F. C. Bantley.

## KILBAGIE DEAD FUND SOCIETY (Established 1814.)

President, John Chalmers; Treasurer, John Millar; Secretary, Andrew Crockett. Yearly expenditure, about £160. Number of members, upwards of 300

## BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE AND MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

President, Miss Weir, Kilbogie; Vice-President, Mrs Drummond; Treasurers, Mrs Robson and Mrs Dickie; Secretary, Mrs Leask. Librarian, Miss Drummond.

Place of Meeting—John street Hall.

In connection with the above, a sewing meeting is held every Monday evening, attended largely by the Young Women of Kincardine. This meeting is very much enlivened with occasional Singing, Readings, &c.

## LOYAL OSBORNE AND ELPHINSTONE LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS, M.U.F.S.

Patroness—Lady William Godolphine Osborne Elphinstone.

Officers are elected half-yearly, except Medical Officer, Managing Secretary and Treasurer. The following are the present Office-bearers—Grand Master, Andrew Drysdale; Noble-Grand, Andrew Meiklejohn; Vice-Grand, John Hamilton; Managing Secretary, John Gibb; Elective Secretary, Wm. Thomson; Treasurer, Robert Duncan; Medical Officer, John Morris, M.D., C.M. Trustees—John Millar, William Short, and Robert Dobbie. Meets every alternate Monday in the Oddfellows' Hall, Silver Street

Benefits in Sickness—10s per week for first fifty-two weeks, and 5s per week for all sickness beyond that time. Members' Funeral Gift, Ten Pounds; Members Wife's Funeral Gift, Five Pounds.

## MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY AND READING ROOM.

President, Mr Halliwell; Vice-President, Mr Wm. Murray; Secretary, Mr Wm. Simpson; Treasurer, Robert Greig. Concert Committee—Messrs W. Stephen, G. Couper, J. Peddie, J. Fraser, and R. Rennie.

## TULLIALLAN FOOTBALL CLUB.

Patron, Lord W. G. O. Elphinstone. Patroness, Lady W. G. O. Elphinstone. President, Rev. J. Smeaton. Vice-Presidents, Dr Morris and Chas. Brown, Esq. Capt., Mr A. Chalmers. Vice-Capt., Mr D. Cameron; Secretary, Mr J. Smeaton; Treasurer, Mr W. Beaton; Committee—Messrs Geo. Couper, J. Horne, and D. Cameron.

## TULLIBODY.

## TULLIBODY AND CAMBUS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Instituted 24th Nov., 1870.

President, Alex. Ferguson; Treasurer, Geo. McFarlane; Secretary, James Grieve; Salesman James Hutton.

## VILLAGE LIGHTING.

Chairman and Convener, Mr Andrew Paterson. Committee—Thomas Barder, Jamea Hay, John Doig, and James Rankine.

## WATER SCHEME.

President and Convener, Mr Andrew Paterson; Committee, John Donaldson, William Monteith David Boswell, and W. McNeil.

## TULLIBODY AND CAMBUS YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

President, Mr James Fraser; Vice-President, Mr H. McFarlane; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr Alex. Paterson. Committee—Messrs Andw. Chambers, R. McGilchrist, R. McFarlane, J. Lindsay, R. Murray, and Peter Hestley.

## TULLIBODY CRICKET CLUB.

Patron—R. Knox, Esq., Woodside Cottage; Wm. Oliver, Captain; L. Marshall, Vice-Captain; Robert Kirk, Secretary and Treasurer; Committee, Messrs Glass, M'Pherson, Morrison, Ralph, and Paterson.

## TULLIBODY DISTRICT LIBRARY.

President, Mr R. Kinmond; Secretary and Librarian, Mr James Hutton; Committee, Messrs Marshall, Oliver, Paterson Ralph, Alexander, M'Gilchrist, and Jamieson; Trustees, Messrs J. Paterson, R. Knox, Andrew Paterson, Rev. A. Thom, R. Kinmond, Thomas Hunter, and Thomas Archibald.

## MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

President, Mr R. Kinmond; Conductor, Mr J. Armstrong; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr Thos. Ralph. Committee, Messrs Paterson, Cook, Oliver, Cooper, and M'Farlane.

## LITERARY SOCIETY.

James Fair, President; Hugh M'Farlane, Vice-President; Alex. Paterson, Secretary and Treasurer with a Committee.

## GENERAL CENSUS RETURNS OF ALLOA PARISH—1881.

|                               | Houses    |             | Males | Females | Total  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|---------|--------|
|                               | Inhabited | Uninhabited |       |         |        |
| Police Burgh of Alloa, ...    | 1906      | 219         | 4171  | 4641    | 8,812  |
| Parish outside the Burgh, ... | 590       | 47          | 1397  | 1419    | 2,816  |
| Totals of Alloa Parish, ...   | 2496      | 266         | 5568  | 6060    | 11,628 |

## POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

|                                |      |     |      |      |       |
|--------------------------------|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Burgh School Board, ...        | 1906 | 219 | 4171 | 4641 | 8,812 |
| Landward School Board, ...     | 590  | 47  | 1397 | 1419 | 2,816 |
| Village of Tullibody, ...      | 163  | 14  | 352  | 342  | 694   |
| "    Cambus, ...               | 51   | 2   | 97   | 112  | 209   |
| "    Sauchie, ...              | 171  | 13  | 435  | 440  | 875   |
| Quoad Sacra Parish of Sauchie, | 252  | 17  | 616  | 636  | 1,252 |

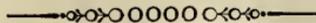
## (Other Parishes.)

|   | Houses    |             | Males | Females   | Total |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|
|   | Inhabited | Uninhabited |       |           |       |
| Clackmannan Parish, ...   | 850       | 124         | 2195  | 2321      | 4,516 |
| Tulliallan " ...  | 547       | 70          | 936   | 1264      | 2,200 |
| Dollar Parish—Population in 1881, 2515; in 1871, 2522—decrease, |           |             |       | 7         |       |
| Tillicoultry Parish—  | 5363;     | "           | 5188— | increase, | 245   |
| Alva Parish—  | 5279;     | "           | 4296— | "         | 983   |
| Culross Parish—   | 1130;     | "           | 1354— | decrease, | 224   |
| Airth Parish—   | 1362;     | "           | 1396— | "         | 34    |
| Kinross Burgh—  | 2492;     | "           | 2477— | increase, | 15    |
| "    County—  | 9302;     | "           | 7918— | "         | 384   |

## PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS

Thirty years the popular and favourite medicine for the cure of wind on the stomach, indigestion, biliousness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach, bowels, or liver. They are certain and mild in their action, and are taken by old and young with equal benefit. Tonic, invigorating, and purifying, they form the best remedy extant. Sold by all Vendors, in boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each; or sent post free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps, by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Lincoln.

# Directory of Trades and Professions in Alloa.



## ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS.

Frame, T. & Son, Mill Street.  
Melvin, J. & Son, Mar Street.

## AUCTIONEERS AND SHERIFF-OFFICERS.

Brown, Wm., 44 Mill Street.  
Chirside, Peter, 16 Mar Street.

## BAKERS.

Alloa Co-operative Society, Primrose St.  
Greig, J. (successor to the Misses Stewart),  
Mar Street.

Macdonald, J., 55 Mill Street.

Mason, A., Shillinghill.

Millar, J., Broad Street.

M'Kay, J., Do.

Mackay, A., Candle Street.

Muirhead & Sons, William, Candle Street.

Stewart, J., Mill Street.

## BANKS.

Commercial Bank of Scotland, Bank St.,  
A. Moir, agent.  
Clydesdale Bank, Bank Street, A. Mon-  
teath, agent.

National Bank of Scotland, High Street,  
D. MacWatt, agent.

Royal Bank of Scotland, High Street, J.  
Young, agent.

Union Bank of Scotland, Mar Street, T.  
Brydie, agent.

## BLACKSMITHS.

Bean, Robert, Drysdale Street.

Cock, D., East Vennel.

Jeffrey, A., Shore.

Johnstone, R., Mar Place.

Robertson, R., Mar Street.

## BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

## MUSIC-SELLERS, & NEWS-AGENTS.

Dick, J., Shillinghill.

Haldane, John, Mill Street.

Landells, W., Mill Street.

Morison, S. N., Mill Street.

Pearson, A., Do.

Rae, John, High Street and Primrose St.

## BASKETMAKER.

Robertson, Alex., Broad Street.

## BOOKBINDERS.

Macgregor & Steedman, *Journal Office*,  
Candle Street.

M'Adam, Mrs, Coalgate.

## BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Alloa Co-operative Society, Primrose St.

Boswell, J., 67½ Mill Street.

Brown, D., 27 Mill Street.

Dundee Equitable, Mill Street.

Dow, D., High Street.

Drummond, W., High Street.

Gray, J. & Co., Mill Street.

Hall, Miss, 4 Brunswick Place.

Irvine, William, Broad Street.

Morrison, J., Mill Street.

Rankine, J., Mill Street.

Sinclair, T. D., Drysdale Street.

Watson, J. & J., High Street.

## BREWERS.

Arrol, A. & Sons, Alloa Brewery.

Blair & Co., Ltd., Townhead Brewery.

Calder & Co., Jas., Shore Brewery.

Henderson & Co., R., Mills Brewery.

Meiklejohn, R., & Co., Bass Crest.

Maclay & Co., New Brewery.

Younger, G., & Son, Candlerigg Street  
and Meadow Breweries.

## BILLPOSTERS.

Hill, Alex., North Castle Street.

Johnstone, John, Kirkgate.

## BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURERS.

Buick, C. & J., Hilton Brick and Tile Works.

Carmichael, W. R. & J., Alloa Brick and  
Tile Works.

## BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

Adam, J., Drysdale Street.

Cousin, G. & R., Ludgate.

Gall & Son, A., Glebe Terrace.

Gloag, W. & J., Park Place.

Mitchell, A. L., Candle Street.

Thomson, J., Ludgate.

## CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Archibald, W., & Son., Shillinghill.

Drysdale, J., Mill Street.

Mitchell M., High Street.

Nicol, T., Do.

Rigg, Jas., Primrose Street.

## CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Borthwick, G. & R., Mill Street.

Cummings, M., Mill Street.

Robertson, W., High Street.

**COACHBUILDERS.**

Kirk, Alex., Jamaica Street.

**CURRIERS, &c.**

Duncan, James, &amp; Son, High Street.

**CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-WARE DEALERS.**

Allan, J., Broad Street.

Allan, T., Candle Street.

Breingan, S., Mill Street.

Fernie, W., High Street.

Johnstone &amp; Co., Candle Street.

Ramsay, A., Candle Street.

**COAL MERCHANTS.**

Alloa Coal Company, Shore.

Hunter, Jas., Castle Street.

Klovborg &amp; Co., J. J., Caledonian Station.

Melville, John, Castle Street.

**CANDLEMAKER & TALLOW MERCHANT.**

Kirk, James, High Street.

**COOPERS.**

M'Donald, John, Townhead Cooperage.

Pearson &amp; Co., Geo., Craigward Cooperage.

**CONFECTIONERS.**

Bogie, Miss, Broad Street.

Coltman, J., Primrose Street.

M'Gechaen, A., Mill Street.

M'Intyre, W., Do.

Miller &amp; Co., D., Primrose Street.

Mason, A., Shillinghill.

Ure, John, Mill Street.

Wilson, Mrs J., High Street.

Wright, J., Junction Place.

**DAIRYMEN.**

Carmichael, Wm., Erskine Street.

Malcolm, P., Izatt Street.

Morgan, R., Church Road.

M'Nab, Alex., Carron Street.

Sinclair, Charles, West Mar Place.

**DRAPERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.**

Alloa Co-operative Society, High Street.

Black, William, Mill Street.

Brockie, R., Do.

Carmichael &amp; Sons, R., Do.

Cowie, T. S., Do.

Cousin &amp; Co., T. C., Mill Street.

Lawson &amp; Campbell, Do.

Stirling, John, Do.

Ure, Alex., Do.

**DENTIST.**

Wallis, E. J., Drysdale Street.

**DYERS.**

Murray, R., Mar Street.

Pollock, J., Primrose Street.

**DISTILLERS.**

The Distillers Company, Limited, Carse-bridge.

**ENGINEERS.**

Abercrombie, R. G., Broad Street Engine Works.

Bryce, Arthur, Vulcan Works.

Melvin, R., Sunnyside Foundry.

**FISH DEALERS.**

Lee, James, Mill Street.

Law, John, High Street.

Munro, F., Coalgate.

**FLESHERS.**

Alloa Co-operative Society, High Street.

Edward, Thomas, Shore.

Fyfe, J. &amp; W., Shillinghill.

Leyden, P., Primrose Street.

Robertson &amp; Co., P., Coalgate.

Robertson, J., National Bank Buildings, Mill Street

Thomas, J. H., Candle Street.

Thomson, E., 1 Coalgate.

Thomson, H., High Street.

Thomson, T., Bank Street.

**FRUITERS AND GREEN-GROCERS.**

Cameron, John, Primrose Street.

Drysdale, John, Do.

Greenfield &amp; M'Laren, Bank Street.

Stevenson, William, 1 Mar Street.

**GRAIN MERCHANTS.**

Cairns, W., Mill Street.

Crawford, Mrs H., 8 High Street.

**GAME DEALERS.**

Leyden, P., Primrose Street.

Thomson, H., High Street.

**GLASS AND BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.**

Alloa Glass Work Company, Craigward.

**GLAZIER.**

Smith, Charles, Primrose Street.

**GROCERS (Licensed).**

Anderson, Wm., Mill Street.

Arnot, Adam, Candle Street and Izat St.

Baird, David, Mill Street.

Bennet, Jane, Craigward Place.

Breingan, Duncan, Kelliebank.

Dawson &amp; Lennox, Mill Street.

Gray, Henry, Trongate.

Lennox, George, Broad Street.

Murray, H., Brunswick Place.

Muir, Alex., Mill Street.

Stobie, C., Shillinghill.

Tosh, R. B., Coalgate.

Thomson, James, Shillinghill.

Thomson, G., Mar Place.  
 Whitehead, John, Castle Street.  
 Walker, W., Hutton Park.

**GROCCERS (Not Licenced).**

Ainslie, James, Mar Place.  
 Alexander, Wm., Mill Street.  
 Belfast Provision Stores, Coalgate.  
 Burns, Mrs, Candle Street.  
 Carmichael, James, Castle Street.  
 Dawson, A., Hallpark.  
 Falconer, William, King Street.  
 Gardner, Wm., Broad Street.  
 Lawson, R., Primrose Street.  
 M'Kay, D., Coalgate.  
 Millar, Mrs, Tullibody Road.  
 Muil, J. & H. I., High St. and Mill St.  
 M'Millan, John, 45 Mill Street.  
 Morrison, W., Shillinghill.  
 Muir, R., Broad Street.  
 Ross, Andw., Broad Street.  
 Scott, James, Castle Street.  
 Walker, Wm., Shillinghill.

**HATTERS.**

Campbell, J., High Street.  
 Nicol, R., 45 Mill Street.

**HORSE HIRERS.**

Carmichael, A., Primrose Street.  
 Duncan, G., Bank Street.  
 Drysdale, H., Mill Street.  
 Reid, W., Bedford Place.  
 Steven, A., Primrose Street.

**HAIRDRESSERS.**

Bansley, John, Mill Street.  
 Haldane, John, Mill Street.  
 Luke, J., Shillinghill.  
 M'Brien, W. Candle Street.  
 Walters, W., High Street.

**HOTELS.**

Alloa Temperance Hotel, Mr Lawrie,  
 Mill Street.  
 Crown, G. Duncan, Bank Street.  
 Commercial, Mrs H. Drysdale, Mill St.  
 and Drysdale Street.  
 Mar, J. Beveridge  
 Royal Oak, W. Reid, Bedford Place.  
 Victoria, A. Carmichael, Primrose Street.

**IRONMONGERS.**

Cairns, A., Mill Street.  
 Crawford, J., High Street.  
 Wingate & Lowe, Mill Street.

**JOINERS.**

Hall, John, Drysdale Street.  
 Johnstone & Robin, Primrose Street.  
 M'Millan, W., Mar Street.  
 M'Farlane, Peter, Broad Street.  
 Steedman, M. L., Ludgate.  
 Smith, Alex., Erskine Place.

**JEWELLERS AND WATCH-  
 MAKERS.**

Morgan, D., Bank Street.  
 Millar, J., Mill Street.  
 Strang, & Son, R., Mill Street.  
 Sharpe, George, High Street.  
 Younger, J., Do.

**LIBRARIES & NEWS-ROOMS.**

"The Club" Reading Room, Bank Street.  
 Y.M.C.A. Reading Room, High Street.

**MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.**

Home Hay, John, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.S.,  
 Eng, Church Street.  
 Kirkwood, John, M.D., C.M., Edin., Bed-  
 ford Place.

Milne, Thos., M. B. and C.M., Mar Street.  
 Strang, John, M.D., Shillinghill.

Wilsor, Robert, M. D., Edin., Mar Street.

**MILLINERS & DRESSMAKERS.**

Barr, M. & E., High Street.  
 Congdon, M. & A., 13 Mar Street.  
 Falconer, M., Junction Place.  
 M'Leod, J., Primrose Street,  
 Nelson, M., Primrose Street.  
 Saunders, Mrs, & Miss Black, 57 Mill St.  
 Scott, Mrs, 32 High Street.

**NAIL AND RIVET MAKER.**

Michie, John, West Veunel.

**PAINTERS & DECORATORS.**

Archibald, James, Shillinghill.  
 M'Ewan, R. N., Bank Street.  
 Robertson, J., High Street.  
 Robertson, G., Mar Street.

**PAWNBROKERS.**

Mullan, Thomas, Coalgate.  
 Townhead Loan Co., Drysdale Street.

**PHOTOGRAPHERS.**

Abbot, James, Primrose Street.  
 Pithie, Alex., 1 Mill Street.

**POTTERY-WARE MANUFAC-  
 TURERS.**

Bailey, W. & J. A., Alloa Pottery.

**PLASTERERS.**

Davie, J., King Street.  
 Grant, J., Greenfield Place.  
 M'Farlane, R., Mar Place.

**PLUMBERS & GASFITTERS.**

Henderson, John, Shillinghill.  
 Philp & Hutchison, Shillinghill.  
 Murray, J., Mar Street.  
 Smith, A., Drysdale Street.  
 Willison, R., Bank Street.

**PIPE MANUFACTURERS.**

McDonald, Thomas, King Street.  
Hall, Thomas, Primrose Street.

**PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS.**

Lothian, James, Candle Street.  
Macgregor & Steedman, Do.  
Waddell, J., Mills Road.

**REFRESHMENT AND DINING ROOMS.**

Chalmers, J., Greenfield Place.  
Cochrane, W. T., Primrose Street.  
Edgar, George, Drysdale Street.  
Hutton, M., High Street.  
Kennedy, M., Coalgate.  
Mason, W., Primrose Street.

**ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS.**

McFeggans, John, Erskine Place.

**SADDLERS.**

Galashan, A. & C., Mill Street.  
Hunter, D., Drysdale Street.  
Laing, J., High Street.

**SLATERS.**

McFarlane, R., Mar Place.  
Bremner, Thos., North Castle Street.

**SOLICITORS.**

*Marked thus \* are Notaries Public.*

Buchanan, Robert, Bank Street.  
\*Ewing, F. G., High Street.  
Henderson, J. S., Mar Street.  
\*Laing, Richard, Mar Street.  
\*MacWatt, D. & N., High Street.  
\*Moir, J. W., Bank Street.  
Thomson, Charles, Do.  
\*Wallace & Kier, Mar Place.

**SPIRIT, WINE, PORTER, AND ALE DEALERS—PUBLIC HOUSES.**

Allan, Alex., Greenside Street.  
Baldwin, Mrs., Ferry Pier.  
Bowie, James, Broad Street.  
Gall, Thomas, High Street.  
Drysdale, William, Broad Street.  
Fyfe, J. & A., Junction Place.  
Johnstone, Alex., Candle Street.  
Kennedy, M., Coalgate.  
Lynn, R., Shillinghill.  
McPherson, John, West Vennel.

Park, Alex., Kirkgate.  
Robertson, Wm., Drysdale Street.  
Rhodes, J., Primrose Street.  
Sharkey, C., Broad Street.  
Wilkie, J., Shore.

**SHIPCHANDLERS.**

Edward, Thomas, Shore.

**SCULPTOR.**

Robertson, James, Erskine Place.

**STATIONMASTERS.**

Lyall, J., Caledonian Railway.  
Wilson, J., North British Railway.

**SKINNERS.**

Falconer, Thomas, Old Bridge Street.

**TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.**

Bruce, J., Mill Street.  
Crammond, W., 5 Mar Street.  
Donaldson, J., Drysdale Street.  
Gray, A., Coalgate.  
Jack, D., Mill Street.  
Jamieson, J., Mill Street.  
Johnstone, Jas., 2 Bank Street.  
Knowlson, John, Brunswick Place.  
Simpson, D. L., High Street.

**TOBACCONISTS.**

Gow, R., Bank Street.  
Hall, T., Primrose Street.

**UMBRELLA MAKER.**

Macdonald, Hugh, Mill Street.

**VETERINARY SURGEON.**

Lindsay, W., Whins Road.

**WOOD-TURNER.**

Dickie, R., Jamaica Street.

**WOOD-MERCHANTS.**

Thomson & Sons, Andrew, Alloa Wood-yard.

**WINDOW BLIND MANUFACTURERS.**

McKinnon, John, 26 Primrose Street.

**WOOL-SPINING MANUFACTURERS.**

Paton, Son, & Co., John, Kilncraigs,  
Keilarsbrae, and Clackmannan.  
Thomson Brothers, Springfield.

GENTLEMEN'S SEATS, VILLAS, &c.

