PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Write for Estimates to
"THE HIGHLAND NEWS" OFFICE,
INVERNESS.

THE HIGHLAND NEWS

CONDUCTED BY JOHN M'LEOD, M.P.

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INVERNESS.

No. 774. FIFTEENTH YEAR. INVERNESS, SATURDAY JULY 30, 1898. TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE PENNY.

CHURCH NOTICES.

GAELIC PARISH CHURCH, Services To-morrow. 11 A.M., Gaelic; 6·30 P.M., English. Rev. R. G. MACLENNAN, M.A., of the Edinburgh Gaelic Parish Church.

FREE EAST PARISH CHURCH. TO-MORROW (SABBATH),
Forenoon { Rev. ALLAN CAMERON, M.A. / Rev. ISAAC LIVINGSTON.
Evening—Rev. GAVIN T IT, M.A., Paisley.

CROWN FREE CHURCH.
SABBATH (TO-MORROW), JULY 31st,
At 11 A.M. and 6·30 P.M.
REV. D. CAMPBELL, of Petty.

LAIRG PARISH CHURCH.
A BAZAAR, in aid of IMPROVEMENTS of the Interior of LAIRG PARISH CHURCH, will be held in the DRILL HALL, Lairg, on the 8th and 9th of September prox. The Bazaar will be opened on the 8th by her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.

MISSION WORK AND TRAVELS IN KASHMIR AND LITTLE THIBET

A LECTURE on the above subject will be given in THE TOWN HALL, INVERNESS, On THURSDAY 4TH AUGUST, at Eight P.M., By DR. ARTHUR NEVE Medical Missionary from Kashmir, Illustrated by Splendid Lime Light Views, by Geoffrey Millais, Esq.
Tickets may be obtained from Mr CORNET, bookseller, Lombard Street.
Reserved Seats, 1s; other Seats, 6d; Schools, Half-price.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GATHERING of the BLACK ISLE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION will be held at MUNLOCHY on SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1898. For Programme, &c., apply to the Secretary, Munlochy.

INVERNESS HIGHLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING
WILL BE HELD
AT INVERNESS
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 5th AUGUST.
Programmes can be obtained from HON. SECRETARY, at 13 Lombard Street, Inverness.

INVERNESS BURGH SCHOOL BOARD.
The PUBLIC SCHOOLS of the BURGH of INVERNESS, viz:—
HIGH PUBLIC SCHOOL, ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT,
HIGH PUBLIC SCHOOL, SECONDARY DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL,
MERKINCH PUBLIC SCHOOL,
CLACHNAHARRY PUBLIC SCHOOL,
FARRALINE PARK PUBLIC SCHOOL,
COOKERY PUBLIC SCHOOL,
Will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the Ninth Day of August, 1898, when the Teachers will be in attendance at the usual hours to enrol Pupils.
ROD SCOTT, Clerk.
42 Union Street, Inverness.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF INVERNESS.
ROADS AND BRIDGES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1878.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in terms of the 58th Section of this Act, that the COUNTY COUNCIL will be called upon at their STATUTORY MEETING, to be held within the COURT-HOUSE, Castle, Inverness, on the 20th of October next, at Eleven o'clock forenoon, to approve of the County Road Board resolving to construct, by means of the First or Inverness District Committee, a STEEL BRIDGE on a new site over the CRAGGIE BURN in DAVIOT, at a cost of £462 7s.
By order.
ANDERSON & SHAW, County Clerks.
Inverness, 29th July, 1898.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF INVERNESS.
ROADS AND BRIDGES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1878.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in terms of the 42nd Section of this Act, that the COUNTY COUNCIL will be called upon at the STATUTORY MEETING to be held within the COURT-HOUSE, Castle, Inverness, on the 20th day of October next, at Eleven o'clock forenoon, to dispose of the following recommendation by the Lochaber District Committee, that is to say, to have the following ROAD declared a HIGHWAY within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Act, and as such added to the List of Highways within the Fourth or Lochaber District of the County, viz.:
The Road running from Onich Pier to the Public Road at Onich in the Parish of Kilmallie, measuring 330 yards or thereby in length.
By order,
ANDERSON & SHAW, County Clerks.
Inverness, 29th July, 1898.

TENDERS INVITED.

TO CONTRACTORS.—OFFERS are Wanted for the MASON, CARPENTER, PLUMBER, and IRON WORKS for COVERING CATTLE COURT at the Farm of Leanach, Culloden.
Plans and Specifications can be seen after Thursday with R. BLACK, C.E. and architect, 22 Union Street; and Offers for the Works must be lodged with him not later than Friday, the 5th proximo. The lowest or any offer not necessarily accepted.
Inverness, 25th July, 1898.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS Wanted for the MASON, CARPENTER, SLATER, PLASTERER, PLUMBER, BLACKSMITH, BELLHANGER, PAINTER, and GLAZIER WORKS of a RESIDENCE to be built at ARDLARACH (Highfield), Tain.
Plans and Specifications may be seen with, and Schedules of Quantities obtained from, Messrs ROSS & MACBETH, architects, Inverness, till the 9th August, and Tenders to be lodged with them on or before the 13th August, 1898.
The lowest offer may not be accepted.
Queen's Gate Chambers,
Inverness, 27th July, 1898.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, Two Roomed HOUSE. Apply JAMES MACGREGOR, Crown Lands.

HOUSES to Let on Hamilton Street. Good rooms. Rent moderate. Apply, Messrs FRASER & MACCALLUM, solicitors, Inverness.

PARLOUR-BEDROOM to Let in pleasant locality. Apply, No. 2222 Highland News Office.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS to Let, at a Moderate Charge. Apply Mrs Ross, 11 Charles Street.

PARLOUR and BEDROOM to Let in Good Locality in Centre of Town Either Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to the MANAGER, Highland News, Inverness.

PARLOUR-BEDROOM to Let, in pleasant locality, West Side of River. Apply No. 1710 Highland News, Inverness.

FURNISHED ROOM and BEDROOM to Let, with Use of Kitchen. Apply to No. 1546A Highland News Office.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS Would suit Tourists or Business men. West side of river. Good locality. Good attendance given. Apply, No. 2256 Highland News Office.

TO LET at Lentran Station, comfortable Self-Contained COTTAGE and GARDEN. Apply S. MACDONALD, Banker, Beauly.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

SITTING-ROOM and Bedroom, comfortable, wanted for August. Aviemore or Strathpeffer districts, near hills. Attendance. For Two Ladies. MACLAREN, Bookseller, Aberfeldy.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.
PROPERTY IN STORNOWAY FOR SALE.
There will be exposed for Sale, by Public Roup, within DOWELL'S ROOMS, No. 18 George Street, Edinburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1898, at 2 o'clock P.M., in virtue of the powers of Sale contained in a Bond and Disposition in security,
That DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 61 Lewis Street, presently occupied by Mr Roderick Maclean, with Outhouses and Ground attached, extending to 264½ square yards or thereby.
Upset Price £250.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs MACKENZIE & KERMACK, W.S., 9 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

SEE "The Northern Evangelist" for August about the History of Religion in the Highlands and Islands, by Shemachie.

ENTERTAINMENTS, &c.

INVERCHARRON GATHERING of ROSS, SUTHERLAND, & CAITHNESS HIGHLANDERS WILL BE HELD AT INVERCHARRON THIS SEASON, *On TUESDAY, 16th AUGUST.*
This Great Annual Gathering is now universally recognised as the most important of the kind north of the Grampians, and the Programme for this Season is more attractive than any hitherto offered by the Committee of Management.
First appearance in the North of Scotland of
THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS.
"Those beautiful grey horses."—NAPOLEON.
A strong selected Troop, accompanied by the splendid Band of this famous Regiment, has been specially engaged, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. N. P. Alexander, to come north to Invercharron to give
A GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.
Greatly enhanced Money Prizes offered in Open Competitions in order to assure the attendance of the Leading Athletes, Pipers, and Dancers of the Day.
THE SALUTE TO THE FLAGS,
a special feature of entertainment carried out by a Party of the
Sutherland and Caithness Rifle Volunteers and a Band of Pipers.
The collective display of the various Flags of the English-speaking Peoples to be flown is believed to be the most complete ever brought together.
Splendidly equipped Field, with close upon 30 large Tents, in addition to commodious Grand Stand, for the convenience of the Gathering. Special Attention paid by the Committee to the Public Purveying.
Direct and short route secured this season from Railway Station to field. Cheap Day Excursion Special Trains from and to Inverness, Wick, and Thurso, and all Intermediate Stations on day of Gathering; also Return Tickets, at Single Fares, to Bonar-Bridge from all Stations on the Highland Line on 15th and 16th August. For Time-Table see Railway Advertisements.
Programmes and further particulars to be had from
DAVID ROSS, Secretary.
Bonar-Bridge, 26th July, 1898.

MUSIC HALL, INVERNESS.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
4th, 5th, and 6th August.
THE ORIGINAL
ARTHUR LLOYD,
The World-Renowned Comedian, Vocalist, Author, and Composer, will introduce his new Entertainment, entitled—
"TWO HOURS FUN,"
In which he will be assisted by others, including—
MISS ANNIE KING LLOYD, and
MR HARRY KING LLOYD.
OPEN AT 7·30; TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Prices of Admission—3s, 2s, 1s, and Back Seats, 6d.
Tickets and Plan of the Hall at Messrs Logan & Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED AND VACANT.

A GOOD Situation is open to energetic Man with ability and good references. Address—"Business," Highland News, Inverness.

WANTED at once Smart Cash Girl. Used to books. Apply in own handwriting to No. 2236 Highland News Office.

5S DAILY upwards (Additional Income) easily earned by EITHER SEX. Samples, &c., 7½d, return if desired GUARANTEED. EVANS, WATTS & Co., (p. 341) Merchants, Birmingham. Genuine.

TESTIMONIALS Printed at The Highland News Printing Works at Lowest Prices.

WANTED, Tame Pigeons PATTILLO & Co., Fishmongers and Game Dealers, Union Street, Inverness.

FOR SALE, Handsome MARE 4 years old, and Foal. Stands 14 hands or thereabouts. Apply JOHN MACGILLIVARY, Cromwell Street, Stornoway.

SALE OF HURDLES.
The Hurdles to be used for Cattle Show, will be sold by Auction on TUESDAY, 2nd August, at 4 o'clock P.M.

LARGE MARQUEE TENT FOR SALE.
The TENT belonging to the Inverness-shire Farmers' Society will be Sold by Auction, at the BROW YARD, Millburn on TUESDAY, 2nd August, at 4 P.M., in Squares suitable for stack covers.

W. J. MORRISON'S POTATO SALES.
Aug. 1.—Merkinch Farm Mr J. Mackintosh's, 7 P.M.
" 2.—Lower Kessock Street—Mr A. Mackenzie's, 7 P.M.
" 3.—Longman Lands Mr W. Munro's, 7 P.M.
" 4.—Dalneigh Farm—Mr D. Fraser's, 7 P.M.
" 4.—Ropework Park—Mr J. Ross's, 7·30 P.M.
" 5.—Session Park—Mr D. Smith's, 7 P.M.
" 5.—Mayfield and Union Road—Mr T. S. Macallister's, 7·30 P.M.
" 6.—Shiplands—Messrs Walker & Co's, 3·30 P.M.
" 6.—Tomnahurich Farm—Miss Linton's, 5 P.M.
" 6.—Millburn Farm—Messrs Macrae & Dick's, 7.M.
" 8—Infirmary Grounds—Mr T. Hood's, 7 P.M.
" 9.—Needlefield—Mr T. S. Macallister's, 7 P.M.
" 10.—Lochalsh Road—Mr D. Macdonald's, 7 P.M.

OPENING AND REMOVAL NOTICES.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE PUBLIC THRIFT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
A. J. MACDONALD,
(Lately and for many years Manager with Messrs John Jamieson & Coy.),
Begs to announce to his friends and the general public that he has
OPENED
those Central and Convenient Premises
No. 31 EASTGATE, INVERNESS,
with a New and Carefully Selected STOCK of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Ready-made Clothing in all the Latest Materials, Patterns, and Styles; also in Hats, Caps, Ties, Shirts, and Gentlemen's Outfitting in general.
Suits made to Measure will be a Speciality.
Prices and Qualities will be found to not only equal but surpass anything in the Trade.
Inspection Cordially Invited.
NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE PUBLIC THRIFT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
31 EASTGATE,
INVERNESS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
BELL, RANNIE, & CO.,
Wine Merchants,
EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON,
Beg to intimate that their
INVERNESS AGENCY,
Conducted for upwards of a Quarter of a Century by Mr THOS. G. HENDERSON, Highland Club Buildings, is Transferred to
MR KEEBLE,
50 HIGH STREET
(Exactly Opposite),
For many years Manager to MESSRS MOREL, London and Inverness.
MR KEEBLE will receive all Accounts due on and after Whitsunday, and to whom all Orders should be sent, addressed—"BELL, RANNIE, & Co., 50 High Street, Inverness."

MR KEEBLE
(Late of MOREL'S)
Begs to announce that he has taken over the AGENCY of MESSRS BELL, RANNIE, & Co., Wine Merchants, Edinburgh, Leith, and London, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the confidence so long extended to his predecessor, Mr HENDERSON.
PRICE-LIST of CHOICE and RARE VINTAGE WINES on application.
Free Delivery to Nearest Station.
Note Address—50 HIGH STREET.
Telegrams—"KEEBLE, INVERNESS.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS
OF
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OF SUTHERLAND
For the Year Ending 15th May, 1898.

I. COUNTY FUND.

A.—RECEIPTS.

Ordinary Receipts for Year.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Assessments collected		5954 11 3
2. Government Grants		3030 14 8
3. Received from other Local Authorities		29 17 2
4. Exchequer, &c., for Police Services		30 7 5
5 Fines, Penalties, and Fees		16 9 8
6. Other Ordinary Receipts		40 15 6
Total Ordinary Receipts	£	9102 15 8

Capital Receipts for Year.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Money Borrowed	3250 0 0	
2. Other Capital Receipts—Contributions to Golspie Water Supply and Golspie Drainage Works	200 0 0	
Total Capital Receipts	£	3450 0 0
Total Receipts of all kinds during Year	£	12552 15 8

B.—EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary Expenditure for Year
(Not Defrayed out of Loans).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Police		1928 9 3
2. Charges defrayed out of County General Assessment—Maintenance of Court-House and County Buildings, Salaries of Procurator-Fiscal and J.P. Fiscal, Management, &c.		243 4 0
3. Preparation of Valuation Roll of County and Cost of Appeals		98 6 5
4. Registration of Voters		131 18 9
5. District Lunatic Asylum (provision and upkeep of buildings)		332 4 11
6. Diseases of Animals		48 10 11
7. Charges defrayed out of General Purposes Assessment—Medical Officer's and Sanitary Inspector's Salaries, and Expenses, Management, &c.		718 12 11
8. Roads and Bridges—Maintenance, Debt Charges, Management, &c.		4844 2 5
9. Public Health		146 17 9
10. Water Supply and Drainage		536 5 6
11. Lighting, Scavenging, &c. (Special District)		27 14 10
12. Technical Education		299 15 5
13. Works under Western Highlands &c., Act—Golspie Pier, £18		18 0 0
14 Footpaths		240 1 4
Total Ordinary Expenditure	£	9614 4 5

Capital Expenditure for Year
(Defrayed out of Loans).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Construction of New Roads and Bridges	787 15 8	
2. Other Expenditure out of Loans—New Water and Drainage Works, £3457 0s 8d	3457 0 3	
Total Capital Expenditure	£	4244 15 11
Total Expenditure of all kinds for Year		13859 0 4
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	£	1306 4 8
Nett Balance on hand at beginning of Year		2465 7 11
Nett Balance on hand at end of Year	£	1159 3 3

C.—LOANS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Amount of outstanding Loans at beginning of Year		12064 0 0
2. New Loans raised during Year (as shown under Capital Receipts above)		3250 0 0
		15314 0 0
3. Paid off during Year (included under Ordinary Expenditure above)		455 16 8
4. Amount outstanding at end of Year	£	14858 3 4

NOTE.—In addition the County was liable at the close of the year for a proportion of the outstanding debt of the Inverness District Lunacy Board, estimated on the basis of the County Rental for 1897-98 to amount to £1848.

II. POLICE PENSION FUND.

Balance at credit at beginning of year—Invested £923 2s 6d; not Invested £175 0s 9d .. £ 1098 3 3

Receipts for Year.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deductions from pay of Constables	32 19 9	
Government Grants	243 17 11	
Dividends and Interest on Investments	19 2 0	
Receipts on Transfers under Section 15 (2)	21 2 8	
Other Receipts	8 15 0	
Total Receipts for Year		325 17 4
Total Receipts and Balance	£	1424 0 7

Expenditure for Year.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pensions paid during Year	106 5 7	
Rateable deductions returned during Year	7 0 0	
Total Expenditure for Year		113 5 7
Balance at credit at end of Year—Invested, £1098 2s 6d; not Invested, £212 12s 6d		1310 15 0
	£	1424 0 7

ARCHD. ARGO,
County Clerk and Treasurer,
ROBERT F. CAMERON, C.A.,
County Auditor

PARISH COUNCIL OF SNIZORT.
GENERAL ABSTRACT OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE
OF
PARISH CLERK.
GENERAL PARISH FUND.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balances on hand at Beginning of Year.	Balances overpaid at Beginning of Year.	Balances on hand at Close of Year.	Balances Overpaid at Close of Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. POOR RATE (pages 2-4)	597 5 6	580 15 6½	...	94 16 7	...	78 6 7½
II. REGISTRATION (page 5)	21 1 11	21 10 7	...	...	...	0 8 8
III. EDUCATION (page 8)	291 17 6	291 17 6	...	...	...	...
Total	910 4 11	894 3 7½	...	94 16 7	...	78 15 3½

VALUATION OF PARISH.

Gross Rental of Parish		£4352 12 11
Assessable Rental of Parish—		
Owners { Snizort	£3245 1 0	
Owners { Stenscholl	420 15 0	
		£3665 16 0
Occupiers { Snizort	£1515 11 0	
Occupiers { Stenscholl	184 7 0	
		£1999 18 0

ASSESSMENTS PER £ ON ASSESSABLE RENTAL.

Rate per £ of Assessment.	Snizort. Falling on Owners.	Snizort. Falling on Occupiers.	Stenscholl. Falling on Owners.	Stenscholl. Falling on Occupiers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For POOR RATES	0 1 2½	0 1 2½	0 1 2½	0 1 2½
,, REGISTRATION	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
,, EDUCATION	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 6	0 0 6
Total Rates for whole area of Parish	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 1 9	0 1 9

A. MACKINNON,
Clerk of the Parish Council.
10th June, 1898.
6th July, 1898.—Certified correct.
(Signed) J. WRIGHT ROBB,
Parish Auditor.

FURNITURE FOR SALE
Including Dining-Room Suites, Drawing and Bedroom Suites, Side-Boards, Chiffoniers, Couch and Easy Chairs. Parlour Chairs of every pattern.
All kinds of Chests of Drawers, &c.
SELLING UNDER ANY SHOP IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.
A VISIT INVITED TO
CHISHOLM & SON'S,
92 AND 97 ACADEMY STREET, AND
4 GEORGE STREET,
INVERNESS.

DO you use the PASTURE CREAM BUTTER? If not, why not?

INSIST on getting from your Grocer the PASTURE CREAM BUTTER.

JACK'S Famous Teas. Use our 2s Blend. Other Prices 1s to 2s 4d per lb. JACK, Exchange.

TEA SETS, 40 pieces, 6s 9d; Bedroom Sets, 4s 6d per set; and all other Crockery equally Cheap. ED. TODD, Auctioneer. Saleroom—52 Academy Street, Inverness.

MAYOR'S DRUG COY., LTD.
CASH AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
31 HIGH STREET,
INVERNESS,
Beg to inform the Medical Profession and Public of Inverness that they now SUPPLY MEDICINES and DISPENSE PRESCRIPTIONS at any hour of the night by simply ringing Electric Night Bell.
ASSISTANTS always on duty.
JAMES M. SYMINGTON, Managing Chemist.

PARISH COUNCIL OF KILMUIR.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF RECEIPT & EXPENDITURE
OF
PARISH CLERK.
GENERAL PARISH FUND.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balances on hand at Beginning of Year.	Balances overpaid at Beginning of Year.	Balances on hand at Close of Year.	Balances overpaid at Close of Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. POOR RATE (pages 2-4)	811 13 9	770 19 11½	...	52 16 3	...	12 2 5½
II. REGISTRATION (page 5)	17 14 3	22 17 9	...	...	...	5 3 6
III. EDUCATION (page 8)	186 14 11	186 14 11	...	...	...	...
Total	1016 2 11	980 12 7½	...	52 16 3	...	17 5 11½

VALUATION OF PARISH.

Gross Rental of Parish—		
Kilmuir	£1904 4 6	
Stenscholl	1734 10 0	
		£3638 14 6
Assessable Rental of Parish—		
Owners { Kilmuir	£1523 8 0	
Owners { Stenscholl	1387 12 0	
		£2911 0 0
Occupiers { Kilmuir	£714 15 9	
Occupiers { Stenscholl	737 17 5	
		£1452 13 2

ASSESSMENTS PER £ ON ASSESSABLE RENTAL.

Rates per £ of Assessment.	Kilmuir. Falling on Owner.	Kilmuir. Falling on Occupiers	Stenscholl. Falling on Owners.	Stenscholl. Falling on Occupiers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For POOR RATES	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 1
,, REGISTRATION	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
,, EDUCATION	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 6
Total Rates for whole area of Parish	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 8

A. MACKINNON,
Clerk of the Parish Council.
10th June, 1898.
6th July, 1898.—Certified correct.
(Signed) J. WRIGHT ROBB,
Parish Auditor.

FOR SALE.
THE STATION HOTEL FURNISHINGS.
MESSRS A. FRASER & COY., having completed their Large Contract for the Re-furnishing of the Station Hotel, are now disposing of the Remainder of the Replaced Furniture. This consists of MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, BEDROOM FURNITURE, IRON and WOOD BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CARPETS, CRYSTAL, and a Quantity of MISCELLANEOUS FURNISHINGS, and will be Sold by Private Treaty at their AUCTION SALE-ROOM, BARON TAYLOR'S LANE.
A. FRASER & COY.,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UNION STREET, INVERNESS.

THE GRAMOPHONE
IS THE
MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION
OF THE
CENTURY.
A CONCERT IN ITSELF.
IT CAN TALK, SING, PLAY CORNET, BANJO, &c.
REPRODUCE BRASS BANDS, &c.
CALL AND HEAR IT AT
J. A. MACPHERSON'S,
JEWELLER,
CASTLE STREET, INVERNESS.
Open for Engagements "At Homes," Concerts, Marriage Parties, &c.
Terms on application.

A WORD WITH YOU
ABOUT THE BOYS.
ARE YOU THINKING
of purchasing a Suit for your Boy? Then we should say, VISIT THE
KLONDYKE DRAPERY STORES.
We have a large Stock at prices which will enable us to supply the Public with A1 Value. We give particulars of a few lines, but description is feeble, and we are always delighted to show the Goods, when they will speak for themselves—
Boys' Sailor Suits—Size 0 to 3, 2s 4½d, 2s 6½d, 2s 11d, 3s.
Boys' Sailor Suits—Best Quality, Size 3 to 6, 3s 11d, 4s 9d, 5s 3d, to 7s 11d.
Boys' 2-Garment Tweed Suits—
Size 0 to 3, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d.
,, 3 ,, 5, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 11d, 7s 6d.
Boys' Norfolk Suits, All-Wool and New Colourings—4s 6d, 5s 6d, 5s 11d, to 9d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d.
Boys' 3-Garment Suits—10s 6d, 11s 11d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, 17s 6d
Youths' Long Trouser Suits—12s 6d, 15s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d.
Boys' Single Garments—Nickers, Vests, and Jackets at exceedingly low prices.
Boys' Shirts, from 6½d. 1s, 1s 3½d 1s 5½d, 1s 6½d for Youths.
Boys' Collars—2½d, 3½d, 4½d.
Boys' Rubber Collars—4d.
Gent.'s 4-fold pure Linen Collars, all the Newest Shapes, 5½d each.
Gent.'s Fronts, 5½d; Cuffs, 8½d, 11½d.
Boys' Braces, from 2d to 3d.
Men's Braces, from 5½d to 1s 6d.
See our Champion Brace, at 10½d.
Gent.'s Hats and Caps, all Kinds and Prices.
Gent.'s Shirts, immense selection, 1s, 1s 4½d, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 4½d, 2s 7½d, 2s 11d, to 6s 6d.
Gent.'s Dressed Oxford Shirts, 2s 10½d, 3s 9d, 4s 6d.
Gent.'s White Shirts, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 3d; also for evening wear.
Cycling and Tennis Shirts, 1s 11½d, 2s 3d, 2s 11d.
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GLASGOW NOTES.

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to whom news paragraphs and notices of forthcoming meetings should be sent.

QUEEN'S PRIZEMAN.

Lieut. Yates, of this city, who has carried the Queen's Prize this year, had a hearty reception on his arrival in Glasgow on Wednesday evening. His own corps, the 3rd Lanark, under the command of Colonel Morton, turned out in large numbers, and there were strong contingents of other city corps present. On his arrival at the Central Station, he was placed in an armchair draped with military colours, and was carried shoulder high to the Regimental Hall, where, among others, Lord Provost Richmond welcomed him. Congratulatory speeches followed. 1

THE LONDON SCOTTISH.

The arrangements have now been completed for the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers march from Glasgow to Perth and Edinburgh. The detachment will leave King's Cross by special train on the evening of Friday, 5th August, and arrive at Queen Street at 7.5 next morning. They will march to the headquarters of the 1st L.R.V. in West Princes Street for a wash-up, and then come down to the City Chambers, where the Corporation will entertain them to breakfast. At 11 a.m. they will leave the 1st L.R.V. rooms for the camp ground at Drymen Bridge. Sunday will be spent there, divine service being attended in Drymen Church at 10 a.m. On Monday they will march to Loch Achray via Aberfoyle, on Tuesday to Strathyre, on Wednesday to Ardeonaig, on Thursday to Aberfeldy via Kenmore, on Friday to Dunkeld, and on Saturday to Perth, where the Lord Provost and Magistrates will entertain them to breakfast. Train will then be taken for Corstorphine, and Edinburgh will be reached on foot about 5 p.m. Dinner will be served at the headquarters of the Queen's Rifles, and those not remaining for holidays in Scotland will return to London with the 10.30 p.m. train 1

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL BLACK ON THE HOSPITAL QUESTION

At the meeting of the Hospital Reform Association in Edinburgh, Dr Campbell Black said he could not agree with some of the resolutions submitted. It had come to pass that hospitals had so increased that a large number of well-qualified young men could not obtain a living, and the public, recognising at length their "raison d'etre," refused to support them except under the pressure of exalted importunity and begging. Everyone was justly entitled to have his clinique, as all over the Continent, especially when, as in this country, hospitable appointments were monopolised for life in the hands of a favoured few. Why, all the hospitable appointments in Glasgow worth having were in the hands of about two dozen men. He could not support the idea that hospitals should be enabled to recover fees from rich patients. That was done, he was sorry to say, all over the country, in Glasgow as elsewhere; but it constituted an unfair, an iniquitous competition with the downtrodden general practitioner. The poor should give what they were able to give, and the specialists should lower their fees so as to accommodate the poor. He completely desaired of any man, or any body of men, settling this vexed question, which he believed would right itself, as all similar questions had done before, by the imperative process of social evolution. 1

THE CLAN COLQUHOUN.