The following distances from Alloa are calculated from the centre of the town namely, the foot of Mar Street, and will generally be found very correct. The distance from the above point, although marked on the milestone beyond Grange Toll,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, is, as may be seen on the Burgh Survey, within a few yards of half a mile.

| Names of Places               | Proprietors or Residents         | Miles | Furths |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Alloa Park Nauston, .....     | The Earl of Mar and Kellie       | 0     | 4      |
| Airthrey Castle, .....        | Right Hon Lord Aberromby         | 0     | 0      |
| Alva House, .....             | The Dowager-Countess of Aberdeen | 4     | 4      |
| Aberdon House, .....          | J H Kerr, Esq.                   | 5     | 0      |
| Aberdonn Villas, Dollar, ..   | Misses Murray                    | 0     | 0      |
| Ashburne, Alloa, .....        | Richard Leung, Esq., writer      | 0     | 2      |
| Bellevue Villa, Alloa, .....  | Rev. D. M'Leish,                 | 0     | 2      |
| Broomhall, Menstry, .....     | James Johnston Esq               | 3     | 6      |
| Broomrigg, Dollar, .....      | Mrs Leishman.                    | 6     | 3      |
| Baileigh Brae, Tullicuddy, .. | John Paterson, Esq               | 2     | 2      |
| Beechwood, Tullicuddy, ..     | Mrs Archibald.                   | 4     | 1      |
| Blair Castle, .....           | R. H. Miller, Esq.               | 9     | 3      |
| Blairhill, by Dollar, .....   | James Richard Haig, Esq          | 17    | 0      |
| Brooklyn, Dollar, .....       | James Lindsay, Esq. LL.D         | 7     | 0      |
| Blairlogie Village, .....     | Lord Balfour of Burleigh         | 5     | 0      |
| Barkendate, Alloa, .....      | M Cummings and Mrs Wylie         | 0     | 2      |
| Balgownie House, .....        | Mrs Cunningham.                  | 7     | 0      |
| Cowden, Alloa, .....          | Miss Paton                       | 0     | 6      |
| Cowden House, .....           | John Christie, Esq               | 9     | 2      |
| Craigward, Alloa, .....       | Laurance John-ton, Esq           | 10    | 0      |
| Carsebridge House, .....      | Wm R Carmichael, Esq             | 0     | 2      |
| Cambus Cottage, .....         | Miss Bald and Mrs Edwards        | 1     | 3      |
| Dunmarie House, .....         | William M'Leak, Esq              | 1     | 7      |
| Devongrove, Dollar, .....     | Rev William Bruce                | 9     | 0      |
| Devonside Villa, .....        | Robert L. Ewing, Esq             | 6     | 5      |
| Devonshaw, .....              | Rev. W. B. R. Wilson.            | 6     | 5      |
| Dollarbeg, .....              | Wm. Ramsay                       | 10    | 0      |
| Dollarfield, .....            | Mrs Murray                       | 8     | 4      |
| Devonvale, .....              | Wm James Haig, Esq               | 7     | 4      |
| Einbank, Dollar, .....        | Robert Archibald, Esq            | 4     | 2      |
| Fairwood Villas, .....        | Mr John Lee and Mrs Allan        | 0     | 0      |
| Forthbank, .....              | Mrs Storrar                      | 6     | 5      |
| Forthvale Lodge, .....        | Mrs and Misses Moir              | 0     | 1      |
| Forthvale, .....              | Robert Willison, Esq'            | 0     | 6      |
| Gentoot, Tullicountry, .....  | Rev W. Scott Moncrieff           | 13    | 0      |
| Greenfield, Alloa, .....      | F. G. Ewing, Esq                 | 3     | 3      |
| Gracedieu, Alloa, .....       | Charles Blair, Esq               | 0     | 4      |
| Hilton, .....                 | Thomasp Ogilvie                  | 0     | 0      |
| Hillend House, Clackmannan    | Misses Lambert                   | 0     | 2      |
|                               | Wm Bailey, Esq                   | 2     | 4      |
|                               | James A Fernie                   | 0     | 3      |
|                               | Mr John Kinross                  | 2     | 6      |

| Names of Places              | Proprietors or Residents     | Miles | Furths |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Harvestoun Castle, .....     | James Orr, Esq               | 5     | 4      |
| Huntin Park, Alloa, .....    | John Forrester Thomson, Esq  | 0     | 3      |
| Kennetpans House, .....      | Robert Readman, Esq, Glasgow | 5     | 0      |
| Kellybank, by Dollar, .....  | Charles Lyell, Esq           | 7     | 6      |
| Kennet House, .....          | Lord Balfour of Burleigh     | 3     | 6      |
| Kilbagie, .....              | J A Weir, Esq                | 4     | 3      |
| Kellarbrae House, .....      | Miss Bennett                 | 0     | 6      |
| Lower Valleyfield, .....     | F. Colley, Esq               | 10    | 0      |
| Lylesone House, .....        | D MacWatt, Esq.              | 0     | 14     |
| Linden House, Alloa, .....   | George Hailey Esq.           | 0     | 4      |
| Milngrove, Alloa, .....      | Archibald T. Arrol, Esq      | 0     | 1      |
| Mount Devon, .....           | J F McLavery Esq             | 6     | 2      |
| Middletown, .....            | Alexander M'Nab, Esq         | 3     | 4      |
| Mains Cottage, Dollar, ..... | Mr R. Millar                 | 7     | 0      |
| Marhill House, Alloa, .....  | Miss Forrester Paton.        | 0     | 3      |
| Marston House, Menstry, ..   | Commander Hope, R.N          | 0     | 0      |
| Naemoor, Muckart, .....      | John J. Moulbray, Esq        | 11    | 2      |
| Norwood, Alloa, .....        | J Thomson Paton, Esq         | 0     | 0      |
| Nether Carsebridge, .....    | Robert Henderson, Esq.       | 0     | 5      |
| Ochilton, Dollar, .....      | James vrohbal, Esq           | 7     | 1      |
| Ochil Vale, Dollar, .....    | Mrs Walker                   | 7     | 0      |
| Orehard, Cambus, .....       | Thos. Taylor, Esq            | 1     | 2      |
| Park Field, Dollar, .....    | Mis-es Gellatly              | 7     | 0      |
| Pittar House, .....          | James Anderson, Esq          | 10    | 0      |
| Povis House, .....           | R H Davidson, Esq            | 7     | 6      |
| Park House, Culross, .....   | Sheriff Johnstone,           | 4     | 0      |
| Redcar, .....                | John A Bailey, Esq           | 0     | 6      |
| Riverview, Alloa, .....      | Mrs Duncan Macaura           | 11    | 0      |
| Rumbling Bridge, &c, .....   | Rev. J. M L'ish.             | 0     | 0      |
| Rosevale, Dollar, .....      | Earl of Mansfield            | 2     | 2      |
| Saachie Tower, .....         | John Dunn, Esq.              | 0     | 3      |
| Seafield, Alloa, .....       | Major J Bald Harvey          | 2     | 4      |
| Schawpark, Alloa, .....      | Mrs Millar                   | 5     | 4      |
| Sharvade (West), .....       | J Carmichael, Esq.           | 7     | 3      |
| Smithfield, Alloa, .....     | D. E. F. Murray, Esq.        | 0     | 4      |
| Springfield, Dollar, .....   | Andrew Mitchell, Esq.        | 0     | 0      |
| The Walk, Alloa, .....       | Mrs Richardson.              | 7     | 0      |
| Thornbank, Dollar, .....     | Lady W G O Elphinstone       | 5     | 0      |
| Tullialan Castle, .....      | Colonel Alex Mitchell        | 4     | 4      |
| Tullicountry House, .....    | Thos Wiseman, Esq            | 1     | 4      |
| Tullbody House, .....        | Mrs R O Arnot                | 0     | 3      |
| Viewforth, Alloa, .....      | Lord Fraser                  | 10    | 0      |
| West Cambus, .....           | George Younger, Esq,         | 2     | 3      |
| Westburne Lodge, .....       | G A Walker, Esq, M.D         | 4     | 1      |
| Woodcot, Dollar, .....       | Wm Wallace, Esq              | 6     | 6      |
| Whins House, .....           | Robert Knox, Esq             | 0     | 4      |
| Woodside, Cambus, .....      | Dr Sommerville               | 0     | 3      |
| Whinstry Cottage, .....      |                              | 1     | 0      |

# SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,

H. SCHWEITZER & CO.

*Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.*



10 ADAM STREET,  
STRAND, W.C.

**GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA,**

CONSISTING SOLELY OF THE FINEST COCOA BEANS WITH THE EXCESS OF FAT EXTRACTED. The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children."

Four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water. Keeps for years in all Climates. Palatable without Milk.

A teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than a halfpenny. COCOATINA possesses remarkable sustaining properties, and is specially adapted for early BREAKFAST. [12]

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

Contain no deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailling family remedy is recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the Cure of

**COUGHS  
ASTHMA  
BRONCHITIS**

Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. each.

## KEATING'S POWDER.

Unrivalled in destroying all Insects.

**KILLS BLACK BEETLES.**

Sold in Tins, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.

## WORMS IN CHILDREN

Are easily, surely, and with perfect safety got rid of by using KEATING'S WORM TABLETS. Tins, 1s. 1½d. each. [18]

# CROWE'S BALSAM OF LINSEED AND HONEY.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Household, and the Establishment of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

For Asthma, Consumption, while in Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Loss of Voice, Weakness of the Chest, and Sore Throat it quickly cures when other remedies have failed.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Dealers everywhere, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. [13]

THOS. CROWE, Practical Chemist, 31, Wardour Street, London.



## MELLIN'S

Price 1/6 and 2/6  
per Bottle.

For the Healthful Rearing of Hand-Fed Children, and the Preservation of Infant Life.

A sample sent post free on application to

**G. MELLIN,**  
MARLBORO' WORKS, PECKHAM, S.E.

ENTIRELY SOLUBLE  
and NOT  
FARINACEOUS.

## FOOD

Rich in Blood and  
Bone-forming  
Elements.

FOR INFANTS

AND INVALIDS. [15]

# General Post-Office Information.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

To and from all parts of the United Kingdom, for *prepaid letters* :—

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Not exceeding 1 oz. ....               | 1d. |
| Excdg. 1 oz. but not excdg. 2 oz. 1½d. |     |
| " 2 oz. ....                           | 2d. |
| " 4 oz. ....                           | 3d. |
| " 6 oz. ....                           | 4d. |
| " 8 oz. ....                           | 5d. |
| " 10 oz. ....                          | 6d. |

And so on at the rate of ½d. for every additional two ounces.

A letter posted unpaid will be charged on delivery with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently prepaid will be charged with double the deficiency.

An Inland Letter must not exceed one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, or six inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from a Government Office.

## INLAND BOOK-POST.

The Book-Post rate is One Halfpenny for every 2 ozs. or fraction of 2 ozs.

A Book-Post may contain not only books, paper, or other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing, whether plain or written or printed upon (to the exclusion of any written letter or communication of the nature of a letter), photographs, when not on glass or in frames containing glass or any like substance, and anything usually appertaining to such articles in the way of binding and mounting, or necessary for their safe transmission by post, but also *Circulars* when these are wholly or in great part printed, engraved, or lithographed.

Any Book-Packet, which may be found to contain a letter or communication of the nature of a letter, not being a circular-letter or not wholly printed, or any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection, or any other enclosure not allowed by the regulations of the Book-Post, will be treated as a Letter, and charged with double the deficiency of the Letter postage.

Every Book-Packet must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of easy removal being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it will be treated as a Letter.

A packet posted wholly unpaid will be charged with double the Book-Postage; and if posted partially prepaid, with double the deficiency.

No Book-Packet may exceed 1 lb. in weight, or one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

## POSTAGE ON INLAND REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

**Prepaid Rates.**—For each Registered Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet—One Halfpenny; but a packet containing two or more Registered Newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a Book-Packet of the same weight, viz., One Halfpenny for every 2 ozs., or fraction of 2 ozs.

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

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp or by the use of a stamped wrapper. Every Newspaper or packet of Newspapers must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of easy removal for examination; if this rule be infringed, the newspaper or packet will be treated as a Letter.

No newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it. If it contain any other, it will be charged as a Letter.

No packet of Newspapers may exceed 14 lbs. in weight, or two feet in length by one foot in width or depth.

## POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Deposits of one shilling upwards will be received from any depositor at the Post-Office Savings Banks, provided the deposits made by such depositor in any year ending the 31st day of December do not exceed £30, and provided the total amount does not exceed £150 exclusive of interest. When the principal and interest together amount to the sum of £200, all interest will cease.

The interest (2½ per cent) is calculated on the 31st December in every year, and is then added to, and becomes part of, the principal.

## INLAND PARCEL POST.

For an *Inland Parcel Post*, the rate of postage, to be prepaid in ordinary postage stamps, will be—Not exceeding in weight 1 lb., 3d., and for every additional lb., up to the maximum of 11 lb., 3½d.

Maximum length 3 ft. 6 in.; maximum length and girth combined, 6ft.

A Parcel Post Service has been established between the United Kingdom and the countries of the Continent of Europe and the British Colonies and Foreign Possessions generally. For rates and other conditions, see the Post Office Guide, published quarterly.

## INSURANCE AND COMPENSATION.

The Postmaster-General will, subject to rules, give compensation for loss and damage of inland parcels as follows:—(1) Where no fee except postage is paid the Postmaster-General will give compensation to an amount not exceeding £1. (2) Where in addition to the postage an insurance fee of 1d. is paid the Postmaster-General will give compensation to an amount not exceeding 2s. (3) Where in addition to the postage an insurance fee of 2d. is paid the Postmaster-General will give compensation to an amount not exceeding £10. In no case will a larger amount of compensation than £10 be paid.

## POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal Orders are now issued at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, and at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople. They can be obtained at the following fixed sums:—

|              |     |               |      |
|--------------|-----|---------------|------|
| 1s. ....     | ½d. | 5s. ....      | 1d.  |
| 1s. 6d. .... | ½d. | 7s. 6d. ....  | 1d.  |
| 2s. ....     | 1d. | 10s. ....     | 1d.  |
| 2s. 6d. .... | 1d. | 10s. 6d. .... | 1d.  |
| 3s. ....     | 1d. | 12s. 6d. .... | 1d.  |
| 3s. 6d. .... | 1d. | 15s. ....     | 1½d. |
| 4s. ....     | 1d. | 20s. ....     | 1½d. |
| 4s. 6d. .... | 1d. |               |      |

Postal Orders are not payable outside the United Kingdom, except at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople.

## POSTAL TELEGRAMS.

The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom is 6d. for twelve words, in which the names and addresses of sender and receiver are included. Usually, however, there is no necessity to telegraph sender's address, and if this is avoided the sender may count upon transmitting seven words. Each additional word is charged one halfpenny, and free addresses are altogether abolished. Numbers in addresses are counted as one word.

## POST-CARDS.

Post-Cards can be obtained at the Post Offices, at the rate of 3½d. per half-dozen. A thicker card is also issued at 4d. per half-dozen for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only.—Foreign Post Cards at 1d. and 1½d. each.

REPLY POST CARDS can be obtained at the rate of 1½d. each, or 7d. the half-dozen. A thicker card 1½d. each, or 8d. the half-dozen.

## GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

Correspondence with the whole of the States of Europe, the United States of America, Egypt, and Canada, is transmitted at the following uniform rates:—

Letters, 2½d. per half ounce; Post Cards, 1d. each.

Newspapers, ¾d. per 2 ozs.

Printed Papers, ¾d. for every 2 ozs.

Commercial Papers, same as for Printed Papers, except that the lowest charge for each packet is 2½d.

Patterns, same as for Printed Papers, except that the lowest charge is 1d.

Letters not prepaid will be charged double rates on delivery. Registration fee, 2d., which, in addition to the postage, must be prepaid.—No money, jewellery, nor articles of saleable value, may be enclosed.—Patterns not to exceed 8 ozs.; but for Belgium, France, Greece, Luxembourg, and the United States, it is limited to 12 ozs.—Newspapers, Commercial Papers, Printed Papers, or Books, must not exceed 4 lbs. in weight.

## POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

Money Orders are granted in the United Kingdom, as follows:—

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| For sums not exceeding—            | £1, 2d. |
| " " " exc. £1 and not exc. £2, 3d. |         |
| " " " £2 " " £4, 6d.               |         |
| " " " £4 " " £7, 4d.               |         |
| " " " £7 " " £10, 6d.              |         |

## MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE ABROAD.

Foreign Orders are issued at the following rates:—

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| If payable in Belgium, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Dutch East India Possessions, Egypt, France, German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States, or the British Possessions and Colonies:—On sums not exceeding |                   |
| £2 ..... 0s. 6d.   | £7 ..... 1s. 6d.  |
| £5 ..... 1s. 0d.   | £10 ..... 2s. 0d. |

## "TAKE CARE OF THE PENGE."

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

## STOCKS CAN BE BOUGHT

At any Post-Office Savings Bank. Any depositor who wishes can invest £10, or any larger sum up to £100, in Government Stock at the current price of the day. On each £10 of Stock interest at the rate of 3s. every six months is paid to the investor, free of all charge. The same facilities are afforded for selling out Stock. The commission for purchase or sale of Stock is for any amount not exceeding £25, 9d.; and 6d. for each £25 after.

## REGISTRATION.

By the prepayment of a fee of two-pence, any letter, newspaper, or book-packet may be registered in any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies. The Post-Office will not undertake the safe transmission of valuable enclosures in unregistered letters; and unregistered letters found to contain coin will, on delivery, be charged with a registration fee of 6d. If a registered article be lost the Post-Office will make good the loss to the extent of £2.

## REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES

Are sold at all Post-Offices and by Rural Messengers, from 2½d. to 3d. each, according to size.



SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN AND THE COUNTRY WOOD-CARVER.

1887—JANUARY—31 days.

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

| THE MOON'S CHANGES. |   | SUN<br>Rises &<br>Sets. | MOON<br>Rises &<br>Sets. | Age. |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| 1 S                 | New Year's Day.   | 8 8r                    | 11 35                    | 7    |
| 2 M                 | 2nd Sunday aft. Christmas.  | 4 0s                    | After Mid-night          | 8    |
| 3 M                 | <i>"Then came old January, wrapped well<br/>In many veils to keep the cold away;<br/>Yet did he quake and quiver like to quell;<br/>And blowe his naiges to warm them if he<br/>may."</i> | 8 8r                    | Mid-night                | 9    |
| 4 Tu                |   | 4 3s                    | 1 43                     | 10   |
| 5 W                 |   | 8 8r                    | 2 50                     | 11   |
| 6 Th                | Epiphany.—Twelfth Day.  | 4 5s                    | 3 57                     | 12   |
| 7 F                 | Remission of sentences on convicted Fenians, 1871.  | 8 7r                    | 5 4                      | 13   |
| 8 S                 | Prince Albert Victor born, 1864.  | 4 8s                    | 6 10                     | 14   |
| 9 S                 | 1st Sunday after Epiphany.  | 8 6r                    | Rises P.M.               | 15   |
| 10 M                | Penny Postage commenced, 1840.  | 4 10s                   | 5 18                     | 16   |
| 11 Tu               | Thirty-nine Articles published, 1563.   | 8 5r                    | 6 33                     | 17   |
| 12 W                | <i>"To say Ay and No to these particulars is<br/>more than to answer in a catechism."</i><br>AS YOU LIKE IT.  | 4 13s                   | 7 52                     | 18   |
| 13 Th               | All relations of Bonaparte excluded from France, 1816.  | 8 4r                    | 9 11                     | 19   |
| 14 F                |   | 4 16s                   | 10 30                    | 20   |
| 15 S                | British Museum opened, 1754.  | 8 2r                    | 11 47                    | 21   |
| 16 S                | 2nd Sunday aft. Epiphany.   | 4 19s                   | After Mid-night          | 22   |
| 17 M                | <i>"Happy the man, and hoppy he alone,<br/>He who can call To-day his own:<br/>He who, secure within, can say,<br/>To-morrow, do thy worst, for I have lived<br/>to-day."</i><br>DRYDEN.  | 8 0r                    | A.M.                     | 23   |
| 18 Tu               |   | 4 22s                   | 2 15                     | 24   |
| 19 W                |   | 7 58r                   | 3 25                     | 25   |
| 20 Th               | John Howard died, 1790.   | 4 26s                   | 4 32                     | 26   |
| 21 F                | Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.  | 7 56r                   | 5 33                     | 27   |
| 22 S                | St. Vincent's Day.  | 4 29s                   | 6 27                     | 28   |
| 23 S                | 3rd Sunday aft. Epiphany.   | 7 54r                   | 7 13                     | 29   |
| 24 M                | 23. Death of Mrs. Clune, near Lichfield, aged 138, having lived 103 years in one house.   | 4 33s                   | Sets P.M.                | 30   |
| 25 Tu               |   | 7 51r                   | 6 13                     | 1    |
| 26 W                | Dr. Jenner died, 1823.  | 4 36s                   | 7 16                     | 2    |
| 27 Th               | Paris capitulated, 1871.  | 7 49r                   | 8 19                     | 3    |
| 28 F                | Anti-Corn Law Riots in London, 1815.  | 4 40s                   | 9 22                     | 4    |
| 29 S                | Cetewayo restored, 1882.  | 7 46r                   | 10 25                    | 5    |
| 30 S                | 4th Sunday aft. Epiphany.   | 4 43s                   | 11 28                    | 6    |
| 31 M                | Final abolition of the Corn Laws, 1849.   | 7 43r                   | Morn                     | 7    |

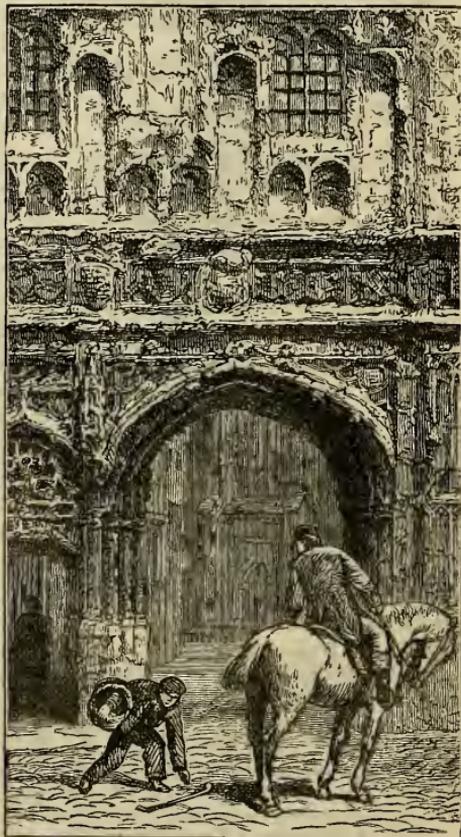
IN the remarkably abundant collection of manuscripts at the British Museum is a letter written by an ingenious country lad, Philip Wood, from London, in 1699 to his "sweet mistress, Hannah Haybittle," only daughter of Ralph Haybittle, at Sudbury. The lad seems to have been partially adopted by Ralph Haybittle, with whose daughter he fell in love. The master had aroused in the boy an ambition to go to London, and he departed with the object of making a man of himself, but without anywhere to go or any one to employ him. For want of employment, he used to go to the churchyard of St. Paul's, and watch the building, which he said would "certainly be one of the wonders of the world." His letter thus continues to tell the story of his success to his clandestine lover: "Suddenly it struck me one day that they would surly put into such a grand building carvings such as I have often seen at Melford and the other churches; and I spoke humbly to the fore man, but he repulsed me, saying, 'We want no hedge carpenters here?' Nevertheless, I went day after day to look on at a distance; and a week yesterday, as stood as usual, in great admiration, a gentleman appeared with papers in his hand, and he talked to the workpeople and at last his eye fell upon me, and he said to the foreman, 'What does that young man want? I will not have any person about here unless they have business. And the foreman answered, 'Please you Sir Christopher, he is a country fellow who troubles us to give him some of the carving work to do?' On this the gentleman, who I then knew to be the great architect, beckoned me towards him, and said, 'Friend, you want carving work; what have you been used to carve?' Hannah, indeed you will hardly credit it, but I was so confused, that, forgetting all but what I earned my bread by when I was in the country, answered stammeringly, 'Please your worship, Sir Christopher, I have been used to carve troughs?' 'Troughs,' said he; 'they carve me, as a specimen of your skill, a sow and pigs. It will be something in your line; and bring it to me this day week. shall be here. On which he went away smiling, and all the foremen and work people burst into loud laughter. I don't

know how I reached my lodgings, but when I did I threw myself on the bed and shed bitter tears, and reproached myself for losing such an opportunity of explaining what I had done on your father his house. In the evening the good quaker-woman, whose garret I rent, came up-stairs, and entering my room, said, 'Friend Philip, I have not seen thee since morning; I feared thou were ill. See, I have brought thee some broth.' But I could not touch it, so she said, 'Tell me, I pray thee, thy trouble; it may be I can help thee.' So I told her, and she said, 'Thou art wrong, or if the man who is building that great steeple-work requires such and such a thing done, why, if thou really hast skill, it will be showed as well in that as in any other matter.' Her words were comforting to me, and I sat up on the bed and ate the broth, and then I took my last guinea and I went out and I bought a block of pear-tree wood, and worked at my task continually; and yesterday morning I blessed myself in my best, and, wrapping it in an apron borrowed from my landlady, I went to the building. The workpeople jeered me and pressed very much that I should show it to them, but on no account would I do so. I waited two or three hours, and then it was rumoured that Sir Christopher Wren was arrived with a party of the quality, to whom he was showing the building. At last he and the rest passed where I stood; but when I would have gone forward to speak to him the foreman and others would have hindered me, saying, 'This is not the proper time; you may see that, Sir Christopher is otherwise engaged.' But necessity made me then bolder, and I said, 'He himself appointed me this morning,' and I pressed through them. Directly his eye caught me he beckoned and I went towards him, and I bowed and undid the apron and presented the carving to him. For a minute he held it in his hand. Oh, deare Hannah! what an anxious minute! and then said, 'I can engage you, young man; attend at my office to-morrow forenoon.' Then he walked on with the party, still holding the saw and pigs in his hand; but when he got a little distance he turned round and said, 'Wait until we pass back.' So I waited, and when they returned Sir Christopher came up to me and said, 'Mr. Addison (I think he said Addison or Addington) wishes to keep your carving, and requests me to give you ten guineas for it.' I bowed, and then he said, 'I fear I did you some injustice, young man; but a great national work is entrusted to my care, and it is my solemn duty to mind that no part of the work falls into inefficient hands. Mind and attend me to-morrow.' So I bowed and ran home, and my kind landlady was also overjoyed. This morning I have been at the office, and I am, indeed, engaged to do carving in this most wonderful building." We are enabled to gather that the constant suitor, Philip, married "deare Hannah," as the following extract from the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works respecting the building of St. Paul's Cathedral shows:—"Philip Haybittle, subpoenaed from Sudbury, Suffolk, deposed that he received certain sums of large amount, as per receipts given, during the years 1701-2-3-4-5-6-7, for carved work in the cathedral of St. Paul. On inquiry from their honours the commissioners respecting the difference betwixt his name and the name on the various receipts, the said Philip Haybittle deposed that he married Hannah, only daughter of Ralph Haybittle, some time a merchant in Cheapside, and by the terms of the will of the said father-in-law he was obliged to change his name."

### CHRIST CHURCH GATEWAY, CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY is indeed a place replete with historical interest. Its ecclesiastical relationships are most remarkable—in fact, from the arrival of Augustine from Rome in Ethelbert's reign, it has been the metropolis of the English church: Here Augustine lived and ruled, and the succeeding archbishops; here arose two of the principal monasteries of England—the abbey of St. Augustine and the Priory of Christ Church—here it was that the murder of Archbishop Beckett was enacted (in 1170), and it was to Canterbury that for three centuries pilgrims and worshippers of all classes thronged, from kings and

emperors downwards. This largely ecclesiastical character of the city may still be seen in the remains of edifices connected with the church, and with which its streets abound. The Christ Church gate is on the southern side of the cathedral. It was the work of Prior Goldstone in 1517, and leads from the precincts into Mercery Lane, an old-fashioned street full of quaint houses, and which long retained some of the aspects which it must have worn in the "good old times"—as no doubt monk and citizen agreed in thinking them—when pilgrims thronged it. Of other ancient buildings in Canterbury are the castle, the keep, &c. The numerous churches are lost in the glory of the cathedral. The early church and its adjacent buildings were destroyed and entirely rebuilt by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1070, and the choir was again rebuilt by Archbishop Anselm. Restoration followed the fire of 1172; the nave was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, and the central tower was completed in 1500. The following are given as the most interesting parts remaining in the present church:—(1) The site of the murder of Beckett, which still shows the marks, and the altar erected in commemoration, (2) the site of the shrine itself, shown by the rough flooring in the centre of its chapel, King Henry's commissioners having destroyed the very pavement on which it stood, (3) a few remaining windows of rich twelfth-century glass, unique in England and scarcely equalled on the Continent, (4) monuments of the Black Prince, of Henry IV. and his queen, and of several of the archbishops from Peckham to Pole, (5) fine remains of Norman fresco-painting in the apse of St. Gabriel in the crypt, (6) the choir itself, built through the ten years succeeding 1174, an interesting specimen of the gradual transition from the Norman style progressing in England at the latter end of the twelfth century.



CHRIST CHURCH GATEWAY, CANTERBURY.



A MEMORABLE RIOT.

1887—FEBRUARY—28 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

1st Quar. 1st, 8.27 morn. | L. Quar. 15th, 1.32 morn.  
F. Moon, 8th, 10.14 morn. | N. Moon, 22nd, 9.40 after.

|    |    | SUN<br>Rises &<br>Sets. | MOON<br>Rises &<br>Sets.       | Age. |
|----|----|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| 1  | Tu | 7 42r                   | After<br>Mid-<br>night<br>A.M. | ☾    |
| 2  | W  | 4 49s                   |                                | 9    |
| 3  | Th | 7 38r                   | 2 44                           | 10   |
| 4  | F  | 4 52s                   | 3 49                           | 11   |
| 5  | S  | 7 35r                   | 4 51                           | 12   |
| 6  | S  | 4 56s                   | 5 48                           | 13   |
| 7  | M  | 7 31r                   | 6 39                           | 14   |
| 8  | Tu | 5 0s                    | Rises<br>P.M.                  | ☽    |
| 9  | W  | 7 28r                   | 6 45                           | 16   |
| 10 | Th | 5 3s                    | 8 7                            | 17   |
| 11 | F  | 7 25r                   | 9 28                           | 18   |
| 12 | S  | 5 7s                    | 10 47                          | 19   |
| 13 | S  | 7 21r                   | After<br>Mid-<br>night<br>A.M. | ☾    |
| 14 | M  | 5 11s                   |                                | 20   |
| 15 | Tu | 7 17r                   | 1 17                           | ☽    |
| 16 | W  | 5 14s                   | 2 26                           | 23   |
| 17 | Th | 7 13r                   | 3 28                           | 24   |
| 18 | F  | 5 18s                   | 4 23                           | 25   |
| 19 | S  | 7 9r                    | 5 11                           | 26   |
| 20 | S  | 5 22s                   | 5 52                           | 27   |
| 21 | M  | 7 5r                    | 6 26                           | 28   |
| 22 | Tu | 5 25s                   | Sets<br>P.M.                   | ☽    |
| 23 | W  | 7 1r                    | 6 9                            | 1    |
| 24 | Th | 5 29s                   | 7 12                           | 2    |
| 25 | F  | 6 57r                   | 8 16                           | 3    |
| 26 | S  | 5 33s                   | 9 19                           | 4    |
| 27 | S  | 6 53r                   | 10 22                          | 5    |
| 28 | M  | 5 36s                   | 11 26                          | 6    |

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE rioting and pillaging of the West End of London last year was the occasion of numerous retrospects of old London riots, and of disturbances rendered historically famous. In olden times in England a summary method existed of dealing with rioters. In the year 1221 a band of riotous citizens pillaged and destroyed the convent adjoining Westminster Abbey, and hanging and "judicial maiming" were dealt out to those concerned in the attack. Something similar occurred after a fight between the Goldsmiths' and Tailors' Companies in the streets of the City in 1262. London at the latter time had a mayor, Thomas Fitz-Richard, described as a "furious and licentious man," and he was a strong partisan of the Earl of Leicester, then engaged in stirring up revolutions throughout the country. He denounced the disturbers, and having declared war against the faithful citizens, loosened all the bonds of government by which the turbulent city was restrained. The bankers of Lombard Street and the wealthy Jews were robbed and massacred; the houses of nobles were sacked and burnt, and even the queen was mobbed on her way to Windsor by the Thames from the Tower, her barge being assailed by cries of "Drown the witch!" as it passed through London Bridge. About two hundred years after the first riot mentioned, Richard II. applied to his liege Londoners for a loan of £1,000. The citizens not only refused to lend the money, but went so far as to beat a Lombard who offered to "oblige" his Majesty. This was the occasion of a tumult, as in the days of Henry VI. was the popular jealousy of the foreigners, when the houses of the Venetians, Florentines, and Lucchese were spoiled, robbed, and rifled throughout the City. In 1494 there was a rising against the Easterlings, or Hanse town merchants, who brought goods into England from parts of the Continent where Englishmen were not allowed to trade. In 1581 a riot occurred in the rescue of one Butcher, the ringleader of a gang who had defaced much of the ornamental work upon the Cheap Cross. The years 1613 and 1618 were characterised by similar disturbances, the latter being caused by the old feud against foreigners. The Lambe riots occurred in

"If Candlemas Day be dry and fair  
The half o' winter's to come and mair."

1628, and other tumults were experienced in several succeeding years. But the memorable riot of which our illustration gives an incident took place in June, 1780. The original cause of the Gordon riots was the attempt made by the Whig leaders in Parliament to relax the severity of the penal law against the Catholics which disgraced the Statute Book in the last century, and the explosion of Protestant zeal which followed. That the sentiment was perfectly genuine, and by no means confined to the lowest classes, there can be no doubt. But nearly every politician of respectability held aloof from the "Protestant Associations." They found a leader in the half-crazy notoriety hunter, Lord George Gordon: a man who seems to have had no single qualification, even for a demagogue, but a certain limited talent for platform oratory. It was arranged that the London Protestant Associations should assemble in a great mass-meeting in Southwark, on Friday, the 2nd of June, 1780, and escort Lord George and a petition against the Catholic Relief Bill to the Houses of Parliament. On the appointed day an enormous crowd gathered in St. Giles's Fields, and, after being duly inflamed by some of the Gordon oratory, marched in procession to Westminster. There was no Metropolitan Police in those days; but London was well garrisoned, and nothing would have been easier than to break up the mob at this stage. The orators

could not plead that they were without warning; for the intention to hold the meeting had been known for weeks before. Nothing, however, was done. The mob was allowed to swarm into Palace Yard, and even into the lobbies of the House, to maltreat and insult the peers as they alighted from their carriages, and to crowd the stairs and hammer at the doors of the Lower Chamber. Neither the processionists nor their leader were in a fighting mood. Every-

body knows how Lord George was quelled by a threat of personal violence in the House itself; while, as for his followers, the appearance of a small party of the Foot Guards was sufficient to cause them to disperse. Most of the True-blue Protestants went home quietly to bed. A few finished the day's amusement by wrecking the Catholic chapels of the Sardinian and Bavarian Ministers in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields and Warwick Street. Some of these latter rioters were seized by the soldiers, who came on the scene too late to save the property; and most people thought that the disturbance was at an end. The appetite for disorder, however, grows by what it feeds on. The zealots assembled in little groups and did some more wrecking on the 3rd and 4th. Finding that nobody interfered with this fascinating amusement, they grew bolder, and on the Sunday afternoon extended their operations to the private houses of Catholics. Still Authority continued to treat the matter with silent contempt. On Monday there was a meeting of the Privy Council, and the riots were discussed; but it was not thought necessary to take any precautions. Some of the Privy Councillors had reason to regret

this resolution—or want of resolution—before many hours had passed. Not content with destroying the chapels and shops of Catholics in various quarters of the town, the mob now turned its attention to their champions. Sir George Savile, a Whig and a reformer, was particularly obnoxious as the leader of the Relief movement. His house in Leicester Square was attacked and pillaged. Bonfires of plundered furniture were lighted in the streets; and it must have been clear, even to Privy Councillors, that matters were becoming serious. It was certainly evident by this time to Lord George Gordon, who made some efforts to allay the zeal of his "Protestants." All the ruffianism of London came out from its lurking-places, and for two days a carnival of plunder and outrage reigned in the capital. The incidents of that forty-eight hours' terror are familiar enough. The sack of Newgate; the release of felons and convicted murderers from the prisons; the burning of Lord Mansfield's house, with its magnificent library; the incendiary fires in thirty different places; the monstrous orgy in Holborn, where the gutters ran with gin, and men lay down stupefied and were burned to death in the flames they themselves had kindled, have been described scores of times. Till the evening of the 7th, the reign of the mob of thieves and ruffians endured; and meanwhile the respectable population seemed absolutely paralysed by

fear. Some of the rioters, singly or in groups of two or three, walked boldly up to the front doors of houses and demanded—and, what is more extraordinary, received—blackmail from the terrified inhabitants. Dr. Johnson saw a little company at work plundering the Old Bailey Sessions House. "There were not," he says, "a hundred; but they did their work at leisure, in full security, without sentinels, and without trepidation, as men lawfully employed in open day." The magistrates were afraid to order the soldiers to fire on the people; the soldiers would not fire till they were ordered, and not even then till the Riot Act had



HIGH STREET, WITH ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, COLCHESTER.

been read and an hour had been given to the crowd to disperse; the Ministers shrank from giving any orders. The king at length acted for himself. George III. was determined, he said, that at least one magistrate in the kingdom should do his duty. On the afternoon of the 7th, he issued a proclamation warning all law-abiding persons to keep within doors, and ordering the military to act "without waiting for directions from the civil magistrates." The officers went to work vigorously enough. In most cases the appearance of the soldiers, evidently meaning business, dispersed the rioters; in several places they resisted, and the troops fired on them. Before morning the tumults were over; but some five hundred rioters were lying dead in the streets or badly wounded in the hospitals. On the 8th there was no more rioting, and on the 9th the shops were open and business was resumed. The Gordon Riots were over; and nothing remained but to bury the dead, arrest the ringleaders—and pay the bill.



THE ANCIENT MORRIS DANCE.

1887—MARCH—31 days.

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

|                           |  | Sun<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | Moon<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | Age. |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| 1st Quar., 3rd, 1.8 morn. | L. Quar., 16th, 1.42 after.  |                            |                             |      |
| F. Moon, 9th, 8.34 after. | N. Moon, 24th, 4.10 after.   |                            |                             |      |
| 1 Tu                      | <i>St. David's Day.</i>  | 6 49r                      | After<br>Mid-<br>night      | 7    |
| 2 W                       | The Todmorden tragedy, 1868.   | 5 39s                      | A.M.                        | 8    |
| 3 Th                      | Bank Holiday Bill passed, 1871.  | 6 44r                      | 1 34                        | 9    |
| 4 F                       | The Menai Bridge opened, 1826.   | 5 43s                      | 2 36                        | 10   |
| 5 S                       | Catholic Association suppressed, 1829.   | 6 40r                      | 3 34                        | 11   |
| 6 S                       | <b>2nd Sunday in Lent.</b>   | 5 46s                      | 4 26                        | 12   |
| 7 M                       | First contested election under the Ballot Act (Mid Cheshire), 1873.  | 6 36r                      | 5 11                        | 13   |
| 8 Tu                      | "All Nature seems at work, slugs leave their lair—<br>The bees are stirring—birds are on the wing—<br>And Winter, slumbering in the open air,<br>Wears on his smiling face a dream of Spring." | 5 50s                      | 5 50                        | 14   |
| 9 W                       |  | 6 31r                      | Rises<br>P.M.               | 15   |
| 10 Th                     |  | 5 53s                      | 6 59                        | 16   |
| 11 F                      |  | 6 26r                      | 8 22                        | 17   |
| 12 S                      | 10. Mazzini died, 1872.<br>Bursting of Sheffield Reservoirs, 1864.   | 5 57s                      | 9 43                        | 18   |
| 13 S                      | <b>3rd Sunday in Lent.</b>   | 6 22r                      | 11 0                        | 19   |
| 14 M                      | "Now, Winter, lingering on the verge of Spring,<br>Retires reluctant, and from time to time<br>Looks back, while at his keen and chilling<br>breath<br>Fair Flora sickens."                    | 6 0s                       | After<br>Mid-<br>night      | 20   |
| 15 Tu                     |  | 6 17r                      | A.M.                        | 21   |
| 16 W                      |  | 6 4s                       | 1 20                        | 22   |
| 17 Th                     | <i>St. Patrick's Day.</i>  | 6 13r                      | 2 19                        | 23   |
| 18 F                      | Princess Louise born, 1848.  | 6 7s                       | 3 10                        | 24   |
| 19 S                      | Capture of Lucknow, 1858.  | 6 8r                       | 3 53                        | 25   |
| 20 S                      | <b>4th Sunday in Lent.</b>   | 6 11s                      | 4 29                        | 26   |
| 21 M                      | Bloody battle of Alexandria, in which Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded, but the attack of the French repulsed, 1801.   | 6 4r                       | 4 59                        | 27   |
| 22 Tu                     |  | 6 14s                      | 5 25                        | 28   |
| 23 W                      | National Gallery opened, 1824.   | 5 59r                      | 5 49                        | 29   |
| 24 Th                     | 25. — <b>LADY DAY.</b> —   | 6 17s                      | Sets<br>P.M.                | 30   |
| 25 F                      | "He that is known to pay punctually to the time he promises, may on any occasion raise all the money his friends can spare."—FRANKLIN.   | 5 55r                      | 7 11                        | 1    |
| 26 S                      |  | 6 21s                      | 8 15                        | 2    |
| 27 S                      | <b>5th Sunday in Lent.</b>   | 5 50r                      | 9 19                        | 3    |
| 28 M                      | University of London opened to Women, 1878.  | 6 24s                      | 10 22                       | 4    |
| 29 Tu                     | Agricultural Labourers' Union founded, 1872.   | 5 46r                      | 11 26                       | 5    |
| 30 W                      | General Peace proclaimed, 1856.  | 6 27s                      | After<br>Mid-<br>night      | 6    |
| 31 Th                     | Italian Kingdom recognised, 1861.  | 5 41r                      | A.M.                        | 7    |

SHAKESPEARE'S county has, on recurring anniversaries, recently revived the ancient festival of the Morris Dance; and it would be difficult to find a more appropriate hamlet for such revival than Bidford, near Stratford-on-Avon. It was at the old Falcon Inn, in that village, where the Immortal Bard's last carousal occurred, and moreover there was, and perhaps is, living there an old descendant of a family long celebrated for their efficiency in the Morris Dance. The dance appears to have originated from the ancient Pyrrhic Dance of the Greeks, which was copied by the Romans, and appears to exist in all parts of the world in some form or other, reaching as far as Ceylon. In the reign of Henry VIII. the churchwardens' accounts in several parishes afford materials that throw much light on the subject, and show that the dance made a very considerable figure in the parochial festivals. In some places the May games of Robin Hood were nothing more than a Morris Dance, in which Robin Hood, Little John, Maid Marian, and Friar Tuck were the principal personages, the others being a clown or fool, the hobby-horse, the tabourer, and the dancers, who were more or less numerous. Other festivals and ceremonials had their Morris, such as Holy Thursday, the Whitsun Ales, the bride-ales or weddings, and a play or pageant called the "Lord of Misrule." Sheriffs, too, had their Morris Dance. The reader may be amused with the following account of the lord of misrule, as it contains a description of an attendant Morris. It has been fortunately handed down to us by a puritanical writer of the reign of Elizabeth, whose loud ravings against the fashionable excesses of his countrymen have contributed to furnish posterity with the completest information respecting a considerable portion of the manners and customs of the above period that is anywhere to be found. This is the description:—"First of all the wilde heads of the parish, flocking together, chuse them a grand captaine (of mischiefe), whom they innoble with the title of *My Lord of Misrule*, and him they crowne with great solemnitie, and adopt for their king. This king annoynted, chooseth fourth twentie, fourth, three score, or a hundred lustie guttes like to himselfe, to waite upon his lordly majesty and to

garde his noble person. Then every one of these, his men, he inviteth with his liveries of greene, yellow, or some other light wanton colour. And as though they were not gawdy ynough, I should say, they bedecke themselves with scarffes, ribbons, and laces, hanged all over with gold rings, precious stones, and other jewels: this done, they tie about either legge twentie or fowrtie belles, with rich handkercheefes in their hands, and sometimes laide across over their shoulders and neckes, borrowed for the most part of their pretie *Mopsies* and loving *Bessies* for bussing them in the darke. Thus all things sette in order, then they have their hobby-horses, their dragons, and other antiques, together with their pipers and thundering drummers, to strike up the Devil's dancke withall: then march this heathen company towards the church and churchyards, their pyppers pyping, their drummers thundering, their stumps dancing, their belles iynghing, their handkercheefes fluttering about their heades, like madde men, their hobbie horses and other monsters, skirminishing among the throng; and in this sort they goe to the church (though the minister be at prayer or preaching) dancing and swinging their handkercheefes over their heads in the church like devils incarnate, with such a confused noise that noe man can ear his owne voice. Then the foolish people, they looke, they stare, they laugh, they fleere, and mount upon formes and pewes to see these goodly pageants solemnised in this sort. Then after this about the church they goe againe and againe, and so forth into the churchyard, where they have commenced their sommer baules, their bowers, arbours, and banquetting houses set up, wherein they feast, banquet, and dancke all that day and (peradventure) all that night too. And thus these terrestrial *furies* spend the Sabbath day. Another sort of fantastickal foolles bring to these helhoundes (the Lord of Mistrule and his accomplices) some bread, some good ale, some new cheese, some olde cheese, some custardes, some cracknels, some cakes, some flaunes, some turlcs, some creame, some meat, some one thing, some another; but if they knew that as often as they bring anye to the maintenance of these execrable pastimes they offer sacrifice to the Devill and Sathanus they would repente and withdrawe their hands, which God grant that they maye."

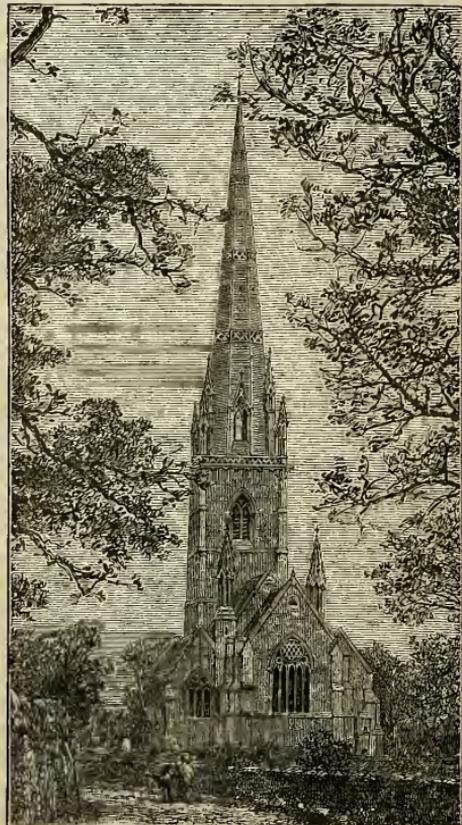
## COLCHESTER.

THE illustration in the preceding leaf gives a view of the High Street with St. Nicholas' Church, Colchester. The main thoroughfare in the ancient Essex borough is one bristling with interesting surroundings and antique associations. From an engraving more than sixty years old we note it was a street of considerable proportions, and of some architectural pretensions. More than a century ago a fragment of a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in a spot afterwards occupied by the Market Place. The largest pieces of the mosaic work were something more than an inch square; the smallest about a quarter of an inch. They were not, however, remarkable for either variety or richness in colour. St. Nicholas' Church stands on the south side of the High Street, nearly in the centre of the town. From the old tower formerly there projected the dial of a clock, which occasioned St. Nicholas' to be known as the Dial Church. The original tower of the church fell upon the body and chancel of the edifice, and destroyed the roofing of both. It is recorded that a workman from London had been employed to repair the structure, which was in a state of ruinous decay, but he fortunately was absent at dinner when the tower fell. In the chancel were two monuments, one of which, for "Richard Harris, D.D., who died in 1621," bears an epitaph, "so nonsensical," says Morant, "that it ought to be buried in oblivion." The other monument has the following inscription to John Langley, Gent., and his first and second wife. It is dated 1625:

"God's love and favour is not knowne always  
By Earthly Comforts or by length of Dayes;  
For oftentimes we see who he loves best  
He takes the sooner to his place of rest.  
Long life on earth doth but prolong our payne,  
In happie Death there is the greatest gaine.

These wives and children heere can witnesse this  
In whom none livse kneue anything amisse.  
Marie had Marie, Jefferie, Anna, and John,  
Joane had for children Susan all alone."

The church, however, has of late years been almost entirely rebuilt under the restoring care of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. Of all the buildings in Colchester of interest on account of their antiquity, the greatest is the castle or keep. This occupies an area of 21,168 square feet. Eudo founded it in the twelfth century. He was steward of Henry I., to whom the city was also indebted for the Benedictine Abbey of St. John's. Colchester has been discovered in the present century to be the original of *Camulodunnun*, the Roman settlement established by Claudius to assist in the reduction of the fierce Silurians; but its existence was jeopardised by the sudden rise of the Iceni to avenge the wrongs of Boadicea. The colonists were massacred, their houses burned, and the site left a mass of ruins. The Roman general, Suetonius Paulinus, however, soon after recovered possession of the place; strong fortifications were erected, and prosperity followed. The walls then erected are among the noblest specimens of Roman architecture to be seen in the country. The town was ravaged by the plague in 1348, 1360, and again in 1665. In 1648 it was the scene of a memorable siege. The Royalists bravely held out for eleven weeks; but at last, all the provisions of the place having been consumed, and the soldiers and inhabitants being compelled to live on horses, dogs, and other animals, the garrison was obliged to surrender at discretion. Commercially the town has been occupied in a variety of industries, among others the oyster fishery, which is now controlled by the local Town Council. The oyster fishery was originally granted to the burgesses by Richard I.



BODELWYDDAN CHURCH.



CRUEL MASSACRE OF FUGITIVES.

1887—APRIL—30 days.