On the invitation of Sir James Colquhoun a large contingent of this Clan went to Luss on Friday, 22nd inst., on the occasion of the Highland gathering there. These games were held about a month earlier than usual this year, and were favoured with Queen's weather. There was a large turn-out at the gathering, and the various items were keenly contested. The Glasgow contingent left Queen Street by special train at 9.40 a.m., and arrived on the grounds at noon. Special places were reserved for the party in front of the grand stand. On the invitation of Sir James Colquhoun, the party sat down to luncheon in a special marquee. Among those present were Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., Lady Colquhoun, the Misses Colquhoun; Miss F. Mary Colquhoun, Clan Bardess; George Colquhoun, Esq., Shemore, Chieftain John Colquhoun, Esq., Shemore; Mr W. M. Colquhoun; Mr N. Campbell Colquhoun, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and Mrs Colquhoun; Miss Catherine M. Colquhoun and Miss Flora Colquhoun Dickson; Mr John Colquhoun, Dumbarton, and Miss Colquhoun; &c.

THE CLAN WELCOMED.

After the luncheon, Sir James welcomed the Clan to Lochlomondside. It was a pleasure for Lady Colquhoun and himself to see so many of their clansmen in the Colquhoun country year after year. The presence of new faces amongst them indicated that the Clan Society was extending and increasing, and that fresh blood and fresh vigour were being infused—(applause). He trusted they would all enjoy themselves, and he would look forward with pleasure to their next gathering—(applause).

MR COLQUHOUN'S REPLY.

Mr N. C. Colquhoun, on behalf of the Clan, thanked their Chief for the kind interest manifested in the Clan. It was a great pleasure for them to visit the Clan country, and feel that they were quite at home when on a visit to Lochlomondside, and under the fatherly care of their noble Chief—(applause). He referred to the handbook of the Clan recently published, and trusted its circulation would be the means of extending the usefulness of the Clan Society. He thanked Miss F. Mary Colquhoun for the great help she had given in getting up the handbook. Mr George Colquhoun, Chieftain, also spoke in general terms of the pleasure derived from the annual outing. The members afterwards returned to the grand stand, and witnessed the games. They returned to Glasgow in the evening, arriving at 8.15 p.m. thoroughly pleased with the day's outing.

GREENOCK NOTES.

SUBMARINE MINERS.

Very favourable weather attended the encampment of the Glasgow and Greenock Companies of the Clyde Division R.E. Submarine Miners. The Glasgow section were during the week in camp at Fort Matilda, vacated by the Greenock section the previous week. After a former inspection in submarine work by Major Rainsford Hannay, R.E., Inspector of Submarine Defences, the division was inspected on Saturday, the 23rd inst., in drill by Colonel Macdonald, Commander of the Royal Engineers in Scotland. About 150 officers and men were on parade. At the close of the inspection Colonel Macdonald expressed himself as highly satisfied with their efficiency. On Wednesday, 27th inst., a series of submarine explosions were successfully carried out in the firth opposite Fort Matilda. The encampment ended on Thursday,

FREEMASONS' NEW TEMPLE.

The new temple which has been erected here by the Lodge Greenock St John, No. 175, was formally consecrated on Saturday, 23rd inst., by Bro. M. Hugh Shaw-Stewart of Carnock, M.P., Provincial Grand Master. Dressed in full Masonic costume, over 300 brethren were present. Bro. James Reid, Right Worshipful Master of the Lodge, presided. The consecration ceremony was begun by Bro. Rev. A. Milne, Provincial Grand Chaplain offering up prayer, After the reading of the 133rd Psalm, the brethren joined in singing the anthem, "When earth's foundation first was laid." The ceremony was concluded by chanting "To Heaven's High Architect all Praise." The new temple, which is erected at the corner of Argyle and West Stewart Streets, is built of red sandstone, and presents an attractive appearance. The cost amounted to over £4000.

PASTOR JACOB PRIMMER.

Pastor Jacob Primmer, of Dunfermline, hold his annual conventicle in Greenock on Sunday evening, 24th inst., in Brachelstone Square. As on former occasions, the pastor strongly denounced the ritualistic worship carried on in Protestant churches. There was, the speaker said, a conspiracy in this country to try to do away with the work of the Reformation, but he thanked God the people were now having their eyes opened, and all true Protestants were as one in protesting against the form of worship, which savoured so much of Popery. At a later stage Mr Primmer, who attended forenoon service in some Greenock church, made some remarks on the preacher and his sermon. Besides the prayers being read, he said, the sermon only lasted about a quarter of an hour, and it took half that time to lift the collection. Mr Primmer delivered his address standing on a lorry. There was a large number of people present. The meeting, which lasted about an hour and a half, passed off without any disturbance.

LONDON NOTES.

SCOTCH BEAUTIES AT THE CALEDONIAN BALL.

Scotch girls have been well to the fore during the season which is now drawing to a close. Of those in their first season, Lord Rosebery's daughters, the Ladies Sybil and Margaret Primrose, and Lady Clementine Hay, the daughter of the Marchioness of Tweeddale, have been among those whose names have appeared most frequently as guests at Court and at the most brilliant dances. The young Countess of Cromartie, Lady Mary Drummond Willoughby, one of Lady Ancaster's pretty daughters, Lady Victoria Murray, the beauty of the Dunmore family, and Miss Elspeth Campbell have also been much in request for dances. Except Lady "Peggy" Primrose, all these young ladies took part in the reels arranged by Lady Dunmore at the Caledonian Ball. Indeed the number of very pretty young Scotch girls present on that occasion suggested that in some respects the season of 1898 has been a Scotch girl season.

DR FORBES, OF THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION.

A movement is on foot for doing further honour to the activity of Dr Forbes, one of the most esteemed members of the London "Colony," whose retirement from much of his public work was recently announced. Dr Forbes, who is a native of Caithness, has associated himself with what may be described as the Caledonian life of London as has few other Scotsmen. He is an active member of the Scottish Corporation, and has been for many years Chairman of the Caledonian Asylum. However, his activity has not been confined to London. He has done fine work on behalf of the crofters, and, by his intelligent advocacy, helped to bring Londoners to an intelligent comprehension of their grievances.

ACCIDENT AT INVERNESS STATION.—Last Saturday, while shunting operations were going on at Inverness Railway Station in the making up of the morning mail for the North, a meat van unfortunately left the rails at a point just opposite the office of the Superintendent of Line at the North platform. The steam accident cran was at once requisitioned, but some time elapsed ere the waggon was removed to another line of rails. The South mail being fully an hour late in arriving, the officials, in order to relieve the congestion of traffic, ran a special train to the North. There was, even for this season of the year, exceptionally heavy traffic at the railway station on Saturday morning.

LUSS GATHERING.

The annual games were held at Luss on Friday, 22nd inst., when there was a large turn-out of spectators. Amongst those either occupying carriages or viewing the sports from the grand stand were Sir James and Lady Colquhoun, Miss Colquhoun, Miss Dora Colquhoun, Miss F. M. Colquhoun, Edinburgh; Mr James Lumsden and party, Arden; Mr Adair Campbell and party, Broomley; Mr and Mrs George Chrystal, of Camstraden; Mr Duncan Macfarlane, Stuckgowan; Captain Machardy, Chief Constable for Dumbartonshire; Provost Garvie, Dumbarton; Mr Hugh Brock, Banockna; Mr Telfer Smollett, Cameron House; Mr James Grant, President of the Clan Grant; Mrs Grant; Dr Grant, Dingwall; Mrs James Grant; Mrs Grant; Mr F. and Mrs Harrington, Leicester; Mr Angus Fraser MacCrae; Mr John Anderson and family, Glasgow.

The following is the prize-list:—

LOCAL EVENTS.

High Leap (Running)—1 H. M'Cubbin, 4 ft. 10 in.; 2 R. Stewart, 4 ft. 6 in.; 3 W. Colquhoun.

Long Leap (Standing)—1 H. M'Cubbin, 9 ft. 2 in.; 2 D. S. Sneddon, 8 ft. 11 in.; 3 James Sneddon and A. Cameron, equal.

Long Leap (Running)—1 D. S. Sneddon, 17 ft. 5 in.; 2 H. M'Cubbin, 16 ft. 7 in.; 3 W. Colquhoun, 14 ft. 6 in.

Hop, Step, and Leap, or Two Hops—1 D. S. Sneddon, 39 ft.; 2 James Sneddon, 38 ft. 5 in.; 3 H. M'Cubbin, 37 ft. 3 in.

Throwing Light Ball—1 E. Page, 34 ft. 8 in.; 2 W. Colquhoun, 31 ft. 11 in.; 3 Wm. Ross, 28 ft. 8 in.

Throwing the Hammer—1 E. Page, 85 ft. 3 in.; 2 Wm. MacRay; 3 W. Colquhoun.

100 Yards Race—1 Joseph Gallacher; 2 H. M'Cubbin; 3 D. S. Sneddon.

Hired Shepherds' Race—1 A. Cameron; 2 R. Mackellar; 3 John Downie.

Ploughmen's Race—1 R. Stewart; 2 P. Harkins; 3 J. Gallacher.

Boys' Race—1 W. Duguid; 2 D. Taylor; 3 H. Cameron.

Half-Mile Race—1 J. Cunningham; 2 A. Cameron; 3 P. Harkins.

Boys' Race (under 14)—1 H. Cameron; 2 W. Macgibbon; 3 E. Cameron.

Hurdle Sack Race—1 A. Cameron; 2 P. Harkins; 3 J. Gray.

One Mile Race—1 J. Cunningham; 2 A. Cameron; 3 John Downie.

OPEN COMPETITIONS.

Throwing Heavy Ball—1 C. Maclean, Govan, 35 ft. 11 in.; 2 G. H. Johnstone, Aberdeen, 34 ft. 4 in.; 3 G. Munro, Partick, 33 ft. 4 in.

Throwing Hammer—1 G. H. Johnstone, Aberdeen, 112 ft. 3 in.; 2 M. Marr, Govan, 105 ft. 2 in.; 3 A. Brown, 99 ft. 10 in.

Tossing Caber—1 M. Marr, Govan; 2 G. H. Johnstone; 3 D. Duthie, Laurencekirk.

Scotch Wrestling (any weight)—1 A. Bain, Wishaw, and A. Murray, equal; 3 M. Steedman.

Scotch Wrestling (14 stones and under)—1 A. Bain, Wishaw; 2 A. Murray, Motherwell; 3 M. Macdonald.

Pole Vaulting—1 J. H. Merchant, Aberdeen, 10 ft. 4 in.; 2 A. Liddell; 3 A. Borland.

High Leap (Running)—1 James Buchan, Partick, 5 ft. 10 in.; 2 J. F. Merchant, 5 ft. 8 in.; 3 C. Maclean, Govan, 5 ft. 6 in.

One Mile Handicap Race—1 R. Young, Kirknewton (45 yards); 2 R. Revel (30 yards); 3 P. Murty, Airdrie (25 yards).

Two Mile Handicap Race—1 G. Dewar, Edinburgh (scratch); 2 A. Revel, Galashields (10 yards); 3 E. Japp, Airdrie (55 yards).

Hop, Step, and Leap—1 J. Goldie, Alexandria, 41 ft. 7 in.; 2 G. F. Merchant, 40 ft. 8 in.; 3 A. Liddell, Glasgow, 38 ft. 8 in.

Pibroch Playing—1 Macdougall Gillies, Glasgow; 2 J. MacColl, Oban; 3 Angus Macrae, Callander; 4 D. C. Mather, Lochcarron.

March Playing—1 D. C. Mather; 2 Angus Macrae; 3 J. MacColl; 4 W. Robb.

Reel Playing—1 Chas. Macewan, Glasgow; 2 John Mackenzie, Glasgow; 3 B. K. Machardie; 4 J. Fraser; 5 J. Dawson.

Highland Fling Dancing—1 Chas. Macewan; 2 John Mackenzie; 3 D. C. Mather; 4 B. K. Machardie; 5 Mackenzie Murdoch.

Fling Dancing (for boys under 15)—1 John Maclean, Greenock; 2 J. Macneill, jun., Edinburgh; 3 Campbell Russell, Paisley.

Ghillie Callum—1 John Mackenzie, Fintry; 2 Charles Macewan, Fintry; 3 J. J. Dawson, Stirling; 4 John MacColl.

Consolation Race—1 M. Malloy; 2 Hindle; 3 J. Goldie, Alexandria.

Knitting (Local)—Best Pair Hose, handknitted (Alloa yarn)—1 and 3 Miss C. Cameron, Luss Glen; 2 Miss Hamilton, Luss; 4 Mrs MacCallum, Luss; 5 Miss B. Brown, Luss. Pair Socks (fingering 4-ply)—1 Miss Reid, Luss Glen; 2 Miss Macandie, Helensburgh; 3 Mrs Cameron, Luss Glen; 4 Miss M. Macgregor, Luss; 5 Miss Molly Brown, Luss. Open Competition.—Pair Hose, handknitted (Alloa yarn)—1 Miss J. Graham, Drymen; 2 Miss C. Cameron, Luss Glen; 3 Miss M. Macandie, Helensburgh; 4 Miss J. Maconie, Drymen. Socks (fingering 4-ply)—1 Miss Cameron, Luss Glen; 2 Miss J. Maconie, Drymen; 3 Miss M. Macandie, Helensburgh; 4 Mrs J. Graham; 5 Miss J. Forgie, Largs.

PRETENCE AND PUNISHMENT. — At last Saturday's Inverness Burgh Police Court—before Bailie Maclean—Thomas Taylor, a tramp, was charged with the theft of 7s 6d, and with obtaining 3s 6d under false pretences, in a house in Southside Road, Inverness. After committing the offence prisoner decamped, but he was smartly apprehended at Nairn. He pled guilty to the charges, and having once previously been convicted of fraud, he was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment without the option of a fine. At the same Court, John Macarthur, against whom a previous conviction was also recorded, was fined 10s, or seven days' imprisonment, for committing a breach of the peace.

THE SCOTCH EQUIVALENT GRANT

PROTRACTED CONTROVERSY.

The House of Commons on Tuesday took up the question of the Scotch Equivalent Grant. On the general resolution to sanction the grant there was a discussion initiated by Mr Robertson, and sustained by Mr Caldwell and others. The scheme contemplates four purposes—(1) the relief of the occupiers of agricultural lands and heritages in Scotland; (2) an additional contribution to police authorities for the pay and clothing of the police; (3) the provision and maintenance of vessels for the enforcement of the Scottish sea fishery laws; and (4) a grant in aid of secondary or technical (including agricultural) education in Scotland. This allocation of the grant led to a controversy that lasted throughout the night. It was proposed by Mr Robertson that the allocation should be postponed until next year, and that suggestion met with general favour on the part of the Scotch Liberal members. The Lord Advocate, however, refused to entertain any suspensory arrangements, and he read with great volubility from some manuscript which he carried in his hand a long statistical statement which, truth to tell, confused most of those who heard it. But the main point was this—that the Lord Advocate stuck like a leech to his allocation, and defeated Mr Robertson by 153 to 82. Of course the grant in

RELIEF OF RURAL RATES

went unchallenged, but Mr Shaw, in pursuance of the policy embodied in his pamphlet and in his published speeches, attacked the grant to the police, and insisted that the money assigned for the police should be devoted to the purposes of education. In other words, he proposed to take away the £25,000 from the police, and add it to the £35,000 for secondary education. The Lord Advocate, however, interposed an effective veto, and Mr Shaw's amendment perished in spite of the fact that it was moved in a speech of conspicuous ability. The same fate befell a proposal by Mr Wallace (Edinburgh) to omit the grant for the enforcement of the Fishery Laws, on the ground that that was an Imperial and not a purely national charge, and that the money should be devoted to technical education. Mr Bryce was not more successful in a renewed attempt to secure by delay a revision of the Government scheme, which shortly after half-past eleven was carried without a division, and the resolution was reported to the House. On Wednesday the Local Taxation (Scotland) Bill was brought in and read a first time.

PETTY CUSTOMS ABOLITION.

THE CONVENTION OF BURGHS.

A meeting of the Annual Committee of the Convention of Royal, Parliamentary, and Police Burghs was held on Wednesday in the City Chambers, Edinburgh—Councillor W. S. Brown presiding over an attendance of between thirty and forty gentlemen.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said the fact that so many gentlemen from the various burghs throughout Scotland had met together was a guarantee of the importance of the question. The Petty Customs Abolition (Scotland) Bill might be a matter of very small importance to some of the large cities, but it was a very serious matter for some of the smaller burghs. Even in a city like Edinburgh it would mean a loss of £2000 per annum on the average of the last five years.

Mr Kenneth Macdonald, Town Clerk of Inverness, was then asked to make a statement on the subject. The Convention, he said, after discussion and careful consideration, had arrived at the unanimous decision to petition against the bill. The bill had now been withdrawn, but withdrawn under the threat of being reintroduced in the next session of Parliament. Lord Balfour of Burleigh desired to have some further information on the subject. It was better late than never that he should have come to that decision, and it was intended to ask that meeting to appoint a deputation from the Convention to wait upon Lord Balfour and give him the information which he now, so late in the day, desired. As decided at last meeting of the Convention, a statement had been prepared of the case of the burghs against the bill, and all the representatives of the burghs now had that statement in their hands. Meantime, the business before the meeting was to appoint a small committee or sub-committee to organise a deputation to wait upon Lord Balfour during the recess, when he understood his lordship would be in Edinburgh. He moved that that committee be appointed. The statement referred to mentioned that the Petty Customs formed part of what was known as the common good of the burghs in which they were levied, the common good being the property held by the Town Councils of burghs as trustees for the commonty of the burgh, and its annual income was applied for their behalf. The right to levy these customs was granted by Royal Charter, and in the case of several of the burghs the right to levy had been subsequently confirmed by Act of Parliament. For a long time past the Town Councils of burghs had undertaken obligations to pay stipends to the ministers of the Established Churches in the burgh, and to make payments for educational purposes, and they had had such obligations imposed upon them by law, because in their common good they had a revenue from which such obligations could be met. The burghs of Stirling and Inverness were taken as instances. If the bill should pass into law as it now stood, these payments would have to be met out of an assessment on the general ratepayers of the burghs. In the case of the two burghs named, which were taken as typical of the others principally concerned, the annual revenue from customs alone was sufficient to meet all the payments which had been specially mentioned. If the customs were abolished an assessment of 3¼d in the £1 over the whole Parliamentary or municipal burgh and of 4¼d to 5d in the £1 over the Royal burgh would be required to meet them in Stirling, while in Inverness 4d in the £1 over the whole burgh would be required and 6d over the Royal burgh. Looking to the fact that taxes in burghs were already much higher than in the county districts, an additional burden of this amount on the already heavily taxed burgh ratepayer would be keenly resented.

Mr D. Lewis said he was satisfied that the position originally taken up was the only defensible one, viz., that they continue their opposition to the bill. They should even be more vigilant and determined to have it arrested. He was confirmed in his impression that the bill was neither more nor less than a bill confiscating, to a very large extent, the revenues of the burghs of Scotland. He seconded the motion.

Provost Gilmour, Linlithgow, emphasised the point that nearly all the Royal burghs had obligations to meet, and remarked that in most cases the Petty Customs were established hundreds of years ago to meet these. If the Petty Customs were taken away their revenue to meet these expenses would also be taken away, and the taxes would rise from 3d to 6d per £1.

Ex-Provost Clark, Paisley, said it was in the power of all burghs to have or not to have Petty Customs.

Mr Fenton, Treasurer of Forfar, said he objected to the principle of the bill. The public was not to get the benefit of the abolition. It was to go into the pockets of those who paid the customs at the present time. He thought the deputation would do a great deal of good. The motion was then unanimously agreed to, and the deputation appointed as follows: — Edinburgh, Dundee, Forfar, Inverness, Cupar, Dingwall, Dornoch, Musselburgh, Linlithgow, North Berwick, Stirling, Irvine, and Perth.

Some talk took place as to whether Dundee and Forfar should be upon the deputation, as they did not send representatives to the Convention, and the Chairman ruled that it was quite competent for them to do so, because these burghs might at any time appoint Commissioners.

BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY

A HANDSOME OFFER.

Sir Arthur Mitchell has addressed the following letter to the press:—

"Edinburgh, July 27, 1898.

"SIR,—It was announced last week in your columns that the Ben Nevis Observatories were to be closed in October next for want of funds. It gives me much pleasure to announce now that this will not be the case. I have received a letter from Mr J. Mackay Bernard, Kippenross, in which he promises to give £500 'in order that the observatores may be carred on for another year.' The record of observations for one whole year will thus be the result of Mr Bernard's great generosity. He expresses a hope in his letter that before the end of that year arrangements may have been made for the permanent carrying on of the work by State aid, and his very liberal and prompt action makes the Directors more hopeful than they were that this desirable end may yet be reached. But if the State does not charge itself with the maintenance of these Observatories, then Mr Bernard's example may perhaps be followed by others, so that the Directors may at least be able to obtain continuous and complete observations for the eleven years of a sun-spot period. This would mean the making of an important addition to knowledge by Scotland, and in that respect Mr Bernard is patriotic as well as liberal. In conclusion, allow me to thank you and the press generally, in the name of the Directors, for the sympathetic attitude which has been taken by the newspapers towards the work carried on by the Scottish Meorological Society."

Professor William Knight, St Andrews, writes:—"Surely the whole of educated Scotland will be roused by the announcement that the two Ben Nevis Observatories (or the three, as I suppose the half-way house at Meul-an-Sudie is included) are to be suppressed for lack of funds. Since these Observatories were started most admirable scientific work has been done by Mr Omond and his staff, and it will be a misfortune, not only to Scotland but to science, if they are closed. It may be impossible to obtain further subscriptions from private sources, but surely this is a case in which all the Scottish members of Parliament should unite in asking Her Majesty's Treasury for a grant to continue the observations so auspiciously begun and so admirably carried out at Ben Nevis. I have made many ascents of our Scottish Mont Blanc, and I know the value of the work that has been done at its Observatories."

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, says a London correspondent, Mr Buchanan made a persistent, though futile, effort to save Ben Nevis Observatory. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave a blunt refusal to the request for more money. A general grant of £15,300 was made to the Meteorological Society, which allowed £350 to Ben Nevis, and if the Society did not think the Observatory worth more, Sir Michael "could not help it." Irritated by his snappy tone, Mr Pirie asked if the Observatory was not starved because it was Scotch. "No, it is not," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the member for North Aberdeen angrily retorted that it was a fact. Subsequently Mr Buchanan, who was not prepared to submit quietly to the Chancellor's curtness, indicated his intention to discuss the matter on the vote for the learned societies, so that, unless the vote is put from the chair after the time allotted to Supply has passed, more will be for the learned societies. On Wednesday, however, at the close of the sitting of the Commons, Mr Buchanan obtained a concession with reference to the Observatories. In his efforts to maintain the Observatories he was supported by English members. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's substitute, Mr Hanbury, was a little more complaisant than his chief, and rewarded Mr Buchanan's persistency by promising to bring pressure on the Society with the view of the Observatories receiving a large portion of the grant. If the presure is sufficiently applied, it will no doubt succeed.

The Highland Railway Traffic Returns for the week ending 24th July, 1898, are:—Receipts for coaching traffic, £10,323; last year, £9213; increase, £1110; receipts for goods, minerals, &c., £3733; last year, £3508; increase, £225; total for week, £14,056; increase, £1335; amount for previous twenty weeks, £195,769; for corresponding twenty weeks last year, £192,765; increase, £3004; total for twenty-one weeks, £209,825; for corresponding twenty-one weeks last year, £205,486; increase, £4339; miles opened, 479¾; miles opened at corresponding date last year, 469.

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Fort-William and District.

OFFICE—FRASER'S SQUARE,
To which complaints as to the defective distribution of the paper should be addressed, and at which orders for advertisements, printing, and all communications may be left.
Representative—JOHN M. MUNRO.

Mr and Mrs Head have arrived at their Inverailort estate for the season.

FISHING.—The fishing in the River Lochy is proving of unusual excellence this season, and a goodly number of fine salmon have been secured.

COMMUNION.—The half-yearly Communion will be dispensed here to-morrow. Thursday was observed as Thanksgiving Day, and all places of business were closed.

THE PROPOSED BALLACHULISH RAILWAY.—In connection with the proposed railway from Fort-William to Ballachulish, the engineers are at present busy surveying the route in the Fort-William vicinity.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—On Tuesday—Provost Macfarlane on the Bench—John Macdonald, navvy, a native of Lochcarron, was charged with a breach of the peace and police assault. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 10s or suffer fourteen days' imprisonment.

ACCIDENT AT CORPACH.—On Friday, 22nd inst., a man named Donald Long met with an accident in the smithy at Corpach. Long, who is in the employment of Mr Cameron, blacksmith, was working at a drill machine, when his right hand was unexpectedly caught in the machinery, and a part of his forefinger was cut off. Long at once proceeded to Fort-William, where his wound was dressed.

The following vessels visited the loch during the past week:—"Flying Scud" (schooner), R. J. Walker; s.s. "Star of the Sea," W. A. Donaldson; "Belle" (schooner), J. K. Boyd; s.s. "Queen Margaret," F. Gaskell; "Ailsa" (cutter), R.R.Y.C.; s.s. "Cornelia," Mr Clark; "Leander" (cutter), Mrs G. Sanders; "Muriel" (yawl), Mr James Shepherd; "Melissa" (yawl), Lockwood & Co.; "Irene" (cutter), N. B. Mackenzie; "Midge," Mr R. Everard Jones.

THE SHADY SIDE.—A few days ago a young lady cycling in the neighbourhood of Fort-William greatly amused the onlookers by carrying above her head an open umbrella, while with the other hand she managed her cycle. We have no doubt the young lady believes that "nature unadorned is adorned the best," and is therefore anxious to keep her complexion to its natural hue. It would, perhaps, be a little awkward with a strong breeze, because then in all probability umbrella, cycle, and rider would become inextricably mixed up.

CORPACH WATER SUPPLY.—The work in connection with this important scheme has now been completed, and the water was turned on on Saturday, 23rd inst., by Mr Paterson, C.E., Fort-William, under whose supervision the undertaking had been carried through. The proceedings were gone about very quietly: there has often been a much greater flourish of trumpets at ceremonies of much less importance. The boon will be highly appreciated by the inhabitants of, and the visitors to, what may now be called an ideal little village. Early as it is in the season, scarcity of water was already making itself felt, so the new supply has not come a day too soon.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Lochaber District Committee was held on Friday, the 22nd inst.—Lochiel presiding. The following rates for the current year were recommended:—For road purposes, 7d per £1; public health, 1d per £1; Spean-Bridge water rate, 6d per £1; Corpach water rate, 2s per £1—half being payable by proprietor and half by tenant. A claim by the Rev. A. MacColl, Kilmallie, amounting to £27 10s, for the loss of a horse in consequence of the alleged defective state of the road near Fassifern, was submitted, but liability was declined. A petition from crofters and fishermen on the south side of Loch Nevis was read praying that a new road be formed between Tarbert and Kyles Morar. The Committee decided that the matter was one for the Congested Districts Commission. 1

DUNCANSBURGH CHURCH CHOIR. — On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the members of the Duncansburgh Choir had their annual outing and picnic, Roy-Bridge being the favoured spot for spending the day. The members of the Choir, numbering well over twenty, assembled at the church, and drove away amid the cheering of the onlookers. The morning was beautiful, not a cloud being in the sky, which gave promise of a day such as is desired for an outing and picnic. On arrival at Roy-Bridge, one or two of the party were "told off" to select a suitable camping ground. They soon found a lovely green sward under the shade of the trees on the river's bank. Here covers were laid, and the company having formed into circles and semi-circles on the grass, were soon supplied with the best of fare. The refreshments were partaken of with the heartiness which shows that a thirteen-miles' drive on a fine summer's morning in the "Land of Lochaber" is in itself no little enjoyment. Luncheon over, games were engaged in for a couple of hours. Thereafter some of the historical spots and interesting parts in the neighbourhood were visited. After tea, dancing was engaged in. Songs and choruses were sung on the homeward journey, one spirited member considerably enlivening the company by singing Gaelic songs. At ten o'clock they arrived at their destination, and after proceeding to the hall of the church, were addressed by Mr Wm. Murray, M.A., the conductor. Three cheers were given for the ladies who so satisfactorily carried out the arrangements. The company thereafter dispersed to their several homes, greatly pleased with the day's outing. On Thursday, 21st inst., the Sabbath School teachers in connection with the Duncansburgh Church travelled by train to Roy-Bridge, where the annual picnic was held. The weather was fine, and a most enjoyable day was spent. The party returned in the evening, having thoroughly enjoyed the day's proceedings.

FREE PRESBYTERY OF ABERTARFF.—This Presbytery met in the Free Church Hall, Fort-William, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The members present on the occasion were the Rev. Donald Sutherland, Kilmonivaig, Moderator, pro tempore; Rev. John Stuart Mackay, Fort-Augustus; Rev. John Mackintosh, Fort-William, Clerk of Presbytery; Mr Daniel Macleish, bank agent, Fort-William, and Mr Alexander Macdougall, bookseller, Fort-William. The Presbytery unanimously elected Mr Mackay, Fort-Augustus, as their Moderator for the current year, and Mr Mackay took the chair accordingly. Mr Macleish reported his diligence as a Commissioner from the Presbytery to the last General Assembly, and the Clerk read a letter from the Rev. Mr Macmurchy, stating that he was assiduous in his attendance during the sittings of the Assembly. The Presbytery expressed their satisfaction with the reports of these members. The clerk read a petition from office-bearers, members, and adherents of the congregation at Arisaig craving for moderation in a call to a minister to that charge. The Presbytery having considered the same, and after hearing a statement from the Rev. Mr Mackintosh, the Moderator of Arisaig Kirk-Session, unanimously agreed to meet within the Free Church at Arisaig on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, at 7 o'clock p.m., to moderate in a call, the Moderator of Presbytery to preach and preside. The Clerk reported that the deputies appointed by the General Assembly to visit the congregations within the bounds would hold a conference with the Presbytery on the 28th of September at Fort-Augustus, after which the visitation would be completed. The deputies are to be the Rev. Mr Dingwall, Poolewe; Rev. Mr Mackay, Pitlochry; Rev. Mr Mackenzie, Langside; Rev. Mr Macpherson, Fearn; Mr R. R. Simpson, W.S., Edinburgh, depute-clerk of Assembly; Mr Alexander Mackenzie, Edinburgh; Mr T. D. Campbell, and Mr Melven, Inverness. The Presbytery resolved to consider the remit from the General Assembly anent union with the United Presbyterian Church at their ordinary meeting in September.

PROPOSAL TO BUY
THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

All sorts of fanciful rumours are in the air (writes a correspondent) as to possible developments in the rivalry for railway supremacy in the territory which has Fort-William as its centre. Perhaps the most extraordinary is that the Caledonian Railway Company propose buying from the Government, or, rather, the Caledonian Canal Commissioners, the canal of that name, arranging with the Fort-Augustus and Invergarry Railway Company for the purchase or working of their undertaking, and thus with fast steamers between Fort-Augustus and Inverness secure a practical monopoly of the traffic along and draining into the Great Glen. A connection with the Oban and Callander Railway extension from Oban to Ballachulish would, of course, inevitably follow. That the Canal Commissioners would look favourably on such a proposal is thought likely, inasmuch as the Caledonian Canal is at present a considerable charge on the public revenue.

DEATH OF MRS CAMERON CAMPBELL OF MONZIE.

Mrs Cameron Campbell of Monzie and Callarte died on Thursday afternoon at Inverawe, Argyllshire, and the sad news reached Fort-William on Thursday evening and caused general consternation. Mrs Campbell was present at Fort-William on Friday and Saturday last, and gave away the prizes to the school children there on the former day. She was then, however, suffering from great weakness, but such a sudden termination to her useful life was not anticipated. She was a daughter of Sir Donald Cameron, Bart., of Fassifern, and niece of the famous Colonel Cameron who fell at Quatre Bras, and for whom a monument is erected at Kilmallie, near Fort-William. Her successor on the Callarte estates is Mrs Lucy of Charlecote Park, Warwickshire, her eldest daughter. Her youngest daughter is married to Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and she succeeds to the Inverawe estates. Mrs Campbell was predeceased by her husband, the late Alexander Campbell of Monzie, who died a number of years ago at Livingston. She took a keen interest in the welfare of the children in and around Fort-William, and will be greatly missed by all in the wide district of Lochaber. For many years she regularly visited Fort-William to be present at the treats given by her to the school children, and her visits were looked forward to with interest by the younger people. She was a kind and generous proprietrix, and did everything in her power to assist the tenants on the estate. As an example of this, it may be mentioned that none of the crofters on her estates ever applied to the Crofters Commission to have fair rents fixed, feeling that they were more liberally and fairly dealt with by the proprietrix. Mrs Campbell was a member of the Free Church, to the schemes of which she was a liberal contributor.

THE STREETS OF FORT-WILLIAM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HIGHLAND NEWS."]

SIR,—The able letter by "Sufferer" in your last issue could not be said to be premature, but as he only touched on the Achintore Road, permit one who daily traverses the full length of our tiny burgh to point out that the road on the other side of the town is not in any better order. Opposite the parade, at the old entrance to the fort, round the Bulletloan, along past the Victoria Park, your correspondent's graphic description of the vegetation on the other road holds good. Your other correspondent, "Observer," in writing of the "Craigs," says—"It is to the Ben and the Glen our many visitors mostly go." My observations have led me to the same conclusion, for we have nothing else to show our visitors except Ben Nevis and Glennevis, unless old Inverlochy Castle be added to the list. I don't agree that either road should have exceptional care given to it, but I hold that at this time of the year all should be kept in good order. If the town is to become a summer resort, the inhabitants must waken out of their lethargy and try to make it as attractive as possible. In various ways in the past such enterprise has not been awanting. Let them rise to the occasion now, and before another season comes round take some steps to mend matters. I am sure, Mr Editor, you will open your columns for suggestions from anyone who has any to offer.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

LOCHABERIAN.

ARDVERIKIE HOUSE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HIGHLAND NEWS."]

SIR,—In connection with a paragraph which appeared lately in an Oban contemporary relating to Adverikie House, may I be allowed to point out for the information of those who may be interested in the house referred to, that the Duke of Abercorn was never proprietor of this estate; he was tenant of it, like many others, but never proprietor. It was originally the property of Cluny Macpherson of Cluny, and remained so until it was bought by Sir John Ramsden. With reference to its nearest station, Tulloch (on the West Highland Railway) is within fourteen miles of Ardverikie, while Kingussie (given in the said contemporary to be its nearest station) is twenty-one miles.

Thanking you in anticipation for the valuable space given in making these corrections.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

CORRECT.

BATTLE OF INVERLOCHY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HIGHLAND NEWS"]

SIR,—Recently I heard the point disputed as to the route taken by Montrose and his army in their march to Inverlochy "through dark Lochaber's snows." Now that we have a newspaper devoted to ourselves, with your kind indulgence, Mr Editor, such local historical matters might with advantage to your readers be discussed in its columns. That modern addition to an army, "our special war correspondent," had not been invented in these old days, one of the many things which our forefathers would have been grateful for; it may be otherwise with us. I frankly admit that my object in writing you is to get information for myself and others, and I hope that those who have the knowledge may give us the benefit of their study of these matters, so that we can intelligently explain the history of our district to the many visitors who come to admire its beauty. Will someone give a description of this engagement, also the date of the first battle of Inverlochy.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

ROMANTIC LOCHABER PICTORIALLY REPRESENTED.—Mr John Menzies, of the Banavie Hotel, has just published a book of views descriptive of "Romantic Lochaber—the Land of Prince Charlie: Its Burns, Glens, Lochs, and Streams." The pictures, which are really excellent reproductions of the photographer's art, show Ben Nevis from various points in the locality, Inverlochy Castles, both new and old, Loch Eil and Loch Arkaig, delightful scenes in Glen Nevis, the Dark Hill, Achnacarry Castle, &c. Mr Menzies is to be complimented on his enteprise in giving the public such an interesting collection of bits of Highland scenery so intimately connected with the most romantic episodes of the '45. The views, which measure 11½ inches by 8 inches, have been reproduced by Messrs R. & R. Clark, Edinburgh, from photographs by Mr Macmahon, photo. artist, Inverness. 1

Argyllshire.

OBAN

FIRST APPEARANCE OF A MOTOR CAR.—A motor car, conveying a number of gentlemen from Dundee arrived in Oban on Sunday afternoon, and being the first of the kind ever seen in that quarter, it attracted considerable attention on the part of the townspeople. The party, which put up at the Great Western Hotel, left again yesterday morning for Ballachulish and Glencoe, via Connell Ferry and Ledaig.

A HIGHLAND ESTATE FOR SALE. — Ardchattan Priory was offered on Monday for sale at the Mart, London. Ardchattan is derived conjecturally from Catan, who in the sixth century fared to the West of Scotland with St Columba and gave his name to this mountainous district. Some students of legendary history affirm, too, that we have here the site of the old city of Beregonium, the supposed ancient metropolis of Scotland, which is said to have occupied an eminence between the ferries of Connal and Shean. By others it is said to have been the home of Usnoth, Lord of Etha, and that it was to the stronghold of this chief that his son Nathos bore Darthula when that fairest among women fled with him from Ireland. More authentic is it that the priory was founded by Duncan Maccoull in the thirteenth century, and possibly burned subsequently by Colkitto during Montrose's wars. The estate, in one of the most romantically beautiful regions of the Western Highlands, is about 14,000 acres in extent, and is bounded by those of Loch Nell on the west, Balcardine on the north, and Breadalbane on the East. Save for about 330 acres of arable land, it is made up of moorland and woods. Four farms and six crofts are let off, and the Ardchattan quarries are one of the few going concerns in the district. The net rental, exclusive of shootings or house, for last year was something over £1360. For ten years up till 1896 the moor was shot over by the scientific agriculturist, Sir John B. Lawes, the average bag being about 4400 head, exclusive of rabbits. An exceptionally small company, not more than 25 persons, assembled at the Mart, but offers rose rapidly from £40,000 to £48,000. A little more persuasion, a few moments of pause, and surely some of those present would have bid an additional £500—£48,500, at which the property was withdrawn.

BALLACHULISH

GLASGOW FAIR HOLIDAYS.—The bulk of the pleasure-seekers who were with us in connection with the Glasgow Fair, left on Saturday, 23rd inst. A somewhat clumsy and expensive trick was perpetrated on the inhabitants by two gentlemen visitors who arrived during the week. Having lunched at a friend's house, they proposed to have a ramble through the hills, promising to return in the course of an hour. However, night came on without either gentleman having put in an appearance. Fear and anxiety crept into the hearts of their friends, and when morning dawned without any signs of the missing men, public anxiety was aroused, and a search party was organised. About sixty stalwart quarriers scoured both hill and glen from grey dawn till dusk, but had to return home after a fruitless search. Judge of their consternation when a telegram arrived from Glasgow announcing the safe arrival of "my lords." These young gentlemen, adds our correspondent, might with advantage to themselves postpone their next visit to Ballachulish until they have acquired a little more common-sense. 1

CONCERT.—A most successful concert in aid of the funds of the Ballachulish Flute Band was held in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Friday, 22nd inst. Mr Bryde, St John's Episcopal School, presided. The following was the programme:—Part I.—Chairman's address; song, "Afton Water," Mr Duncan Mackenzie; song, "Highlanders," Miss Donella Lowrie; song, "Crodh Cailein," Mr Allan Cameron; song "The Heart Bowed Down," Mr Macbain; song (comic), Mr Watt; song, "Simon, the Cellarer," Mr Likley; bagpipe selections, Mr William Lowrie; selections by Flute Band. Part II.—Song, "Chuir iad an t'suil a Pilot," Miss Lowrie; piccolo selections, Mr Watt; song, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Mr Likley; song, "Mo Ribhinn Donn," Mr D. Mackenzie; song, "Gae bring tae me a pint o' wine," Mr Macbain; song, Mr Cameron; song, "There's a Picture for You," Mr Watt; song "Air fal al al O. Mr Cameron; selections by Flute Band. Each and all of the artistes ably acquitted themselves. Mr Bryde came in for a hearty vote of thanks, having done the rôle of Chairman and pianist to the entire satisfaction of all. The usual votes of thanks having been exchanged, the meeting broke up with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." An assembly followed, Mr James Livingstone acting as M.C. 1

CAMPBELTOWN

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at Campbeltown from London on Friday afternoon, the 22nd inst. and proceeded to the Duke's Kintyre residence at Machanoch, where they will remain during the month of August. The ducal party were conveyed from Gourock per special steamer, "Marchioness of Lorne."

THE NEW MACHRIHANISH HOTEL.—The plans for the restoration of Machrihanish Hotel, for the most part destroyed by fire in February last, have now been completed, and the work of re-erection will be proceeded with without delay. The elevation of the new building is of a very handsome design, the architects being Messrs Sidney Mitchell & Wilson, Edinburgh. The hotel will be three storeys in height.

FIRE IN A MANSION.—Information reached Campbeltown on Monday of a fire which broke out twice on Saturday at the mansion house on Ronachan Estate, owned and occupied by Mr Peter Mackinnon. The fire originated in the box room of the mansion, situated on the top flat, and was discovered about 10 a.m. by the house servants. The flames were speedily subdued by the fire appliances kept on the premises. An hour thereafter fire was discovered in the napery room, in a different part of the building altogether. Assistance had arrived from the village of Clachan, but before the flames were got under damage was done to the extent of about £200. The loss is covered by insurance. When the fire occurred Mr Mackinnon was on a visit to Skye in his steam yacht Oriental.

A FIGHT FOR A STEAMER. — A scene of great excitement and confusion was occasioned on Campbeltown Pier on Saturday afternoon in connection with the departure of the Glasgow Fair visitors. Several thousands awaited the arrival of the "Davaar," and no sooner was the steamer moored at the quay than the crowd made a rush for places. Baggage of all sorts and sizes was pitched on board pell-mell, and men and women scrambled or were hauled over the deck-rail in scores, while the surging mass struggled and fought for the gangways as for dear life. One man fell between the steamer and the pier and narrowly escaped drowning, and but for the vigorous efforts of Inspector Cameron and an able police staff many persons would have been injured. The incoming passengers had considerable difficulty in effecting a landing, and had literally to do battle with the furious trippers in their stampede to get on board. The steamer "Kinloch" came alongside the pier, and the excitement and frantic struggling abated. The "Kinloch" sailed shortly after the "Davaar," and the "Kintyre" took off the remainder of the visitors at five o'clock.

HERRING RETURNS.—Statement showing the progress of the great summer herring fishing on the East Coast of Scotland, in Orkney and Shetland, and on the Northumberland Coast, from 1st to 23rd July, 1898, and for the corresponding period last year:—East Coast—Total catch, 260,590 crans; last year, 170,090; exported, 68,052¼ barrels; last year, 76,380¾. Orkney and Shetland — Catch, 149,742 crans; last year, 118,446; exported, 129,672½ barrels; last year, 101,985. Northumberland Coast—Catch, 954 crans; last year, 978. Totals—Catch, 411,286; last year, 289,514; exported, 197,725 barrels; last year 181,365¾.

SHOPKEEPERS HALF-HOLIDAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HIGHLAND NEWS."]

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable and widely-read paper, to say a little on the above subject? If there be any truth in old proverbs, then by this time shopkeepers and their assistants must be mentally in a rather low condition. It is said that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and I think no one will gainsay that there is a considerable amount of truth in this statement. So that, to put it mildly, for our mental and physical improvement we would be all the better of a weekly half-holiday. The present system—owing entirely to the action of one individual, who has taken a wrong view of the relation in which he stands to his fellow-men—is to be condemned, because (1st) it is injurious to the health of those employed; (2nd) it gives no adequate time for recreation or self-improvement; and (3rd) because it is absolutely unnecessary. First, as being injurious to the health. Some folk imagine that we have got a nice, easy time of it, with nothing to do but smile and look smart. It is quite true that our physical labour is not quite so severe as that of a navvy, nor our mental strain quite so heavy as that of a mathematical professor, but we have day by day the dead, weary grind over the same details, the hurried spurt of trying to serve a dozen customers at once, followed by the dreary waiting for customers to appear, combined with the physical exertion of being on one's feet all day long, and always having to look active and alert. All these tell so heavily that by eleven o'clock on Saturday night the body is tired out, the spirits run low, and the mind is almost a dead blank, so that we look forward to the Sabbath more as a day in which the body may obtain a much-needed rest and the mind may regain its normal elasticity than as a day of spiritual refreshment. Under the second head I would note that if a man wishes to develop

A SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY,

to grow up in such a way that he can take an intelligent interest in the affairs of, and be useful to, his employer and his fellow-men, he must at least have a certain amount of leisure, in which he can mix with his fellows in their endeavours after self-improvement and self-advancement. He must likewise have a certain amount of time to devote to private study to store his mind and develop his faculties, so that he may be enabled to hold his own and take his proper place with those with whom he mixes in the business circle. Now, I put it to your numerous readers, if one refuses out and out to comply with the request for a half-holiday, has he given his boys that due and proper time for the performance of the duties I have just enumerated? I think every sane person will agree in answering, "Decidedly not." Under the third head, it is well known to all that were it made clear to the public that they would be able to purchase goods within only certain well-defined hours, then the goods would be purchased within these hours, and no one would loose anything, whereas shopkeepers and their assistants would gain very much. In Stornoway here we are peculiarly situated during eight of nine weeks in the year, when we have a surplus population of ten thousand, who are busy, and come and go at almost all hours of the night and day, and whose wants must be attended to. We shall leave that period out of the question, as it is absolutely necessary, both in our masters' interest and that of the public, that the wants of these people be attended to even though our hours be longer and our work harder. This is a matter which does not admit of any discussion. But for the rest of the year, if it were properly regulated from eight to eight each day, and eleven on Saturday, is simply sufficient to do the same trade, and I hope yet to see the day when our hours will range from eight a.m. to seven p.m., and to ten on Saturdays, with

ONE COMPLETE HALF-HOLIDAY

every week. Both the public and the trade, however, will require a little educating before that point is reached. In the meantime confining ourselves to the latter part of this programme—the weekly half-holiday—let us see (1st) if it is practicable, (2nd) if there will be any loss in adopting it, and (3rd) how it is to be secured. That it is practicable is clearly proved by the fact that it has been carried on in other towns of far less importance, though of greater pretensions, and has proved an immense boon to both shopkeepers and their assistants. In some places the different trades take different afternoons for their half-holidays—the grocers one day, the drapers another, the bakers another, and so on. In other towns all the trades take the same afternoon, and this, I think, is the better plan, because one may have, and generally has, in some other trade an intimate friend with whom he wishes to have an afternoon's outing—a matter which he cannot obtain if the different trades have different holidays. However, no matter how it is arranged, the point is this, that if other towns can have their weekly half-holiday, there is not the slightest reason why the merchants and salesmen in Stornoway, who are in no way behind those of other towns in enterprise and public spirit, should not have one too. As to the profit and loss side of the question, it is clear that the people must have the goods, and if they cannot get them at one time, they will at another. If a person wants a loaf, a pound of tea, or a yard of turkey-red, and knows that he cannot get it on Wednesday afternoon, then he will certainly get it on Wednesday forenoon, or wait till Thursday. It is said that "the means to do ill deeds make ill deeds done." So in the same way it is sometimes argued that

THE SIGHT OF GOODS TO BUY

make goods to be bought, and that there is a certain class of people who are tempted to buy goods not because they really want them, but because they see them in the shop windows or on the shop counter. There is a slight modicum of truth in this, but the loss from the trade o this class of people on a single the trade of this class of people on a single small, as compared with the great physical and mental gain to be derived from a weekly half-holiday, that it may be eliminated altogether. Lastly, how are we to secure this half-holiday? I have not the slightest doubt that the leading merchants will take the reins into their own hands, and by personal suasion deal with any who, for personal gain, break away from their fellow-tradesmen, and endeavour meanly to derive a profit out of the comfort of their fellows. But I have a higher opinion of the shopkeepers of Stornoway than this, and I have no doubt they will quietly slip into line with the shopkeepers of other large towns, and that very soon there will be at least one morning in the week when every employer and employee will return to business with well-knit muscles, a healthy mind, and a renewed energy, after a happy and well-spent weekly half-holiday.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ASSISTANT.

Stornoway, 20th July 1898.

MARVIG—NOTES.—The Rev. D. J. Martin, Oban, will examine the pupils of Plasnasker School in religious knowledge on Saturday, 13th August.——Crops.—Splendid crops of barley are expected all round this district. Corn does not show so well, but potatoes look splendid. There is every indication of good returns. Grass has not been so abundant for some years. The weather continues warm, with just the necessary moisture.——A Royal Fish.—Markinch for cabbages, Cupar for grozets, and now its Marvig for lobsters. A magnificent specimen of this species of fish was secured by "K" last week. Caught by D. Macleod, Marvig, in one of the fixed nets, it turned the scale at 6½ lbs., and measured 2 ft. from the end of the tail to the point of the main nipper. This nipper measured 9¼ ins. in circumference, and was 8¼ ins. long. It is intended to mount the specimen, so that future generations of young Marvigians may see an ancient mariner or sea rover.——Evening Service.—Rev. D. Kennedy conducted a service in Plasnasker Public School last Sabbath evening. There was a good attendance.

THE CROFTERS COMMISSION.

MIGRATION TO NEW HOLDINGS.
INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Among the cases recently disposed of by the Crofters Commission the most interesting are those in the Island of Eigg, recently purchased by Mr Laurie Thomson. That proprietor has just carried out a scheme for migrating the crofters of the township of Galmisdale, five in number, with their own consent, to new holdings in another part of the island. The land required was taken from the land of Laig, the new dwelling-houses of a substantial character have been erected at the landlord's sole cost, and on completion the Commission were applied to by him to fix fair rents for the new holdings. This has now been done, and an order issued dealing with the whole circumstances, which is in the following terms:—

Broadford, Skye, 20th July, 1898.—The Commissioners, having heard parties, and otherwise made full inquiry into the circumstances of this application at the instance of Mr Robert Laurie Thomson, proprietor of the Island of Eigg, Find that the said proprietor recently acquired that island by purchase. Find that at the date of purchase one of the croftang townships therein was that of Galmisdale, situated towards the east side of the said island, and consisting of five holdings (including that of James Macleod, the present respondent), for each of which a fair rent was fixed in 1891. Find that the applicant became desirous, with the respondents' consent, to remove them to better holdings on land at Cuagach, taken from the farm of Laig, situated on the west side of the said island. Find that, after various communings between the applicant and the respondents, the whole parties agreed and consented to this removal and transference being duly carried out. Find that the said removal and transference was to be made on the footing and provided always (1) that the vacated holdings which had been in individual occupancy, and the common grazings attached thereto, at Galmisdale should revert to and become an integral part of the estate of Eigg released from the whole scope and provisions of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886 and 1887; the Crofters Commission (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1888; and the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891. (2) That the new holdings and grazings at Cuagach should come under and be in every manner of way subject to the terms and provisions of the whole of the said Acts. (3) That the said several new holdings should be all about the same value, and that the selection of a tenant for each should be by the respondents casting lots among themselves. (4) That the applicant should build a suitable and substantial dwelling-house, constructed with stone, lime, wood, and slate on each holding, and that each respondent should put up for himself such outhouses as he required. (5) That the applicant should also erect such substantial iron wire or stone wall fencing in connection with the grazings as might seem to him necessary. (6) That the arable land (extending in each case to over seven acres), outrun and township grazings, extending to forty-five acres or thereby, should be as set forth in a statement submitted by Mr Mackenzie, surveyor, Portree, and as delineated by him as an ordnance survey. That a plan produced relative to the applications (7) That the respondents should have an adequate supply of peats from the neighbouring farm of Laig, but subject always to such rules and regulations as might be sanctioned and approved by the Commissioners under an application directed to that matter. (8) That the respondents should also have a supply of seaware for the reasonable purposes of their holdings so far as obtainable from the Bay of Laig, or other appointed place; and (9) That, on the said holdings being lotted out and severally occupied, the Crofters Commission should, on the application of the proprietor, fix a fair rent for each under and in terms of the foresaid Acts. Find that at the hearing which took place in the island on 18th June, 1898, attended by all the respondents and by the solicitor for the applicant, the parties were in entire accord, and agreements as to the nature of the transactions being carried through, and that each one concerned fully understood and assented to the same. Find that at the said hearing no question was raised on either side as to compensation to all or any of the respondents in respect of the said removal from Galmisdale. On the other hand, find it was stipulated and agreed between the parties that the new dwelling-houses built and completed, or in course of being completed, by the applicant should be supplied by him free of all charge to the respondents, and that in fixing the fair rents the cost of the said dwelling-houses should not form a circumstance of the case within the meaning of section 6 (1) of the principal Act. Find that immediately after the said hearing each of the said new holdings was duly inspected by all the Commissioners in presence of the respondents and of the applicant's said solicitor with a view of fixing a fair rent for each. In respect of the whole foresaid findings, find and declare that the said laws of Galmisdale are now held by the applicant outwith the scope of the foresaid Acts, that the lands of Cuagach have passed under the provisions of the same, and that each of the respondents is a crofter in virtue of his new holding in terms thereof. Fix and determine that the fair rent of each of said holdings is the yearly sum of £7 10s. Find no expenses due to or by either party.