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

| THE MOON'S CHANGES.          |  | SEN<br>Rises &<br>& Sets. | MOON<br>Rises &<br>& Sets. | Age. |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| 1st Quar., 1st, 1.53 after.  | L. Quar., 15th, 4.4 morn.  |                           |                            |      |
| F. Moon, 8th, 5.39 morn.     | N. Moon, 23rd, 8.53 morn.  |                           |                            |      |
| 1st Quar., 30th, 11.0 after. |  |                           |                            |      |
| 1 F                          | <i>All Fools' Day.</i>   | 5 39r                     | 1 26                       | 3    |
| 2 S                          | "On the first day of April<br>Hunt the gowk another mile."   | 6 32s                     | 2 18                       | 9    |
| 3 S                          | <b>Palm Sunday.</b>  | 5 34r                     | 3 4                        | 10   |
| 4 M                          | Bonaparte signed his abdication of the<br>Crown of France and Italy, 1814.   | 6 35s                     | 3 44                       | 11   |
| 5 Tu                         | A Roman altar dug up in the vicinity of<br>Carlisle, 1803.   | 5 30r                     | 4 19                       | 12   |
| 6 W                          | The <i>Queen Charlotte</i> , man-of-war, burnt<br>near Leghorn. Nearly 700 lives lost, 1800.   | 6 39s                     | 4 51                       | 13   |
| 7 Th                         | Duty on sugar reduced, 1873.   | 5 25r                     | 5 20                       | 14   |
| 8 F                          | <b>Good Friday.</b>  | 6 42s                     | Rises<br>P.M.              | ☺    |
| 9 S                          | Ash tree cut down at Skipton (Yorks) con-<br>taining 500 cubic feet of timber, 1800.   | 5 21r                     | 8 33                       | 16   |
| 10 S                         | <b>Easter Sunday.</b>  | 6 45s                     | 9 51                       | 17   |
| 11 M                         | <b>EASTER MONDAY.—BANK HOL.</b>  | 5 16r                     | 11 4                       | 18   |
| 12 Tu                        | Post Office Savings Bank Bill passed, 1871.  | 6 49s                     | After<br>Mid-<br>night     | 19   |
| 13 W                         | A man shot by the military in a shop in<br>Fenchurch Street, London; the jury re-<br>turned a verdict of wilful murder, 1810.                      | 5 12r                     | A.M.                       | 20   |
| 14 Th                        |  | 6 52s                     | 1 5                        | 21   |
| 15 F                         | A live toad found in a block of stone near<br>Newark, 1806.  | 5 8r                      | 1 52                       | ☾    |
| 16 S                         | Duty on tea reduced, 1863.   | 6 55s                     | 2 30                       | 23   |
| 17 S                         | <b>Low Sunday.</b>   | 5 3r                      | 3 3                        | 24   |
| 18 M                         | The soap duties abolished, 1853.   | 6 59s                     | 3 31                       | 25   |
| 19 Tu                        | The German Prince Leopold obtained a<br>shilling damages against an English<br>country gentleman named Sykes for<br>shooting on his grounds, 1818. | 4 59r                     | 3 55                       | 26   |
| 20 W                         |  | 7 2s                      | 4 17                       | 27   |
| 21 Th                        | Mr. Shaw won a wager of 1,000 guineas by<br>riding 171 miles in 12 hours, 1802.  | 4 55r                     | 4 38                       | 28   |
| 22 F                         |  | 7 5s                      | 5 0                        | 29   |
| 23 S                         | <i>St. George's Day.</i>   | 4 51r                     | Sets<br>P.M.               | ☾    |
| 24 S                         | <b>2nd Sunday after Easter.</b>  | 7 9s                      | 8 15                       | 1    |
| 25 M                         | <i>St. Mark</i> —Hastings, after a trial which<br>lasted seven years before the House of<br>Lords, acquitted, 1795.                                | 4 47r                     | 9 20                       | 2    |
| 26 Tu                        |  | 7 12s                     | 10 23                      | 3    |
| 27 W                         | First Parliament of George IV. opened in<br>person, 1820.  | 4 43r                     | 11 22                      | 4    |
| 28 Th                        | Massacre of French Plenipotentiaries near<br>Rastadt, 1799.  | 7 15s                     | After<br>Mid-<br>night     | 5    |
| 29 F                         | Women admitted to Oxford, 1884.  | 4 39r                     | A.M.                       | 6    |
| 30 S                         | The Inquisition of Spain prohibited, 1805.   | 7 18s                     | 1 4                        | ☽    |

QUEEN ELIZABETH was ever mindful to be accounted a merciful monarch; but there are too many bloody pages in history which, revealed to modern readers, do not carry the conviction that her tenderness and humaneness were anything more than mere profession. Here is one incident among very many, chronicled over and over again, and minutely described by Mr. Froude as a "feast of massacre." On the coast of Antrim, not far from the Giant's Causeway, lies the island of Rathlin. It contains an area of about four thousand acres, of which one thousand are sheltered and capable of cultivation, the rest being heather and rocky. The approach is at all times dangerous. The tide sets fiercely through the strait which divides the island from the mainland, and when the wind is from the west, the Atlantic swell renders it impossible to land. The situation and the difficulty of access had thus long marked Rathlin as a place of refuge for Scotch and Irish fugitives; and besides its natural strength it was reputed as a sanctuary, having been the abode at one time of St. Columba. A mass of broken masonry on a cliff overhanging the sea is a remnant of the castle in which Robert Bruce watched the leap of the legendary spider. To this island, when Essex entered Antrim, Macdonald and the other Scots had sent their wives and children, their aged and sick, for safety. On his way through Carrickfergus, when returning to Dublin, Lord Essex ascertained that they had not yet been brought back to their homes. The officer in command of the English garrison was Colonel Norris, Lord Norris's second son. Three small frigates were in the harbour. The summer had been dry and windless. The sea was smooth; there was a light and favourable air from the coast; Lord Essex directed Colonel Norris to take a company of soldiers with him and cross over and kill whatever he could find. The run up the Antrim coast was rapidly and quietly accomplished. Before an alarm could be given, the English had landed close to the church, which bears St. Columba's name. Bruce's castle was then standing, and was occupied by some twenty Scots, who were in charge of the women and children. Norris had brought

cannon with him, so the weak defences were speedily destroyed. After a fierce assault, in which many of the garrison were killed, the chief, who was in command, offered to surrender if he and his people were allowed to return to Scotland. The conditions were rejected; the Scots yielded at discretion, and every living creature in the place, except the chief and his family, who were reserved for ransom, was immediately put to the sword. It is probable, the late Hubert Burke wrote, that the Scotch here alluded to were Kirk Protestants; but "brave Norris" cared not what they were in religion; he supposed they were Irish, and cut them down as he might the brushwood which sometimes impeded the gallop of his troopers. Two hundred were killed in the castle. It was then discovered that several hundred more, chiefly mothers and their little ones, were hidden in the caves about the shore. There was no more remorse, not even the faintest shadow of perception that the occasion called for it. They were hunted out as if they had been seals or otters, and all destroyed. "Surleyboy and the other chiefs," Lord Essex coolly wrote, "have sent their wives and children into the island, who have been all taken and executed to the number of six hundred. Surleyboy himself," he continued, "stood upon the mainland of the Glynnes and saw the taking of the island, and was likely to have run mad with sorrow, tearing and tormenting himself, and saying that he then lost all that ever he had." Essex

described the scene at the caves "as one of the exploits with which he was most satisfied," and the "humane and virgin queen," in answer to the letters of Lord Essex, bade him tell Sir John Norris, "the executioner of his well-designed enterprise," that she would not be unmindful of his services. It only remains to be added that the grandfather of this same Norris acted in a cruel manner when sent to Ireland by Henry VIII. Upon that Norris's return to England, he was impeached for the alleged crimes of Anne Boleyn, and perished at the hands of the headsmen.

## CAERLEON.

CAERLEON is a growing place, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Usk. It occupies a shelving plateau, a few yards vertically above high water-mark, which at last slopes rather rapidly down to the grassy strath by the waterside. On the opposite bank is a similar strath, and then the ground slopes steeply upward to regain the level of the plateau, at the brink of which stands a church. There is nothing especially striking in the surrounding scenery; but it is generally pretty and pleasantly wooded. The Roman town occupied the plateau, over-lapping it at one angle and descending towards the Usk. Of its past magnificence nothing structural, and little of any kind, remains. The walls are partially obliterated; but the southern, and part of the eastern and western, sides, can still be followed, the masonry being preserved near the south-east angle. The stones, if squared, are but roughly hewn out; the mortar is very thick, and as usual is mixed with pounded tile. At the highest part the

wall rises about a dozen feet from the ground outside: but in many places it is simply a turfy ridge, on which old trees here and there are growing. "King Arthur's Round Table," as it is called—really the remains of the amphitheatre—lies just without the wall to the east. It is now only a grassy hollow surrounded by a bank, the longer diameter of which can hardly have been more than fifteen to twenty yards. It is said that during some excavations the remains of stone seats were found; otherwise one would have supposed it simply one of the humbler sort, which were dug out in the earth, with seats of turf, as at Dorchester. The site of the ancient castle is now a garden, within which rises a mound of considerable size. At the summit is a ridge of earth, and a few stones lie about; but there are no remains of a building. Probably, one writer supposes, it was the site of the keep of the mediæval castle. The church—in the main a structure of the Perpendicular Period, containing some fragments of Norman work—has little about it to remind one that it is on the site of the cathedral of a Metropolitan See. A bridge leads across the Usk to the suburb of Caerleon-ultra-Pontem, where also Roman remains have been found. Here is an ancient church containing a monumental stone, dedicated to St. Colmer, on which "persons were accustomed to repose all night on the eve of Trinity Sunday in the hope of being released from their infirmities." The museum is the only

place which gives an idea of the richness of Caerleon in Roman antiquities. It contains remains of all kinds, and from the localities in which they were found it is evident that Caerleon was not a mere fortress limited by the enclosure of its walls, but a regularly settled town, in a peaceful district, with substantial buildings and villas straggling away into the country round. There are also British camps in the neighbourhood, which may very probably be earlier in date than Caerleon itself. Caerleon is not far from Newport.

## BODELWYDDAN.

FELICIA HEMANS has immortalised in poetry some of the charms and beauties of Flintshire, among which may be numbered Bodel-

wyddan, the great mansion of the Williams family, surrounded by a magnificent park. On its outskirts stands the church. It is one of the finest Gothic edifices in the kingdom. The founder of the Williams family was Sir William Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II. Black's "Guide" says that on a certain occasion when a lawyer, with more talent than wealth, "he danced with a daughter of Watkyn Kyffin, Esq., a gentleman of very large property, and succeeded in winning the affection of the lady who was an only child. The father being asked to consent to a marriage, sternly inquired, 'What have you?' The young lawyer replied, 'I have a tongue and a gown.' He obtained the lady's hand, inherited the large property, and founded the distinguished families of Wynnstay, Pendedw, and Bodelwyddan." Bodelwyddan Church is built of white marble, at a cost it is said of £60,000.



PART OF ROMAN WALL AT CAERLEON, WALES.



A VEILED NIGHTINGALE.

1887—MAY—31 days.

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

| THE MOON'S CHANGES.         |   | SUN<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | MOON<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | Age. |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| F. Moon, 7th, 2.1 after.    | N. Moon, 22nd, 11.5 after.  |                            |                             |      |
| L. Quar., 14th, 8.17 after. | 1st Quar., 30th, 5.20 morn.   |                            |                             |      |
| 1 S                         | <b>3rd Sunday after Easter.</b>   | 4 35r                      | 1 45                        | 8    |
| 2 M                         | "Come, my Corinna, come, let's goe a maying."   | 7 21s                      | 2 20                        | 9    |
| 3 Tu                        | Clocks introduced, 1368.  | 4 31r                      | 2 51                        | 10   |
| 4 W                         | First English Roman Catholic returned to the House of Commons, 1829.  | 7 25s                      | 3 20                        | 11   |
| 5 Th                        | 1,500 houses burnt at Brody, in Galicia, 1801.  | 4 28r                      | 3 47                        | 12   |
| 6 F                         | Lord Frederic Cavendish and Mr. Burke assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1882.   | 7 28s                      | 4 15                        | 13   |
| 7 S                         |   | 4 24r                      | Rises P.M.                  | ☺    |
| 8 S                         | <b>4th Sunday after Easter.</b>   | 7 31s                      | 8 41                        | 15   |
| 9 M                         | "Live as on a mountain. Let men see, let them know a real man who lives as he wots mealt to live."—MARCUS AURELIUS.           | 4 21r                      | 9 52                        | 16   |
| 10 Tu                       | King George III. shot at in Drury Lane Theatre, 1800.   | 7 34s                      | 10 54                       | 17   |
| 11 W                        | Sir Sydney Smith escaped from France after an imprisonment of two years, 1798.  | 4 17r                      | 11 46                       | 18   |
| 12 Th                       |   | 7 38s                      | After Mid-night A.M.        | 19   |
| 13 F                        |   | 4 14r                      |                             | 20   |
| 14 S                        |   | 7 41s                      | 1 5                         | ☾    |
| 15 S                        | <b>Rogation Day.—Scot. Whit. S.</b>   | 4 11r                      | 1 34                        | 22   |
| 16 M                        | The numbers in the Irish Parliament on the Bill for the Union were 169 against 130. 1800.                                     | 7 44s                      | 2 0                         | 23   |
| 17 Tu                       | The Clergy Incapacitation Act passed, 1801.   | 4 8r                       | 2 23                        | 24   |
| 18 W                        | Bonaparte declared Emperor of France under title Napoleon I., 1804.   | 7 47s                      | 2 44                        | 25   |
| 19 Th                       | <b>Holy Thursday.—Ascension.</b>  | 4 5r                       | 3 5                         | 26   |
| 20 F                        | Dantzie surrendered to the French, 1807.  | 7 49s                      | 3 27                        | 27   |
| 21 S                        | Napoleon returned to Paris on the 20th, and resigned the Imperial crown to his son on the 22nd, 1815.                         | 4 3r                       | 3 50                        | 28   |
| 22 S                        | <b>Sunday after Ascension.</b>  | 7 52s                      | Sets P.M.                   | ☉    |
| 23 M                        | 22. Orders issued by Bonaparte for the arrest of all English residing in France, to be held as hostages—7,500 arrested. 1803. | 4 0r                       | 8 15                        | 1    |
| 24 Tu                       | Queen Victoria born, 1819.  | 7 55s                      | 9 17                        | 2    |
| 25 W                        | "Each day still better others' happiness. Until the heavens add an immortal title to your crown." RICHARD II.                 | 3 58r                      | 10 14                       | 3    |
| 26 Th                       |   | 7 57s                      | 11 5                        | 4    |
| 27 F                        | Duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, 1796.  | 3 56r                      | 11 48                       | 5    |
| 28 S                        | The Allied Armies surrounded Paris, 1815.   | 8 0s                       | After Mid-night A.M.        | 6    |
| 29 S                        | <b>Whit Sunday.</b>   | 3 54r                      |                             | 7    |
| 30 M                        | <b>WHIT MONDAY.—BANK HOLIDAY.</b>   | 8 2s                       | 0 55                        | ☽    |
| 31 Tu                       | Irish Church Disendowment Bill passed, 1869.  | 3 52r                      | 1 23                        | 9    |

It was a wet, a spasmodically showery, September evening, two-score years ago, when few *habitués* were wandering in the Paris boulevards, and fewer still sauntering or sitting about the Champs Elysées. The beneficiare of a projected concert, one Tellier, in one of the many enclosures abutting on this grand promenade, was in sad distress; and among the few stragglers who had found their way to his benefit was a group who were evidently familiar with the distressful straits of the favourite baritone. "Hard lines, this, for the poor fellow," observed one of the group. "Tellier had looked forward to this night to set him up a little. Had he done well, he could have paid off his debts and started for Bordeaux to-morrow. Now he'll be in prison for debt before noon, and will lose his Bordeaux engagement." "Nice little wife he has too. Who was it he married?" ventured another of the party. "Oh, that pretty Swedish girl, Martha Elsen, who lost her voice last year. I am sorry for them, poor things, and their little baby too. If only Tellier's benefit to-night had turned out well; but then, who or what could attract people here on such an evening as this?" "I can and will," said a voice suddenly at his elbow, the owner of which, moreover, had as suddenly disappeared. L. H. Hooper, who relates this story at length, describes the amazement of the young men, and the transformation of what appeared to be a failure into a gigantic "benefit" by this mysterious veiled nightingale. The young girl had hurried with her aged companion, who was with her when they had accidentally overheard the conversation reported, to the back entrance of the little stage. A pale young man sat near the stage in a dress suit, his white face eloquent of despair and misery. The young girl, heeding nothing, threw aside her shawl and bonnet, and taking her large black lace veil, tied it over the upper part of her face, leaving only the mouth and chin exposed. Turning to the astonished accompanist, she gave him a few directions in a whisper. She advanced to the front and sang. "Never before and never since has such a voice awakened the music-haunted echoes of Paris. The full, clear notes, ample as the ocean, and crystalline as its purest wave, rose in the first notes of the mad scene from Lucia di Lammermoor exquisite, resonant, and un-

approachable. The wondrous flood of perfect song streamed out upon the air. It reached the loungers on the Champs Elysées; and the most careless passer-by turned and listened, and straightway fell a prey to the potent enchantment. Long before the song was ended every seat in the concert enclosure was occupied, and men were struggling at the doors to gain admission. And, as the last note of the impassioned and brilliant finale died into silence, such a storm of applause arose as made the old trees quiver, and that summoned the songstress imperatively to return. She came, and, sending the accompanist from his post with an imperative gesture, she seated herself at the piano. Striking the keys with a firm, free hand, she began a song in a strange, foreign language, the music being in a weird minor key. And then, the verse once ended, she turned from the piano and faced the audience, and gave the refrain—a peasant-maiden's call to her cows, and the repetition by the mountain echo of her voice. This marvellous vocal effort aroused anew the enthusiasm of her hearers. They sprang to their feet, they crowded around the stage, and cries of "Once more—only once again," were heard on every side. "Ah, madame, you have saved me," cried the pale-faced, haggard-looking Jacques Tellier, who had hastened up the steps to the stage, and now stood at the side of the singer. "But will you not sing once more—just one more song?" "Yes, I will sing once more; but for the present I must rest. A glass of lemonade and a chair, if you please, somewhere out of sight of the audience." And the wonderful unknown withdrew into the artists' dressing-room for a time. But she came at last, her appearance being greeted with a deep-murmured "Ah!" from the throng, which, by this time, was only limited by the size of the enclosure. For this last song she had

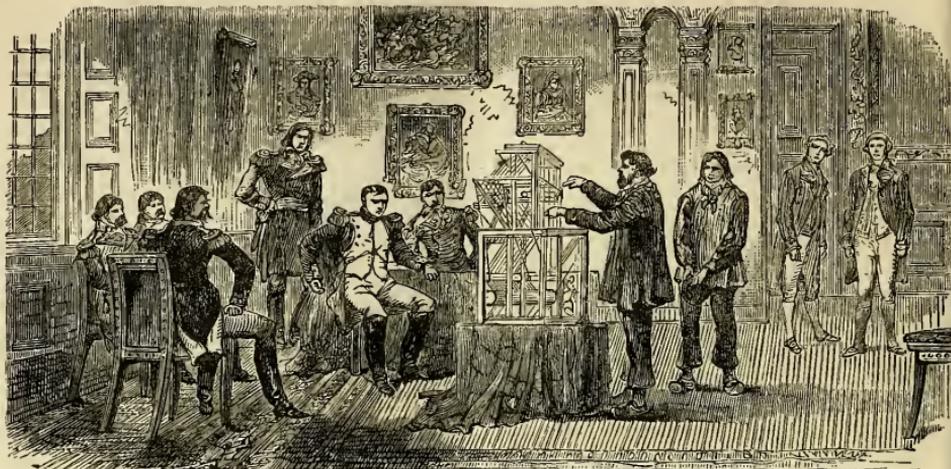
chosen the 'Casta Diva' of 'Norma.' As the wondrous notes swelled out upon the air, it was no longer a fair-haired singer in a black dress that stood before them; it was not even the wronged and erring priestess of the opera-libretto; it was an inspired vestal, breathing forth her homage to the goddess of the night from lips as pure and in notes as silver-clear as the divine radiance she adored. Her hearers stood breathless as she sang, and, when the last exquisite note sighed itself into silence, there was an instant's hush, profound and solemn, before the applause broke forth wild and tempestuous and unceasing. But, with one hurried obeisance in acknowledgment, the veiled singer turned away, wrapping her shawl about her as she did so. As she descended the steps, Jacques Tellier hurried to meet her. "What you have done for me to-night, and for my poor wife and my little one—oh, madame, tell me your name, that we may utter it night and morning when we pray." She shook her head with a smile. "Take this to your wife from a country-

woman of her own," she said, dropping into his palm a roll of gold pieces. Then, taking the arm of her companion, they both hastened away, and soon found themselves beneath the dripping trees of the Champs Elysées." The veiled mystery was Jenny Lind, and her companion her beloved tutor Garcia. It was the first and the last—the only time—Jenny Lind ever sang in Paris. Originally the Swedish nightingale was a poor and plain little girl, dwelling in a little room at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. She was neglected, and would have been very unhappy, deprived of the kindness and care necessary to a child, if it had not been for her peculiar gift. Her voice consoled herself in her troubles and sorrows. She sang at work, at play, running or resting. The woman who had her in charge went out to work during the day, and used to lock up the little girl, who had nothing to enliven her solitude but the company of a cat. The little girl played with her cat and sang. One day a lady passing heard her and questioned her. The lady returned in a day or two with the music-master Crelius, who, in his turn, introduced the girl to Count Pinnic, the director of the Royal Opera. Her *début* was a complete triumph. She was in the prime of youth, fresh, bright, and serene as a morning in May, perfect in form, and lovely in her whole appearance, through the expression of her countenance and the noble simplicity and calmness of her manners. From that time she was declared the favourite of the Swedish public. She went subsequently to Paris, and acquired, while with Garcia, that warble equalled by no singer. She went abroad; sang on foreign shores and to foreign people. She charmed Denmark, Germany, and England. At the courts of kings, at the houses of the great and noble, she was covered with honour and honour's rewards. But friends wrote of her — "In the midst of these splendours she only thinks of her Sweden, and yearns for her friends and her people." One dusky October night crowds of people thronged the Baltic harbour at Stockholm. All looked towards the sea, and at length a brilliant rocket arose joyfully far out on the entrance to the harbour, and was greeted with a general buzz on shore. "There she comes! there she is!" A large steamer approached, and fleeting rockets marked its way in the dark as it advanced. The crowds on the shore pressed forward, and there, in the front of the deck, was seen by the light of the lamps and rockets, a pale, graceful form, with eyes brilliant with tears and lips radiant with smiles, waving her handkerchief to her friends and countrymen on shore. It was the poor neglected little girl of former

years visiting her fatherland in the plenitude of her power. Jenny Lind was ever the embodiment of Christian generosity, and, as she once told Garcia, her voice was from God, and she sang ever to His service.



THE TOWER PIERS, GLASTONBURY ABBEY.



JACQUARD'S INTRODUCTION TO NAPOLEON.

1887—JUNE—30 days.

| THE MOON'S CHANGES.         |  | SUN<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | MOON<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets.    | Age. |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| F. Moon, 5th, 10.38 after.  | N. Moon, 21st, 10.53 morn.   |                            |                                |      |
| L. Quar., 13th, 1.35 after. | 1st Quar., 28th, 10.1 morn.  |                            |                                |      |
| 1 W                         | <i>"If verdant elder spreads<br/>Her silvery flowers; if humble daisies yield<br/>To yellow crowfoot and luxuriant grass,<br/>Gay shearing time approaches."</i> | 3 51r                      | 1 50                           | 10   |
| 2 Th                        |  | 8 6s                       | 2 17                           | 11   |
| 3 F                         | First stone of Bank of Scotland laid, 1801.  | 3 49r                      | 2 45                           | 12   |
| 4 S                         | The King of Sardinia resigned his crown, 1802.   | 8 8s                       | 3 16                           | 13   |
| 5 S                         | <b>Trinity Sunday.</b>   | 3 48r                      | Rises<br>P.M.                  | ☉    |
| 6 M                         | 5. Magna Charta extorted by the Barons from King John at Runnymede, 5 miles east of Windsor, 1215.   | 8 10s                      | 8 38                           | 15   |
| 7 Tu                        | Meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis—The Cloth of Gold—1519.   | 3 47r                      | 9 36                           | 16   |
| 8 W                         | Louis, the son of Louis XVI., died in prison, 1795.  | 8 11s                      | 10 24                          | 17   |
| 9 Th                        | Nearly one-fourth of the City of Copenhagen burned, 1795.  | 3 46r                      | 11 4                           | 18   |
| 10 F                        | Crystal Palace opened, 1854.   | 8 13s                      | 11 37                          | 19   |
| 11 S                        | <i>St. Barnabas.</i>   | 3 45r                      | After<br>Mid-<br>night<br>A.M. | 20   |
| 12 S                        | <b>1st Sunday after Trinity.</b>   | 8 14s                      | 8 14s                          | 21   |
| 13 M                        | On the 14th Napoleon defeated Alexander at Friedland, with the loss of 50,000 men, 1807.   | 3 45r                      | 0 28                           | ☾    |
| 14 Tu                       |  | 8 15s                      | 0 50                           | 23   |
| 15 W                        | First Hospital Sunday in London, 1873.   | 3 44r                      | 1 11                           | 24   |
| 16 Th                       | <i>"Defer not charities till death; he that doth so is rather liberal of another man's than his own."</i> —BACON.  | 8 16s                      | 1 32                           | 25   |
| 17 F                        |  | 3 44r                      | 1 54                           | 26   |
| 18 S                        | Hampden killed in a skirmish at Chalgrove, Oxfordshire, 1643.  | 8 17s                      | 2 19                           | 27   |
| 19 S                        | <b>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</b>   | 3 44r                      | 2 48                           | 28   |
| 20 M                        | Queen Victoria's accession, 1837.  | 8 18s                      | 3 23                           | 29   |
| 21 Tu                       | <i>Longest Day.—Proclamation Day.</i>  | 3 44r                      | Sets<br>P.M.                   | ☉    |
| 22 W                        | 1,500 Saxon coins dug up in a field in the parish of Dorking, Surrey, 1817.  | 8 18s                      | 9 0                            | 1    |
| 23 Th                       |  | 3 45r                      | 9 47                           | 2    |
| 24 F                        | <b>—MIDSUMMER DAY.—</b>  | 8 19s                      | 10 27                          | 3    |
| 25 S                        | Augsburg Confession of Faith presented to Emperor Charles V., 1530.  | 3 46r                      | 11 0                           | 4    |
| 26 S                        | <b>3rd Sunday after Trinity.</b>   | 8 19s                      | 11 29                          | 5    |
| 27 M                        | A match at whist for 6,000 guineas decided, 1800.  | 3 46r                      | 11 56                          | 6    |
| 28 Tu                       | Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.  | 8 19s                      | After<br>Mid-<br>night<br>A.M. | ☾    |
| 29 W                        |  | 3 47r                      | 8                              | 8    |
| 30 Th                       | <i>"Thrift of time will repay you in after life with a luxury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams."</i> —W. E. GLADSTONE.                                 | 8 18s                      | 0 48                           | 9    |

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

It is a fact strange enough, but true, that most of the inventors of things which have made this and other countries prosperous have had humble birth, have experienced arduous youthful toil, have met with constant and disheartening rebuff, and have too frequently disappeared from the world—if not in poverty, at least without sufficient to bequeath to descendants to keep them aloof from the acceptance of the charity of others. M. Jacquard, of Lyons, was no exception to this rule. Born in 1752 of humble weaver parents, his childhood was unromantic. Without education, his inclinations were pretty much left to their own development. He betrayed a taste for mechanics, which was to some extent encouraged in his occupations as type-founder and in a cutlery manufactory. His father's death led him to set up as a figure-fabric weaver, but he failed, and subsequently endured many vicissitudes. He applied all his energy to the consummation of the invention which had originated in his mind so early as 1790. He succeeded somewhat, but his invention fell into the hands of the Prefect at Lyons, and both he and the machine were "arrested" and taken to Paris. It was on this occasion that he had an interview with Napoleon. The emperor ridiculed Jacquard's mechanism, but Jacquard demonstrated his success, and eventually brought out the invention which bears his name and is known over the civilised world.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(20.) QUEEN VICTORIA to-day completes the half century of her beneficent reign. Her Majesty attained her 68th birthday on the 24th of May. There have been but three similar jubilees in our history. The jubilee of Henry III. was kept on the 19th of October, 1265, and the festival appears to have been anything but a joy-inspiring one. The next royal jubilee was that of Edward III., kept on the 25th of January, 1377, in connection with which also there seems to have been little cause for jubilation. On the 25th of October, 1809, the jubilee of George III. was celebrated with more joyous hilarity than characterised the two predecessors put together. Our Queen's jubilee excels them all in the loyal warmth of her subjects.