To this order a note is appended pointing out that, as each respondent had been allowed to take away any materials he desired from the old holdings, and had got a new and more valuable holding, with a substantial dwelling-house erected at the proprietor's cost, in respect of which no interest was to be or had been charged in the fair rent, so accordingly no claim for compensation had been raised. It was also indicated that any such claim arising in the future with regard to the new holdings would naturally be restricted to permanent improvements executed within the meaning of sections 8 and 10 of the principal Act from and after the date of entry, which was Martinmas, 1897.

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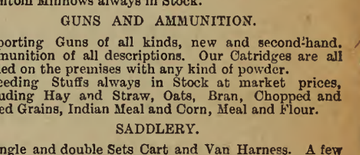
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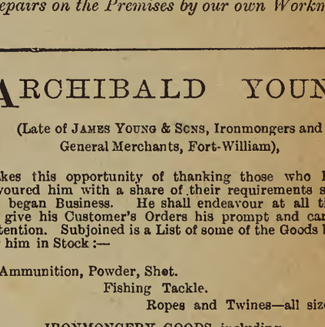
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CHEESE.
DUNLOP ... ... per lb., 6d and 7d
CHEDDAR ... ...per lb., 7d and 7½d
All of Very Finest Quality.

SAUSAGES.
Our Celebrated Sausages will be found to be UNEQUALLED for their Superior Quality and Flavour, being prepared in our own Sausage Works, which we have fitted up with the newest and most approved machinery.
FRESH SUPPLIES EVERY MORNING.
CAMBRIDGE ... ... per lb., 7½d
OXFORD ... ... " 7d
SLICING (Beef) ... ... " 8d
TOMATO (a Speciality) ... " 8d
LUNCHEON (Cooked ready for use ... per lb., whole, 5d; sliced, 6d
Other Varieties at similarly Low Prices.

Cooper & Co.'s
BAKERY DEPARTMENT.
We are now offering MOST EXTRAORDINARY VALUE in BAKERY GOODS, made in our own Model Bakery from the Finest Materials.
PASTRY GOODS.

	Each.	Per Dozen.
APPLE CAKES ...	3½d	3s 6d
APRICOT CAKES ...	4½d	4s 3d
CUSTARDS	3½d	3s 6d
FRUIT CAKES ...	1d	1s
FRUIT CIRCLES ...	3½d	3s 6d
MINCE PIES ...	1d	1s
Do., Short Crust	1½d	1s 5d
RASPBERRY SPONGE SANDWICHES ...	5½d	5s 3d
SAUSAGE ROLLS ...	1d	1s
SWISS ROLLS, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, &c.	8½d	8s 3d

PIES, MELTON MOWBRAY, Each 2d, 3½d, 7d, 10½d, and 1s 2d.

CAKES.
SWISS, Each 2d, per Doz. 1s 10½d.
GINGERBREAD, Each 5½d and 11½d.
MADERIA, Each 4½d.
MILAN Each 1s 3d.
SPONGE LOAVES, Each 5½d and 10½d.

Cooper & Co.'s
COOKED SPECIALITIES.
The undernoted are specially recommended for their Excellent Quality, being much superior to Tinned Goods, while lower in price. They are prepared in our own Premises with equal care to that exercised in the Household, but with greater facilities, and consequently our Customers may have every confidence that they are receiving Goods prepared with Absolute Cleanliness and of Perfect Quality.

	Per Lb.
BEACON BOILED, Special Quality, Whole 8-9th per lb	11d.
CUTS., any size	11½d.
SLICED	1s
BEEF HAM, BOILED	1s and 1s 2d.
BRAISED BEEF	1s 3d.
BRAWN, SLICED ...	7d.
HAMS, BOILED and DRESSED, from 7 lb. each	11d.
LUNCHEON SAUSAGE...	5d. and 6d.
LUNCH TONGUE ...	1s.
ROASTED CHICKENS, Each	2s 6d, 2s 9d & 3s.
TONGUES, ROLLED and GLAZED	1s 4d.
TONGUES, ROLLED and GLAZED, in boxes. Each	1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s, and 4s.
TURKEY and TONGUE	1s.
VEAL, HAM & TONGUE,	1s.
	Per Glass Jar.
BOAR'S HEAD, with Pistachio	1s 0d.
BRAWN	0s 8d.
CHICKEN, POTTED	0s 11d.
SPICED BEEF	0s 7½d.
Do. and TONGUE	0s 8½d.
PIES, MELTON MOWBRAY, each ...	3½d, 7d, 10½d, and 1s 2d.

☞ For other varieties of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, see fully detailed Price Lists, free on application.

Central Warehouses:
8 to 28 HOWARD STREET, GLASGOW.
68 to 74 BROMPTON ROAD.
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4 to 8 CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL.
Branches in all the Chief Cities and Towns in the Kingdom
LOCAL BRANCH—
20 Union Street, Inverness.

DONALD FRASER,
HIGH STREET, BEAULY,
Announces his Opening of Central Premises for the sale of STATIONERY, NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c.
He also intimates his establishing an EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY for Female Servants.
All Orders promptly attended to.
10th June, 1898.

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Are obtained by Joining
SKERRY'S
PREPARATORY COLLEGE
(Established 1878).
Greatest Tutorial Institution, United Kingdom.
DEPARTMENTS:—
Civil Service; University and Professional; Business Training.
Aggregate FIRST YEAR'S SALARY of Successful Students during 1897 amounted to £31,660.
NEW STUDENTS (Oral and Postal) now being Enrolled. Fullest Details in GUIDE and PROSPECTUS, Post Free.
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CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S
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Local Agents for Inverness—
A. W. & D. SKINNER,
RAILWAY BUILDINGS,
ACADEMY STREET,
INVERNESS.

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The Highland News

INVERNESS, Saturday, July 30, 1898.

CALEDONIAN BANK REPORT.

The report issued by the Directors of the Caledonian Bank is, in its main features, the most satisfactory which we have yet commented upon. The deposits show the satisfactory increase of nearly £25,000. The profits last year were £16,268 0s 2d, this year they are £17,870 18s 9d or an improvement on the year of over £1600. The Reserve Fund is increased by £3000, bringing it up to £75,000 or equal to half the paid-up capital of the bank. The profits no doubt would admit of a larger dividend. The Directors might have recommended an extra one per cent., and still have added to the reserve fund considerably more than they did last year. We are not sure, however, but they have taken the wiser, and most certainly, the safer course. The first consideration with all Bank Directors should be the doing of that which will secure and maintain public confidence, and that, it seems to us, the Directors of the Caledonian Bank are doing. Now, however, that the reserve fund stands so high in proportion to the paid-up capital, it may be a question for the future whether more may not, with safety, be divided, and less added to the reserve fund That, however, will no doubt receive due consideration at the proper time, but we trust that the Directors will never listen to the suggestion, which is sometimes made, that the reserve fund being now equal to half the paid-up capital, it should rest there.

Another favourable feature of the report is the large amount held in investments which could be converted into cash on almost a day's notice; fully half the deposits are invested in that way. Altogether, we can congratulate the shareholders on such an excellent report, and we think we may venture to predict for the Bank a greater share of prosperity in the future than it has had in the past.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.

In Eigg, one of the small islands of the Outer Hebrides, an interesting transaction, the first of the kind in the Highlands, has, by the aid of the Crofters Commission, been just completed between the landlord and certain crofters in the Island. The decision of the Commissioners in the case to which we desire to direct attention will be found in another column. Recently the Island has been purchased by Mr Lawrie Thomson, and the new landlord on coming into possession was desirous of carrying out certain changes on his newly acquired estate. This is nothing new in the Highlands. Improving schemes, as they are called, were common enough in the past history of estate management in the Highlands. Though called improvements by the landlords and their advisers, they seldom resulted in the improvement of the condition of the native population, but, on the contrary, they often brought disaster and ruin to those who had the misfortune to be occupants of the land which it was sought to improve. Cases of this kind are quite familiar to every one who knows anything of the past estate management of the Highlands. But, happily, the Crofters Act has given legal sanction to the natural and customary right of the people to the fragments of the land which have been left in their possession. Prior to the passing of that beneficial Act whenever a new landlord came into possession of a Highland estate, and desired to carry out such changes as his fancy prompted, and if the native tenants on the estate happened to be in the way of the accomplishment of his plans, seldom were their interests consulted. They were, by the exercise of the then existing law, removed from the homes occupied by themselves and their ancestors time out of memory, with as little compunction as if they were destructive vermin. Happily, harsh and cruel transactions of the kind are not now possible in the Highlands. Whatever propensities landlords, old or new, may have for the clearing away of the native population these cannot now be given effect to, and any changes sought to be made on Highland estates cannot be carried out without the consent of the tenants in occupation. It is one of the stock arguments of landlords, estate agents, factors, and all landlord parasites, that the Crofters Act has put a stop to all improvements on Highland estates. But, as we have just indicated, the so called improvement of the days prior to the operation of the Crofters Act resulted in driving the people off their native soil or converting those who were allowed to remain into day labourers, dependent for their livelihood on the passing whim of the landlord. The case to which we have alluded at the outset has shown that changes are yet possible on estates under the operation of the Crofters Act. But they must be changes receiving the consent of the people concerned, and carried out for their benefit. We are not sufficiently well acquainted with the facts of the case under review to enable us to determine if the good of the people was the sole motive of the landlord of Eigg in seeking to migrate his crofters from their old holdings to new ones. We presume it was, and that ought to be the guiding motive of all landlords, and it would be well that the example of the landlord of the Island of Eigg were followed by other landlords in the Highlands. From the decision of the Commission, it will be seen that crofters have been migrated to new and better holdings, and that on the new holdings the landlord has built suitable and substantial dwelling-houses constructed with stone, lime, wood, and slate. The new holdings are about the same value, and the tenant of each holding was selected by a method once well known to the Gaelic people, viz., by lot; that, and this is the important matter, the new holdings and the grazings attached to them should come under and be in every manner of way subject to the terms and provisions of the Crofters Act, 1886, and the several Acts amending the same, and that the rents of the new holdings should be fixed by the Crofters Commission. The whole transaction is creditable to the landlord, the tenants, and the Crofters Commission. The ready service of the Commission in a case which had no precedent is a proof of the desire of Sheriff Brand, as far as he is able, to administer the Crofters Act in a liberal spirit. Migration has often been talked of during recent years, but now we have one case actually carried out to the mutual satisfaction of landlord and tenant. True, the case is but a small one, but the method of procedure points out a feasible way of permanently improving the social condition of the people of many districts in the Highlands. Without the Crofters Act and the Crofters Commission this transaction, in the beneficial and permanent form in which it has been carried out, would not be possible. We have always contended that the true solution of what remained to be settled of the land question in the Highlands would be found in a further development of the principles of the Crofters Act, and we are very glad to have that view confirmed by an actual accomplished case of migration, in which the migrated tenants are in the enjoyment of their new holdings, with all the rights and privileges pertaining to that Act.

FREE EAST CHURCH.—The service on Sunday forenoon will be conducted by Rev. Isaac Livingstone, of the British Jewish Mission, which was founded by the well-known R. Murray M'Cheyne. The evening service will be conducted by the Rev. Gavin Tait, M.A., Paisley, son of Mr Gavin Tait, printer, Inverness.

HEAVY TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAY.—During the past week the passenger traffic over the Highland Railway system has been unusually heavy for this early period of the season, and the large number of tourists en route for the North have taxed to the utmost the resources of the Company. All the northgoing trains have had their full complement of passengers, and in some cases trains have had to be duplicated. The morning mail leaving Inverness for the North was on several days run in two portions in order to relieve the congestion of traffic. Despite the most strenuous efforts to the contrary, the enormous bulk of the traffic, converging as it does on the single line at Perth, has produced its natural result in detentions, thus causing serious disorganisation of the traffic. The morning mails from the South have been more or less late each day this week. Yesterday when the traffic was unprecedentedly great it was after one o'clock before the 6.15 a.m. train from Perth arrived. It is therefore pleasing to know that the operations in connection with the eventual doubling of the line between Aviemore and Stanley are proceeding a-pace, and that thus the delays, which even at an exceptionally busy period are vexatious to the traveller, will be reduced to a minimum.

MR ARTHUR LLOYD'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—From advertisement in another column, it will be seen that this renowned artiste is again to appear in Inverness for three nights, commencing on Thursday, 4th August. The programme Mr Lloyd submits this visit is an entire change from what we were treated to last year by this company. The entertainment is entitled "Two Hours' Fun," consisting of sketches, trios, songs, &c., which, we notice, include—"The Two Jeremiahs," "Findlater the Piper," "The Klondyke King," &c. Mr Lloyd being author of the songs he sings, we may expect everything to be up-to-date. He is the author of over 1000 of the most popular music hall songs of our time, and has the knack of inventing phrases which have become household words. We may only mention one of the many. When he wrote the song "Not for Joe," it never occurred to him how often this phrase would be applied to our present Colonial Secretary. We may mention that Mr Lloyd has had the honour of specially entertaining H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and suite. The Lloyd family's success is attributable to the simplicity, naturalness, and the homeliness, if one may so call it, of their songs and sketches. Mr Lloyd was the first to popularise refined humorous entertainments, and pointed the way to not a few who since then are frequently on tour; but he still remains the same old Arthur Lloyd, as vigorous as ever. We are assurred there is not a more enjoyable programme than the one he announces, "Two Hours' Fun."

BIRTHS.

At Lochbay Schoolhouse, Waternish, Skye, on the 17th instant, the wife of JAMES N. WATT, schoolmaster, of a son.

At Duiletter, Loch Awe, on the 24th instant, the wife of ALEX. E CAMPBELL, of a daughter.

At Ardbeg, Campbeltown, on the 24th instant, the wife of JOHN NORMAN MACTAGGART, solicitor, of a son.

At Glenfield, Strathpeffer, on the 24th instant, the wife of EDMUND J. GUNN, solicitor, Dingwall, of a daughter.

At Victoria Cottage, Brora, on the 26th instant, the wife of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, coachman, Sutherland Arms, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Station Hotel, Inverness, on 27th instant, by the Rev. Dr Black, Free High Church, GEORGE HARRIS, Esq., Arbroath, to JESSIE ANN TREASURER, second daughter of Alexr. Treasurer, retired schoolmaster, Inverness.

At the Royal Hotel, Inverness, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. George S. Stewart, M.A., JOHN DUNN BAIRD, to MARY WILSON, daughter of the late George Smith, baker, Inverness.

At the Free High Church, Inverness, on 27th instant, by the Rev. Dr Black, assisted by the Rev. Murdo Macaskill, Dingwall, ALEX. MACKAY MACINTYRE, Brae, Dingwall, to MARGARET STEPHENSON, younger daughter of William Muir, late of Third Part, Beith, Ayrshire.

At Galcantray, Nairnshire, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. C. Fraser, Croy, Sergeant F. OAKLEY, Cameron Highlanders, Fort-George, to JEANNIE, eldest daughter of William Ralph, mason, Galcantray.

At Callumkill, Islay, on the 21st July, by the Rev. J. M'Lachlan, ROBERT MURRAY, teacher, Glasgow, to MARY, daughter of the late Wm. Dunlop, Esq., Islay.

At the Parish Church, Huddersfield, July 20th, by the Rev. Canon Bardsley, JOHN BASIL HALL, M.A., M.B., B.C., Cantab., of Bradford, second son of William Hall, Headingley, Leeds, to LIZBETH JESSIE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Mackenzie, of Achnahaird, Ross-shire.

DEATHS.

At the Northern Infirmary, Inverness, on the 26th instant, ADAM, eldest son of Adam Paterson, 26 Upper Kessock Street, Inverness, aged 24 years. Deeply regretted.

At Inverness, on the 24th instant, suddenly, Major CHARLES CAMPBELL GRAHAM STIRLING of Craigbarnet, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, Black Watch, aged 71 years.

At Culcairn, Evanton, Ross-shire, on the 25th instant, GEORGE ELDER, farmer, in his 72nd year.

At 37 Hallside Street, Glasgow, on the 7th instant, JOHN CURRIE, native of Arran, aged 64 years.

At Tighantium, Camadhail, Lochaber, on 13th instant, HUGH M'MILLAN ("Ewan-an-Tuim") of Tighantium and Mountalexander; deeply regretted.

At Millsville, N.S., on the 17th ultimo, THOMAS ROSS, in his 73rd year; a native of the parish of Tarbert, Ross-shire.

At Lakefield, Ont., on the 19th ultimo, DAVID SMITH, aged 65 years; a native of Morayshire.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the 8th instant, Rev. D. S. SUTHERLAND, aged 40 years; a native of Scotland.

At the Schoolhouse, Kingussie, on the 23rd instant, ELIZA CRUICKSHANK, widow of James Hobb, formerly of Kingussie Hotel, and daughter of the late Richard Cruickshank, coach proprietor, Perth, aged 69.

At Auchendennan, Dumbartonshire, on 25th instant, MARY ANN MACLELLAN, aged 81, widow of George Martin, of Auchendennan.

DIED, on 28th inst., at 52 Castle Street, Inverness, SUSAN DELVINE, Wife of the Late James Macneil, Castle Street. FUNERAL To-DAY, at two o'clock, to TOMNAHURICH CEMETERY. All Friends invited. (No letters)

DIED, at 1 Chisholm's Close, Muirtown Street, Inverness, on the 27th inst., LILLIAS CHISHOLM, Second Daughter of the late FINLAY CHISHOLM, Joiner, Inverness, and sister of the late William Chisholm, Cabinetmaker. FUNERAL to Chapel-Yard Burying-ground To-DAY at Two P.M. All Friends invited.

DIED, at BUNCHREW, on 27th inst., JANET FRASER, widow of the late John Macrae, blacksmith, Bunchrew. FUNERAL To-DAY, at 12 noon. All friends invited. (American and Australian papers please copy).

IN MEMORIAM CARDS.—New, Chaste, and Beautiful Designs. Large Selection. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER, "The Highland News," Inverness.

JAMES L. HORNE, 45 CASTLE STREET, FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

MEMORIALS of all Kinds in GRANITE, MARBLE, and FREESTONE, may be had from Messrs J. & A FRASER, Sculptors, Inverness, who give best value in Memorials to be got in the North.
QUEEN'S GATE (OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE).
Designs and Prices on Application.
Send for Patterns and compare Prices.

THE CALEDONIAN BANK.—In another column will be found the report of the Directors of the Caledonian Banking Coy. (Ltd.), to the fifty-ninth annual general meeting of shareholders, which will be held within the Bank's Head Office in Inverness on Tuesday first. Both the report and balance-sheet are most satisfactory, and a dividend of 8 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June last will be declared.

THE MOTOR CAR.—During the week several large parties of visitors passed through and around the town in motor cars. This mode of holiday-making seems to be gaining in popularity, and deservedly so, to judge by the ease with which the vehicles appeared to be managed and controlled, those we refer to having been manipulated with remarkable ease and facility through the crowded traffic on the streets.

A REMARKABLE WINDOW DECORATION.—It would only be right to call the material we have designated as above a marvellously useful article. It is called "Frosteen," and is sold by Mr Mackintosh, ironmonger, Ness Walk, who makes a speciality of having all the latest novelties in the market. We have seen examples of its use on windows in Inverness, and must confess it appears to fulfil all that is claimed for it. It is a liquid to be painted on windows to obscure them so that the inmates of house or office are freed from outside observation. When painted on the glass the liquid spreads out into beautiful frosty stars and figures just like the action of frost in winter, thus giving perfect obscuration without interfering with the light. Then there is also to be had a glaze in silver, or old gold, or claret, which enables one to make any sort of artistic design they choose, such as having the window obscuration picked out in any special design or in imitation of stained glass. One very great advantage of this wonderful "frosteen" is its cleanliness—it can be washed as often as one pleases, it harbours neither dust nor dirt, and does away with all necessity for lace screens or window curtains. Besides, it is easy to put on—anyone can do it, and it is cheap, artistic, and effective. The Frosteen Syndicate, Ltd., Glasgow, who are the proprietors of the material, are at present running a competition with a large number of prizes for the best executed work done with the material, and, as the conditions are easy and "frosteen" so simply manipulated, there is a good chance of success for all.

SEQUEL TO THE CALF CASE.—Yesterday the sequel to the recent action between Mr Donald Mackintosh, farmer, Bunloit, and Messrs. Hamilton & Co., cattle salesmen, Inverness, regarding the ownership of a calf came out in the Inverness Sheriff Court. It may be remembered that on Friday, the 8th inst., Mr Mackintosh sued Messrs Hamilton for the price of the calf. The circumstances were rather unusual. At the Muir of Ord market the pursuer stated that Mr Alex. Macdonald, Alturie, received a heifer from him for £3 in cash and the exchange of a calf. This calf was sent to Inverness, and entered at Messrs Hamilton's sale in the name of Mr J. C. Fraser, cattle-dealer, Inverness. The auctioneers sold the calf, and offered Mr Fraser the sum it realised less a small account he was due them. Mr Fraser, however, refused to accept the money, declaring the animal was not his. In the former action the Sheriff held that Mackintosh had simply failed to get delivery from Macdonald, and the case was dismissed. Yesterday, however, Macdonald, as the owner of the calf, sued Messrs Hamilton. Mr Francis Squair, solicitor, acted for pursuer, while Mr Rod. Scott, solicitor, appeared for defender. The evidence was somewhat similar to that in the previous action. Andrew Macdonald, pursuer's son, who was sent to deliver the calf to Mackintosh at Inverness, stated that, not seeing Mackintosh, and being unaware of his address, he put the calf into the yard in Fraser's name. He did not ask that it should be sold, however. After the agents had debated the case, the Sheriff held, from the evidence adduced, that the calf was not Fraser's, but belonged to the pursuer. He therefore granted decree for its value, but without awarding expenses to either party. His lordship thought the present pursuer was responsible for the mistake of his son in putting the animal into the defenders' yard and leaving it there in Fraser's name.

As there are no cases intimated for the sitting of the High Court of Justiciary at Inverness on 4th prox., it will not be held.

THE HARBOUR.—The dues collected at Inverness Harbour for the forty-two weeks ending July 20th was £1368 5s, a decrease of £296 from the corresponding period last year.

PROPERTY SALE.—Bon-Accord Villa, Fairfield Road, Inverness, has been purchased by Messrs Mactavish & Gibson, solicitors, on behalf of Mr J. B. Johnstone, hairdresser, Lombard Street. The price was £955.

APPEAL COURT.—Yesterday, Sheriff-Principal Ivory held an Appeal Court in the Castle, Inverness. Two cases, each of which were taken to avizandum, came before his lordship.

Among the exhibitors at South Kensington this week of works which won medals and other chief prizes in the national competition of the Science and Art classes was Mr John Logie, Inverness, who showed a design for wall-paper.

BOWLING.—On Monday a rink from Inverness, consisting of Messrs J. Mellis, J. Macfarlane, C. A. Cameron, and D. Nairne, skip, engaged a Forres rink on the green there. The play was one-sided, Forres winning by 28 points to 10. A return match at Inverness on Wednesday resulted in a win for Inverness by 80 points to 56.

NORTHERN COUNTIES INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.—The Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following subscriptions:—Mr Macintyre, Imperial Hotel, Stornoway, 10s; Mr D. Mackenzie, Royal Hotel, Stornoway, 10s; John Macdonald, Esq., Portree House, Portree, £1; H. Macdonald, Esq., Viewfield House, Portree, £1; a Friend, Portree, 5s.

NEW BUILDINGS.—At Monday's Dean of Guild Court plans were passed for the erection by Mr D. Macandie, aerated water manufacturer, Inverness, of a block of buildings in East Gate, at an estimated cost of £1000. Plans were also passed of a shop and dwelling-house at the junction of Lochalsh Road and Telford Road, proposed to be erected by Miss Maggie Bruce at a cost of £850; and of additions to the Glenalbyn Distillery, to cost £481.

RAILWAY WORKS AT KYLE.—The work in connection with the erection of three hydraulic cranes and capstans at the Kyle of Lochalsh terminus of the Highland Railway has been completed, and we understand they have been taken over by the Highland Railway Company. Several of the officials last week tested and examined the working power of these. Mr Murray, of the Anderston Foundry, of Glasgow, was also present. The work in connection with the fitting and erection of the cranes and capstans was superintended by Mr R. H. Currie.

RINGING THE CATHEDRAL CHIMES.—Yesterday the fine peal of bells in St Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, were rung at intervals during the day by the bell-ringers of St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh. The effect was very pleasing, the bells pealing out the notes in a way they have not done for many a long day. The attention of visitors and others was attracted, and while the chimes were in progress many delighted listeners might be seen on the Castle Hill and other ccigns of vantage in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral.

INVERNESS-SHIRE FARMERS' SHOW.—To-day the annual show of the Inverness shire Farmers' Society takes place at Millburn, Inverness. Everything points to the Show being one of the most successful held under the auspices of the Society The entries are unusually large and representative. The horse section shows a considerable increase, while the cattle and sheep classes are no whit behind, and the presence of several recent prize-winners augurs well for the high quality of the exhibits A cavalry display by a troop of the Fife Light Horse should prove a great attraction to the general public. The horsemen arrived in Inverness from Elgin on Thursday, and yesterday created no small stir as they paraded the streets. Under the efficient management of Messrs W. Macbean and D. Gray, the joint-secretaries, the arrangements are sure to be of a complete and satisfactory nature The catering has been entrusted to Mr Keeble of the Union Hotel, whose well known experience guarantees satisfaction A full report will be found in the "Football Times" of this evening.

THE TOWN COUNCILS (SCOTLAND) BILL.—A Bill to amend the present law relating to the election and proceedings of Town Councils in Scotland has been prepared and introduced in the House of Commons by Mr J. B. Balfour, Mr Thomas Shaw, Dr Clark, Mr Parker Smith, Mr Robert Wallace (Perth), and Mr Gordon. The objects of the Bill are to consolidate and amend the existing law relating to the election of Town Councillors, to provide that the Parliamentary register shall be sufficient for muncipal purposes, to assimilate the law regarding minutes and proceedings of Councils, as well as that applicable to royal burghs and police burghs in regard to the appointment of officers. The Bill also seeks to alter the present system of making up and auditing accounts, and provides that the governing body in police burghs shall in future be designated the Town Council, and the individual members Councillors. The Bill has been framed to meet the general case of a burgh subject only to the public Acts.

SETTING FIRE TO HIGHLAND RAILWAY STATIONS.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last Cummingston Station, on the branch line running from Alves to Burghead and Hopeman, was burned to the ground. Everything about the Station was destroyed, down to the face of the outside clock, which was lying in a heap of ashes charred and broken. About the same time an attempt to burn Hopeman Station was made. The safe in the office showed signs of having been tampered with, and the money-drawer has also been interfered with. Failing in securing anything of value, the miscreants deliberately, it seemed, scattered the contents of a paraffin lamp on the floor and set fire to it. They must have then decamped, closing the door behind them. Happily, little damage was done by the fire inside, which is astonishing, considering how dry the wood was. The contents of the lamp were evidently not sufficient to set fire to the wood-work. It is impossible at present to state the amount of damage done, or the hour at which the crime was committed. Mr Mair, the Chief Constable, and Inspector Marr, however, were early on the spot along with several constables making inquiries.

FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT AT INVERNESS.—A sad boating accident occurred in the Inverness Firth on Saturday evening, whereby Norman Mackenzie, a maltsman in the Thornbush Brewery, lost his life. It appears that Mackenzie was sailing in a boat which took part in a race of the Inverness Sailing Club. There were four racing boats out, and upon the return run to South Kessock the leading boat, which was carrying full sail, was struck by a squall and immediately sank. There were three men and a boy in the boat, namely, John Paterson and Harold Paterson, 20 Madras Street, father and son; Thomas Murray, cooper, Upper Kessock Street; and Norman Mackenzie, maltsman, 39 Nelson Street. Mackenzie appears to have got entangled among the ropes and disappeared. The others swam about for a short time until they were rescued by the crew of the boat "Phemie," which at once bore down upon the unfortunate crew. Two pilot crews who had witnessed the accident rowed quickly to the scene and rendered assistance. Mackenzie leaves a wife and seven young children. The Inverness Sailing Club is the revival of an old club, which was stopped a number of years ago on account of the loss of two lives at a regatta, and the accident on Saturday afternoon is deeply regretted. A subscription fund on behalf of the widow and children has been opened by the members of the Sailing Club. During the week dredging parties were engaged endeavouring to recover the body, but up till yesterday their efforts were unsuccessful.

WEDDING BELLS.

MARRIAGE OF MR A. M. MACINTYRE, BRAE.

Inverness on Wednesday last was matrimonially inclined to an extent not often witnessed in this favoured centre of nuptial knot tying. No fewer than six marriages took place on that day, chief among recent events in this direction being a wedding which owing to the popularity of the bride and her family, occasioned much lively interest not only in Inverness, but throughout the northern districts. It was solemnised in the Free High Church on Wednesday afternoon. The bride was Miss M. Stephenson Muir, youngest daughter of Mr Muir, late of Marshlands, Beith, and only sister of Mrs Ross, Hilton, Inverness, while the bridegroom was Mr Alex. Mackay Macintyre, farmer, Brae, Dingwall, and a member of a well-known Highland family. The church was well filled with eager spectators fully half-an-hour previous to the time fixed for the ceremony to take place. The bridegroom, who was attended by his cousin, Mr Alistair Macintyre, Findon, was the first to arrive. The singing by the choir of the well-known hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," signalled the bride's arrival. The bride entered the church leaning upon the arm of her father, and waited upon by four bridesmaids, who were Miss Nancy Ross, niece; Miss Macintyre, Newton, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Netta Macintyre, Findon, cousin; and Miss H..we, Parks of Inshes. The bride looked very elegant in a bridal gown of cream moire. The skirt was trained. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr Black, assisted by the Rev. M. Macaskill, Dingwall.

Among those present at the ceremony were Mr Macintyre, Newton, father of the bridegroom; Mr, Mrs, and the Misses Macintyre, Findon; Mr, Mrs, and the Misses Watson, factor to The Mackintosh; Bailie Jonathan Ross, Colonel Ross and Mrs Ross, The Park, Dingwall; Mr and Mrs Mackay, Brucefield, Fearn; Mrs Kenneth Macdonald, Beech Lawn, and Mrs Lucas, Glasgow; Treasurer A. Ross, Mrs Ross, Seafield; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Fullarton, Troon; ex-Provost Macleay, Dingwall; Mr and Mrs Urquhart, Dingwall; Mrs and Miss Carrick, Pollokshields; Mr and Mrs T. G. Henderson, Mr and Mrs Blackhall, Mr and Mrs John Ross, Crown Drive; Dr and Miss Kerr, Mr Simon and Mrs Mackay, Mrs Young, Mr and Mrs David Young, Mr Farquhar Urquhart, Miss M. Urquhart, Miss Dick, Mr Mackenzie, Procurator-Fiscal, Dingwall, and Mrs Mackenzie; Mr Paterson and Mrs Paterson, Dingwall; and others. The marriage party left the church and drove to the Palace Hotel, where the wedding breakfast was served in excellent style. A little later the young couple left amid much enthusiasm and showers of confetti by the south-going train.

DANCE IN THE PALACE HOTEL.

In honour of the auspicious occasion a dance was given at midnight in the Palace Hotel, and was largely attended. Many handsome toilets were worn. The company included the genial and handsome hostess, Mrs Ross, whose attention to one and all of her guests throughout the evening was manifest in the happy and social nature which distinguished the gathering. Mrs Ross wore a black gown, the bodice of which was fringed with jet, and worn with black rucked chiffon sleeves. Mrs Ross, The Park, Dingwall, who courteously assisted her sister-in-law, was beautifully gowned in black broche, with dainty evening bodice in velvet and jet; while her pretty daughter wore a white-spotted muslin over pale pink, with the same becoming colour arranging her hair. Mrs John Ross, Crown Drive, looked remarkably well in an elegant gown of rich heliotrope broche, elaborately trimmed with pearl embroidery, and wore an aigrette in her hair. Very attractive indeed was Miss Neilson, Peterbro', in a creamy brocade, worn with a sash of deep buttercup silk. The dainty evening bodice was ruched with buttercup silk, veiled over with chiffon. Miss Dewar, Dingwall, came in a handsome toilet of white broche, in the berth of which was fastened a cluster of pansies, while her sister looked very sweet in a lovely gown of white embroidered muslin, worn with a white moire sash. Miss C. Young, Charles Street, was nicely attired in black satin, trimmed jet, and chiffon. Miss Macintyre, Findon, wore a charming toilet in creamy lustre, with the bodice ruched with buttercup satin and berth of crinkled chiffon, and worn with streamers of buttercup satin. One of the prettiest ladies present was Miss Fullarton, Troon, who was beautifully gowned in a light striped silk, with the stylish bodice tucked and garnished on the shoulder with sprays of pink blooms. Miss Hester Kerr looked pretty in a white satin skirt, with white crinkled chiffon bodice, worn with a white moire sash. Miss Cumming, Allanfearn, wore a handsome toilet in cornflower silk, the bodice of which was draped with white lace. Miss Gowenlock's, Muirfield, black satin was frilled with chiffon and

GARNISHED WITH ROSES.

Miss Johnstone, Culduthel, wore a white silk, the skirt stylishly arranged with white lace. Very much admired was Miss Tulloch, Earlseat, in her becoming evening dress in blue cashmere, with white chiffon ruchings. Miss Alice Grant's black silk gown was draped with white lace, and exhibited tiny sleeves of pale blue silk. Miss Carrick, Pollokshields, wore a smart toilet in black silk skirt, with evening bodice of buttercup broche and trimmed jet. Miss M. Henderson, always so attractive, wore her favourite, pale blue and white; while her sister came in a white-spotted muslin over pink. Miss Watson, Moyhall, chose white. Miss Bethune wore a smart toilet in pale blue satin, the bodice arranged with white chiffon, and decked with sprays of yellow roses; while her sister was tastefully gowned in heliotrope satin. A lovely evening dress in rose pink satin, the stylish bodice of which was draped with a fichu arrangement of creamy net and lace, was that worn by Miss Sutherland, Broadstone Lodge. Miss Barry's pink silk dress was arranged upon the bodice with frills of chiffon in the same shade. Miss Dudgeon, Dingwall, wore a smart toilet in white-spotted muslin over pale blue, with waistband in the latter colour. Miss Macdonald, Muirfield Road, was much admired in a handsome gown of white silk. Miss Macdowall, Broadstone, was much admired in a smart toilet in white satin skirt, with deep buttercup satin bodice, wreathed on both shoulders with yellow marguerites, and worn with a sash of yellow silk. Miss Lawson came in a heliotrope skirt, with pearl embroidery trimmings, and the bodice draped over with spangled jet. Miss Robertson, Crown Drive, wore a pretty evening dress in white embroidered muslin over yellow, with the bodice frilled with yellow chiffon, and worn with a striped silk sash. Miss Maud Jessiman was frocked in white material. Miss Howe was beautifully gowned in blue velours; and the Misses Macintyre wore similar toilets. The latter three young ladies acted as maids to the bride. Delightful music was discoursed throughout the proceedings by a band led by Mrs D. Logan, with Mr Tuff as cornet player. The choicest brands were served throughout the proceedings, thus adding in a measure to the completeness of the arrangements. The dance, which was heartily engaged in, was kept up in true Highland fashion until an early hour.

THE WEDDING CAKE.

The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The elegant wedding cake, which was purveyed by Mr Sinclair, Academy Street, was a masterpiece of the confectioner's art. It was one of four tiers, beautifully decorated with favours, bannerettes with both bride and bridegroom's initials, surmounted with a true-lovers' knot in white satin. A feature of the decoration was the unique arrangement of several horse heads and horse shoes, the latter displaying the lucky odd number of five nails. The decorations were in honour of the bride, who is a capital whip. The bouquets were the handiwork of Mr George Macdonald, of Farquhar Urquhart & Co., Union Street, Inverness. On Tuesday evening Mr Macintyre invited the employees on the farm and a number of other friends, to the number of fifty, to a supper and dance on the occasion of his marriage.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND ASSOCIATION.

The annual grand handicap meeting of the North of Scotland Amateur Athletic Association takes place in the Northern Meeting Park, Inverness, on Saturday next, under the rules of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association and the Scottish Cyclists' Union. This meeting, since the introduction of cycle races, has been one of the most popular in the North. Competitors have come forward freely, and the competitions being very hotly contested and of a sportsmanlike nature, the attendance of the public has been all that could be desired. The programme last year was a very popular one, and we are pleased to observe that its best features have been retained. The 5-mile cycle race, the event of the meeting, is continued. It will be remembered that last year there were so many entrants, most of whom ran, that the track was somewhat overcrowded, and the best men complained of being handicapped by the presence of their slower brethren. In consequence of this the Committee have made a change which is likely to have a beneficial effect. The race is now an "invitation" one, so that only the best competitors will be asked to take part. The other cycling events include a 1-mile novice race; a 1-mile handicap confined to members of the Inverness Victoria Cycling Club; a 2-mile and a 3-mile handicap (open); a mile boys' handicap (local). The volunteer two-mile team cycle race, another well-contested event last year, is also continued. The entries are confined to battalions in the counties of Inverness, volunteer and artillery, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Moray, and Banff, one team of two men from each battalion being allowed. For this a handsome silver cup and medals are offered. The usual 120 yards' obstacle race has been arranged for; the flat events include 100 yards, 440 yards, half-mile handicap, and two races for boys. The athletic events, throwing the 16lb hammer and the 16lb stone, high jump, and vaulting are all open. They should prove interesting. The arrangements for the meeting are in a forward state, and intending competitors should enter at once with the Secretary, Mr J. D. Finlayson, 42 Union Street, Inverness, as entries close today (Saturday). Indications point to a most successful meeting.

DINGWALL SLANDER CASE.

DEBATE YESTERDAY.

In the Dingwall Sheriff Court yesterday Sheriff Hill heard the debate by the agents in the slander case of MacCallum v. Lobban. It will be remembered that some time ago MacCallum sued Lobban for the sum of £500 in name of damages for defender calling him a d——d tinker, and saying he could not buy a horse without getting the loan of money. Last week a lengthy proof was heard in the Court. Mr T. H. S. Burns, Dingwall, acts for pursuer, and Mr John Macrae for defender.

Mr Burns, in opening the debate, said that the first thing he would naturally ask was—Was the slander made out? The witnesses Younger, Duncan MacCallum, and pursuer all gave the same very consistent story, which was not contradictory in any detail whatever, that of having heard words spoken, and all had the same interpretation of them. They had some discussion on the work "tinker." Mr Macrae had given his opinion as to the construction to be put on the word; it was for his Lordship now to give his. The words used should never have been used, and were certainly defamatory, particularly the language in regard to MacCallum's insolvency, which reflected greatly on his business and on that of his firm, and might, perhaps, if allowed to go, spell ruin for MacCallum. He might ask his Lordship to look at the evidence of the defender. He admitted everything they wanted him to admit. He said he meant by "tinker" that pursuer was a man of no principle, and he then said that he meant by the language in regard to his being unable to buy a horse that he (defender) was cashing cheques for people issued by pursuer after bank hours. Loban knew well enough then that the party he cashed it for was as much responsible as he was. The most significant part of the case was, however, that Mr Lobban admitted that he once called MacCallum a pauper. Taking that into account, and considering the other expressions, the case was complete. Lobban, whether he believed it or not, said pursuer could not buy a horse.

Mr Macrae—Please refer his Lordship to Mr Loban's explanation.

Mr Burns—We know Mr Lobban made a kind of explanation under Mr Macrae's tuition—(laughter). Continuing, Mr Burns said that the witnesses Liddle, Graham, and Angus gave negative evidence. They said they did not hear him say it. There were hundreds—nay, thousands—who did not hear it, but they had two who did hear it, and

THAT WAS ALL THEY WANTED.

In referring to the defender's plea of "in rixa," Mr Burns said that it was twenty-eight of thirty hours after Mr Lobban heard that MacCallum had valued his horse at £5 that he used the words libelled. It was a quite cold-blooded act of Mr Lobban's. It was held, he said, that to prove "in rixa" the statements must have been uttered on the same day, whereas, as he had said, it was twenty-eight or thirty hours afterwards, so that that plea was of no avail. It was well known that, in a case of slander, if the words be proved, special damage had not to be proved, and the statements drawn by Mr Macrae from the pursuer gave a fair indication of them, although it had no bearing on the case.

The Sheriff—It would affect the amount of damages.

Mr Burns—In so far as your Lordship would have a special ratio to go by. Continuing, Mr Burns said his Lordship would have to take account of pursuer's position. He was the oldest partner of a very large firm, and the slightest hint that he was in financial difficulties might bring about most ruinous results. Mr Burns then referred his Lordship to a large number of cases, pointing out that imputations which were derogatory to manly character were actionable, and that anything which would tend to damage business credit or reputation was actionable.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr Macrae then addressed the Bench. At the outset he said he thought that he was entitled to submit to his Lordship that everything in the case had been grossly exaggerated. Mr Macrae then pointed out the circumstances in which these parties were placed towards each other, and went over the story of the lane dispute between these parties, holding that there was an animosity existing between them since that time. Continuing, Mr Macrae said that defender had given his evidence in a very candid way, even when it appeared to tell against himself. That was a fact he would like to impress upon his Lordship. Defender strongly denied having uttered the statement in the way stated by pursuer, and very strongly denied having used the word "d——d." Mr Macrae thought it was not by chance that MacCallum and the other witnesses met Loban in the lane on the night in question. He thought it probable that pursuer entered the office and said to his friends that Lobban was in a rage, and that this would be a fine chance for him to get Lobban to say something about him, so that he might get revenged on him for the lane dispute. The words "d——d tinker" were alleged to have been used in the altercation. Mr Lobban frankly admitted having said that MacCallum's actions were tinkerish, but denied having used the word "d——d." The witnesses Graham, Liddle, and Angus had not heard these words used. Defender in his evidence fully explained the meaning of the words as he used them. Mr Macrae then quoted some authorities on the matter, and after reveiewing the evidence further, submitted the case to the Sheriff.

The Sheriff brought the case to avizandum.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

BAZAAR IN AID OF NEW DRILL HALL.

A bazaar and sale of work in aid of the funds for erecting new Volunteer Buildings at Dornoch is announced to be held on the 25th and 26th August next. The old Drill Hall, Dornoch, having become too dilapidated to be of any further use to the Volunteers or community, it was pulled down in 1896, and the Volunteer Company was thus forced to proceed with the erection of new buildings. In framing the plans, the Volunteers kept in view not only their own strictly military requirements, but also the inconvenience felt by the inhabitants of Dornoch owing to the want of a large hall in their midst. The total cost of the buildings will be about £1300. Of this sum the Duke of Sutherland generously contributed £200, while a sum of £100 was available from the Company's funds. This, however, leaves £1000 of a deficit, and to borrow such a sum would cripple the Company financially for years to come. The Volunteers, under the circumstances, think themselves justified in appealing to the public to aid them in their efforts to wipe off a large part of the deficit referred to, and thus enable the Company to complete buildings which will not only be suitable for its military requirements, but will also be a lasting boon to the community at large. The following ladies and gentlemen have consented to act as stallholders:—

Refreshments — Mrs Barrow, Dornoch Castle; Mrs Gilchrist of Ospisdale; Mrs Hacon, Dornoch; Mrs Mackintosh, Proncy.

Tea Room—Mrs John Leslie, Dornoch, and Miss Helen Gordon, Dornoch.

Dairy, Poultry, and Game—Miss Frances Grant, Dornoch; Mrs Calder, Cuthill; Mrs Gordon, Embo; and Mrs Rose, Couil.

Flowers, Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables—Mrs T. C. H. Hedderwick and Mrs Provost Sutherland, Dornoch.

Parcels, Literature, and Stationery—Miss Cissie Gunn, Dornoch; and Miss Gillespie, Dornoch.

Confections—Miss Taylor, Skelbo Castle.

Dolls—Miss Grant, Dornoch; and Miss K. Munro, Dornoch.

Art, Pottery, and Knicknacks—Mrs Maclachlan, Dornoch; Miss Macdonald, Free Manse, Dornoch; and Miss Macfarlane, Moray Place, Glasgow.

Shooting and Picture Galleries and Driving Arrangements—Sub-Convener—Lieut. James Maclachlan.

Concerts and Tableaux Vivants—Sub-Convener—Lieut. R. Gillies Campbell.

No. 1 Work Stall—Mrs Granville C. Fielden, Golspie; Mrs Peters, Dornoch; Mrs Geo. Bell, Dornoch; Mrs Angus, Dornoch; and Mrs Munro, Balvraid.

No. 2 Work Stall—Mrs Taylor, Dornoch; Mrs Maclennan, Cyderhall; Miss A. R. Mackay, Dornoch; Miss Jeanie Matheson, Dornoch; and Miss Matheson, Fourpenny.

The bazaar, which is under distinguished patronage, will be opened on Thursday, 25th August, by Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, and on Friday, 26th August, by Her Grace the Duchess of Portland. It is hoped the expectations of the promoters will be more than realised.

CALEDONIAN BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

A SATISFACTORY REPORT.

The report of the directors to the fifty-ninth annual general meeting of shareholders for the year ending 30th June, 1898, states that (including the sum of £2768 0s 2d brought forward from last year), the profit available for division at 30th June, 1898, after payment of all expenses, rebate on bills, and making provision for contingencies, amounts to £17,870 18s 9d. An interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1897, was paid on 14th February of this year. The directors now propose to pay a further dividend at the same rate for the half-year ending 30th June, 1898; to add £3000 to the reserve fund, which will thus be raised to £75,000, being half of the paid-up capital of the bank, and to carry forward the balance, £2870 18s 9d, to next year's account. The directors who retire at this time are William Macgregor, Esq., Inverness, and James Anderson, Esq., Procurator-Fiscal, Inverness. The Board recommend the re-election of Mr Macgregor, and that Alexander Ross, LL.D., Inverness, be elected in room of Mr Anderson, who, according to the constitution of the bank, is not at present eligible.

E. H. MACMILLAN, Manager.

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

Dr.		
To Amount due on Deposit Accounts and Interest Receipts		£1,051,566 1 3
,, Notes in Circulation		145,349 0 0
,, Letters of Credit and Sundries outstanding		15,420 16 7
,, Balances due to Banking Correspondents		934 13 0
,, Acceptances on behalf of Customers		Nil.
Total Liabilities to the Public		£1,213,270 10 10
,, Reserve Fund	£72,000 0 0	
,, Net Profit for the Year	15,102 18 7	
,, Balance brought forward from last year	2,768 0 2	
Together	£89,870 18 9	
Less Interim Dividend paid 14th February, 1898	6,000 0 0	
	83,870 18 9	
Paid-up Capital of the Bank	150,000 0 0	
(Uncalled Capital, £600,000)		
Total Liabilities to Shareholders		233,870 18 9
		£1,447,141 9 7

ASSETS.

Cr.		
By Gold and Silver Coin, and Notes of other Banks		£111,561 1 5
,, Cash Vouchers in transit, and Short Bills in the hands of London Correspondents		64,489 10 9
,, Balances due by Banking Correspondents, including Money at Call		77,866 16 6
,, Investments in Government Securities		57,191 17 5
,, Investments in Bank of England Stock, Home Railways, and other Securities		215,463 19 10
,, Liability of Customers for Acceptances per contract		Nil.
		£526,573 5 11
By Advances at Head Office and Branches, viz:—		
On Bills Discounted	£224,469 16 8	
,, Cash, Credit, and other Accounts	627,581 15 11	
		852,051 12 7
,, Bank Property (21 offices) and Furniture		50,740 11 6
,, Heritable Property yielding Rent		15,700 0 0
,, Stamps, Stationery, &c., on hand		2075 19 7
		£1,447,141 9 7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30th June, 1898.

To Interim Dividend paid on 14th February, 1898	£6000 0 0
,, Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable on the 16th August, 1898	6000 0 0
,, Reserve Fund	3000 0 0
,, Balance to be carried to next year's Account	2870 18 9
	£17,870 18 9
By Balance from 30th June, 1897	£2768 0 2
,, Net Profit for the Year ending 30th June, 1898, after payment of all expenses, Provision for Doubtful Debts, and Rebate on Bills	15,102 18 7
	£17,870 18 9

The funeral of the late Mr W. A. Hunter, ex-M.P., took place on Monday to Allenvale Cemetery. A large and representative gathering followed the remains to the cemetery.

The Reading election has resulted in the return of Mr Palmer, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 694 over the Conservative. This is a gain of a seat to the Liberals.

CROMORE—SCHOOL EXCURSION.—A number of the scholars attending the Public School had an excursion to Stornoway on Thursday of last week. They were shown round the Castle gardens, conservatories, and the town. The outing, though the voyage was a little rough, was much enjoyed by the scholars.

ROSS-SHIRE SERVICE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TWO-DAY'S MEETING AT TAIN.

On Wednesday and Thursday the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Ross-shire Service Rifle Association was held at Tain. Formerly it met at Dingwall, but owing to the effectiveness of the Lee-Metford rifles, Tain was last year fixed on, and it is now likely to be the permanent meeting place. On Wednesday the elements were favourable to good shooting, but on Thursday rain fell heavily in the morning and several times during the day. There was also considerable wind, but shooting was fairly good. Both days' results are appended. The most important competition was that for the Seaforth Challenge Shield, which was held by Tain last year, but is now won by Munlochy. Scores:—

SEAFORTH CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Best aggregate score of a selected team of eight men from each company; 1st prize, Shield and £1 to sergt.-instructor; 2nd prize, 10s to sergt.-instructor; ranges, 200 and 500 yards—D Company, Munlochy—Sergt. J. A. Beaton 58, Sergt. H. Forbes 59, Sergt. A. Beaton 55, Corpl. F. Fraser 44, J. Murdoch 59, D. Matheson 44, M. Macrae 62, Corpl. Mackintosh 54—total 435. The other teams followed in the following order:—A Coy., Tain, 407; G Coy., Alness, 392; C Coy., Fortrose, 388; E Coy., Ullapool, 382; H Coy., Brahan, 378; F Coy., Invergordon, 341; B Coy., Dingwall, 341.

The other events were as follows:—

1ST COMPETITION.

Seven shots kneeling; 1st prize £4, 2nd do. £2, 3rd to 30th £1 to 10s each; range, 200 yards.—A. Gair, Tain, 33; Sergt. J. A. Beaton, Munlochy, 32; M. Mackenzie, Ullapool, 31; L.-Corpl. D. Mackenzie, Tain, 31; D. Mackay, Ullapool, 31; Sergt. A. Morrison, do., 31; G. Ross, Fortrose, 31; W. Fraser, Ullapool, 31; J. Henderson, Tain, 31; E. R. Matheson, Invergordon, 31; Sergt. M. Mackay, Tain, 30; Sergt. J. Maclean, Gairloch, 30; Lieut. J. Robertson, Tain, 30; Corpl. M. Macleod, Invergordon, 30; Sergt. A. Anderson, Munlochy, 30; Sergt. D. Macdonald, Alness, 30; Private Maceachren, Ullapool, 30; Sergt. A. Maciver, Fortrose, 30; Corpl. D. Dunoon, Invergordon, 30; J. Murdoch, Munlochy, 30; Corpl. J. G. Singer, Fortrose, 30; Corpl. D. Gair, Dingwall, 30; Sergt. J. Shivas, Tain, 30; Sergt. G. M. Cameron, Fortrose, 30; J. Nicol, Tain, 29; J. Campbell, Ullapool, 29; Corpl. F. Fraser, Munlochy, 29; E. Cameron, Tain, 29; Corpl. A. Shanks, Gairloch, 29 Sergt. K. Cameron, Dingwall, 29.

LADIES' CHALLENGE CUP.

First prize cup and silver medal, 2nd £2, 3rd £1, 4th to 10th 15s to 10s; ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards—Sergt. Maciver, Fortrose, 34, 34, 31—99; Prvt. Matheson, Invergordon, 31, 33, 32—96; Sergt. Mackay, Tain, 33, 31, 32—96; D. Macleay, Dingwall, 30, 31, 33—94; Sergt. H. Forbes, Munlochy, 31, 33, 30—94; James Murdoch, do., 32, 30, 31—93; Corpl. J. Singer, Fortrose, 30, 31, 32—93; Geo. Ross, do., 30, 31, 31—92; Sergt. George Macfarlane, do., 30, 32, 30—92; D. Matheson, Munlochy, 30, 32, 30—92.