"ARE YOU DUMB?"

1887—JULY—31 days.

**THE MOON'S CHANGES.**

F. Moon, 5th, 8.34 morn. | N. Moon, 20th, 8.50 after.  
L. Quar., 13th, 6.57 morn. | 1st Quar., 27th, 2.30 after.

|    |    | SUN<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | MOON<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | Age. |
|----|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| 1  | F  | 3 49r                      | 1 17                        | 10   |
| 2  | S  | 8 18s                      | 1 49                        | 11   |
| 3  | S  | 3 50r                      | 2 27                        | 12   |
| 4  | M  | 8 17s                      | 3 11                        | 13   |
| 5  | Tu | 3 51r                      | Rises<br>P.M.               | ☉    |
| 6  | W  | 8 16s                      | 9 1                         | 15   |
| 7  | Th | 3 53r                      | 9 37                        | 16   |
| 8  | F  | 8 15s                      | 10 6                        | 17   |
| 9  | S  | 3 55r                      | 10 32                       | 18   |
| 10 | S  | 8 13s                      | 10 55                       | 19   |
| 11 | M  | 3 57r                      | 11 16                       | 20   |
| 12 | Tu | 8 12s                      | 11 36                       | 21   |
| 13 | W  | 3 59r                      | 11 57                       | ☾    |
| 14 | Th | 8 10s                      | After<br>Mid-<br>night      | 23   |
| 15 | F  | 4 1r                       | A.M.                        | 24   |
| 16 | S  | 8 8s                       | 0 47                        | 25   |
| 17 | S  | 4 4r                       | 1 19                        | 26   |
| 18 | M  | 8 6s                       | 1 58                        | 27   |
| 19 | Tu | 4 6r                       | 2 45                        | 28   |
| 20 | W  | 8 3s                       | Sets<br>P.M.                | ☉    |
| 21 | Th | 4 9r                       | 8 25                        | 1    |
| 22 | F  | 8 1s                       | 9 1                         | 2    |
| 23 | S  | 4 11r                      | 9 33                        | 3    |
| 24 | S  | 7 59s                      | 10 2                        | 4    |
| 25 | M  | 4 14r                      | 10 28                       | 5    |
| 26 | Tu | 7 56s                      | 10 54                       | 6    |
| 27 | W  | 4 17r                      | 11 21                       | ☾    |
| 28 | Th | 7 53s                      | 11 52                       | 8    |
| 29 | F  | 4 20r                      | After<br>Mid-<br>night      | 9    |
| 30 | S  | 7 50s                      | A.M.                        | 10   |
| 31 | S  | 4 23r                      | 1 8                         | 11   |

**NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.**

IT is a rare occurrence, we imagine, for a prisoner to appear so dumfounded as to be unwilling or unable to express a sentiment of joy when the message of release from horrible bondage is conveyed to him. Yet this was the case with Silvio Pellico, the Italian litterateur, who suffered ten years' imprisonment as a political offender. He was born in 1789. In 1814 he became connected with a secret political association, called the Carbonari, who sought the reform of the government of Italy. They had planned a revolution in Naples, which they entered on the 9th of July, 1820, under General Pope. Among others, Silvio Pellico was arrested, and his sentence was commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude. He entered his underground prison at Spielberg on the 10th of April, 1822. During his imprisonment he was industrious as a writer, and it is the intimation to him that his freedom was granted that is given in our illustration. Pellico has described the incident himself. They were preparing their table for dinner, when Signor Wag-rath, the superintendent, entered the prison. "I am sorry to disturb you at dinner; but have the goodness to follow me, the Director of Police is waiting for us." The Director of Police they found more polite than usual. "Gentlemen, I have the pleasure, the honour, I mean, of acquainting you that his Majesty the Emperor has granted you a further favour. Don't you understand?" "No, sir," replied the prisoner; "have the goodness, if permitted, to explain yourself more fully." "Then hear it: it is liberty for your two selves and a third, who will shortly bear you company." Pellico and his companion did not go into ecstasies of joy; the doubt as to the existence of their parents or dearest friends prevented them hailing the joys of liberty as they would otherwise have done. "Are you dumb?" asked the Director. "I thought to see you exulting at the news." "May I beg you," replied Pellico, "to make known to the Emperor our sentiments of gratitude; but if we are not favoured with some account of our families it is impossible not to indulge in the greatest fear and anxiety. It is this consciousness which destroys the zest of all our joys." Eventually Pellico found relief in his restoration to his family.



THE LAST OF COPERNICUS.

1887—AUGUST—31 days.

| THE MOON'S CHANGES.   |    | SUN           | MOON            |      |
|---|----|---------------|-----------------|------|
| F. Moon, 3rd, 8.40 after. N. Moon, 19th, 5.39 morn. L. Quar., 11th, 11.37 after. 1st Quar., 25th, 8.21 after. |    | Rises & Sets. | Rises & Sets.   | Age. |
| 1   | M  | BANK HOLIDAY. |                 |      |
| 2   | Tu | 4 24r         | 1 55            | 12   |
| 3   | W  | 7 45s         | 2 50            | 13   |
| 4   | Th | 4 27r         | Rises P.M.      | ☉    |
| 5   | F  | 7 42s         | 8 8             | 15   |
| 6   | S  | 4 30r         | 8 35            | 16   |
| 7   | S  | 7 38s         | 8 58            | 17   |
| 8   | M  | 4 33r         | 9 20            | 18   |
| 9   | Tu | 7 35s         | 9 41            | 19   |
| 10  | W  | 4 36r         | 10 2            | 20   |
| 11  | Th | 7 31s         | 10 24           | 21   |
| 12  | F  | 4 40r         | 10 48           | ☾    |
| 13  | S  | 7 27s         | 11 17           | 23   |
| 14  | S  | 4 43r         | 11 52           | 24   |
| 15  | M  | 7 24s         | After Mid-night | 25   |
| 16  | Tu | 4 46r         | A.M.            | 26   |
| 17  | W  | 7 20s         | 1 25            | 27   |
| 18  | Th | 4 49r         | 2 26            | 28   |
| 19  | F  | 7 16s         | 3 37            | 29   |
| 20  | S  | 4 52r         | Sets P.M.       | ☉    |
| 21  | S  | 7 12s         | 8 1             | 1    |
| 22  | M  | 4 55r         | 8 30            | 2    |
| 23  | Tu | 7 7s          | 8 57            | 3    |
| 24  | W  | 4 59r         | 9 25            | 4    |
| 25  | Th | 7 3s          | 9 55            | 5    |
| 26  | F  | 5 2r          | 10 28           | ☾    |
| 27  | S  | 6 59s         | 11 7            | 7    |
| 28  | S  | 5 5r          | 11 53           | 8    |
| 29  | M  | 6 55s         | After Mid-night | 9    |
| 30  | Tu | 5 8r          | A.M.            | 10   |
| 31  | W  | 6 50s         | 1 43            | 11   |
|   |    | 5 11r         | 2 45            | 12   |

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

IT was a still, clear night in the month of May, 1543; the stars shone brightly in the heavens, and all the world slept in the little town of Wernica, a canony of Prussian-Poland—all save one man, who watched alone in a solitary chamber at the summit of a lofty tower. Its occupant was an old man about seventy, bowed down by years and toil, and his brow furrowed by anxious thoughts; but his eye kindled with the fire of genius, and his noble countenance was expressive of gentle kindness, and of a calm, contemplative disposition. His white hair, parted on his forehead, fell in waving locks over his shoulders. He wore the ecclesiastical costume of the age and country in which he lived: the long, straight robe, with a fur collar and double sleeves. This old man was the great astronomer, NICHOLAS COPERNICUS, doctor of philosophy, divinity, and medicine; honorary professor of Bologna, Rome, &c. Copernicus had just completed his work "On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies." In the midst of poverty, ridicule, and persecution, without any other support than that of his own modest genius, or any instrument save a triangle of wood, he had unveiled heaven to earth, and was now approaching the term of his career, just as he had established on a firm basis those discoveries which were destined to change the whole face of astronomical science. On that very day the canon of Wernica had received the last proof sheets of his book, which his disciple, Rheticus, was getting printed at Nuremberg; and before sending back these final proofs, he wished to verify, for the last time, the results of his discoveries. Heaven seemed to have sent him a night expressly fitted for the purpose, and he passed the whole of it in his observatory. His verification finished, he wrote on the title of his book, "Behold the work of the greatest and the most perfect artisan: the work of God Himself," and penned a dedication, "To the Most Holy Father, Pope Paul III." The morning dawn caused the astronomer to lean his forehead upon the table, and, overcome with fatigue, he sank into a peaceful slumber. After sixty years of labour he had indeed earned repose. His present rest, however, was not destined to be of long duration; it was cut short by the entrance of his aged servant,

who intimated that "the messenger who arrived yesterday from Rheticus is ready to set out on his return, and is waiting for your proof sheets and letters." The astronomer made up the packet, sealed it, and sank back wearily into his chair. "But that is not all," continued the servant; "there are ten poor sick people in the house waiting for you, and besides, you are wanted at Fraenberg to look after the water machine which has stopped working; and also to see the three workmen who broke their legs in trying to set it going again." Copernicus, having tenderly looked to his sick poor, who were waiting in his small laboratory, and ordered his horse to be saddled to carry him to the spot where his water machine, which he had invented to supply Wernica with that necessary of life, had come to grief, was arrested by a horseman, who, galloping to the door, hastily handed the astronomer a letter. He trembled as he recognised the handwriting of his friend Gysius, Bishop of Culm. "May God have pity on us," wrote the latter, "and avert the blow which now threatens thee! My enemies and thy rivals combined—those who accuse thee of folly, and those who treat thee as a heretic—have been so successful in exciting against thee the minds of the people of Nuremberg, that men curse thy name in the streets, the priests excommunicate thee from their pulpits, and the university, hearing that thy book was to appear, has declared its intention to break the printing-press of the publisher, and to destroy the work to which thy life has been devoted. Come and lay the storm, but come quickly, or thou wilt be too late." Before Copernicus had finished the perusal of this letter he fell back voiceless and powerless into the arms of his faithful servant, and it was some moments before he rallied. When he again looked up, the horseman who had been charged to escort him back asked him how soon he would wish to set out. "I must set out directly," replied the old man, in a resigned tone, "but not for Nuremberg or for Culm; the suffering workmen at Fraenberg are expecting me; they may perhaps die if I do not get to their assistance. My enemies may, perhaps, destroy my work—they cannot stop the stars in their courses." An hour later Copernicus was at Fraenberg; he attended to the victims of the accident, he removed the defective machine, and set out on his return; but a blow was about to descend upon him which was destined to crush him to the dust. As he crossed the square, whilst passing through the town on his return home, he perceived among a crowd a company of strolling players, acting upon a temporary stage. The theatre represented an astronomical observatory, in the midst of which stood an old man—an exact imitation of Copernicus. Behind a merry Andrew, whose business it was to hold up the astronomer to ridicule and derision, was a personage whose horns and cloven foot designated Satan, and who caused the pseudo Copernicus to act and speak as though he were an automaton, by means of two strings fastened to his ears, which were no other than asses' ears of considerable dimensions. The parody was composed of several scenes: (1) the astronomer gave himself to Satan, burnt a copy of the Bible, and trampled a crucifix under foot; (2) the astronomer explained by juggling with apples in guise of planets, whilst his face was transformed into a likeness of the sun by means of torches of resin; (3) he became a charlatan, a vendor of quack medicine—he spoke dog Latin to the passers-by, sold them water which he had drawn from his own well at exorbitant price, and became intoxicated himself with excellent wine in such copious draughts that he finally disappeared under the table; (4) he was dragged forth to view as one accursed by God and man, and the devil dragging him down to the infernal regions amidst a cloud of sulphurous smoke, declaring his intention to punish him for having caused the earth to turn on its axis, by condemning him to remain with his head downwards throughout eternity. The travesty, received with derision by an ignorant multitude, was too much for poor Copernicus, and he sank exhausted to the ground. He was conveyed back to Wernica in a dying state. On the following day a letter from Rheticus confirmed the sinister predictions of the Bishop of Culm; thrice had the students of the university made an attempt to invade the printing office whence the truth was about to issue forth.

"Even this very morning," wrote his friend, "a set of madmen tried to set fire to it. I have assembled all our friends within the building, and we never quit our posts night or day, guarding the entrance and keeping watch over the workmen: the printers perform their work with one hand, whilst they hold a pistol in the other. If we can stand our ground for two days the book is saved; for let only ten copies be struck off and nothing will any longer be able to destroy it. But if either to-day or to-morrow our enemies should succeed—" Rheticus left the sentence unfinished, but Copernicus supplied the want—he knew how much depended on this moment. On the third day another messenger made his appearance, and he, too, was the bearer of evil tidings: "A compositor, gained over by our enemies, has delivered into their hands the manuscript of the book, and it has been burned in the public square. Happily, the impression was complete, and we are now putting it into press. But a popular tumult might yet ruin all." Such was the state of suspense in which the great Copernicus passed the closing days of his existence! Life was ebbing fast, and the torpor of death had already begun to steal over his faculties, when a horseman galloped up to the door in breathless haste, and springing from his horse hastened into the house of the dying astronomer. A volume, whose leaves were still damp, was treasured in his bosom; it was the *chef-d'œuvre* of Copernicus; this messenger was the portent of victory. The spark of life, so nearly exhausted, seemed to be rekindled for a moment in the breast of the dying man; he raised himself in his dying chair, grasped the book with his feeble hand, and pressing it to his bosom, while a smile lighted up his features, he exclaimed, "Lord, let Thy servant depart in peace," and the noble spirit of Copernicus passed from earth to the God who gave it.



KING JOHN'S PALACE, SOUTHAMPTON.



WATTEAU AND THE MEDALLION.

1887—SEPTEMBER—30 days.

**THE MOON'S CHANGES.**

F. Moon, 2nd, 11.13 morn. | N. Moon, 17th, 2.0 after.  
L. Quar., 10th, 3.3 after. | 1st Quar., 24th, 5.4 morn.

|    |    | SUN Rises & Sets. | MOON Rises & Sets.     | Age. |
|----|----|-------------------|------------------------|------|
| 1  | Th |                   | 5 13r                  | 13   |
|    |    |                   | <i>Rises</i>           |      |
| 2  | F  |                   | 6 44s                  | 14   |
|    |    |                   | <i>P.M.</i>            |      |
| 3  | S  |                   | 5 16r                  | 15   |
| 4  | S  |                   | 6 39s                  | 16   |
| 5  | M  |                   | 5 19r                  | 17   |
| 6  | Tu |                   | 6 35s                  | 18   |
| 7  | W  |                   | 5 23r                  | 19   |
| 8  | Th |                   | 6 30s                  | 20   |
| 9  | F  |                   | 5 26r                  | 21   |
| 10 | S  |                   | 6 26s                  | 22   |
| 11 | S  |                   | 5 29r                  | 23   |
| 12 | M  |                   | 6 21s                  | 24   |
|    |    |                   | <i>After Mid-night</i> |      |
| 13 | Tu |                   | 5 32r                  | 25   |
|    |    |                   | <i>A.M.</i>            |      |
| 14 | W  |                   | 6 16s                  | 26   |
| 15 | Th |                   | 5 35r                  | 27   |
| 16 | F  |                   | 6 12s                  | 28   |
| 17 | S  |                   | 5 39r                  | 29   |
|    |    |                   | <i>Sets P.M.</i>       |      |
| 18 | S  |                   | 6 7s                   | 1    |
| 19 | M  |                   | 5 42r                  | 2    |
| 20 | Tu |                   | 6 3s                   | 3    |
| 21 | W  |                   | 5 45r                  | 4    |
| 22 | Th |                   | 5 58s                  | 5    |
| 23 | F  |                   | 5 48r                  | 6    |
| 24 | S  |                   | 5 53s                  | 7    |
| 25 | S  |                   | 5 51r                  | 8    |
| 26 | M  |                   | 5 49s                  | 9    |
|    |    |                   | <i>After Mid-night</i> |      |
| 27 | Tu |                   | 5 55r                  | 10   |
|    |    |                   | <i>A.M.</i>            |      |
| 28 | W  |                   | 5 44s                  | 11   |
| 29 | Th |                   | 5 58r                  | 12   |
| 30 | F  |                   | 5 40s                  | 13   |

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

ANTOINE WATTEAU was the son of a poor lace-maker of Valenciennes, and from his childhood, longing to be amidst the fashionable and brilliant world of France and its parties of pleasure, gained his childish desire under somewhat touching circumstances. At the time of his living as scholar with his tutor, Claude Gillet, there lived in Paris a fashionable artist and poetess, at the height of her fame and wealth. Sophie Cheron was still young when she painted one of her exquisite fans for the Duchess de Richelieu, which had the effect of increasing the favour of the duchess for the artist, and her grace sent for her from time to time to talk to. On one of her visits to the duchess a handsome page of the queen's, Robert de la Haye, became enamoured with the accomplished Sophie Cheron, and in due time he begged her to accept his heart and life. With a merry laugh the girl replied, "Not until you have been faithful to me for thirty years will I believe your words or accept your offer." Robert de la Haye suddenly disappeared from Paris, and sent to his lady a beautiful locket with a charming Cupid painted upon a rose-coloured enamel and she ever afterwards wore it as her "charm." It was on a bright day in 1701 that Cadette, Sophie Cheron's sweet girl daughter, accidentally let the locket fall and broke the rose-coloured enamel into a thousand pieces. She was in sad trouble for she knew in a day or two her mistress was giving a brilliant *fete* in honour of her birthday, and she would want to wear her "charm." However, she thought of her careless but talented young lover, Antoine Watteau, he would help her, Antoine who was so desirous of saving a goodly sum before he would say to her, "Cadette, I want you to marry me." His tutor's studio was not far away, and the girl slipped out the next morning before her mistress was up. On entering the studio she found Antoine seated at his easel. She prayed him to paint her an angel's head on a rose-coloured enamel for the locket, "and when you bring it to me," she said, "you may ask for your reward. What would you like to have?" "What should I like to have?" echoed the artist. "To be allowed to look on undisturbed and see what they do at such

brilliant fêtes as your godmother gives; you can easily hide me in some corner, Cadette. Will you grant me this?" The young girl acquiesced, but a shade passed over her bright face that it was all he wished for, only that; she left her careless lover with a saddened heart. Antoine kept his promise, but only at the last minute, and brought the locket to his anxious lover. She had no time to look at it, but tremblingly fastened it to the velvet ribbon, and tied it to her mistress's neck. The artist had his reward, and beheld with gleaming eyes the brilliant entertainment from some bushes where he was hiding. It was long after dark he slipped out, and crossing through the dimly-lighted hall, met the sweet Cadette. A hurried whisper of "thanks" was all he said, and he hurried out into the night. Long after midnight the young girl, tired and sleepy, undid her mistress's hair, who also leant back fatigued in her chair. The girl drew dreamily the ribbon of the locket from her neck, and not thinking to unfasten the bow, the locket slipped into her godmother's hands. She gazed a few moments at her jewel, when an exclamation escaped her lips. Such were Antoine's angels, a lovely Cupid seated upon a cloud, holding a silver trumpet to his lips. Whom did he intend to summon? The trembling girl was obliged to confess her mishap, but her mistress was not angry. She invited the talented artist to her entertainments, and introduced him to that fashionable world he loved to paint in the midst of their pleasures and fêtes, at which he was afterwards continually seen as a guest. He grew careless, and neglected his affectionate Cadette, but amidst all his gay companions of the fair sex he never found such a true love as the young girl had for him. Growing sick and weary of the gay life he had led, Antoine Watteau died at the early age of thirty-six years, in Nogent. One soft hand alone smoothed his pillow, gentle and faithful eyes looked at him forgivingly, and one soft voice prayed for him in his last moments—a Sister of Mercy, once the bright and joyful Cadette.

\* \* \*  
Cupid's silver rumpet at last summoned the absent lover. The handsome page, absent for so long, turned up once more, after the most wonderful ad-

ventures and imprisonments, and, still more wonderful, as true a lover as of yore. Sophie Cheron became, in her fifty-ninth year, Madame de la Haye, and no one was astonished at it.

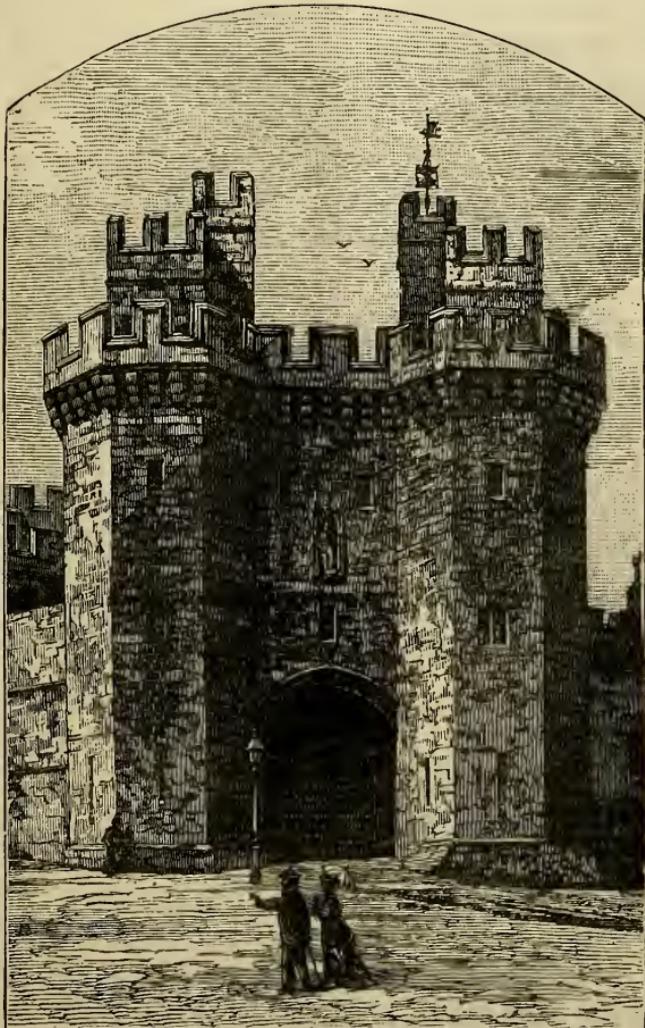
## GATEWAY, LANCASTER CASTLE.

THE castle in the county town of Lancashire, now used as a prison, crowns the hill on the flank of which the town is built, and commands a magnificent view. The early history of the castle is but traditional. Our illustration shows the principal gateway, which by some authorities, has been ascribed to John of Gaunt's Tower. It consists of an ancient portcullised archway flanked by octagonal towers. One of the chambers is thought to have been used as a chapel, because traces of a rude fresco of the crucifixion were found on its walls. In another, called the "Pin Box," Henry IV. more than once kept court.

## THE TOWER PIERS, GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

It is fortunate that time and the spoiler have spared so much of the exquisite structure of Glastonbury. It was a building singularly rich in architectural beauty.

The portion of the transepts adjoining the tower piers on the eastern side, a little of the southern aisle, and of the western wall, are the most important remains of this once splendid building. These are in the Early English style, and show that the building must have been a very grand one; the total length was nearly four hundred feet. One of the objects of Glastonbury in the fourteenth century was the famous clock which set in motion various devices, like the celebrated one in Strasburg cathedral. It was made by a monk named Peter Lightfoot, and a greater part of its mechanism is still preserved in the cathedral at Wells, whither it was transferred on the fall of Glastonbury. Glastonbury is an ancient municipal burgh and market town in the county of Somerset. It is twenty-five miles south-west of Bath, and occupies the peninsula called the Isle of Avalon.



GATEWAY, LANCASTER CASTLE.



A MONARCH'S JUBILEE.