ALL-COMERS.

First prize £3, 2nd £2, 3rd to 20th £1 to 10s; range 200 yards—Col.-Sergt. Mackay, Dornoch, 36; Corpl. J. Dunoon, Invergordon, 35; D. Matheson, Munlochy, 35; Sergt. A. Beaton, do., 34; M. Macrae, do., 34; Sergt. K. Cameron, Dingwall, 34; Sergt. M. Mackay, Tain, 34; W. Fraser, Ullapool, 34; W. Macdonald, Alness, 33; A. Grant, Fortrose, 33; H. Mackintosh, Gairloch, 33; Sergt. J. Shivas, Tain, 33; Sergt. J. A. Beaton, Munlochy, 33; D. Cameron, Tain, 33; A. Mackay, Fortrose, 33; Sergt. A. Morrison, Ullapool, 33; Sergt. H. Forbes, Munlochy, 33; Corpl. A. Shanks, Gairloch, 33; Sergt. G. Maclean, Ullapool, 33; Corpl. M. Macleod, Invergordon, 33. Aggregate three best scores—Col.-Sergt. Mackay, Dornoch, 35, 34, 34—103.

NURSERY PRIZES.

Open to efficients who had not won a prize of £1 at any previous meeting of the Association. First £2, 2nd £1, 3rd to 5th 15s each, 6th to 10th 10s each; range 200 yards—James Nicol, Tain, 34; James Denoon, Invergordon, 33; Corpl. D. Mackenzie, Tain, 32; D. Matheson, Munlochy, 32; W. Cameron, Fortrose, 31; Lieut. H. F. Cameron, Invergordon, 31; John Fraser, Dingwall, 30; Corpl. J. Macleod, Ullapool, 30; D. Cameron, Tain, 30; Alex. Macdonald, Brahan, 30.

WEST COAST PRIZES.

Open to Gairloch and Ullapool Companies. First prize £2, 2nd £1 10s, 3rd £1, 4th to 6th 10s; range 200 yards—W. Fraser, Ullapool, 32, H. Mackintosh, Gairloch, 29; A. Morrison, Ullapool, 29; Sergt. W. M. Macphail, Ullapool, 29; Sergt. J. Maclean, do., 28; Corpl. Shanks, Gairloch, 27.

WYVIS PRIZE.

Challenge gold medal and £10, by Walter Shoolbred, Esq. of Wyvis. Open to efficients of the 1st V.B. Seaforth Highlanders only. First medal and £2 10s, 2nd £2, 3rd £1 10s, 4th £1, 5th to 10th 10s; ranges 200 and 500 yards—Sergt. K. Cameron, Dingwall, 32, 35—68; G. Ross, Fortrose, 32, 34—66; Sergt. H. Forbes, Munlochy, 34, 32—66; G. W. Macfarlane, Fortrose, 30, 34—64; H. W. Mackintosh, Gairloch, 31, 33—64; J. Murdoch, Munlochy, 29, 34—63; Sergt. J. A. Beaton, do., 31, 32—63; Sergt. G. W. Cameron, Fortrose, 31, 32—63; Sergt. A. W. Maciver, Fortrose, 28, 34—62; Sergt. M. Macleay, Brahan, 29, 32—61.

RECRUITS.

Seven shots at 200 yards. First bronze medal N.R.A. and £1, 2nd 17s 6d, 3rd 15s, 4th 12s, 5th to 10th 10s each; range 200 yards — John Fraser, Dingwall, 32; John Macdonald, Alness, 30; Donald Macmillan, Fortrose, 30; John Allan, do., 29; James Maclennan, Dingwall, 29; Andrew Williamson, Fortrose, 28; Donald Johnstone, Invergordon, 28; William Kennedy, Tain, 27; J. Macdonald, Fortrose, 26; Allan Campbell, Invergordon, 17.

Competition (open to all efficients in Battalion). First £4, 2nd £2, 3rd to 5th £1, 6th to 8th 15s, 10th to 12th 12s 6d, 13th to 30th 10s, 31st to 34th 7s 6d, 35th and 36th 5s each; ranges 200 and 500 yards—M. Macrae, Munlochy, 28, 34—62; H. Mackintosh, Gairloch, 27, 33—60; Corpl. A. Shanks, do., 29, 31—60; James Murdoch, Munlochy, 25, 34—59; Sergt. H. M. Forbes, Munlochy, 26, 33—59; Sergt. G. Cameron, Fortrose, 27, 32—59; Sergt. J. A. Beaton, Munlochy, 27, 31—58; Corpl. M. Macleay, Brahan, 26, 31—57; Lieut. W. Robertson, Tain, 25, 31—56; Corpl. H. Ross, Alness, 27, 29—56; A. Gair, Tain, 26, 30—56; Sergt. A. Beaton, Munlochy, 22, 33—56; Neil Maceachran, Ullapool, 26, 29—56; Corpl. W. Mackintosh, Munlochy, 26, 28—54.

SEAFORTH CHALLENGE GOLD MEDAL.

Value, £12 12s; 1st medal and 10s, 2nd 10s, 3rd and 4th 5s each; range, 600 yards.—Sergt. D. Macdonald, Alness, 33; George Ross, Fortrose, 32; Corpl. Singer, Fortrose, 32; Corpl. J. Dunoon, Invergordon, 29.

VOLLEY FIRING

by teams of eight; 1st prize £5, presented by Captain Stirling, Adjutant, 1st V.B.S.H.; 2nd £2 10s, by Association.

	Hits.	Drill.	Tl.
Dingwall	13	10 —	23
Tain	13	9½ —	22½

BRONZE MEDAL, N.R.A.

Decided by aggregate of three competitions: to winner, bronze medal and £10.—Hector Mackintosh, Gairloch, 176; George Ross, Fortrose, 176—Tie. In shooting off the tie the scores were—

H. Mackintosh ...	5	4	4 —	13
George Ross ...	4	3	3 —	10

Mackintosh was declared the winner..

COMMEMORATION MEDAL.

Seven shots at 500 yards.—Lieut. W. Robertson, Tain, 35.

PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

£5 by Colonel Warrand, and £5 by Association, decided by aggregates; 1st prize £5 and silver medal by Mrs Warrand, 2nd £2. 3rd £1 10s, 4th £1, 5th 10s.—George Ross, Fortrose, 239; Sergt. J. A. Beaton, Munlochy, 239; H. Forbes, Munlochy, 237; Sergt. A. Maciver, Fortrose, 235; James Murdoch, Munlochy, 235.

ALL-COMERS.

1st prize £3, 2nd £2, 3rd £1, 4th 15s, 5th 15s, 6th to 20th 10s each; range, 200 yards.—Sergt. J. Shivas, Tain, 35; Sergt. D. Logan, Brahan, 34; Sergt. J. M. Cameron, Fortrose, 34; Hector Mackintosh, Gairloch, 34; H. Ross, Alness, 33; Corpl. G. J. Singer, Fortrose, 33; Sergt. George Macfarlane, do., 33; Sergt. Alex. Beaton, Munlochy, 33; Corpl. J. Dunoon, Invergordon, 33; Sergt. K. Cameron, Dingwall, 33; R. Matheson, Invergordon, 33; Corpl. Shanks, Gairloch, 33; J. A. T. Chalmers, Dingwall, 33; D. Matheson, Munlochy, 33; Sergt. J. Mackenzie, Fortrose, 33; Corpl. J. Campbell, Ullapool, 32; Private Maceachern, do., 32; Capt. Fraser, Tain, 32; D. Cameron, do., 32; A. Mackay, Fortrose, 32. Aggregate—H. Mackintosh, Gairloch, 34, 34, 34—102.

The whole arrangements of the Association were, as usual, very complete. Colonel Alex. J. C. Warrand, President of the Association, was on the ground, and at the close handed the prizes to the successful winners. Major A. F. Mackenzie, Inverbreakie, and Captain H. M. Fraser, Tain, were present as range officers, and rendered efficient assistance. Capt. Stirling, the popular secretary, assisted by Sergt.-Major F. Aisladie, had everything in the best order.

WESTER ROSS FARMERS' CLUB.

ANNUAL SHOW AT DINGWALL.

Yesterday the Wester Ross Farmers' Club held their annual show at Dingwall. The weather was excellent. There was a large turn-out of the general public, and the event passed off most successfully. There were altogether fully 400 entries, and the show, from point of quality, may be said to be as good as any that has hitherto been held by the Club. The draught horses were a capital section, and it was evident that there has been a great improvement in the breeding of this class in the county during the past few years. The roadsters were also an interesting class, but in several instances it could not be said they attained anything above the average. The shorthorn class was excellent, and formed one of the features of the show. The champion animal, "Merry Hampton," belonging to Mr Peterkin, Dunglass, was greatly admired, and was highly commented upon. This animal took first in a very strong class at Kelso this year. It was bred by Mr Duthie, and is of great substance for his age. He has been sold to one of the leading States breeders for the handsome sum of 300 guineas. The polled cattle were a fairly good class, although they were not numerous. Highlanders were forward in strong numbers, and cross cattle were also well represented. In the sheep class the champion prizes went to Rosehaugh, and generally the various sections were well contested. The several horse trotting and ladies' driving competitions which took place added considerably to the interest of the show. A luncheon was held, at which Mr Stirling of Fairburn, President, presided, and Mr Macintyre, Findon, Vice-President, acted as croupier. The secretarial arrangements were carried out in a most complete manner by Mr B. Aird, bank agent, along with a willing Committee of Management. The following is the prize-list:—

CLASS I.—HORSES.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Section I.—Brood Mare, with foal at foot—1 and 2 Munro, Tullich; 3 Perrins, Ardross; v.h.c. Dudgeon, Woodlands; h.c. Ness, Achindunie; c. Anderson, Ballachraggan.

Section II.—Yeld Mare—1 and 3 Tomich; 2 Stirling, Fairburn; v.h.c. Achindunie; h.c. Walker, Contullich.

Section III.—Three-year-old Filly— Contullich; 2 Thomson, Conon Brae; 3 Fairburn; v.h.c. Lawson, Kinkell; h.c. Sir Arthur Mackenzie, Coul; c. Middleton, Dochcarty.

Section IV. — Two-year-old Filly — 1 Tomich; 2 and 3 Ballachraggan; v.h.c. Macintyre, Brae; h.c. Mrs Watt, Ardross.

Section V.—One-year-old Filly—1 and 2 Tomich; 3 Ballachraggan; v.h.c. Tullich; h.c. Macrae, Kinbeachie; c. Dochcarty.

Section VI.—Aged Geldings—1 Munro, Lemlair; 2 Mundell, Moy.

Section VII.—Three-year-old Gelding—1 Tomich; 2 Anderson, Ballachraggan; 3 Miss Ada Dudgeon, Woodlands; v.h.c Ross, Kinnahaird; h.c. Simpson, Arcan; c. Dochcarty.

Section VIII.—Two-year-old Gelding.—1 Tomich; 2 and 3 Ballachraggan; v.h.c., Murdoch, Dalnavie; h.c. Sir A. Mackenzie, Coul; c. Henderson, Culcairn.

Section IX.—One-year-old Gelding—1 Robertson, Torachilty; 2 Mundell, Moy; 3 and c. Cross, Alcaig; v.h.c. Harper, Torgorm; h.c. Ross, Bayfield.

Section X.—Mare or Gelding, in full Cart Harness—1 Lemlair; 2 Simpson, Arcan; 3 Sir Hector Munro, Foulis; v.h.c. Capt. Mackenzie of Ord; h.c. Lawson, Kinkell; c. Munro, Tullich.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

By Stirling of Fairburn for Best Animal in Clydesdale Classes—Tomich.

By Highland Society for Best Mare and two of her Progeny, Pedigreed—Anderson, Ballachraggan.

By Shoolbred of Wyvis for Best Brood Mare with foal at foot—Tullich.

By Colonel Stewart-Mackenzie of Seaforth for Best Pedigreed Mare or Filly eligible for the Clydesdale Stud Book—Tomich.

By Messrs W. Morgan & Son, Dunblane, for best Foal in Yard—Ballachraggan.

By Mr Macrae, Kinbeachie, for Best Foal after "Prince of Cullicudden—Macintyre, Findon Mains.

By Mr Ross, Kinnahaird, for Best Foal after "Maccuaig," Ballachraggan.

ROADSTERS.

Section XII.—Roadsters, foaled previous to January, 1895—1 and v.h.c. Fairburn; 2 Hanbury, Strathgarve; 3 Ross, Pitcalnie; h.c. Robertson, National Hotel, Dingwall; c. Henderson, Culcairn.

Section XIII.—Three-year-old, foaled after 1st January, 1895—1 Robertson, Dingwall; 2 and v.h.c. Ross, Pitcalnie.

Special prize by Stirling of Fairburn for best Roadster in Sections XII. and XIII.—Fairburn; reserve Ross, Kinnahaird.

Section XIV.—Two-year-old, foaled after 1st January, 1896—1 MacCallum, Upper Dochcarty; 2 and v.h.c. Wallace, Spa Hotel, Strathpeffer; 3 and h.c. Ross, Bayfield; h.c. Henderson, Culcairn.

Section XV.—One-year-old, foaled after 1st January, 1897—1 Kinnahaird; 2 Forbes, Culcraggie; 3 Pitcalnie; v.h.c. Murdoch, Dalnavie; h.c. Ness, Achindunie; c. Thompson, Conon Brae.

Special Prize by Provost Stewart, Dingwall, for best Roadster in sections 14 and 15—Maccallum, Upper Dochcarty.

Special prize by Messrs Maccallum Bros., Dingwall, for best Hackney (any age) in showyard—Robertson, National Hotel, Dingwall.

PONIES.

Section XVI.—Pony not above 14 hands—1 and 2 Peter Maccallum; 3 Paterson, Mains of Foulis; v.h.c. Cuthbert, Achindunie.

Section XVII.—Pony not above 11 hands—1 Strathgarve; 2 and c. Henderson, Dingwall.

CLASS II.—CATTLE.

Special Prize by Mr Macintyre, Findon Mains, for the best exhibition of not less than 3 Cattle above one-year-old, bred by exhibitor—Cameron, Balnakyle.

Special Prize by Colonel Stewart-Mackenzie of Seaforth for best Shorthorn Bull (any age) in yard—Clarke, Meddat.

SHORTHORNS.

Section XVIII.—Bull calved previous to 1st December, 1895—1 Perrins, Ardross; 2 Peterkin, Dunglass; 3 Mackenzie, Balnain.

Section XIX.—Bull calved after 1st December, 1895—1 Clarke, Meddat; 2 Stirling of Fairburn; 3 Wallace, Spa Hotel; v.h.c. Ross, Kinnahaird.

Section XX.—Bull calved after 1st December, 1896—1 Peterkin, Dunglass; 2 Gallie, Morangie; 3 Mackenzie of Coull; v.h.c. Mackenzie of Gairloch; h.c. Anderson, Ballachraggan.

Section XXI.—Cow, any age—Special prize by Highland Society for best Shorthorn Cow and two of her Progeny—1, 2, and 3 Dunglass; v.h.c. Macintyre, Findon; h.c. Sir Kenneth Mackenzie; c. Peterkin Mountrich

Section XXII.—Two-year-old Heifer—1 3, and v.h.c. Dunglass; 2 Macintyre, Findon Mains; h.c. Macrae, Kinbeachie.

Section XXIII.—One-year-old Heifer—1 and 2 Balnakyle; 3 Macrae, Kinbeachie; v.h.c. Anderson, Ballachraggan; h.c. Macfarlane, Tomich; c. Middleton, Corntown.

Section XXIV.—Bull calved previous to 1st December last—1 Walker, Torbreck; 2 Arras, Fodderty; v.h.c. Maccallum, Upper Dochcarty; h.c. Paterson, Foulis Mains.

Special Prize for best animal in the Polled and Cross breed by Stirling of Fairburn—Perrins, Ardross.

Section XXVI.—Cow, any age—1 Walker, Torbreck; 2 Thompson, Conon Brae; v.h.c. Arras, Fodderty, h.c. Munro, Lemlair; c. Walker, Torbreck.

Section XXVII.—Two-year-old Heifer—1 Arras, Fodderty; 2 Thompson, Conon Brae; v.h.c. Walker, Torbreck.

Section XXVIII.—One-year-old Heifer—1 and v.h.c. Walker, Torbreck.

HIGHLANDERS.

Section XXIX.—Bull, any age—1 Shoolbred of Wyvis; v.h.c. Perrins, Ardross.

Section XXX.—Cow, any age—1 and 2 Gunn, Nutwood; v.h.c. and h.c. Shoolbred of Wyvis.

Section XXXI.—1 Mrs Harper, Torgorm; 2 Shoolbred of Wyvis; v.h.c. Gunn, Nutwood.

Section XXXII.—Two-year-old Heifer—1 and 2 Kinbeachie; v.h.c. Shoolbred of Wyvis.

Section XXXIII.—One-year-old Heifer—1 and 2 Wyvis; v.h.c. and h.c. Gunn, Nutwood.

Special Prize by Shoolbred of Wyvis for best pair Highland Stots, any age—1 Nutwood; 2 Wyvis.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Section XXXIV.—Cow in milk, any age—1 Wallace, Spa Hotel; v.h.c. Sir Hector Munro.

CROSS CATTLE.

Section XXXV.—Cow, any age—1 Dunglass; 2 and 3 Sir Kenneth Mackenzie; v.h.c. Ballachraggan; h.c. Munro, Lemlair, c. Thompson, Conon Brae.

Section XXXVI.—Two-year-old Heifer—1 Perrins, Ardross; 2 Paterson, Foulis Mains; 3 Walker, Contullich.

Section XXXVII.—One-year-old Heifer—Special Prize by Mackenzie of Coull for best pair of Cross Yearling Heifers—Ballachraggan; 2 Macintyre, Findon Mains 3 Ballachraggan; v.h.c. and h.c. Torbreck; c. Sir Kenneth Mackenzie.

Section XXXVIII.—Two-year-old Stot—1, 2, and 3 Munro, Lemlair; h.c. and c. Middleton, Corntown; v.h.c. Arras, Fodderty.

Section XXXIX.—One-year-old Stot—1 and special Meddat; 2, 3, and v.h.c. Ballachraggan; h.c. Arras, Fodderty; c. Munro, Lemlair.

CROSS CALVES.

Section XL.—Pair of Calves, calved after 1st January, 1898—1 MacCallum, Upper Dochcarty; 2 Paterson, Foulis Mains.

CLASS III.—SHEEP.

Section XLI.—Leicester Tup, two shear and over—1 and 2 Cumming, Allanfearn; v.h.c. Arabella.

Section XLII.—Leicester Tup, shearling—1 Rosehaugh; 2 Allanfearn.

Section XLIII.—Pen of three Leicester Ewes—1 and 2 Arabella.

Section XLIV.—Pen of three Leiceter Gimmers—1 Rosehaugh; 2 Allanfearn.

Section XLV.—Pen of three Leicester Lambs—1 Allanfearn; 2 Nonikiln.

Section XLVI.—Cheviot Tup, two shear and over—Mundell, Moy.

Section XLVII.—Cheviot Tup, shearling—Mundell, Moy.

Section XLVIII.—Pen of three Cheviot Tups—1 and 2 Mackintosh, Dingwall.

Section XLIX.—Pen of three Cheviot Gimmers—1 Clark, Meddat; 2 Robertson, Torachilty.

Section L.—Pen of three Cheviot Lambs—1 Mundell, Moy; 2 Torachilty.

Section LI.—Pen of three Cheviot Shearling Wedders—1 Clark, Meddat; 2 Tomich.

Section LII.—Blackface Tup, two shear and over—1, 2, and special Gordon, Arabella; 3 and v.h.c. Munro-Ferguson of Novar; h.c. Rosehaugh.

Section LIII.—Blackfaced Tup, shearling—1, v.h.c., h.c., and special Novar; 2 and 3 Gordon, Arabella.

Section LIV.—Pen of three Blackface Ewes—1, 2, and special Arabella; 3 Mackintosh, Dingwall.

Section LV.—Pen of three Blackface Gimmers—1, 2, and special Arabella; 3 Novar.

Section LVI.—Pen of three Blackface Lambs—1, 2, 3, and v.h.c. Arabella.

Section LVII.—Pen of three Blackfaced Shearling Wedders—1 and 2 MacCallum, Upper Dochcarty.

Section LVIII.—Pen of three Half-Bred Lambs—1 Arras, Fodderty; 2 Mackintosh, Dingwall; v.h.c. Mrs Watt, Easter Ardross.

Section LIX.—Pen of three Greyfaced Lambs—1 and 2 Mackintosh, Dingwall; v.h.c. Fairburn.

Horse-Shoeing Competition.—Work Horses—1 and 3 Munro, Tullich; 2 Lawson, Kinkell; v.h.c. Sir Hector Munro; h.c. Ballachraggan.

Do. Roadsters and Ponies.—1 Paterson, Foulis Mains; 2 Ross, Kinnahaird; 3 Robertson, Achilty.

Horse Trotting Competition.—For Speed (in saddle)—1 Robertson, Achilty; 2 Scott, Conon; 3 Mundell, Dalchork; 4 Macfarlane, Tomich.

Do. for Style (in harness).—1 Edgar, Inverness; 2 Stirling, Fairburn; 3 Hanbury, Strathgarve; 4 Robertson, Achilty.

Pony Race, under thirteen hands.—1 Hanbury, Strathgarve; 2 and 3 MacCallum, Upper Dochcarty.

Ladies' Driving Competition. — 1 Miss Arnott, Inverness; 2 Miss Macintyre, Findon; 3 Miss Robertson, Achilty; 4 Miss Robertson, Dingwall.

Do., confined to Wester Ross.—1 Miss Macintyre, Findon; 2 Miss Robertson, Achilty; 3 Mrs Gilchrist, Fodderty.

Horse Leaping Competition.—1 and 3 Hanbury; 2 Robertson, Achilty.

THE LATE MAJOR GRAHAM STIRLING

OF CRAIGBARNET.

The death occurred at Inverness on Sunday of Major Charles Campbell Graham Stirling, of Craigbarnet, Campsie Glen, Stirlingshire. It was very sudden. The deceased was on a visit to his daughter, who is married to Capt. Miller, in command of H.M.S. "Briton," the reserve training ship at Inverness, and attended divine service in the Cathedral on Sunday apparently in his usual health. Within an hour of his return he expired. He was in his 71st year. Major Stirling joined the Black Watch in 1844, and served with the regiment at Malta, Bermuda, and Nova Scotia. Subsequently he went through the whole Crimean campaign, in various phases of which he greatly distinguished himself. He commanded the Black Watch in the last assault on Sebastopol, and for his gallantry on that memorable occasion he received the rank of brevet major and was recommended for several special decorations, which he subsequently received. Retiring as major in 1857, he for some time commanded the Stirling Depôt. Subsequently he devoted himself to the affairs of his estate, which he considerably improved, and also took an interest in county matters. He was a deputy-lieutenant and a J.P. for the county of Stirling and was much respected by all classes in the district with which he was more immediately connected.

The remains of Major Graham Stirling were interred on Thursday afternoon at the Clachan, Campsie Glen. The funeral was attended by a very large company. Next to the coffin came a number of Black Watch veterans, who served in the Crimea under the deceased officer, and who were with him in the final assault on the Redan, namely, Major R. Stirling, of the 5th V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in the Crimea a colour-sergeant in the Black Watch; Quartermaster-Sergeant George Adams, Sergt. David Russell, Private Peter Ingram, Private Daniel MacCulloch, and Piper D. Mackenzie. In the old members of his regiment Major Stirling continued till his death to take a very warm interest, and by them in turn he was regarded with esteem and affection. Following the veterans were relatives of the deceased, among them Captain Miller, R.N., son-in-law; Major Hotchkiss, brother-in-law; three nephews, sons of Major Hotchkiss; and Major Jones, late of the 4th Hussars. The remainder of the company was made up by neighbouring landed proprietors and tenantry and servants on the estate of Craigbarnet.

TAIN TOWN COUNCIL

EXPENSIVE PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The monthly meeting of Tain Town Council took place in the Council Chambers on Monday evening—Provost Fowler presiding over a good attendance of members.

MONEY MATTERS.

The Town Chamberlain reported a credit balance in the bank of £318.

Among the accounts rendered for payment was one from Dr Aitken, amounting to £6 6s, for analysing three samples of water. Some slight objection was made to the largeness of the fee, it being stated that Dr Aitken's arrangement with the County authorities was 10s 6d per sample. The matter was remitted to Mr Mackenzie, Town Clerk, and Bailie Macleay, with powers.

Upon the application of Captain Fraser, it was decided to give a subscription of £2 2s to the prize fund of the forthcoming annual shooting competition of the Tain company of Volunteers.

A letter was received from Captain Stirling, Dingwall, Adjutant of the Seaforth Highlanders, thanking the Council for their donation of £2 2s to the Ross-shire Rifle Association Prize Fund.

Intimation was made of the receipt of a grant of £456 18s 11d from the Scottish Office. In accordance with the custom of the last few years the money was placed towards the relief of assessments.

The Town Clerk reported that after considerable correspondence with Sir Henry Macandrew, solicitor, Inverness, the proprietors of Kirksheaf offered to pay £11 12s 1d, being one-half of the cost of the erection of the bulwark to prevent further landslips, on the distinct understanding that the payment was not to be founded upon in the future.

Receipt of residue grant to the amount of £14 10s was also intimated. The money has been placed at the credit of the Ross-shire Technical Education Committee, to which, on the motion of Dean of Guild White, seconded by Bailie Gallie, Provost Fowler was appointed as the Council's representative.

THE LATE PROVOST MATHESON.

The Town Clerk intimated that, as instructed by the Council, he had forwarded to Mrs Matheson the address which the Council had hoped personally to present to the late Provost Matheson, and had also stated that his portrait was to be hung in the Council Chambers. In reply, Mrs Matheson wrote conveying her warm thanks to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, remarking that "It is gratifying to us that my husband's services have been so much appreciated, for none know better than his family how truly devoted he was to the interests of the town. We are all pleased to know that the portrait is to be hung in the Council Chamber."

EX-BAILIES MUNRO AND ROSS.

Letters of acknowledgment for the minutes of appreciation passed by the Council regarding the public services of ex-Bailies Munro and Ross were read from those gentlemen, both of whom thanked the Council, promising to continue to take the deepest interest in all that concerned the interests of the burgh.

APPOINTMENT OF MUSSEL SCALPS MANAGER.

The Mussel Scalps Committee reported the appointment of Mr Alex. Mackenzie, sailor, as interim manager of mussel scalps at a weekly salary of £1. The sale of mussels, it was intimated, was being pushed by means of bills and advertisements.

ALLEGED POLLUTION OF THE RIVER.

With regard to the alleged pollution of the river at High Mills, the Law Committee reported that they were of opinion that there was no ground for complaint. The Properties' Committee made a similar report, but recommended, with the view of obviating further complaints, that the refuse from the mills be run into a small natural reservoir close at hand. The reports were both adopted.

ECONOMISING THE LIGHT.

Bailie Gallie, convener of the Lighting Committee, in supporting his Committee's report, stated that they had gone very carefully into the cost of lighting of the public lamps. For many years the community had been paying a very heavy bill for lighting and maintenance; four or five years ago it was as high as £160. It had gone down a little since, and this year it was £152—a reduction of about £8. This, however, was not at all in keeping with the reduction in the price of gas. The problem was, where did the difference come in? In going into the matter, the Lighting Committee found it in the all-night lamps. There were now 57 evening lamps in use, showing a reduced cost per lamp per annum of 4s or 5s since the burgh took over the gas works. This seemed to compare favourably with the reduction in the price of gas. The total cost of each evening lamp was 32s 6d, amounting in all to about £92. But the most astonishing charge came on the all-night lamps. There were only 16 of them, yet they paid fully £60 to keep them alight. He thought that was enough to make a man's

HAIR STAND ON END

—(laughter). Without going into particulars, the Committee found that they were paying at the rate of £3 14s 6d for the lighting and maintenance of each lamp—the gross upkeep of both sections of lamps thus coming to £152. The Committee therefore recommended the reduction of the all-night lamps by 4, thus effecting an annual saving of £12 or £13. They were of opinion that 12 should meet the requirements of Tain. The Committee, which met in conjunction with the Gas Committee, also recommended that the charge for the lighting and maintenance of the lamps should be reduced to £25 per annum. Bailie Gallie, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that its adoption would mean a saving to the town of about £30.

Councillor Hugh Cameron seconded, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The Town Clerk remarked, however, that it would be necessary to bring the recommendation before the Town Council as the Gas Commission.

'CONSTITUTIONAL LASSITUDE.'

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HIGHLAND NEWS."]

SIR,—In your issue of last week you have a paragraph in which you refer to me personally by name. Allow me to say distinctly that your contributor allowed his personal ill-will to commit him to a statement which is entirely contrary to the truth. Neither Mr Kenneth Cameron nor myself have despaired of the constitutional cause in this parish. Indeed, there is not the remotest reason for supposing that it is now less popular than heretofore. As to my position being assigned to Mr M. Macleay, your paragraphist is also without any authority for the statement. His wish was no doubt father to the thought, but it by no means justified him in stating what was untrue. I appeal from him to Major Jackson and Mr Macleay.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

P. C. ROSS.

Ullapool, 25th July, 1898.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HIGHLAND NEWS."]

SIR,—In your issue of 23rd inst. I see a paragraph headed as above, from a correspondent, wherein I am represented as acting and arranging matters for the Association and on behalf of Major Jackson of Swordale—all seemingly to the prejudice of other two honourable gentlemen, who have hitherto taken a leading part in political affairs here. The whole paragraph is a coloured misrepresentation of facts. It is true that I heartily put in motion some little arrangement of his own for the gallant Major, done for the benefit of certain districts, but it had no political connection. No doubt your correspondent hopes to weaken the cause by his communication, but false statements of this kind are generally conducive to a contrary effect, as they richly deserve. Please allow me to state that the facts and spirit of the paragraph are spiteful and false "in toto."—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

MURDO MACLEAY, retired teacher.

Ullapool, 26th July, 1898.

SANITARY CONDITION OF BEAULY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HIGHLAND NEWS."]

SIR,—For the last few weeks our generally clean and tidy village has acquired a name for being in an insanitary condition. There have been doubtless a few cases of illness within the last week or two, which might be looked for in a community of something like a thousand inhabitants outside any epidemic such as is supposed to have broken out recently. What made matters look worse in the estimation of people at a distance having an interest in the place, both socially and commercially, was that some half-a-dozen people took ill about the same time and removed to Inverness for isolation on the advice of our medical men. Then the question naturally arises, if an epidemic it could be called, what was the cause thereof? Some say it is the impurity of the water; others say it is the bad drainage. As regards the water, it is put beyond doubt, according to the last analysis, that the cause is not to be found there; but so much cannot be said about the drainage. Another more real cause of evil than either the water or the drainage is, in the estimation of some, the insanitary condition—perhaps I should say dirty condition—of some people's dwellings. Be that as it may, as a matter of fact more than one house in which trouble has arisen in this instance is known to be in an unsatisfactory state from a cleanly point of view. In many of our dwelling-houses not a window is seen open even in the warmest and most sultry weather; and what can the inmates expect to inhale but foul air and foul gases of every kind?

Knowing Beauly for now nearly half-a-century, I assert that the place was far better kept and looked after under the Local Authority than under the charge of the County Council. Here we are at present with extra drains and a water scheme to the tune of something like £250, and none of the ratepayers—who should know the wants of the people better than ornamental County Councillors—have a single say in the matter. To prove my assertion let me briefly refer to the supposed new addition to our water system, costing at least one-half of the amount stated. Our county Sanitary Inspector, to whom such jobs are relegated by the County District Committee, visited in his official capacity in quest of water what is called Redburn Quarry—a few hundred yards beyond the spot where the minor cistern of our supply is situated. In the course of his wandering for aqua pura our official came on a small streamlet oozing out between two boulders of stones covered over in the shape of a small mound by earth and whins. This he took to be a grand spring of pure water, and just the thing wanted for the augmentation of the Beauly supply now to be extended to Bridgend and the Railway Station.

Our official being highly delighted with his find, forthwith reported the matter to his Committee, who instructed him to prepare plans and specifications, and to advertise and take offers. The job having been secured by a pushing local tradesman, he finished his contract in due time, and as a matter of course demanded his money. Now for the outcome of this grand water supply. This imaginary spring (as Dr Ogilvie Grant and the other gentlemen who visited the spot can prove) is nothing more nor less than part of a small burn running at the back of the mound and oozing through the gravel and stones thrown aside some years ago in connection with operations at the quarry. The principal bed of this little burn being in the hollow at the back of the mound mentioned, and adjoining the land of several crofters, the cattle have access to the burn for some distance above the spot where the water is supposed to be trapped to increase the Beauly supply. And should the crofters' cattle not have access to the water, it is exactly part of the same burn passing farther down within a foot or two of the reservoir at Teachnuick, into which it was intended to be put. This, then, is the way in which the County Council machinery works for the good of the Beauly people. Another blunder is the drain, which is to be nearly ten feet deep opposite the Lovat Office for the sake of the sewage of one house at Netherdale. £1 would put it into the burn close by, and reduce the depth of the drain at the spot mentioned to five feet.—I am Sir, yours, &c.,

AN OLD RATEPAYER.

REGULATION OF COMMON GRAZINGS

IN ARDGAY.

Applications under the Crofters' Common Grazing Regulation Act, 1891, are the exception rather than the rule in Easter Ross. Yet on 20th April, 1898, a public meeting was held in the house of Alexander Macleod, Rochlu Kincardine. On 13th June an application was lodged at Tain, signed by John Macleod, Donald Mackenzie, and William Ross, in the usual form, with proposed rules for the regulation of Dirnie common grazings, in the parish of Kincardine. Intimation was on the same day made to the factor of the proprietrix. Answers were lodged by her son on 16th July in response to an order of the Commissioner, pronounced eight days previously. On 22nd July the Commissioners approved of the following rules, which were issued on Monday:—

1. The stinting to be seven sheep for each pound sterling of rental. The sheep stock to be adjusted to the proportion annually in the month of April, but the lambs of each tenant's sheep stock shall be allowed to graze on the common pasture from October to April in each year without any restriction of their number.
2. The grazing of a cow shall be equal to 4 sheep, and that of a horse to 6 sheep. Any crofter keeping a horse on the common pasture shall only be entitled to do so in lieu and stead of the stocking stated above.
3. The Committee shall have power to engage a herd for cattle and sheep, and levy remuneration, which the herd shall receive in proportion to the rent.
4. The Committee shall fix certain days for gatherings, with the object of counting, marking, clipping, weaning, and dipping sheep, and no crofter or crofters, or members of families other than the herd, shall be at liberty to gather sheep except on such fixed days, and by special permission of the Committee.
5. The Committee shall have power at sight of the gamekeeper on the estate, and it shall be the duty of the gamekeeper to attend on such days as are suitable for heather burning. Care must be taken that the heather is only burned in strips, and in such a way that damage shall not arise to game or otherwise. It shall be the duty of the tenants interested to assist in heather burning when called upon by the Committee
6. The cutting of peats and turf shall be regulated by the Committee, but in no case shall divots or turf be cut on any green land on the common pasturage, and in the case of peat banks the turf must be properly arranged annually, having the heathery side uppermost, and all waterruns must have a clear run off.
7. The Committee shall have power to execute such draining as they may consider necessary, and generally do what is requisite for the good management of the said common grazing, the cost thereof to be apportioned among and payable by the parties interested according to their respective shares or interests.

ALLEGED THEFT AT BEAULY. — Last Saturday, Henry Miller, a travelling barber, at present in the custody of the police, appeared before Sheriff Scott-Moncrieff at Inverness in connection with the alleged theft of a watch from Teawig Farm, Beauly, on Wednesday last. Prisoner emitted a declaration. Bail was fixed at £5.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE NEWS.

ROGART—NEWS NOTES.—The "twelfth" promises to be fair. There is no doubt the cold has done away with a great number of birds.——Hay-making is in fulls wing in this district just now.——The annual Cattle Show of the Sutherlandshire Farmers' Club will be held this year in the Review Park, Dunrobin, towards the end of August.——Wednesday, 3rd August, is to be observed in Rogart as the annual holiday. The Highland Railway Company offer the usual cheap facilities by rail.

VISITORS AT SKIBO CASTLE.—Mr and Mrs Andrew Carnegie are receiving a large number of visitors at Skibo Castle, including Mr John Morley, M.P.; Sir W. Watson, Sir S. Smith, Mr Frick, Pittsburg, U.S.A.; Mr Armitstead, Captain and Mrs Rendall; Mrs Phipps, Pittsburg, U.S.A. (who has taken Beaufort Castle, the seat of Lord Lovat); Mrs Shinlay; Mrs Hugh Morrison, Edinburgh; and others. On Saturday last Mr and Mrs George Lander and party, Pittsburg, U.S.A. (Mr Carnegie's cousin), arrived in his steam yacht "Argo."

CLYNE—CROP PROSPECTS.—The hay crop is cut in this district. It is much above the average for many years past. The turnip crop has all appearances of turning out well, there being no signs of finger-and-toe. During Thursday morning copious rain fell, doing immense good to grazing, and, on light soil, to turnips and potatoes. Although the corn crop in this district is irregular on heavy, damp ground, it seldom showed a better appearance on light, hard soil. Straw will be short. With a good hay crop and every sighs that turnips will turn out well, harvest prospects are encouraging.

THE DORNOCH LIGHT RAILWAY.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr Hedderwick asked the President of the Board of Trade the reason of the delay in issuing the order necessary to enable the Dornoch Light Railway Company to proceed with the work of carrying out the scheme of a light railway from Dornoch to the Mound, in Sutherland, which had been sanctioned by the Light Railway Commissioners many months ago. Mr Ritchie—The order is ready for issue—subject to the settlement of one point as to an agreement with the Highland Railway for the construction and working of the line. The settlement of this agreement is a condition of an advance by the Treasury.

BRORA—HARBOUR SCHEME.—The support given to the Brora harbour improvement scheme locally is, says a correspondent, extremely disappointing. With the exception of a promise of £500 from the Duke of Sutherland and a cheque of £50 from Mr Mackay, Hereford, not one sixpence has been contributed in this locality towards the scheme. If fifty boats in Brora were engaged at the herring fishing, what a big difference it would make in the trade of the place! Merchants and tradespeople are complaining of the dull times, yet when there is a good chance of changing all this, and making brisk times the rule and not the exception, not a move is made by those more directly interested. Mr Murray is Chairman of the Harbour Committee, and the fact that the Convener of the County is at the head of affairs is guarantee enough that if the scheme had anything like fair local support, work on the harbour would be started at once. That there is a screw loose somewhere is evident. If the people have no confidence in the Committee, can a new one not be formed? It is nothing short of a disgrace that the fishing class have to remove to Helmsdale during the summer season when by a little effort they could prosecute their calling at home.

INVERCHARRON HIGHLAND GATHERING.—As may be seen from our advertising columns, the Committee of the Invercharron Highland Games is forward this season with the most attractive programme which they have ever offered. Year by year this enthusiastic Committee make such forward strides as to rather take away the breath of older and soberer-going concerns. Situated as they are in a comparatively sparsely-populated district, it is little short of marvellous to find how the Northern public generally have responded to their bid for high popularity. It is no more than sober fact to say that for the past two or three seasons no other Highland gathering anywhere throughout the North could vie with that of Invercharron either in the attractiveness of its programmes or in the number who passed its turnstiles. Whilst many other Highland gatherings have with but difficulty been holding their own, that of Invercharron has been advancing by leaps and bounds. Eight years ago this gathering was practically unheard of; to-day it stands at the forefront of the best gatherings of its kind held anywhere. Mr Littlejohn, the "Chief" of the gathering, has in no small degree helped to this being so. Not but that the funds of the Committee have all along been most liberally supported by sporting gentlemen and others throughout the North, but the "Chief" has boundless interest in the gathering and everything connected with its success. The field, very much owing to his special interest in the matter, is a marvel of thoroughness, fitted out with a vast array of gorgeous and richly-fitted-up tents. There are ambulance tents, field doctor and nurses' tents, dressing tents for ladies, with attendants, tents for troops, for patrons, judges, press, officials, and for every conceivable purpose as well as a splendid grand stand, capable of accommodating close upon a thousand persons, with innumerable ground seats in addition. Then again the display of flags around the field is unique in richness and variety. This is another feature of the gathering in which the "Chief" takes a special delight. For this season a body of the Sutherland and Caithness Rifle Volunteers and a band of pipers have been engaged to carry out a "salute to the flags"—a rather novel addition to the usual programme. The Highland Railway Company, as may be observed, are affording cheap travelling facilities for the day, and the Committee have now succeeded in shortening the route from the railway station to the field to considerably less than one mile in all. Formerly the roundabout route of two miles was considered a hardship by many. It is but due, however, to state that the Committee have only succeeded in securing this facility at a considerable outlay, as they will have annually to bridge the river Carron for the occasion, besides having to maintain a footway as well. With favourable weather and such a strong attraction as the Royal Scots Greys and the splendid band of the regiment, upon whose standards are inscribed "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," "Malplaquet," "Dettingen," "Waterloo," "Balaclava," and "Sebastopol," and of which the most gallant Highland soldier of the century said—"I am sixty-one years old to-day, but if I were young again I should be proud to be in your ranks"—Invercharron Gathering should this year eclipse any hitherto held on

KINCARDINE—DEATH OF MRS COUPLAND.—The announcement of the death of Mrs Coupland, Gruinard, which, after a long and painful illness, took place in London this week, has been received with feelings of deep regret not only among the people on the estate, but throughout the parish generally. The deceased lady and her husband had been coming to the parish every spring and autumn for many years, and their quiet and kind disposition endeared them to all who knew them. Two years ago Mr Coupland bought the estate of Gruinard, on the south side of the river Carron, where he has built a fine residence, which has only been fully finished this summer. While the works were in course of completion, Mrs Coupland last autumn took the greatest interest in every detail, and was ever ready to suggest improvements, which it is to be regretted she was never to see fully completed. Much sympathy is felt with Mr Coupland by the people of Kincardine in the bereavement which has overtaken him when he was naturally looking forward to many years of unclouded happiness in company with his dearly-beloved wife in their newly-acquired and beautiful Highland home. It is reported that Mrs Coupland is to be buried on the estate in a spot selected by herself last year.

TAIN NEWS.

FLOWER SHOW.—This year's Flower Show is fixed for the 26th prox., and the Dowager Lady Ross of Balnagown has very kindly agreed to perform the opening ceremony.

RIFLE CLUB.—The Secretary of the St Duthus Rifle Club begs to acknowledge, with thanks, annual subscription of £1 from Henry Johnston, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh, Sheriff-Principal of Ross and Cromarty.

EASTER ROSS DISTRICT COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Easter Ross District Committee was held in the Court-House, Tain, on Saturday afternoon. Mr John Gordon presided. The Treasurer submitted an estimate of the income and expenditure for the year, from which it appeared that the sum required for road purposes would be £6447 6s 4d, the receipts £3196 12s 11d, leaving to be raised by assessment the sum of £3250 13s 5d. To meet this a rate of 11d per £1 would be required—5.5d on proprietors and 5.5d on tenants and occupiers—rental of the district being £71,000. The public health expenditure was estimated at £328 5s 11d; probable receipts £47 6s 5d, leaving a deficiency of £280 19s 6d, for which a rate of 1d per £1 would be required. In connection with the Balintore water scheme, it was proposed to borrow for capital works a sum of £400 for a term of thirteen years, payable in yearly instalments, both principal and interest, and a rate of 1s 6d per £1 on the estimated rental of £580 was expected to cover the whole expenses. On the recommendation of Dr Gillies, the district's medical officer under the Diseases Notification Act, Miss Macdonald, Petley Street, was appointed fever nurse for the district. Mr John Gunn, Royal Hotel, moved—"That finger-posts be erected at all the necessary junctions of roads in the district to indicate the various routes converging at these points." On the motion of Mr Alex. Ross, farmer, Broomton, the meeting proceeded to consider the "advisability of recommending the Standing Joint Committee to sanction the stationing of the Fearn policeman at Balintore or any of the other fishing villages in the parishes of Fearn and Nigg." The matter was left over until next meeting. Mr John Gordon, chairman, moved—"That the road leading from the public road near the east end of Balintore village, by Balintore Quarry and through Hilton village, to near the east end of said village, and thence up to the public road at the east of Mr Wood's house, in the parish of Fearn—being 1 mile and 240 yards in length—be added to the list of county highways; and that application be made to the Road Board to that effect." Final decision in this matter was left over until next meeting. Mr Bone drew attention to the unsatisfactory provisions made for technical education in public schools under this year's Ross and Cromarty secondary education scheme. Mr G. G. Macleod, Ardgay, who is a member of the Ross and Cromarty Committee, gave a lucid explanation of the whole matter in question, and the Chairman, Mr Bone, Mr Macleod, Mr R. Gordon, Mr Finlay Munro, and Mr John Gunn were unanimously appointed as a subcommittee to enquire and report, with a view to making a representation.

DINGWALL NEWS.

THE RECENT WRESTLING CONTEST.—Owing to the wrestling contest of the 14th July between David Ross, Ardgay, and Alex. Macaskill, Beauly Shinty Club, ending in a draw, the former is now re-challenging his opponent, the place, date, and stakes to be fixed, and a neutral referee to be appointed.

DEATH OF MR ELDER, CULCAIRN. — We regret to have to record the death of Mr Geo. Elder, for a number of years tenant of the farm of Kiltearn, which sad event took place at his residence on Tuesday. The deceased at the time of his death was seventy-two years of age, and has been in indifferent health for a considerable time. The late Mr Elder was a very intelligent man, and took a deep interest in everything that concerned the well-being of the community. In early life he was a teacher and hotelkeeper. He afterwards became lessee of the farm of Kinnairdie, on the Tulloch estate, and some fifteen years ago became tenant of Culcairn, where he has since resided. He took a great interest in matters connected with the parish, and was for several years a member of the Kiltearn School and Parochial Boards. He is survived by a widow and son, for whom much sympathy is felt in their bereavement.

THE COMMUNION. — To-morrow week will be observed as Communion Sabbath in Dingwall, and the Thursday preceding will be observed as the Fast-Day. The following clergymen will assist Rev. Mr Macaskill:—On forenoon, Rev. M. Mackenzie, Inverness; afternoon, Rev. Dr Cunningham, Queen Street, Edinburgh; evening, Rev. Archibald Beaton, Urray. On Friday, Rev. John Ross, Rosskeen, at question meeting, and English service in the evening. On Saturday—English—Rev. John Fraser, Dores; Rev. Rod. Cameron, Contin; Gaelic—Rev. Don. Munro, Ferintosh; and Rev. Jas. Johnstone, Strathpeffer. On Sabbath—English all day—Rev. Dr Whyte, Moderator of the Free General Assembly. Gaelic—Rev. M. Macaskill and Rev. John Fraser. On Monday—English—Rev. John Fraser and Rev. Dr Winter, Dyke. Gaelic—Rev. Donald Munro and Rev. M. Mackenzie.

MID-ROSS DISTRICT COMMITTEE.—The quarterly meeting of this Committee was held in the Convening-Room of the County Buildings on Wednesday—Sir Hector Munro in the chair. The grant from the Congested Districts Board to the country amounts in all this year to £1500, two-thirds of which goes to the Lewis, and the other third to the mainland. Major Jackson moved that application for grants be made to the Congested Districts on account of the following roads and paths:—(1) Towards the construction of two miles two hundred and fifty yards of the road from Badralloch to join the estate road leading to Ullapool Ferry; (2) towards the cost of making a pathway leading from Lettes to Logie, a distance of four and a-half miles; (3) an addition to the road from Badluach to the high road leading from Dundonald, about three miles; and (4) a footpath from the public road to Achiltybuie Burying-ground. After a prolonged discussion these proposals were agreed to, Major Jackson undertaking to supply all the necessary maps and plans.

BLACK ISLE NEWS.

AVOCH.—Rev. A. M. Philip, B.D., minister of Avoch Parish Church, has returned to Scotland after a short tour in Switzerland.

FORTROSE AND THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—Dr A. R. Mackenzie left Fortrose on Tuesday to attend the meeting of the British Medical Association in Edinburgh.

FORTROSE—MEDICAL.—We are pleased to note, among the list of those on whom the Senatus of Aberdeen last week conferred the degree of B.M. and M.S., the name of Mr Hector Munro, Fortrose. Mr Munro is a son of Mr J. Munro, Seafield Cottage, a brother of Councillor F. Munro, Fortrose, and an old pupil of Fortrose Academy.

FORTROSE — CURLING CLUB.—A meeting of the Committee of Fortrose Curling Club was held on Tuesday night. The object of the meeting was to arrange for the completion of the curling pond, which had been left unfinished by the original contractor. The offer of Mr J. Smith, contractor, was accepted, and it was stipulated that the work should be accomplished within five weeks.

FORTROSE — DEATH OF THE WIFE OF COUNCILLOR KEMP.—We regret to note the death of the wife of Councillor Kemp. Mrs Kemp settled here several years ago when her husband retired from military life with the rank of sergeant-major. She was a native of Kiltarlity, where her family had been for generations respected inhabitants. The funeral left Fortrose on Monday for Kiltarlity Cemetery.

FORTROSE—FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon a most alarming fire broke out in a paraffin store belonging to Mr John Smith, merchant. For some time the flames raged, and the dwelling-house, shop, and adjacent buildings were in imminent danger. Unfortunately, Fortrose does not possess a fire-engine, and although the railway hose was obtained, it was of little use, not fitting the plugs. Water had consequently to be conveyed in buckets. Willing hands also went to work with pick and spade, and eventually the flames were subdued. A favourable circumstance was that, being the summer time, the quantity of paraffin was less than it would otherwise have been. It is said that the place was not insured.

FORTROSE—CONCERT.—A concert in aid of the reorganising of the E.C. Woman's Guild was held on Wednesday night in the Drill Hall. Provost Sutherland was in the chair. The programme was a very good one both as regards vocal and instrumental music, but the audience was not by any means so large as might have been expected. A leading feature of the entertainment was the reproduction on the gramophone of a varied selection of vocal and instrumental music. This wonderful instrument was skilfully manipulated by Mr R. Macleod, Inverness, who gave in addition several songs, which were applauded to the echo. The lady artistes were Mrs Somerled Macdonald, India; Miss Mackenzie, The Deanery; Miss Cameron, Inverness; and Misses Gordon, Platcock. Mr Somerled Macdonald's bagpipe selections were an outstanding success, as were Mr A. J. Hamlet's banjo solos. Mr Macpherson, Beauly, was a host in himself in his deep-voiced nautical and love songs. The usual votes of thanks and the National Anthem brought the concert to a close.

NAIRN NEWS.

HIGH WATER AT NAIRN.

1898.	Morning.	Evening.
July 31	10 45	10 48
August 1	11 13	11 35
,, 2	—	0 15
,, 3	0 32	0 49
,, 4	1 6	1 23
,, 5	1 40	1 58
,, 6	2 17	2 36

DEAN OF GUILD COURT.—At the Dean of Guild Court on Wednesday, the continued petition by the Heritors for the building of the new Established Church was again adjourned till next Wednesday.

SHERIFF COURT. — Kenneth Mackenzie, farm servant, Lethen Mills, was charged with assaulting Alexandrina Munro, domestic servant, on 7th July. The Sheriff, finding the charge proven, sentenced the accused to pay a fine of £2 or go to prison for 21 days.

CONCERT.—The first concert of the season—for the benefit of the Town Band—was held on Tuesday evening in the Public Hall. It was under the patronage of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council. Mr W. Whitelaw, of Monkland, presided over a fair audience, and a high-class programme was successfully carried through. On the conclusion of the programme, votes of thanks were accorded to performers and Chairman. The programme was sustained as follows:—Part I.—Pianoforte solo, Mr E. K. Hall; vocal quartette, Misses Munro; song, Mr Markham; song, Mrs Murray; club swinging, Private Bracken; violin and piano, Miss and Mr E. K. Hall; song, Mr Cook; skirt dance, Misses Kate and Annie Mackenzie; song, Miss Walker. Part II.—Pianoforte solo, Mr E. K. Hall; sword swinging, Private Bracken; song, Miss J. Dewar; humorous Negro sketch, Messrs Markham and Moon; pianoforte duet, Mrs Murray and Miss Wollheim; vocal quartette, Misses Munro. The String Band of the Nairn Town Band, under the leadership of Mr Keillor, performed selections during the evening. We understand the drawings amounted to over £16.

DISTRICT NEWS.

CROMORE—POSTAL FACILITIES.—It is now arranged that a postman cross Loch Erishort from Crossbost Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This and a daily despatch from the Post Office will be an immense boon to the townships in the Park district. A letter-box is being put up at Cromore School for the further convenience of the people of the district.