1887—OCTOBER—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

F. Moon, 2nd, 3.47 morn. | N. Moon, 16th, 10.25 after.  
L. Quar., 10th, 4.57 morn. | 1st Quar., 23rd, 5.46 after.  
F. Moon, 31st, 9.31 after.

|    |    | SUN<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | MOON<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | MOON<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | 40c. |
|----|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| 1  | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
|    |    |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 2  | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 3  | M  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 4  | Tu |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 5  | W  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 6  | Th |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 7  | F  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 8  | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 9  | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 10 | M  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 11 | Tu |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 12 | W  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 13 | Th |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 14 | F  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 15 | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 16 | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 17 | M  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 18 | Tu |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 19 | W  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 20 | Th |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 21 | F  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 22 | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 23 | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 24 | M  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 25 | Tu |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 26 | W  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 27 | Th |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 28 | F  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 29 | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 30 | S  |                            |                             |                             |      |
| 31 | M  |                            |                             |                             |      |

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

ONLY three English sovereigns before Queen Victoria have lived to celebrate the fiftieth year of their reign—viz., Henry III., Edward III., and George III. Our illustration represents a portion of the festivities in the streets of Windsor on the occasion of the latter's jubilee. The fiftieth anniversary of GEORGE III.'s reign created quite a craze in England, and the wildest suggestions were made as to the manner of its celebration. Among other things, it was gravely proposed that every loyal citizen should invest in a suit of Windsor uniform for the auspicious day, and that the ladies should attire themselves in royal blue velvet or satin, with head-dresses containing devices emblematical of the event. To our ideas all London arrayed in such garb sounds comical, but though our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers refrained from following the suggestion, being of opinion, no doubt, that they must be loyal within their means, we do not hear that the idea was received with ridicule. Of course a medal was struck in honour of the event, of which the following is a description: On the obverse, a bust of the king, his title and the dates of his accession, October 25, 1760, and of his jubilee, October 25, 1809. On the reverse, England is represented as Fame seated on clouds and triumphing over mortality. There is also a centenary circle, one half showing the duration of the king's reign up to that time, and a throne illuminated by rays from heaven. Windsor was the scene of great rejoicings. An ox and some sheep were there roasted whole, the ox being put upon the spit at two o'clock in the morning, so that it might be ready for the banquet at one in the afternoon. The sheep were not put down till nine o'clock, and they were stuffed with immense quantities of potatoes. These delicacies, when ready, were distributed among the loyal crowd in the presence of the king and royal family, who were offered and graciously accepted the first slice. A bull for baiting was provided for the afternoon's sport, and the day was finished up by a fête, given by the king, at Frogmore, which was, of course, attended by a more select circle of guests than those who had partaken of the previous festivities. London was illuminated, and there was feasting and rejoicing all over the country. Englishmen, however, gave vent to their loyalty

upon this occasion not only in these, but also in a more practical fashion well worthy of imitation. At that time the condition of debtors imprisoned for small debts was one of the most pressing social evils. The *Morning Post* took up the cause of these poor people, and asked for sufficient money to release those persons confined in the borough prison for debt, of whom there were some seventy-two whose liabilities amounted to a little over £2,000, in sums varying from £7 to £140. This appeal met with a warm response, and the good work thus begun was eagerly carried on. As an instance of this, the meeting of merchants and bankers appointed to consider the important question of how best to celebrate the jubilee day, resolved, instead of spending lavishly on a general illumination, to devote a sum of money to the relief of small debtors, and to invite subscriptions for a similar object. Upon the occasion in question more than £2,000 was immediately collected. It should not be forgotten that George III. warmly approved of this mode of celebrating his jubilee, and testified the same in a graceful and practical manner, by sending £2,000 from his privy purse for the relief of persons confined for small debts.

### KING JOHN'S PALACE, SOUTHAMPTON.

MODERN as are the environs of Southampton, there are not many towns which show at the core greater evidences of antiquity. The visitor is constantly stumbling upon something which belongs to various periods during the last nine hundred years. On the western face of the town walk, in one place is a massive arcade.

Adjoining this many interesting fragments of Norman houses remain, though as they are partly incorporated into existing tenements, they are by no means easy to examine. They are, however, among the most interesting remnants of Norman domestic architecture in England. Mr. Parker, in his work on "Domestic Architecture," has described them fully. He is of opinion that they formed parts of two houses adjoining the town walls and of older date than it, and considers it probable that they belong to the early part of the twelfth century. They are often denominated the remains of King John's Palace. The castle, which perhaps dates as far back as the time of William the Conqueror, but was to a great extent rebuilt in

the reign of Henry III., abutted on the western wall, occupying a slight eminence. It was a ruin before the days of the Civil War in the seventeenth century, and now but a few inconspicuous fragments are visible. The site of the keep, however, is still indicated.

### BISHOP'S GATEWAY, LLANDAFF.

THE "city" of Llandaff is but a village about a couple of miles from Cardiff; but here it is that are situate the ancient cathedral of Dubritius and the palace of the bishops of Llandaff. Crossing the river by the Castle Bridge at Cardiff and beyond Sophia Park, and the old home of the Herberts, the visitor traverses a rapidly-growing suburb, and then by a pleasant path, through grassy meadows, shaded by fine old elms, discerns the grey towers of the cathedral piercing through the dense foliage. The sight is a striking one. The level meadows are bounded on the left by a steep bank, forming the edge of a plateau—an old river cliff marking one of the vagaries of the Taff in days long before those of St. Dubritius. On the plateau stands the Bishop's palace, the houses of the dean and canons, and the "city" of Llandaff; overlooked by these and at the very foot of the slope, as it plunges down a little less abruptly to the valley, is the cathedral of the oldest British bishopric. There is an open green or "place" in front of the gateway of the episcopal palace, into which the principal street leads. Before the little inn stands a restored cross, part of the shaft being ancient. A bell tower once rose above the village, marking from afar the vicinity of the concealed cathedral, but of this only some obscure indications remain. The deanery and residential house, of modern date, form a picturesquely situated group, and the ruined gateway to the Bishop's Palace, though plain, is interesting. The ancient palace has been destroyed, and the present residence, which is well placed on the brow of the slope already

mentioned, and surrounded by fine timber, is a "Georgian" mansion of the most unattractive type. Near it Bishop Ollivant erected a pretty little Early English chapel. The gateway of the palace, and the remains of the wall that fringe the cliff, would lead one to suppose that in early days the bishops of Llandaff did not always lead a very quiet life, and had to be on their guard against parties over the border, who were no great respecters of ecclesiastical persons. Llandaff cathedral is in part modern. During the long period of neglect that followed the Reformation the cathedrals of Wales fared worse than any. The revenues of Llandaff were almost wholly confiscated, and the bishopric, instead of being one of the wealthiest, became one of



BISHOP'S GATEWAY, LLANDAFF.

the poorest in Britain. So completely was it stripped of its revenues that as the story goes, the bishop caused himself to be announced at Court as the Bishop of Aif, informing the sovereign in reply to an inquiry as to his change of title, that the "land" had been taken away.



A SPANISH WOMAN'S REVENGE.

1887—NOVEMBER—30 days.

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

L. Quar., 8th, 5.2 after. | 1st Quar., 22nd, 10.45 morn.  
N. Moon, 15th, 8.8 morn. | F. Moon, 30th, 5.20 after.

|    |    | SUN<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets.  | MOON<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | Age.               |
|----|----|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1  | Tu | All Saints' Day.  | 6 55r                       | 5 23 16            |
| 2  | W  | All Souls' Day.   | 4 30s                       | 5 51 17            |
| 3  | Th | The Long Parliament met, 1640.  | 6 58r                       | 6 24 18            |
| 4  | F  | Mendelssohn died, 1847.   | 4 27s                       | 7 3 19             |
| 5  | S  | Battle of Inkerman, 1854.   | 7 2r                        | 7 44 20            |
| 6  | S  | 22nd Sunday after Trinity.  | 4 23s                       | 8 44 21            |
| 7  | M  | Death of Anne Grant of Laggan, 1838.  | 7 5r                        | 9 47 22            |
| 8  | Tu | Madame Roiland died, 1793.  | 4 20s                       | 10 57 23           |
| 9  | W  | Mr. Bright became a Cabinet Minister, 1868.   | 7 9r                        | After Mid-night 24 |
| 10 | Th | Elevation of Alfred Tennyson to the Peerage, 1833.  | 4 17s                       | A.M. 25            |
| 11 | F  | Martinmas.  | 7 12r                       | 1 30 26            |
| 12 | S  | Chatham Islands discovered, 1741.   | 4 14s                       | 2 50 27            |
| 13 | S  | 23rd Sunday after Trinity.  | 7 16r                       | 4 12 28            |
| 14 | M  | The Prince Consort died at Windsor Castle of gastric fever, 1862, aged 42 years.                | 4 11s                       | 5 36 29            |
| 15 | Tu | Siege of Toulon, 1793.  | 7 19r                       | Sets P.M. 30       |
| 16 | W  | John Bright born, 1811.   | 4 8s                        | 5 28 1             |
| 17 | Th | Suez Canal opened, 1869.  | 7 23r                       | 6 16 2             |
| 18 | F  | Last Convict at Sydney, 1840.   | 4 6s                        | 7 11 3             |
| 19 | S  | Hone's trial, 1817.   | 7 26r                       | 8 12 4             |
| 20 | S  | 24th Sunday after Trinity.  | 4 3s                        | 9 17 5             |
| 21 | M  | Princess Royal born, 1840.  | 7 30r                       | 10 24 6            |
| 22 | Tu | St. Cecilia.  | 4 1s                        | 11 30 7            |
| 23 | W  | Lord Clarendon disgraced, 1667.   | 7 33r                       | After Mid-night 8  |
| 24 | Th | "Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness," HENRY VIII.                                    | 3 59s                       | A.M. 9             |
| 25 | F  | Death of Sir F. Chantrey, 1841.   | 7 36r                       | 1 39 10            |
| 26 | S  | Dr. Joseph Black died, 1799.  | 3 57s                       | 2 42 11            |
| 27 | S  | 1st Sunday in Advent.   | 7 39r                       | 3 46 12            |
| 28 | M  | "Thunder in November signifieth that same year to be fruitful and merry and cheapness of corn." | 3 55s                       | 4 50 13            |
| 29 | Tu |   | 7 42r                       | 5 55 14            |
| 30 | W  | St. Andrew's Day.   | 3 53s                       | Rises P.M. 15      |

HISTORIANS and other chroniclers have abundant material in the numerous incidents of a war to depict heroic valour and describe scenes of dauntless courage; but among them all there are very few which can stand comparison with the implacable hate and ferocious defiance of a Spanish mother in one of the Spanish wars, as recorded by the Duchess D'Abrantes. A regiment was sent from Burgos against a guerrilla party, under the Marquis of Villa Compo, and ordered to treat the Spaniards with the most rigorous severity, especially the inhabitants of Arguano, a little village near the famous forest of Corellada, whose deep shades, intersected only by narrow footpaths, were the resort of banditti and guerrilla. A principal feature of the whole Spanish war was the celerity with which all the French movements were notified to the insurgent chiefs, and the difficulty experienced in procuring a spy or guide, while these, when found, proved almost uniformly treacherous. The French battalion had to march through a frightful country, climbing rugged rocks and crossing frozen torrents, always in dread of sudden and unforeseen dangers. They reached the village, but perceived no movement, heard no noise. Some soldiers advanced, but saw nothing; absolute solitude reigned. The officer in command, suspecting an ambush, ordered the utmost circumspection. The troops entered the street, and arrived at a small open place, where some sheaves of wheat and Indian corn, and a quantity of loaves, were still smoking on the ground, but consumed to a cinder, and swimming in floods of wine, which had streamed from leathern skins that had evidently been purposely broached, as the provisions had been burnt, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French. No sooner had the soldiers satisfied themselves that, after all the toils and dangers they had passed through, no refreshment was to be obtained, than they roared with rage, but no vengeance appeared to be in reach. Lo! cries were heard suddenly issuing from one of the deserted cottages, amongst which the soldiers had dispersed themselves in hopes of discovering some food or booty. The cries proceeded from a young woman, holding a child, a year old, in her arms, whom the soldiers were

ragging before their lieutenant. Addressing the latter, one of the soldiers said they had found their prisoner seated beside an old woman who was past speaking. He begged the lieutenant to question their prisoner. She was dressed in the peasant costume of the Soria and Rioju mountains, and was pale but not trembling. "Why are you alone here?" questioned the lieutenant. She had stayed with her grandmother, who was paralytic, and could not follow the rest to the forest. She had stayed to take care of her; and the young woman spoke as haughtily as if vexed at being obliged to drop a word in the presence of a Frenchman. "Why have your neighbours left the village?" The Spaniard's eye flashed fire. She fixed on the lieutenant a look of strange import, and said, "You know very well—were they not all to be massacred?" The lieutenant shrugged his shoulders. "But why did you burn the bread and wheat, and empty the wine skins?" "That you might find nothing. As they could not carry them off there was no alternative but burning them." At this moment shouts of joy arose, and the soldiers appeared carrying a number of hams, some loaves, and, more welcome than all, several skins of wine, all discovered in a vault, the entrance to which had been concealed by the straw the old woman was lying on. The young peasant darted on them a look of infernal vengeance, while the lieutenant, who had pondered with anxiety on the destitute and sinking condition of his troops, rejoiced for a moment in the unexpected supply. But he recent poisonings of several cisterns, and other fearful examples, putting him on his guard, he again interrogated the woman. "Whence come these provisions?" "They are all the same as those we burnt; we concealed them for our friends." "Is your husband with your brigands?" "My husband is in heaven," said she, lifting up her eyes; "he died for the good cause, that of God and King Ferdinand."

"Have you any brother amongst them?" "I have no longer a tie except my poor child," and she pressed the infant to her breast. The poor little creature was thin and sallow, but its large black eyes glistened as they turned to its mother. "Commander," exclaimed one of the soldiers, "pray order division of the booty, for we are hungry and devilish thirsty." "One moment. Listen!" said he, eyeing the young woman with suspicious inquisition. "These provisions are good, I hope?" "How could they be otherwise," replied the Spaniard, contemptuously; "they were not for you." "Well, here's to thy health, then, Demonia," said a young sub-lieutenant, opening one of the skins, and preparing for a draught; but his more prudent commander still restrained him. "One moment; since this wine is good, you will not object

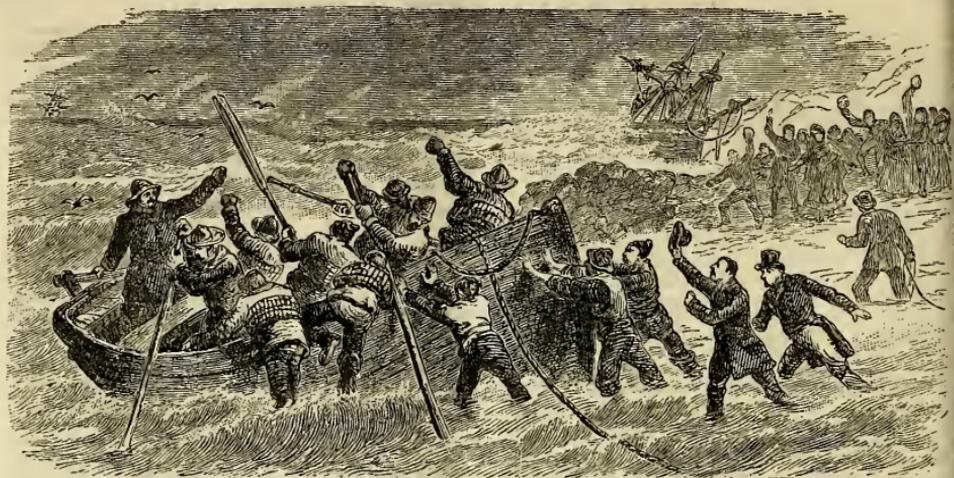
to a glass." "Oh dear no; as much as you please," and accepting the mess-glass offered by the lieutenant, she emptied it without hesitation. "Huzza! huzza!" shouted the soldiers, delighted at the prospect of intoxication without danger. "And your child will drink some also," said the lieutenant; "he is so pale that it will do him good." The Spaniard had herself drank without hesitation; but in holding the cup to her infant's lips her hand trembled. The motion, however, was unperceived, and the child also emptied the glass. Thereupon the provisions speedily disappeared, and all partook both of food and wine. Suddenly, however, the infant was observed to turn livid, its features contracted, and its mouth convulsed with agony gave vent to piteous shrieks. The mother, too, though her fortitude suppressed complaint, could scarcely stand, and her distorted features betrayed her sufferings. When the lieutenant was told of this he sought her. "Wretch," exclaimed he, "thou hast poisoned us." "Yes," said she, with a ghastly smile, falling beside her child, already struggling with the death-rattle. "Yes, I have poisoned you. I knew you would fetch the skins from their hiding-place. Was it likely you would leave a dying creature on her litter? She, yes, you will die, and die in perdition, while I shall go to heaven." Her last words were scarcely audible, and the soldiers at first did not comprehend the full horror of their situation; but as the poison operated the Spanish declaration was legibly translated in her convulsed features. No power could longer restrain them. In vain their commander interposed; they repulsed him, and dragging their expiring victim to the brink of the torrent, threw her into it, after lacerating her with more than a hundred sabre strokes. She uttered not a groan. As for the child, it was the first victim. Twenty-two men were destroyed by this exploit, the commander himself only escaping by a miracle.



### ROMAN GATEWAY, LINCOLN.

BESIDES its magnificent cathedral, Lincoln possesses quite a number of ancient relics to interest and entertain the antiquarian. One of these is the Roman gate of our illustration. It is a remnant of a time even earlier than the history of the cathedral, for notwithstanding the antiquity of the site of the latter it was long before Lincoln was selected as the see of a bishopric. Roman roads once converged on "Lindum," as railways do now. It had its castle and its keep, and the walls of the former were an irregular parallelogram, and were defended by dry ditches cut into the limestone rock. There are many curious old houses in the city, ancient bridges, and gateways, which make it quite an architectural museum.

ROMAN GATEWAY, LINCOLN.



THE FIRST LIFEBOAT.

1887—DECEMBER—31 days.

NOTE TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

**THE MOON'S CHANGES.**

L. Quar., 8th, 3.11 morn. | 1st Quar., 22nd, 7.1 morn.  
N. Moon, 14th, 7.22 after. | F. Moon, 30th, 8.14 morn.

|    |    | SUN<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets.   | MOON<br>Rises<br>&<br>Sets. | Age.                    |
|----|----|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | Th | Botany Bay made a convict settlement, 1787.  | 7 45                        | 5 1 16                  |
| 2  | F  | "The hopeless word of 'Never to return' breathe I upon thee." RICHARD II.  | 3 52                        | 5 45 17                 |
| 3  | S  | Archbishop Tait of Canterbury died, 1882.  | 7 48                        | 6 38 18                 |
| 4  | S  | <b>2nd Sunday in Advent.</b>   | 3 51                        | 7 39 19                 |
| 5  | M  | The Franchise Bill and Redistribution Bill read a third time and passed in the House of Lords, 1884.                 | 7 51                        | 8 46 20                 |
| 6  | Tu |  | 3 50                        | 9 58 21                 |
| 7  | W  |  | 7 53                        | 11 14 22                |
| 8  | Th | "December's frost, and January's flood, never boded the husbandman's good."  | 3 50                        | After Mid-night A.M. ☾  |
| 9  | F  |  | 7 55                        | 24                      |
| 10 | S  | Royal Academy instituted, 1768.  | 3 49                        | 1 49 25                 |
| 11 | S  | <b>3rd Sunday in Advent.</b>   | 7 58                        | 3 9 26                  |
| 12 | M  | "Kind hearts can make December blithe as May."   | 3 49                        | 4 31 27                 |
| 13 | Tu | Dynamite Explosion at London Bridge, 1884.   | 8 0r                        | 5 52 28                 |
| 14 | W  | Death of Prince Albert, 1861.  | 3 49                        | Sets P.M. ☽             |
| 15 | Th | Leadenhall Market, London, opened, 1881.   | 8 1r                        | 4 53 1                  |
| 16 | F  |  | 3 49                        | 5 52 2                  |
| 17 | S  | "Yes, the year is growing old."  | 8 3r                        | 6 57 3                  |
| 18 | S  | <b>4th Sunday in Advent.</b>   | 3 50                        | 8 5 4                   |
| 19 | M  | Military Riot at Suez, 1881.   | 8 5r                        | 9 13 5                  |
| 20 | Tu | Massacre of Jews in Russia, 1881.  | 3 51                        | 10 20 6                 |
| 21 | W  | <i>Shortest Day.</i>   | 8 6r                        | 11 25 7                 |
| 22 | Th | George Eliot died, 1880.   | 3 52                        | After Mid. night A.M. ☽ |
| 23 | F  |  | 8 7r                        | 9                       |
| 24 | S  | "Winter is summer's heir."   | 3 53                        | 1 34 10                 |
| 25 | S  | <b>—CHRISTMAS DAY.—</b>  | 8 7r                        | 2 37 11                 |
| 26 | M  | <b>BANK HOLIDAY.</b>   | 3 54                        | 3 42 12                 |
| 27 | Tu | "On Christmas Day, in solemn sort, Then was he crowned here, By Albert, Archbishop of York, With many a noble peer." | 8 8r                        | 4 46 13                 |
| 28 | W  |  | 3 55                        | 5 50 14                 |
| 29 | Th | W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.  | 8 8r                        | 6 53 15                 |
| 30 | F  | Pegu annexed, 1852.  | 3 57                        | Rises P.M. ☽            |
| 31 | S  | <i>New Year's Eve.</i>   | 8 8r                        | 5 29 17                 |

IN a country with a commerce extending to every part of the world, and embracing arrivals and departures from its ports of more than six hundred thousand vessels yearly, manned by more than two hundred thousand men and boys, and carrying goods of the estimated value of six hundred millions sterling, with unknown thousands of passengers, and a sea-board of nearly five thousand miles, the history of the greatest life-saving apparatus must be of surpassing interest. It has been told in the earlier publications of the National Lifeboat Institution by the late Mr. George Lewis, the secretary, and it has been completed to later dates by Mr. Chas. J. Staniland, R.L., and others. We find that the first lifeboat was designed by a London coachbuilder, named Lionel Lukin, in 1785, who was encouraged by George IV., then Prince of Wales. Lukin's boat was christened the "Insubmergible Boat;" it was a Norway yawl, adapted and fitted for buoyancy by a projecting gunwale of cork and air-chambers inside, one of which was at the bow and another at the stern. Lukin's memory is preserved by the following inscription on his tombstone at Hythe, in Kent, where he died in 1834, having seen public enthusiasm wonderfully quickened as to the necessity of providing means for saving life at sea, which, in his day, was terribly neglected: "This Lionel Lukin was the first who built a lifeboat, and was the original inventor of that principle of safety by which many lives and much property have been preserved from shipwreck and he obtained for it the King's Patent in the year 1785." It was four years later that this when the public were aroused to interest on the matter. The wreck of the *Adventure*, of Newcastle, at the mouth of the Tyne, and the drowning of her crew within sight of thousands of spectators, excited the populace of South Shields to offer premiums for the best model of a boat. Two were selected, and ultimately Mr. H. Greathead built a boat, and launched it at South Shields in 1790. In the following year Greathead's boat performed its first rescue in saving the crew of a brig at the entrance to the Tyne. Several other crews were saved by it, and, notwithstanding its success and usefulness, it was nearly ten years before another was built.

# COMICALITIES FROM YANKEELAND.

WHAT animal always plays a leading part in life? A blind man's dog.

WHEN would you expect a man to utter from a stitch in his side? When he has been hemmed in by a crowd.

SWIFT CONCLUSION.—"So far so good," as the boy said when he had finished the first pot of his mother's jam.

BROWN says it is a wonder there is any truthfulness in the world when nanking begins life by lying in the riddle.

If you think nobody cares for you in his cold world, just try to learn to play the trombone in a populous neighbourhood.

ABOUT THE DAFFODIL.—The daffodil's a lovely flower, though not much of a smeller; The florists call it "Baby-crowder," because it's such a yellor.

"JEMIMA SUSAN, did you get my letter?" "Yes, Sambo." "I sent it in de hope of raisin' a flame." "Sambo, you succeeded, for it lit de gas."

A VISITOR in Dublin was asked by a car-driver if he wanted a car. "No," said he; "I am able to walk." "May your honour long be able but seldom willing," was the witty rejoinder.

A NEW MEXICO man got excited because a waiter handed him a napkin the other day. He said he reckoned he knew "when to use a handkerchief without having no hints thrown out."

HUSBAND—"Well, my dear, did you see some beautiful things on your mountain excursion?" Wife—"No. The guide told me to look where I walked; so all I was able to see was my boots."

A GENTLEMAN was complimenting a pretty young lady in the presence of his wife. "It's lucky I did not meet Miss Hopkins before I married you, my dear." "Well, yes, it is extremely—for her!" was the rejoinder.

ELIJAH—"Say, Zeke, I hear yo' brudder married a rich heiness; am dat so?" Zeke—"Yes, she's wuth 'bout fi' million." Elijah (surprised)—"So much as dat?" Zeke—"It's fi' million or fi' hundred, I dunno which, but I know it's 'normous' mount."

A CONCERNED bachelor gave as a reason for not marrying that he couldn't bear to think of the inferiority to which his poor boys would be condemned, for, he added, with a melancholy shake of his head, "great men's sons never amount to anything, you know."

"I THINK I'll get out and stretch my legs a little," said a tall man, as the train stopped at a station. "Oh, don't," said a passenger who had been sitting opposite to him, and who had been much embarrassed by the legs of his tall companion—"don't do that! They are too long already."

At a military dinner the following was on the toast-list as the toast of a veteran's health: "May this hero, who has lost one eye in the glorious service of his beloved country, never see distress with the other!" But the person whose duty it was to read the toast completely changed the sentiment, and caused no end of merriment by accidentally omitting the word "distress," so that the toast read: "And may he never see with the other!"

"Yes, sir," said a pompous ignoramus, "I believe in education, sir—the best education that money can buy. My father spared no expense on my schooling, and I shall spare none on my children's." "Then I suppose you will give them all an academic education," remarked his friend. "Yes, sir," was the reply; "of course I will. That's the kind of education that I got, and if it takes every dollar of my fortune, my boys and girls shall all be macadamised as their father was."

WHAT is that which is so brittle that if you name it you are sure to break it? Silence.

THE more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour-glass, the sooner will her sands of life run out.

WHAT is that which is always invisible yet never out of sight? The letter "I," which is always in visible.

SAID an Alabama mother: "Never would I call a boy of mine Alias, if I had a hundred to name. Men by that name is allus cuttin' up capers."

"If you wish to have a shoe made of durable materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water."

THE merchant who hangs out in front of his store the sign, "Don't go somewhere else to be swindled; walk right in here," may be called frank, at least.

THE loafer asked the judge for money, and the judge gave him thirty days, winkingly repeating to the beneficiary the old, old adage, that time is money.

"Ah!" said Pilkinton, "it is remarkable what a difference there is in the sensation between getting a letter enclosing a ten-dollar bill and one enclosing a bill for ten dollars?"

SOME of the old Roman gladiators were armed with a trident and a net. A net is a very effective weapon now. A hor-net will scatter a picnic party, and a cor-net will break up a quiet neighbourhood.

"I TELL you," said Poots, "there's an indescribable sense of luxury in lying in bed and ringing one's bell for one's valet." "You got a valet!" exclaimed Poots's friend. "No," replied Poots; "but I've got a bell!"

"By heavens! that stuff is not fit for a hog to eat!" remarked Smythe, as he pushed away his plate of beef stew at the Jarby boarding-house, the other day at dinner. "All right; you needn't eat it, then, sir," spoke up Mrs. Jarby.

### A WAG'S RESPONSE.

A youth who was jilted said once to a

wag:

"My love, I'm afraid, is beginning to flag."

"Oh, think not of flagging," replied he, but chose the best method of paving your way."

JOHNNY laboriously lugged a pail into the parlour, where the family were assembled, and asked his maternal grandmother to kick it. "Why should I kick it, Johnny?" grandmother inquired, in amazement. "Just to amuse papa," said Johnny. "He said he would give ten dollars any time to see you kick the bucket."

JUDGE (to negro woman, who had been named as a witness)—"Is this man your husband?" Woman—"He's my step-husband." Judge—"What?" Woman—"I says that gennerman is my step-husband." Judge—"How do you make that out?" Woman—"Well, sah, yer see, dat jes' 'bout de time my fust husband wuz buried, dis gennerman come steppin' er long, an' I married him."

CALLER—"I am so glad, my dear, to see you looking so well and happy! Your wedding-tour was not of long duration, I notice. Very sensible, very sensible." Bride—"My husband was perfectly willing to prolong the tour; but I knew that his presence was required at his place of business." Caller—"Very few brides are so considerate as that." Bride—"Oh, but I ceased to be a bride very early! In less than a week I became a wife." Caller—"I do not understand." Bride—"We had not been married a week before he asked me to sew on a button."

It is generally supposed that when a fellow wins the love of a girl he has her confidence. Per contra, it is a case of downright Miss trust.

Two farmers had a dispute about the boundary lines of their farms. Their dispute is now settled, and so are the lawyers—on their farms.

AN old bachelor wants to know if you ever sat down to tea, when skimmed milk was on the table, without being asked, "Do you take cream?"

"SAM," said a master to a sleepy-headed apprentice, "have you ever seen a snail?" "Yes, sir." "Then you must have met it, for you could never have overtaken it."

PROBABLY the meanest thing that a man ever said was uttered by Fogg the other day. Being asked to give his opinion as to the best remedy for polygamy, he replied: "Mrs. Fogg."

The following is the copy of a bill posted on the wall of a country village: "A lecture on total abstinence will be delivered in the open air, and a collection will be made at the door to defray expenses."

"Did you go to the masquerade last evening, Charley?" "Oh yes." "What was?" "As a gentleman." "Indeed! How in the world did you disguise yourself?" And then the atmosphere grew chilly.

"I HAVE such an indulgent husband!" said little Mrs. Doll. "Yes, so George says," responded Mrs. Spiteful, quietly; "sometimes he indulges too much, doesn't he?" They no longer speak to each other.

ONE OF THE OLDEST REMEDIES.—"Young man to chemist: 'Can you give me anything to remove superfluous hair?'" Chemist, thoughtfully scratching his bald head: "Hem! Why don't you get married?"

"I DECLARE, Charley," exclaimed Clara, "you take the words right out of my mouth!" "Oh, mamma," piped in the little pitcher, "how I know what Clara and Charley were doing out in the hall when she let him in!"

A DOCTOR was called to attend a patient, who, on being asked if he had not taken something strange into his system, said he believed he had, adding: "It must have been that glass of water. Haven't been so imprudent for ten years."

"WHAT do these letters stand for?" asked a curious wife of her husband, as she looked at his masonic seal. "Well, really, my love," he replied, encouragingly, "I presume it is because they can't sit down." She postponed further questioning.

A LEGAL CONUNDRUM.—"Judge," said a lawyer to an old jurist, "if a man is in doubt as to whether he shall kiss a pretty girl or not, what should he do?" "Give the pretty girl the benefit of the doubt, by all means," emphatically answered the judge.

A BAD-TEMPERED old bachelor declares that an ox-team is singularly symbolic of courtship and marriage, for it begins with a bow, continues with a ring and a yoke, progresses with a tongue, and ends by presenting to the world a picture of a goaded pair.

"My dear," remarked an Alleghany husband to his spouse, "I see by the papers that the Norwegian coasting steamers carry a man and his wife for a fare and a half." "That is carrying the man very cheap," replied the wife. "How so?" "The wife is the fair, you know."

A STRANGER in the capital city of Texas, who seemed to be lost, meeting a citizen, called out: "Say, how do I get to the railroad depot?" "Say what?" "Say how do I get to the railroad depot?" "How do I get to the railroad depot? Anything else you want me to say?" yelled the citizen.

# Stamps, Taxes, Licences, Law Sittings, Eclipses, &c.

## LICENCES AND EXCISE DUTIES.

|   | £  | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Appraisers and House Agents   | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Armorial Bearings   | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| "    on a Carriage  | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Arms, grant of, stamp duty of   | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Auctioneers' Annual Licence   | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Bankers' Annual Licence, United Kingdom   | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| Beer and Wine Retailers   | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| "    not to be consumed on the premises   | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Beer not drunk on the premises  | 1  | 5  | 0  |
| Beer drunk on the premises  | 3  | 10 | 0  |
| Brewers' Licences—brewer of beer for sale   | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Carriages—Annual Licence (Great Britain)—For every carriage with four wheels, weighing four cwt.  | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| With two wheels, or four wheels, if weighing less than 4 cwt.   | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| For every Hackney Carriage  | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| In respect of carriages used for the first time on and after 1st October in any year—   |    |    |    |
| For every carriage not being a Hackney Carriage with four or more wheels, and weighing 4 cwt. or upwards                                | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| For every carriage being a Hackney Carriage, or with fewer than four wheels, or having four or more wheels shall weigh less than 4 cwt. | 0  | 7  | 6  |
| Dogs of any kind, Gt. Britain   | 0  | 7  | 6  |
| "    Ireland, one dog   | 0  | 2  | 6  |
| "    "    every additional dog  | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| Game Licences:—If taken out after 31st July and before 1st November, to expire on 31st July following                                   | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| After 31st July, expire 31st October  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| After 1st November, expire 31st July  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Occasional Game Licence, for any period of 14 days  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Gamekeepers   | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Game Dealer's Licence   | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Gun (Licence to carry)  | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Hawkers, Gt. Britain.—Traveling with a horse or an ass  | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| If more than one horse, or ass, each  | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| Marriage Licence, Special, England and Ireland  | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| "    by Superintendent Registrar  | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Medicine, (Patent) Dealers, Gt. Britain, annual licence.  | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Passenger Vessels, on board which liquors and tobacco are sold, one year  | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| "    "    one day   | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Pawnbrokers   | 7  | 10 | 0  |
| Plate:—To sell 2ozs of Gold, or 30 ozs. of Silver and upwards   | 5  | 15 | 0  |
| To sell less than the above.  | 2  | 6  | 0  |
| Plate—Duty on Gold, per oz.   | 0  | 17 | 0  |
| "    Silver, per oz.  | 0  | 1  | 6  |
| Publicans (United Kingdom) licence to sell spirits, beer, and wine to be consumed on the premises:—                                     |    |    |    |
| If rated under £10  | 4  | 10 | 0  |
| "    "    15  | 6  | 0  | 0  |
| "    "    20  | 8  | 0  | 0  |
| "    "    25  | 11 | 0  | 0  |
| "    "    30  | 14 | 0  | 0  |
| "    "    40  | 17 | 0  | 0  |

|   | £  | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| If rated under £50  | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| "    "    100   | 25 | 0  | 0  |
| And £5 for each additional £100, with a maximum of £60.         |    |    |    |
| Servants—Annual Licence for every Male Servant in Great Britain | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| Retailers of Sweets   | 1  | 5  | 0  |
| Tobacco and snuff, dealers in                                   | 0  | 5  | 3  |
| Wine Retailers:—To be consumed on the premises                  | 3  | 10 | 0  |
| "    "    off licences  | 2  | 10 | 0  |

## ECLIPSES IN 1887.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun in the year 1887, viz.—  
 Feb. 22-23—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.  
 Aug. 19—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, partly visible at Greenwich.

## BANK HOLIDAYS, 1887.

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Easter Monday          | April 11 |
| Whit Monday            | May 30   |
| First Monday in August | Aug. 1   |
| Monday                 | Dec. 26  |

## MINISTERIAL SALARIES.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary   | £5,000 |
| First Lord of the Treasury             | 5,000  |
| Chancellor of the Exchequer            | 5,000  |
| Home Secretary                         | 5,000  |
| Indian Secretary                       | 5,000  |
| Colonial Secretary                     | 5,000  |
| Secretary of War                       | 5,000  |
| Lord Chancellor of England             | 10,000 |
| Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland             | 20,000 |
| First Lord of the Admiralty            | 4,500  |
| Lord President of the Council          | 2,000  |
| Vice-President of Council of Education | 2,000  |
| President of the Board of Trade        | 2,000  |
| Lord Privy Seal                        | 2,000  |
| President of Local Government Board    | 2,000  |
| Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster   | 2,000  |
| First Commissioner of Public Works     | 2,000  |
| Postmaster-General                     | 2,500  |
| Lord Steward of the Household          | 2,000  |
| Lord Chamberlain                       | 2,000  |

## LAW SITTINGS, 1887.

|                 | Begin   | End     |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Hilary Sittings | Jan. 11 | Apr. 6  |
| Easter do.      | Apr. 19 | May 27  |
| Trinity do.     | June 7  | Aug. 12 |
| Michaelmas do.  | Oct. 24 | Dec. 21 |

## UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1887.

|            | Begin   | End     |
|------------|---------|---------|
| Hilary     | Jan. 14 | April 2 |
| Easter     | Apr. 23 | May 27  |
| Trinity    | May 20  | July 11 |
| Michaelmas | Oct. 10 | Dec. 17 |

|            | Begin   | End     |
|------------|---------|---------|
| Trinity    | Jan. 8  | Mar. 27 |
| Easter     | Apr. 18 | June 24 |
| Michaelmas | Oct. 1  | Dec. 19 |

## HOUSE DUTIES.

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

## RECEIPTS.

Receipt for the payment of £2 or upwards ..... 1d.  
 (Persons receiving the money to pay the duty.)

Penalty for giving a receipt, liable to duty, not duly stamped, £10.

The person giving the receipt shall before the instrument be delivered out of his hands, obliterate the stamp by writing his Name or Initials, together with the true date of his so writing, in such a manner as to show clearly and distinctly that such stamp has been used.

Letters acknowledging the safe arrival of Bills of Exchange, &c., and other securities for money, are no longer exempt from the Stamp Act, but must have a stamp affixed.

Penalty for refusing to give a duly stamped receipt in any case where receipt is liable to duty—£10.

## CHEQUES AND CERTIFICATES.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Bankers' Cheques   | 1d. |
| Script Certificates for shares in any Company not transferable by Deed | 1d. |

## BILL STAMPS & PROMISSORY NOTES.

| Where the amount for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| £5   | 0  | 0  |
| Above £5 and not excdg. £10  | 0  | 2  |
| "    £10   | 0  | 3  |
| "    £25   | 0  | 6  |
| "    £50   | 0  | 9  |
| "    £75   | 1  | 0  |

And for every additional £100, and also for any fractional part of £100—1s.

## AGREEMENTS, &c.

AGREEMENT, or Memorandum of Agreement, under hand only, of the value of £5 or more, when not otherwise charged—6d.

Ditto, to let a furnished house for less than a year, the rent being above £25—2s. 6d.

Agreement for a lease not exceeding 35 years, the same as on a lease.

An Agreement should be stamped within 14 days of date. The penalty for stamping after that period is—£10.

Affidavits and Declarations—2s. 6d.

## APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.

Without premium ..... 2s. 6d.  
 With premium, for every £5 .. 5s. 6d.

ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP ..... £80  
 "    for Lancashire, Durham, or Scotch superior courts .. £60  
 Scotch inferior courts ..... 2s. 6d.

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c.

### FOR ENGLAND.

An infant should be registered within six weeks after its birth. No fee is payable; but after 42 days a fee of 7s. 6d. is chargeable.

Notice must be given of Death to the District Registrar. Let this be done early, as a certificate must be obtained to give to the minister who performs the funeral service.

### FOR SCOTLAND.

An infant must be registered within 21 days after its birth.—A marriage must be registered within three days after the occurrence.—A death must be registered within eight days after the demise.

Alloa Advertisements.

—:decorative:—

**ALEX. M'GECHAEN & SONS,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
**CONFECTIONERS AND PASTRY BAKERS,**  
60 MILL STREET, ALLOA.

**BRIDE** and **CHRISTENING CAKES** made to Order.

**CREAMS, JELLIES, DESSERTS &c.**

*Always on hand, a Quantity of the Finest COSAQUES, requisite for the Christmas Holidays*

Every Variety of **BUNS, CAKES, & SHORTBREAD, CHRISTMAS PIES, &c.**

**FANCY SHORTBREAD, IN ANY DESIGN, MADE TO ORDER.**

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**James Stewart,**  
**BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,**  
9 MILL STREET, ALLOA.

**WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.**

Dishes Covered on the Shortest Notice.

*Soirees and Pic-Nics Supplied. Hot Pies every Saturday.*

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**WINDOW BLIND MANUFACTURER,**  
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**VENETIAN BLINDS, WIRE SCREENS, CLOTH BLINDS,**  
in all kinds of Styles.

**OLD VENETIAN BLINDS RE-PAINTED and REPAIRED, &c.**

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# ROYAL OAK HOTEL, WELLINGTON PLACE, ALLOA.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

## WILLIAM REID, Lessee,

**B**EGS respectfully to return thanks for the patronage which he has received since opening the above Hotel, and hopes with Superior Accommodation and Comfort, to merit a continuance of a support that has been truly generous and distinguished.

DINNERS, SOUPS, STEAKS, &c., on the Shortest Notice.  
WINES, BRANDIES, SPIRITS, PORTER, and ALES of the most  
Choice Quality.

JOB and POST HORSES to LET on HIRE.

*An omnibus in attendance to convey Travellers and their Luggage to and from the  
Railway Station.*

COMFORTABLE and WELL-AIRED BEDROOMS.  
AN EXCELLENT BILLIARD TABLE.



## SHIP INN,

BROAD STREET, ALLOA.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE, PROPRIETOR.

Old Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, &c.  
Bass and Allsopp's Pale Ales.  
Alloa and Edinburgh Ales in Bottle and Draught.

All Orders Punctually Attended to.

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## J. J. KLOYBORG & CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS AND SHIPBROKERS,

Supply Best Durable

### HAMILTON AND WISHAW HOUSE COALS

(Cartage Included in Price);

Also, **BEST SMITHY and NUT COALS and DROSS.**

DEPOT: CALEDONIAN GOODS STATION.

ORDERS also received at Office, SHORE, or House, CHURCH STREET.

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## THOMAS EDWARD,

SHIP  SHIPS'  
CHANDLER, PROVISIONS,  
And BONDED STORE MERCHANT,  
FAMILY GROCER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
Shore, ALLOA; SOUTH ALLOA, and KENNETPANS.

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BUTCHER,  
SHORE, ALLOA.

Shipping and Families supplied by THOMAS EDWARD.

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## WILLIAM M'MILLAN,

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*All kinds of GLAZING in Ornamental and Plate-Glass carefully executed.*

All kinds of VENETIAN BLINDS Supplied. The same Repaired and Re-Taped on the Shortest Notice, and at Moderate Charges.

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Agent in Alloa for the Commercial Plate-Glass Insurance Coy.

PROPOSALS ACCEPTED AT MODERATE RATES.

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ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL, ALLOA.**

HIRING, STABLING, &c.

**MRS HENRY DRYSDALE**

**R**ETURNS her best thanks for the liberal amount of patronage bestowed on her since she became Lessee of the above Hotel, and trusts that by keeping WINES, BRANDIES, and WHISKIES of the Best Stocks, and ALES of the Finest Quality, to merit a continuance of the same.

BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, TEAS, and SUPPERS supplied on the  
SHORTEST NOTICE.

WELL-AIRED BEDROOMS AND GOOD ATTENDANCE.

*All Charges Strictly Moderate.*

STABLING and POSTING in all its Departments at Moderate Terms.

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Wholesale Potato and Egg Merchant,  
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ALLOA.

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**A. & C. GALASHAN,**

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ALLOA AND TILlicOUNTRY.

BAGS, BRUSHES, LEGGINGS, PORTMANTEAUS, WHIPS, COVERS, CLOTHING, STABLE REQUISITES

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DRESSMAKERS.  
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' OUTFITTERS,  
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**GEORGE SHARPE,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
HIGH STREET, ALLOA.

*Watches and Clocks Carefully Cleaned and Repaired.*

A Choice Selection of WATCHES and CLOCKS always on hand.

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**W. ARCHIBALD & SON,**  
*House Furnishers, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers,  
Funeral Undertakers, House Agents, and Valuers,*  
19 SHILLINGHILL, ALLOA.

*Established Upwards of Half a Century.*

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## MONUMENTS.

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Sculptor and Architectural Carver,  
GREENFIELD PLACE, ALLOA,  
Supplies the above in GRANITE, MARBLE, and FREESTONE.  
LETTERS ACCURATELY CUT.

*Imperishable Lead Letters neatly executed on Marble.*

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

# POLLOCK'S

## STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, Primrose Street, ALLOA.

### PRICE AND TRADE LIST :—

|                       | <i>Cleaned</i> | <i>Dyed</i> |                                  | <i>Cleaned</i> | <i>Dyed</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| TWEED SUITS, ...      | 3/6            | 4/6         | LADIES' DOLMANS, ...             | 2/0            | 2/6         |
| "  COATS, ...         | 2/0            | 2/6         | "  SHAWLS, ...                   | 0/6            | 1/0         |
| "  TROUSERS, ...      | 1/0            | 1/6         | "  PLAIDS, ...                   | 1/0            | 2/0         |
| "  VESTS, ...         | 0/6            | 0/9         | TABLE COVERS, ...                | 1/0            | 2/0         |
| DRESSED SUITS, ...    | 3/9            | 4/9         | UNION CURTAINS, ...              | Per Yd.        | Per Yd      |
| "  COATS, ...         | 2/3            | 2/9         | 27 Inches Broad,                 | 0/4            | 0/5         |
| "  TROUSERS, ...      | 1/2            | 1/6         | DAMASK, 27 Inches,               | 0/5            | 0/6         |
| "  VESTS, ...         | 0/8            | 0/10        | "  54 " ...                      | 0/8            | 0/10        |
| SUMMER OVERCOATS, ... | 2/6            | 3/0         | "  54 " ...                      | 0/10           | 1/0         |
| ULSTERS, ...          | 3/0            | 3/6         | LACE CURTAINS Cleaned and        |                |             |
| HIGHLAND CLOAKS, ...  | 3/0            | 3/6         | Dressed, ...                     | 1/ per set.    |             |
| LADIES' JACKET, ...   | 1/6            | 2/0         | LACE CURTAINS Dressed, 9d to 10d | "              |             |
| "  ULSTERS, ...       | 2/0            | 2/9         |                                  |                |             |

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

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 "  RECEIVING OFFICE, PRIMROSE STREET, ALLOA.  
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 "  MISS DAWSON, MILLINER, STIRLING STREET, Alva.  
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BOOKBINDER,  
COALGATE, ALLOA.

Orders Promptly Attended to, and executed at most reasonable Charges.  
ESTIMATES and DESIGNS furnished for every Description of Plain and  
Decorative Binding.

---

**ALEXANDER KIRK,**  
COACHBUILDER,  
JAMAICA STREET, ALLOA.

---

**William Ramsay,**  
*CHINA, CRYSTAL, & STONEWARE MERCHANT,*  
19 Candle Street, ALLOA.

---

*WILLIAM ROBERTSON,*  
Dispensing and Family Chemist,  
(From Duncan, Flockhart, & Co.,  
Chemists to the Queen, Edinburgh),  
4 HIGH STREET, ALLOA.

**ANDW. SMITH,**  
PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, AND  
TIN-PLATE WORKER,  
14 DRYSDALE ST.,  
ALLOA.

GLASGOW.

**HUGH M'PHERSON,**  
**SPIRIT MERCHANT,**  
**30 STOCKWELL STREET**

(SIGN OF THE GRAPES),

**B**EGS to thank the public generally for the patronage he has received since opening the above premises, and respectfully solicits the continued patronage of his friends and others.

H. M. having been bred to the trade, and for many years Manager in Brown's Royal Vaults, Dunlop Street, he is confident that, by strict attention to business, and supplying Liquors of the Best Quality at the Cheapest Prices, he will not be overlooked.

When in Glasgow call at

**HUGH M'PHERSON'S,**  
**30 STOCKWELL STREET**

(Sign of the Grapes).

**TOWLE'S**  
**PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS**  
**FOR FEMALES.**

Quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes, 1s 1½d and 2s 9d, of all chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps, by the Maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

**PRIZE MEDAL RUBBER STAMPS, INV<sup>DS</sup> EX<sup>N</sup> 1885.**



**NICKEL-SILVER SELF-INKING PRESS,**  
**WITH INDIA-RUBBER STAMP.**

Any Name 2/-, complete with box, pad, and ink. Always ready for use. One inking will give hundreds of impressions.



**The "E.M.R." METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE OUTFIT,**

For marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., in handsome wood cabinet, containing 216 letters, &c., with ink, holder, pad, and tweezers. A rubber stamp can be made instantly; will set up any name; can be changed a thousand times. It is not a toy, but perfectly practical for business or family use. Price 7/6 complete. Free by Parcel Post for 7/9.

We supply a smaller Outfit in cloth box for 5/-



**ANY TWO-LETTER MONOGRAM (India-Rubber)**

Complete with box, pad, and ink for 1/-  
 Sent per return on receipt of remittance.

The Editor of "THE BAZAAR," in No. 1866, says: "We have used your Stamps for a long time past with every satisfaction."

SPECIMENS FREE FROM THE MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE.



**E. M. RICHFORD, THE CITY RUBBER STAMP Co.,**  
 44, SNOW HILL, LONDON.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOUNDED 1823.

# The Edinburgh Life ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

**FUNDS, . £2,000,000 | INCOME, . £280,000**

## MODERATE PREMIUMS.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM, taken in connection with the Bonus and other advantages, are specially moderate. The following are specimens of the Annual payments required to assure £100 for the Whole Term of Life, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS :—

Age 30, £2 : 7 : 7. Age 40, £3 : 3 : 2. Age 50, £4 : 9. Age 60, £6 : 15 : 8.

*Policies may be had at Lower Rates, without the right to participation in Profits.*

## EARLY BONUSES.

POLICYHOLDERS PARTICIPATE FROM THE OUTSET in the Profits of the Company, receiving an *increasing share* as they advance in age. Policies of £1000 effected in 1878, at the undernoted ages, receive the following Bonus Additions in 1885, after Seven Premiums :—

Age 30, £85 : 16. Age 40, £88 : 15. Age 50, £99. Age 60, £144 : 2.

*Many of the older Policies have been doubled in amount by successive Bonus Additions.*

## NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES.

This Company has made EVERY PROVISION AGAINST THE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES through omission or inability to continue the payment of Premiums :—

After Three Years a Policy is not declared void for mere omission to pay a Premium, but is held in force until the next renewal date, subject to payment of the Premium, with a small charge in addition.

A Free Paid-up Policy for a reduced sum may be obtained after Two Premiums have been paid : or the time for payment of a premium may be extended beyond the usual thirty days of grace.

Claims payable immediately on proof of Death and Title.

Policies Indisputable and World-wide after Five Years.

## THESE AND OTHER LIBERAL REGULATIONS

are fully explained in the PROSPECTUS, a copy of which may be had on application at any of the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

**HEAD OFFICE : 22 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

*Manager*—GEORGE M. LOW, F.R.S.E.

*Secretary*—ARCHIBALD HEWAT, F.F.A., F.I.A.

**DISTRICT INSPECTOR'S OFFICE—54 COMMERCIAL STREET, DUNDEE.**

# BALL PROGRAMMES.

A SPECIALITY.

**MAGREGOR & STEEDMAN,**  
"JOURNAL" OFFICE, ALLOA.

**WILLIAM WALKER,**

Family Grocer, Grain, and Provision Merchant,  
1 SHILLINGHILL, ALLOA.

REGISTER FOR ALL CLASSES OF SERVANTS.

CREATED WATER MANUFACTURER AND BOTTLER.

## J. COLTMAN,

CONFECTIONER AND ICE MERCHANT,  
PRIMROSE STREET, ALLOA.

ICE TO BE HAD DAILY.

### MRS SCOTT,

Milliner and Straw Hat Maker,  
32 HIGH STREET, ALLOA.

*Dressmaking in all its Departments.*

### BLACK,

THE LEADING

DRAPER, OUTFITTER,  
AND  
WAREHOUSEMAN,

WILL send, Free by Post, to all parts,  
Samples of First-class DRAPERY  
GOODS; also, Boxes, Bales, Parcels of  
Mantles, Blankets &c., &c., on approbation.  
Carriage Paid to their Destination.

73 MILL STREET,

EAST-END WAREHOUSE,  
ALLOA.

### J. W. FIFEEN

BUTCHER,  
SHILLINGHILL.

### ALEXANDER MUIR,

WHOLESALE and FAMILY  
GROCEER,

*Tea and Wine Merchant,*  
MILL STREET, ALLOA,  
Most respectfully solicits the favour of  
your Patronage.

### MRS H. CRAWFORD,

Grain and Provision Merchant,  
8 HIGH STREET, ALLOA.

### JOHN MURRAY,

Plumber, Gasfitter, and Tinsmith,  
12 MAR STREET, ALLOA.

### JOHN DRYSDALE,

Fruit and Potato Merchant,  
PRIMROSE STREET, ALLOA.  
Salt and Whiting, Wholesale and Retail.

### PETER CHIRNSIDE,

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, &  
Sheriff Officer,  
16 MAR STREET, ALLOA.

Alva Advertisements.

---

MRS EDWARD JACKSON,  
ALVA GLEN HOTEL,  
ALVA.

---

JAMES ADAMSON,  
CROWN  INN,  
STIRLING STREET, ALVA.

---

Stabling and Posting in all its Departments. Charges Strictly Moderate.

---

ALLAN WATT,  
THE CROSS  KEYS INN,  
STIRLING STREET, ALVA.

---

**R. Fulton & Co.,**  
FAMILY GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS,  
Green Square and Queen Street, ALVA.

---

TEAS from 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, 2s 8d, 3s, to 3s 4d per Lb.  
FULTON'S BLEND of WHISKY, from 2s 6d to 3s per Bottle.  
DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH WHISKY, 3s 2d per Bottle.  
WINES and BRANDIES at Moderate Prices, and all other  
MALT LIQUORS kept in Stock.

---

JAMES M'NICOL,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
70 STIRLING STREET, ALVA.  
TEETH CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.

---

**JAMES M'NIYEN, A.P.S.,**  
**CHEMIST & DRUGGIST**  
(BY EXAMINATION),  
**94 STIRLING STREET, ALVA.**

---

**DAVID HOGG,**  
**72 STIRLING STREET,**  
**ALVA.**

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SILKS, SHAWLS,  
AND  
DRESS FABRICS.

MILLINERY  
AND  
TAILORING.

LINENS, CLOTHS,  
AND  
WOOLLEN GOODS

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**JOHN FENWICK,**  
**Tailor and Clothier,**  
**104 STIRLING STREET, ALVA.**

---

TWEEDS, CLOTHS, and OVERCOATINGS.

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**James G. Mackintosh,**  
**TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**  
**31 EAST STIRLING STREET, ALVA.**

---

*Scotch Tweeds always on hand, and made up on the Shortest Notice.*

---

**W. BARRON LOW,**  
**BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,**  
**6 ERSKINE STREET, & 52 STIRLING STREET,**  
**ALVA.**

---

Van delivers Bread at Sauchie on Mondays and Thursdays, Tillicoultry on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Menstrie on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**JAMES MILLER, SON, & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN,  
57 AND 59 JAMES STREET, ALVA.

---

Gent.'s and Ladies' TWEEDS, SHIRTING, SKIRTING, SHAWLS, TARTANS, BLANKETS,  
&c., always in Stock.

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**WILLIAM ROY,**  
Bookseller, Stationer, News Agent, and Fancy Goods  
Merchant,  
107 STIRLING STREET, ALVA.

---

**JAMES FORD,**  
JOINER AND UNDERTAKER  
COBDEN STREET,  
ALVA.

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**EBEN. GLASS,**  
FRUITERER, & C..  
BROOK STREET, ALVA.

---

FRUITS and VEGETABLES of all kinds in their Season.

---

**AGENTS IN ALVA**  
**FOR THE SALE OF "ALLOA JOURNAL,"**  
**WILLIAM ROY**  
AND  
**WILLIAM DRYSDALE,**  
**BOOKSELLERS.**

*Tillicoultry Advertisements.*

---

**PETER DOW & SON,**

Family Grocers,

TEA, WINE, & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

5 Stirling Street, TILlicouLTRY.

---

**WM. MITCHELL,**

FAMILY GROCER,

Tea, Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant,

31 High Street, TILlicouLTRY.

---

**ANDREW DUNNAN,**

BOOTMAKER,

41 HIGH STREET,

TILlicouLTRY.

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**A. KENNEDY, M.P.S.,**

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain),

HIGH STREET, TILlicouLTRY.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

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**MRS B. WADDELL & CO.,**

China, Stationery, and General Merchants,

3 COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,

HIGH STREET TILlicouLTRY.

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A great variety of Boots and Shoes.

**WM. LAWSON,**  
**GROCEK AND PROVISION MERCHANT,**  
MANUFACTURER, DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, &C.,  
36 HIGH STREET, TILlicouLTRY.

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**R. MORRISON,**  
*PLUMBER, GASFITTER, & TIN PLATE-WORKER,*  
**MOSS ROAD, TILlicouLTRY.**

*Orders Carefully and Promptly attended to, and Charges  
Strictly Moderate.*

---

**CHARLES PERKINS,**  
*Plumber, Gasfitter, Tinsmith, & Bellhanger,*  
**HIGH STREET, TILlicouLTRY.**

BATHS, PUMPS, WATER-CLOSETS, &c.,  
Fitted up on the most Approved Principles.  
LUSTRES, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c. ;  
with GASFITTING in all its Branches.  
*ESTIMATES GIVEN.*

---

**WILLIAM FERGUSON,**  
**FAMILY GROCEK,**  
**TEA, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,**  
**39 Union Street, TILlicouLTRY.**

WINES and SPIRITS of the Best Quality always in Stock.

---

**AGENTS IN TILlicouLTRY**  
**FOR THE SALE OF "ALLOA JOURNAL,"**  
**A. STEWART AND MRS B. WADDELL,**  
**BOOKSELLERS.**

Dollar Advertisements.

---

**FRANCIS HALL,**  
GENERAL DRAPERY AND MILLINERY WAREHOUSE,  
BRIDGE STREET (WEST),  
DOLLAR.

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**ROBERT FRASER,**  
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,  
BRIDGE STREET, DOLLAR,

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY carefully Cleaned and  
Repaired at Strictly Moderate Charges.

ELECTRO-PLATING, GILDING, AND ENGRAVING. CLOCK-WINDING PER CONTRACT  
*Special attention given to Making Articles to Order.*

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**BOOKSELING, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY**  
ESTABLISHMENT,  
DOLLAR.

**JAMES MILLER,**  
MACHINE PRINTER,  
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER TO THE INSTITUTION.

Printing Neatly and Expeditiously Executed on the Premises.  
Orders received for Lithography and Bookbinding.

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**BRADSHAW'S**  
Book, Stationery, and Printing Establishment,  
DOLLAR.

Bookseller by Special Appointment to Dollar Institution, 1845.

VIEWS OF LOCAL SCENERY IN GREAT VARIETY.  
*Original Depot for Fancy Goods made of Wood grown in Dollar Glen.*

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT  
OF  
GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS  
AT  
**WILLIAM GIBB & SONS'**  
Outfitting, Tailoring, Dressmaking, Mantlemaking,  
MILLINERY, SHIRTMAKING, UNDERCLOTHING,  
AND  
GENERAL FURNISHING EMPORIUM,  
DOLLAR.

AGENTS FOR { THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.,  
HAND SEWING MACHINES.  
J. PULLAR & SONS, DYERS, PERTH.

---

**W. SNOWDOWNE**  
(Successor to the Late P. STALKER),  
Joiner, Glazier, Ironmonger, Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer,  
**AND UNDERTAKER,**  
BURNSIDE, DOLLAR.

HOUSE AGENT FOR THE DISTRICT.  
Every information given regarding all Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

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**R. B. DONALDSON,**  
PAINTER, DECORATOR, PAPER-HANGER, GLAZIER,  
AND PICTURE FRAME MAKER,  
STATIONER TO THE INSTITUTION,  
DOLLAR.

☞ Oil Paintings Cleaned Lined, and Restored, and other Artistic Work executed.

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**D. M'FARLANE,**  
SEEDSMAN & FRUITERER,  
STATION ROAD, DOLLAR.

HYBRID ROSES from Mr DICKSON, Belfast.

**GEORGE YOUNG,**  
**AGRICULTURAL LIVE-STOCK**  
**AUCTIONER,  SALESMAN.**  
**DOLLAR.**

STOCK SALES at MILNATHORT every MONDAY at 10 A.M.  
*Sales conducted either by Fee or Commission.*

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**W. GLASS,**  
**FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,**  
**STATION ROAD, DOLLAR.**

---

**ROBERT DRYSDALE & Co.,**  
**GROGERS,**  
**DOLLAR.**

---

**THOMAS OLIPHANT,**  
**FAMILY BAKER, CONFECTIONER, AND PASTRY COOK,**  
**BRIDGE STREET (East),**  
**DOLLAR.**

---

**JAMES BROWN,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,**  
**BURNSIDE, DOLLAR.**

Always on hand, a Large and Well-Selected Stock of **BOOTS and SHOES.**  
**YOUTHS'** of every Description.  
All Kinds of **BOOTS and SHOES MADE TO ORDER.**  
Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

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*AGENTS IN DOLLAR FOR THE "ALLOA JOURNAL,"*  
**MR T. BRADSHAW AND MR J. MILLER,**  
**BOOKSELLERS.**

---

Sauchie Advertisements.

---

**JOHN JOHNSTONE,**  
**AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL SMITH,**  
**SAUCHIE.**

---

**CHARLES DAWSON,**  
**BRIDGE INN, SAUCHIE.**

---

Always in Stock, WHISKIES of the Finest Blends,  
BRANDIES, RUMS, GINS, and CORDIALS.  
London and Dublin PORTERS.  
Alloa and Edinburgh ALES well Matured.

---

**JOHN MOODIE,**  
*FAMILY GROCER, TEA, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,*  
**SAUCHIE.**

---

**H**AS always on hand a Carefully-Selected Stock of WHISKIES of the Finest Blends. WINES, BRANDIES, RUMS, GINS, and CORDIALS. London and Dublin PORTERS, Alloa and Edinburgh ALES. All well Matured.

---

**JOHN RAWAGE,**  
*FAMILY GROCER, TEA, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,*  
VIEWFIELD HOUSE, MAR PLACE,  
**SAUCHIE.**

---

J. R. has always on hand a Well-Selected Stock of WHISKIES, ALES, and PORTER, from the Best Brewers and Distillers.  
AGENT FOR PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

---

**Robert Hutchison,**  
**FAMILY GROCER,**  
**SAUCHIE,**

Has always on hand a Well-Selected Stock of WHISKIES, ALES, and PORTER, from the Best Brewers and Distillers.

**Kincardine Advertisements.**

---

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH.**

**MRS FINLAYSON.**

CARRIAGES AND GIGS LET ON HIRE.

---

**JAMES DRYSDALE,  
ELPHINSTONE STREET,  
KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH.**

---

DAILY PAPERS received at 10 A.M., and EVENING PAPERS at 7 P.M.  
WEEKLY PERIODICALS, PAPERS, &c., every FRIDAY evening.

*Advertisements taken in for the Daily and Weekly Newspapers.*

STATIONERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Always on hand, a Large Assortment of TOYS and other FANCY ARTICLES.

ORDERS FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND PERIODICALS, EXECUTED ON THE  
SHORTEST NOTICE.

AGENT FOR "ALLOA JOURNAL."

---

**ALEX. STEVEN,  
'BUS PROPRIETOR,  
KINCARDINE.**

---

'Busses Run Daily between Bannockburn and Stirling.

STABLES: PRIMROSE PLACE, ALLOA.

---

**WM. STEVENS,  
*FANCY GOODS MERCHANT,*  
KILBAGIE STREET,  
KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH.**

---

ALL KINDS OF MEDICINES KEPT.

THE  
CASH DRAPERY WAREHOUSE,  
Kincardine-on-Forth.

WILLIAM STEPHEN,  
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, AND SILK MERCER.

*Branch Shops—CLACKMANNAN and CULROSS.*

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY CAREFULLY EXECUTED.  
ALL GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.  
INSPECTION INVITED.

---

WILLIAM MURRAY,  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
CHAPEL STREET,  
KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH.

---

JOHN CHALMERS,  
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,  
ELPHINSTONE STREET,  
KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH.

---

JOHN MILLS,  
MARKET GARDENER AND PRESERVE MAKER,  
KINCARDINE-ON-FORTH.

---

FRUITS of every kind in their Season. All Orders Punctually Attended to.

---

---

FRANCIS LOVE,  
HOTEL,  
CLACKMANNAN.

HIRES AT REASONABLE RATES.

## Stirling Advertisements.

---

**THOMAS MENZIES & CO.,**

*CARPET, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and*

**GENERAL DRAPERY WAREHOUSEMEN.**

*Mantle, Millinery, and Dressmaking.*

**COMPLETE MARRIAGE OUTFITS.**

**FAMILY MOURNING.**

**36 and 38 KING STREET, STIRLING.**

---

*The Stirling Glen Tartan and Shetland Warehouse*

*(Formerly I. & A. DRUMMOND'S).*

**H. GAVIN**

**WOULD** invite special attention to his Stock of NAPERY, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, CURTAINS, CRETONES, COTTONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES, which he can recommend as Sound, Reliable Goods, at Moderate Prices.

**H. GAVIN, Family Draper,**

**1 (FOOT OF) KING STREET, STIRLING.**

*Letter Orders will receive Careful Attention.*

---

**STATION HOTEL,**

**MURRAY PLACE, STIRLING.**

**E. HENDRY, Proprietor.**

**THIS** HOTEL is conveniently situated for Tourists and Commercial Gentlemen, where they will find every comfort and accommodation.

**COMFORTABLE AND WELL-AIRED BED-ROOMS.**

*Funeral Undertaking and Posting in all its Branches.*

**LETTERS FOR CARRIAGES OR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.**

---

**Station Hotel, STIRLING.**

# CROWE & RODGERS,

Portrait and Landscape Photographers,

(Opposite RAILWAY STATION),

Murray Place, STIRLING.

---

CHILDREN TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY.

---

**W. J. MOORE,**

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

THE STIRLING APOTHECARIES' HALL,

24 Murray Place, STIRLING

(ADJOINING THE COUNTY CLUB).

REMOVED FROM 26 KING STREET TO ABOVE ADDRESS.

---

# ROBERT LIDDEL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

Tea, Wine and, Spirit Merchant,  
40 KING STREET, STIRLING.

---

# PETER M'ALPINE,

THE ROYAL RESTAURANT,

29 KING STREET,  
STIRLING.

---

**W A V E R L E Y**

(Formerly CARMICHAEL'S)

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

MURRAY PLACE, STIRLING.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

P. M'ALPINE, Proprietor.

Pianoforte, Harmonium, Organ, and Music Saloon,  
69 PORT STREET, STIRLING.

**SOWDAN & FORGAN**

**R**ESPECTFULLY invite the inspection of intending purchasers to their stock of INSTRUMENTS by the Best BRITISH and FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS. These for price and quality cannot be surpassed.

Neumeyer's Quadruplex, Overstrung, and Hoelling and Spangenberg's Overstrung, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, PIANOS, in Walnut and Gold and Black and Gold, from 35 Guineas.

The New Walnut COTTAGE PIANO, Trichord Treble, with Panel Front, price 20 Guineas. The Cheapest Instrument ever manufactured.

COTTAGE PIANOS by the best English Makers, from 24 Guineas.

HARMONIUMS and AMERICAN ORGANS, from 5 Guineas.

PIANOS, &c., EXCHANGED. FULL VALUE GIVEN FOR OLD INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR MUSIC KEPT IN STOCK.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLISHERS WEEKLY.

PARCELS SENT OUT ON APPROVAL.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REGULATING.

YEARLY CONTRACTS ON MODERATE TERMS.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**69 PORT STREET, STIRLING.**

**W. F. EGGO,**  
Fruiterer, Poultry, Fish, and Game Dealer,  
Barnton Place, STIRLING.

POTATO MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

**THE BEST WRITING PAPERS IN THE MARKET.**

**JAMES & SONS'**  
*IVORY and SUPERFINE CREAM LAID,*

Tub-sized and Air-dried.

SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS OR HOME USE.

**P. & W. MACNIVEN, Edinburgh.**

# CHEAP PRINTING!

## Alloa Journal Office.

THE Proprietors of the *Alloa Journal* hereby inform the Public that they are in a position to supply them with Printing of the Best Quality, at Prices which will baffle competition. They supply all forms of

*Letterpress Printing,*

|                 |                      |                  |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Posters.        | —o—<br><b>CHEAP,</b> | Pamphlets.       |
| Catalogues.     | <b>GOOD,</b>         | Prospectuses     |
| Bills.          | AND WITH             | Programmes.      |
| Circulars.      | <b>DISPATCH.</b>     | Cards            |
| Balance-Sheets. |                      | Funeral Letters. |
| Reports.        |                      | Memoranda.       |
| Account Forms.  |                      | Memorial Cards.  |
| Trade Lists.    |                      | Labels.          |

LARGE SELECTION OF

NEW JOBBING TYPE.

New and Improved Machinery.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

# THOMAS HENDERSON,

LICENSED VALUATOR,

JOINER, CABINETMAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND

Funeral Undertaking Establishment,

43 PORT STREET, STIRLING,

WOULD respectfully inform the public of STIRLING and Neighbourhood that he has always on hand a large Stock of FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., of first-class quality, got up on the most Modern Style, and made to order.

JOBING in Joiner, Cabinet, Upholstery, and French Polishing, done with care and economy. FURNITURE SLIPS, CARPETS, &c., Cut and Fitted by Experienced Workmen in Town or Country.

VENETIAN, ART, and HOLLAND WINDOW BLINDS in great variety.

REMOVALS CONTRACTED FOR.

ALL ORDERS BY LETTER OR WIRE, PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

AGENTS IN STIRLING FOR THE "ALLOA JOURNAL,"

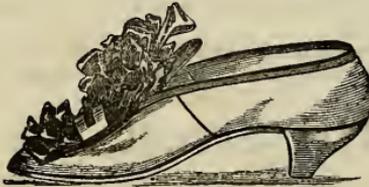
Mr SHIRRA, Bookseller, Port Street;

AND

Mr SOMERVILLE, Tobacconist.

## ALLOA ADVERTISEMENTS.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22.)



# J. & J. WATSON,

BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS,

11 HIGH STREET, ALLOA.

BEST VALUE FOR CASH IN

BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

SPECIALITY.

DRESS SHOES for BALLS, MARRIAGES, and EVENING WEAR.

---

**James Rankine,**  
**BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,**  
**MILL STREET, ALLOA.**

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**Cod Liver Oil**—Finest, 6d, 1s, and 2s Bottles.  
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**Cough Mixtures**, of wonderful efficacy, to suit all ages and constitutions, 7d, 13d, and 2s.  
**Chest and Lung Protectors**, all sizes. **India Rubber Hot Water Bottles.**  
**Cinchonga**, a specific for Neuralgia—1s 1½d.  
**Blood Mixture**, for Impurities of the Blood, Skin Diseases, Constitutional Weakness, &c., 13d, 2s 6d, and 11s.  
**Ringworm Lotion**—Invaluable for this troublesome affection—6d and 1s Bottles.  
**Green Corn Paint**—A new and valuable cure for Corns—6d.

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**ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS**

Is warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either Sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel or Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each.

**BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS**  
Throughout the World.

Or sent to any address for 60 Stamps by the makers,  
**THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN.**

**Wholesale Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, London,**  
AND ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."**

The Great  
Blood Purifier  
and  
Restorer.

**CLARKE'S**  
WORLD FAMED

**BLOOD MIXTURE**

Largest Sale  
of any Medicine  
in  
the World.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin, Blood and Diseases, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

**It Cures old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.  
Cures Scurvy Sores.  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.**

Clears the Blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

*Thousands of Testimonials from all Parts of the World.*

**D**ESERVEDLY WORLD-FAMED.

"40 Grove-and-road, St. John's-wood, London, June, 29, 1886.

"Gentlemen—I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your deservedly world-famed Blood Mixture. During the great portion of six years I was the subject of numerous and very painful eruptions on the face and neck, and in vain did I try remedy after remedy till I well nigh despaired of being cured. Happening one day to overhear a conversation in which the complaint from which I was suffering was described as having been completely cured through recourse to Clarke's Blood Mixture, I immediately invested in a bottle, and the results which at once followed were simply marvellous. By the time I had finished the first bottle I was on the high road to recovery, and on the completion of the second, I am happy to say, my face was quite restored to its former clearness, and I have never since been troubled in the least with my unpleasant complaint.—I remain, yours truly,  
J. D. THORNTON."

"P.S.—You are quite at liberty to make what use you like of this letter."

**I**LL and UNABLE to WORK for MONTHS.

"April 3, 1886.

"Dear Sirs,—As a Lincolnshire man and a patron of your celebrated Blood Mixture, I respectfully ask you to send a little for sale at our bazaar. I know it will find a ready sale, as two or three of our members have been greatly benefited by it. One of our members had been ill and unable to work for months; he was induced to try your Blood Mixture, and he was at work again in a fortnight. Another friend had a poisoned hand, and was under a physician and a surgeon also, cost scores of pounds, is now restored through using your Blood Mixture, and will take part in our opening ceremony. Two or three of my own children have been benefited by its use, and I am now trying to induce another friend who has been ill with eruptions for months to take it, so that I should be glad if you would send us some for sale, as I am confident it will induce others to try it. Thanking you in anticipation, yours sincerely,  
"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON,  
"Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale."

**I** COULD NOT WALK.

"8 St. James-road, Victoria Park, E., 2nd March, 1886.

"Sirs,—I am happy to inform you that your Blood Mixture and Salve have cured me of a white swelling in the knee, from which I suffered for over two years. I tried several doctors and homœopaths, but derived no benefit. A hard lump began to come which worried me. I did not know how to get about. I was advised to go to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. I attended there five months, and at the end of that time my knee had become so bad I could not walk, it having four or five holes in it as it were in the calf. They told me they could not cure me unless I went under an operation in the hospital, but I could not bear the thought of it. My husband persuaded me to try your Blood Mixture and Salve. After taking three bottles, and using three pots of 1s 1½d salve, I am happy to say I am quite cured. It is now a year and nine months ago, and I have felt nothing of it since. I consider it my duty to send this for the benefit of others, as I shall never forget the wonderful cure. I should like you to make use of this in the Sunday papers, as there are so many who know of my sufferings. I shall be glad to answer any inquiries one may wish to make in respect of my case. Accept my grateful thanks. Yours truly,  
"Mrs J. FERDINAND."

"P.S.—I thought at one time I should have lost the use of my leg."

Sold in Bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s each, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

**BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS**

throughout the world, or sent on receipt of 33 or 132 stamps by the Proprietors,

**THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN.**

**CAUTION.**—The Proprietors will take immediate proceedings against all persons pirating their Trade Mark, "Blood Mixture," Labels, Wrappers, &c., or Advertisements, or in any way infringing their rights.

(TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE")

*Macgregor & Steedman,*  
PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS,

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