ARDGAY — MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—We are pleased to observe that Mr Donald Graham, son of Mr A. K. Graham, merchant, Ardgay, has successfully passed his final examination last week at Edinburgh, and that he is now a fully-qualified medical practitioner. Dr Graham has had an exceptionally distinguished college career, having passed all his class examinations in medicine and surgery from the beginning to the end of the five years' course with first-class honours.

THE SEASON.—By all appearances a late harvest will be the invariable result of the heavy corn crops which now appear generally. However, should the month of August come dry, perhaps by the middle of September some early places may have cutting. Hay is a very heavy crop, and nearly on all farms it has been secured. Turnips look fair, but some complaints come of finger-and-toe, which of late years seems to be a sturdy plague to the northern agriculturist. Potatoes are looking splendid, and present good appearances in all districts.

LOCHBROOM—DEATH OF A SCHOOLMASTER.—It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Mr Archibald Macniven, which took place in Inverness on the 12th inst. Mr Macniven had been teacher of the Scoraig Public School for over thirty years, discharging his duties with much zeal and success. His able and eloquent letters to the press during the time of the failure of the crops were the means of bringing money from many sources, and relieving the crofters from their distress. It was also through his influence that the people of Little Lochbroom got a post runner from Scoraig to Dundonell. In July, 1890, Mr Macniven, owing to old age and delicate health, resigned his position as teacher of the Scoraig School, and was awarded a retiring pension. In November of that year he and his family left the North for Glasgow. Shortly after his stay in Glasgow Mr Macniven met with an accident to his head, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

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GREAT CLEARING SALE OF CYCLES.

We have the Honour to announce that we are in a position to supply the following machines at Wholesale Prices.—
HUMBERS, SINGERS, SANSPARIELS, CENTAURS, JAMES, STARS, NEW HUDSONS, &c.

As we can only guarantee a limited number of these machines at Special prices, Orders should be placed at once.
A large number of Lady's and Gent.'s Second-Hand machines must be cleared out. Prices, from £5 each.
Any description of machine built to order on the premises.
Repairs by competent workmen at moderte prices.

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CYCLES! CYCLES!! CYCLES!!!
EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN CYCLES.

In order to meet the increasing demand for High-Grade Cycles at Popular Prices, I am now prepared to offer to the General Public
HUMBER CYCLES
in Ladies' or Gent.'s Models, the former fitted with their Humber Carter Case, and both fitted with Westwood Hollow Rims and Detachable Tyres, complete,
For £12 12s Cash.
This is an offer hitherto unheard of in the Trade, and everyone should avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of securing this world-famed Cycle at such a marvellously low figure.
Full Guarantee accompanies each Machine.

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CHISHOLM'S
FALCON CYCLE DEPOT,
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Telegrams—"CHISHOLM, CYCLIST."

The balmy breath of spring is here, and heralds the warm days of summer. This fact reminds the prudent man that it behoves him to consider wherewith he will

CLOTHE

himself suitably for the season. To be well and neatly dressed is the laudable aim of every well-regulated being, but in these hard times it is matter of paramount importance that a man should get his clothing at the cheapest possible rate and be assured that he will have at the same time excellent material, first-class style, and perfect fit. You can satisfy

YOURSELVES

in respect to these very important requirements, by calling at R. M'LEOD'S well-known Ready-Made Clothing Stores in Castle Street, where you will find the most extensive stock of all kinds of Ready-Made Clothing

IN

Inverness. R. M'LEOD has just had large deliveries in all departments of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Spring and Summer Suits in all the best Materials and Latest Styles. In general Hosiery enormous purchases have been made, and the range of choice in Shirts, Ties, Collars, Pants, Undershirts, &c., &c., is practically unlimited. As to prices! They are

BECOMING

practically nominal. One can be clothed now-a-days in the most fashionable style and in first-class material for a sum that a few years ago would not pay a tailor to sew the articles. But not everywhere can you get this immense advantage. Even yet most firms charge an excessive profit on ready-made

GARMENTS

You want to know the establishment you propose purchasing at to have a guarantee that you are to get full value for your money. This confidence can only be gained by a trader giving genuine value for the prices charged, and this the public have for years past experienced

AT

R. M'LEOD'S
GENERAL OUTFITTING,
DRAPERY & BOOT STORES,
17 Castle Street,
INVERNESS.

Only Address in Town No connection with any other shop, having sold same to present occupier.

BRANCH SHOP—
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LEWIS.

STORNOWAY OFFICE—3 CHURCH ST.

To which complaints as to the defective distribution of the paper should be addressed, and at which orders for advertisements and all Lewis communications may be left.

Stornoway Representative—WM. GRANT.

TIDE TABLE.

High Water at Stornoway

JULY.

Date of Month.		Morning. H.M.	Evening. H.M.
Su.	31	5 24	5 48

AUGUST.

M.	1	6 11	6 34
Tu.	2	6 58	7 21
W.	3	7 42	8 6
Th.	4	8 27	8 50
F.	5	9 10	9 31
Sa.	6	9 51	10 12

STORNOWAY.

A letter on "Shopkeepers' Half-Holiday" will be found on Page 3.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.—Monday first has been fixed as the Stornoway shopkeepers' annual holiday.

The Registrar's returns for the Parish of Stornoway for the week ending Thursday are —Births, 5 (1 male and 4 females); marriages, nil; deaths, 2 (males).

PASSED CHIEF.—We are pleased to learn that Mr W. E. Maclean, son of Captain K. Maclean, Stornoway, second engineer of the s.s. "Anna Moore," of Dublin, 5000 tons, has recently passed his examination for chief engineer at Liverpool.

A PROLIFIC ROSE BUSH.—Roses have been very plentiful everywhere this year, and at the Long Schoolhouse may be seen a bush, on which there are upwards of a thousand roses, as many as sixteen being on a single stem. The bush is only about three feet high, and was planted by Mr Ross three years ago.

STORNOWAY ATHLETIC CLUB.—The treasurer of the Stornoway Athletic Club begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following subscriptions towards the prize fund of the games:—A Stornoway Friend, £4 4s; Major Duncan Mathison, governor of H.M. Prison, Exeter, £1 1s; Mr Radcliffe Walters, Gress Lodge, £1 1s; Mr I. K. Chisholm, beer and porter dealer, Stornoway, 10s 6d; Mr C. W. Mackillop, Grimersta Lodge, 10s; Mr Percy Wigram, Grimersta Lodge, 5s; Mr Dukin, do., 5s; A Friend, 5s; and Rev. R. Macrae, F.C. Manse, Carloway, 2s 6d.

FISHING. — The herring fishing still continues to be prosecuted here with much success by from 60 to 65 boats, almost all of the second-class. The daily catches for the past week were:—Friday—62 boats, highest 20 crans, total 620 crans, prices 7s 6d to 12s; Saturday — 60 boats, highest 40, total 300, prices 10s to 13s; Tuesday—60, highest 10, total 210, prices 9s to 12s; Wednesday—60, highest 35, total 300, prices 9s to 12s; and Thursday—60, highest 25, total 600, prices 9s to 13s. The quality has been very good. The fishery officer (Mr Skinner) had, in consequence of the heavy fishing on the East Coast, to leave for Fraserburgh this week.

SHERIFF COURT. — Before Sheriff Campbell, at Stornoway on Friday last, Roderick Mackenzie, crofter, Balallan, was charged with having hounded two dogs on to sheep on the Balallan moor grazings on the 5th July. Accused, who denied the charge, was defended by Mr J. N. Anderson. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, his lordship found Mackenzie not guilty. At the same Court, John Macleod, fisherman, Sheshader, was charged at the instance of the Stornoway School Board with failing to provide efficient education for one of his children. He was found guilty, and admonished. A similar charge was preferred against Murdo Macritchie, crofter, Vatisker. He was convicted, and fined 10s, or five days.

KERSHADER — WELFARE OF YOUTH.—All the candidates (23 in number) who sat at the Welfare of Youth examination in the Kershader Public School obtained a certificate for Shorter Catechism. Ten of those also got a certificate for Bible Knowledge. Their names are as follow, the first ten having won two certificates:—Angus J. Macmillan, John Macleod, Roderick Macleod, Duncan Mackinnon, Kenneth Macleod, Murdo Macdonald, Roderick Macleod, Norman Macleod, Allan Macmillan, Maggie Macleod, Mary Bella Mackay, Christina Macleod, Maggie Macrae, Mary Ann Macrae, Ann Mackenzie, Alex. Macleod, Donald J. Ferguson, Murdo Macrae, John Mackay, Donald Macleod, Farquhar Macleod, Finlay Montgomery, Alex. Montgomery.

THE LOSS TO LINE FISHERMEN BY TRAWLERS —In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr Fenwick asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that the line fishermen of the north-east coast were continually subject to loss of property by the action of trawling vessels, and, if so, whether he would consent to the appointment early next session of a Select Committee to consider the question with a view to further legislation on the subject? Mr Ritchie—At a meeting of representatives of sea fishery authorities over which I presided last month reference was made by the chairman of the Coquet district to losses inflicted upon some of the Northumberland inshore fishermen by the action of the crews of vessels trawling in contravention of local bye-laws, but I have not noticed any of the complaints on this subject. The representation made at the meeting appeared to be not so much in favour of further legislation as in favour of more vigorous enforcement of existing bye-laws. In these circumstances I do not think that there is any need for the appointment of a Committee, but as promised at the meeting, the means by which the bye-laws of the Fishery Committees may best be enforced will receive careful consideration in each case.

CONTINENTAL FISHERY NOTES.—Sir Wm. Wedderburn has just returned from a trip to several North Sea States, in which he has combined business with pleasure. Being recommended a holiday by his doctor, he took a trip in the interests of his constituents. At Bergen he visited the international exhibition, and was particularly impressed by the fishery exhibits from the United States and Japan. It seemed to him that the Japs excelled in the charts which they sent of currents and the beds of fish. In the Scandinavian States, as well as in the Moray Firth, trawling is a troublesome question, and the member for Banffshire had the satisfaction of learning that the Congress at Bergen passed by a large majority a resolution in favour of the extension of the territorial limit to ten miles. In the division, it should be stated, the German delegates did not vote, while the French opposed the resolution. Sir William Wedderburn, having the opportunity of meeting influential men in several of the northern States, did what he could to recommend an extension of the limit. He was interested to see at Geetermunde, near Bremerhaven, a great fishery harbour, which has been provided by the German Government. At this harbour, which has cost nearly £500,000, elaborate arrangements exist for the sale and distribution of fish.

HARBOUR COLLECTORSHIP.—A meeting of the Pier and Harbour Commission was held on Monday for the purpose of appointing a collector in succession to Captain Couper, but as some of the members were unable to attend (being busy in connection with the visit of the Channel Squadron) the meeting was adjourned.

SUCCESSFUL LEWISMAN.—We are pleased to learn that Mr Malcolm Maclean, M.A., headmaster of Pierswall Public School, Westray, Orkney, has passed his first examination for the degree of B.Sc., of London University, having secured a high standard in his mathematical papers. Mr Maclean intends during his school vacation to attend a Scotch University for tuition in practical chemistry. Mr Maclean is a son of Mr Malcolm Maclean, boatbuilder, Scotland Street.

LEWIS HOSPITAL.—Mr J. Galloway Weir, M.P., has again shown his deep interest in this Hospital by sending, through Sheriff Campbell, a cheque for £50 to the Endowment Fund "in memory of the late Mrs J. G. Weir." The Hospital Committee felt deeply grateful to Mr Weir for the generous and handsome donation. The hon. secretary acknowledges, with thanks, £1 from Mr Angus Macdonald, Elgin, and two framed Scripture texts for wards from Miss Macgilvray, Cromwell Street. The Committee has also received £2 2s from Captain Lesley of s.s. "Oberon," London, per Mr Duncan Mackenzie, Royal Hotel.

GROUSE PROSPECTS IN THE LEWIS.—With reference to a paragraph on this subject that has been going the round of the northern papers, Mr Duncan Graham, head gamekeeper for the Lewis, informs us that in several respects it is quite inaccurate. Instead of getting less and less in number year by year, as the writer states, grouse have, in point of fact, been on the increase in Lewis for the past three years, and the prospects this year are above the average. Mr Graham also points out that there are five deer forests in Lewis instead of one as stated in the paragraph referred to.

BURGH COURT—A WARNING TO BAYHEAD HOUSEWIVES.—Before Bailie Thos. Morrison in the Burgh Court on Saturday, John Murray, carter, and Finlay Munro, labourer, both from Benside, were charged with committing a breach of the peace on 18th July, and Munro was further accused of attempting to rescue Murray from the custody of the police. They were found guilty, and Murray was fined 10s and Munro 12s 6d. Neil Macdonald, carter, allowed his horse to stand rather long on Bayhead Street on 14th July, and he had to pay 5s for his carelessness. Seven women from Bayhead Street were charged with throwing ashes and other rubbish over the parapet wall opposite their houses. His Honour let them off with a severe reprimand. William Wylie, a mason, failed to appear to answer to a charge of breach of the peace, and his bail of 5s was declared forfeited.

ST PETERSBURG HERRING MARKET.—The following report, dated 22nd July, has been issued by Messrs William Miller & Co., St Petersburg:—Since issuing our circular of the 15th July, we have to report the following arrivals:—s.s. "Alauritius," 2000 barrels; s.s. "Dido," 2250 barrels; s.s. "Uno," 3923 barrels; Leith and German steamers, 1776 barrels, bringing up the total importation to 105,777 barrels, against 74,097 barrels in 1897 to same date. During the week the cargoes of "Laura," "Haegholmen," "Rapid," "Countess," and Leith steamers have been bracked. The position of the market remains unchanged and dull, with buyers picking parcels from 20 to 25 roubles for "bests," anything higher being exceptional. "Smalls" continue at 17 to 18 roubles per barrel.

"SOCIAL LIFE IN LEWIS." — This is the title of an interesting and well-written article in the "Scots Pictorial" of last week from the pen of Mr A. Polson, Cromore School. To the mainlander the description of the "Black Houses" in the island will be regarded as unique from the absolute utilitarianism of the Lewisman's home. Mr Polson says that the ropes which bind the thatch on the roof help to keep the housewife's washing flat when it is being dried in the sun; the turf-covered ledge may serve to yield a bite for an occasional sheep, and is, besides, sometimes useful as a lookout when the boats are expected back from sea. Mr Polson has been fortunate in securing a number of excellent photographs. These of life on the island: there is an admirable view of Stornoway Harbour, as well as views of the Standing Stones of Callernish and crofters cottages at Callernish. These are reproduced in the "Scots Pictorial" in a manner which almost leaves nothing to be desired.

THE LEWIS TWEED INDUSTRY.—In addition to the meeting held at Keose, Lochs, in support of the revival of the Lewis tweed industry—a report of which appeared in our issue of the 16th curt.—Rev. Mr MacCallum, Lochs, has held meetings at Arivinich, Balallan, Achmore, Lurebost, Gravir, Lemmerway, and Cromore. At each of these places delegates were appointed, who will be sent to Keose to meet the Duchess of Sutherland when she visits the parish in August. The making of home-spun tweeds has for a number of years been a profitable home industry for a large number of the crofter fishermen in Lewis and Harris. Very large quantities have been made, particularly in the parishes of Lochs and Uig. Tempted by the prices to be realised, the millowners of the South began the making of imitations, which were so well done that only expert buyers could tell the difference, and wearers got to know the difference only when they came to wear them, for then the imitations were found comparatively worthless when exposed for a few days to drenchings on Highland moors, whereas the genuine article got closer in texture, and because the grease and fish oil had not been washed out by chemicals as in mill-made cloth, it was practically waterproof. The mill-made stuff could, however, be produced much cheaper, and when put in competition with the real article found in consequence a much readier sale. The Lewis workers were perforce compelled to enter into this competition, with the result that they are being worsted in the struggle, and now many of the crofter fishermen and their wives and daughters, who placed their dependence on it, are face to face with want.

PARISH COUNCIL. — A meeting of the Stornoway Parish Council was held within the Council Chambers, Kenneth Street, on Wednesday. Provost Anderson presided, and there was a large attendance of the members. The Chairman read the report of the Committee appointed to meet and confer with Miss Rainy, in which it was stated, with reference to district nursing, that Miss Rainy had undertaken, on behalf of the Edinburgh Ladies' Association, to provide for one year the sum of £9, being half the estimated cost of training a nurse in the Lewis Hospital, and further, a sum of £25, being half the salary of a trained nurse, for the landward portion of the parish. After some discussion, Mr John Mackenzie, shipbroker, moved, with reference to the first matter, that it be remitted back to the Committee with powers to enter into the arrangement with the Hospital Committee, provided the Lewis District Committee relieve the Council of half the amount, and provided the Committee are satisfied that the training will be efficient for district nursing purposes. This was agreed to, Mr Æneas Mackenzie dissenting on the ground that the Hospital Committee had broken faith with the Council, having undertaken, he stated, to train a nurse in the Hospital on condition that they received a portion of the money collected for the County Nursing Scheme in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. With reference to the second point in the report, the Inspector was instructed to advertise for a trained nurse on the same terms as formerly. The estimates of the income and expenditure for the ensuing year were submitted to the meeting, showing that about £150 less than last year will be required for poor law purposes. A number of applications for relief were considered and disposed of.

LEWIS DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

ALLOCATION OF GRANT FOR ROADS.

A meeting of the Road Sub-Committee of the Lewis District Committee was held at Stornoway on Tuesday. Provost Anderson presided, and there were also present—Bailie J. M. Morison, Councillors Æneas M. Mackenzie, J. G. Macdonald, Roderick Martin, and Malcolm Macdonald, with Mr C. G. Mackenzie, clerk.

A letter was read from the County Clerk enclosing the following copy letter from the Congested Districts Board to the County Council:—

"I am directed by the Congested Districts Board to inform you that they are prepared to grant to your Council the sum of £150 to be spent on the construction of roads and footpaths in your county for this year, and payable in instalments as recommended by Colonel Gore-Booth on the following conditions:—(1) That the County Council enter into an engagement to spend on such roads and paths a sum of £300 in addition to the £150 to be given by the Congested Districts Board; (2) That of the £1800 thus to be raised a sum of £500 shall be spent on the mainland and the rest on the islands belonging to the county; (3) That the expenditure shall be confined to the congested parishes; (4) That in the construction of these roads the requirements of the Educational Department shall be prominently recognised; (5) (a) That, as regards roads, they be taken over by the County Council or their future maintenance otherwise guaranteed to the Congested Districts Board; (b) as regards paths, that their future maintenance be guaranteed by the Parish Council. If the County Council are prepared to accept the grant here proposed on the above conditions, I am to request that you will submit proposals with estimates of the roads and paths you would like to undertake, which will be laid before Colonel Gore-Booth before sanction is given to beginning of the work. These proposals should as far as possible in each case be for the complete works, and not for integral parts of larger proposals. It appears to the Congested Districts Board that, as a general rule, attention should first be given to the completion of roads and paths begun with funds provided by former Government grants, and which are still unfinished. . . ."

It was agreed to accept for the Lewis of the £1300 to be raised, as stated above, partly by grant from the Congested Districts Board and partly by taxation.

The Chairman thought that, while no doubt each member would like to get as much as possible of the money for his own division, they should consider specially the claims of the most necessitous places—those at present without roads. The want of roads in the district of Park was a matter that had come prominently before them on many occasions. It and the district of Applecross were, in respect of the want of roads, the most important places brought before the Napier and later Commissions, and he was safe in saying that it was mainly owing to the condition of Park that their claims for grants in the past had been successful. They should therefore keep Park prominently before them in their allocation that night, and he believed if they did so it would help them when they came to apply for grants in the future for it and other parts of the island. He suggested that they should construct a road from Cromore to Gravir, with branch to Caversta, which would absorb a little over £1000 of the £1300 at their disposal, on the understanding that the people of the districts interested would contribute a-fourth of the cost in free labour.

After discussion, it was unanimously agreed to construct for this year only the portion from Cromore to Gravir at a cost of £962, of which one-fourth is expected to be provided by the people in free labour, leaving a balance of £722 to be provided by the District Committee.

The balance of the £1300 was distributed over the rest of the parish of Lochs and the parishes of Uig, Stornoway, and Barvas.

PARK AND THE LIGHT RAILWAY.

A letter was read from Gravir enclosing a copy of the following resolution passed at a public meeting held at Gravir to consider the question of the proposed light railway to Carloway:—"This meeting is heartily in favour of the railway to Carloway from Stornoway, and do not object to the payment of the rate to be levied by the Lewis District Committee." In support of the resolution the letter stated that those present saw in the proposed new railway a chance of doing good, not only to Carloway, but to the whole island, and that although Park as a district had been neglected in the past with regard to roads, &c., those present at the meeting did not object to good being done to other places, and they trusted that the Lewis District Committee would soon give their attention to the wants of the district of Park.

DISCHARGE OF HERRINGS AT ST PETERSBURG.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

Provost Anderson has received a letter from the Foreign Office, together with a copy letter dated 12th July, received from Sir Nicholas O'Conor, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St Petersburg, with reference to the serious delay in the discharge of West Coast herrings at the Russian Capital. The following is Sir N. O'Conor's letter:—

"With reference to my telegram of the 4th inst., I have the honour to report to your lordship the steps I have taken with the view of lessening the delays which occur in the discharge of Scotch herrings at this port, and the consequent protracted detention of the steamers engaged in this trade. Hearing that the captains of the steamers now waiting for berths at the herring wharf had drawn up a memorial, which they desired to present to me on the subject of the delays to which they were subjected, I determined to see one of these men at once and learn what their views on the subject were, and what remedies they proposed should be adopted. Accordingly I saw one of the captains, and I gathered from what he stated that perhaps I might be able to do more to assist them than I had been led to believe, for he told me that only one steamer was at that moment discharging her cargo, although two others lay alongside the wharf, and that some new shedding under which barrels might be stored was not being used. I then proceeded to the Customs Department, where I interviewed one of the chief officials, who promised to write to the proper authorities on the subject; but, knowing how great a loss of time such correspondence would entail, I decided to inspect the wharf personally and to judge for myself what could best be done to afford relief. Upon my arrival at the wharf I found that, as I had been informed, only one steamer was discharging her cargo, although it seemed to me judging from the appearance of the wharf, that another could have been similarly employed. I had a conversation with one of the principal brackers, and on my asking him what steps he could suggest in order to have the steamers discharged more expeditiously, he proposed that the Customs officials might be instructed to

BEGIN THEIR DUTIES EARLIER

in the morning in order to permit the brackers to get to their work sooner, and that the hours of labour on the wharf might be extended while the pressure was so great. He showed me the new shedding, which, although erected some time ago, had not been brought into use because, as he explained, the wall surrounding it and the fresh piece of ground added to the wharf had only been finished a day or so before, and it had not yet been formally taken over by the wharf authorities. I then paid a visit to the Customs officer in charge of the herring wharf, who, in reply to my representations, promised that on the next day two, if not three, steamers should be allowed to discharge, that the new shedding should at once be brought into use, that the working hours should be extended, and that work should continue on holidays up to three o'clock. Next morning Mr Mackie, clerk to Her Majesty's Consul General, who had accompanied me on my visit to the wharf, went there by my instructions, and reported that, in accordance with the promise made to me, two steamers were discharging, and that herrings were being placed under the new shedding. I trust, therefore, that my representations and personal visit to the wharf and to the officials concerned in the trade may prove of some value, and help to minimise the detention of the steamers as far as possible, but I fear that there will be no effectual remedy for these vexatious and recurring delays until the municipality construct more shedding, under which the cargoes of several vessels could be stacked on arrival before being sorted and bracked."

THE CHANNEL FLEET AT STORNOWAY.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE CASTLE.

The Channel Squadron of war vessels, as stated in our last issue, arrived at Stornoway on Friday from Kirkwall, after passing Thursday night in the Broadbay. As early as eight o'clock a few of the cruisers were seen manœuvring off the harbour, but it was not till ten o'clock that the first of them, the despatch boat "Pelorus," came in and anchored. A short time thereafter the cruiser "Arrogant" followed and took up her anchorage off Goat Island, well within the harbour heads. The other cruisers, "Furious," "Isis," "Crescent," and "Blake," dropped in one by one during the next two hours and formed up to leeward of the "Arrogant" in a line reaching to Holm Head. The battleships had been engaged all day at torpedo practice, and did not put in an appearance till four in the afternoon, when they were observed several miles off approaching the harbour. At first it appeared as if the eight vessels were drawn up in single line abreast, but as they came nearer it was seen that they were in two divisions of four. The first line consisted of the flagship "Majestic" (Vice-Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, K.C.B.) "Jupiter," "Hannibal," and "Repulse;" the second of the flagship "Magnificent" (Rear-Admiral John W. Brackenbury, C.B.), "Prince George," "Mars," and "Resolution." They came to anchor, in the order given, just outside Arnish Lighthouse.

Owing to the late arrival of the battleships, the official visit of the Burgh Commissioners had to be postponed till Saturday morning. The Admiral kindly sent one of the ships' launches to take off the deputation, which consisted of Sheriff Campbell, Provost J. N. Anderson, and Commissioners John Macleod and Donald Maciver. Having paid their respects to the Admiral, welcoming himself and the fleet to Stornoway, the Provost alluded to the report current in town that some 4000 bluejackets were to be landed for a route march on Monday, remarking that the ground used as curing stations during the fishing season was convenient and suitable for the men to form-up on. Admiral Stephenson, however, informed them that there was a great deal of other work to be done, and as a route march had been performed at Kirkwall, it was rather soon to repeat it at Stornoway. As at Kirkwall no liberty men other than natives of the island were allowed ashore. On Monday afternoon Admiral Stephenson accompanied by the flag lieutenant, called at Provost Anderson's house, returning the visit of courtesy, and left their cards.

A most successful garden party was given on Saturday afternoon at Stornoway Castle by Mr and Mrs Matheson of the Lewis in honour of the officers of the Channel Fleet. H.R.H. the Duke of York, in command of the "Crescent," and H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg were present. The beautiful grounds, which are very extensive, were much admired. The string band from H.M.S. "Majestic" supplied music in the conservatories, and a concert was also given in the ballroom by a number of local ladies, including a company of girls from the Nicolson School under their conductor, Sergt.-Major Craig. Refreshments were served in the dining room, which is one of the sights of the Castle, the tapestries and carved oak furniture being superb.

H.R.H. the Duke of York arrived, accompanied by H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, and attended by his equery, Sir Charles Cust. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral John W. Brackenbury, and about a hundred other officers were also present. The Duke was received in the entrance hall by Mr and Mrs Matheson, and Sheriff and Mrs Campbell had the honour of being presented.

Some of the ladies wore charming dresses. Mrs Matheson wore a costume of dark heliotrope, relieved with cream coloured satin and lace, bonnet to correspond, with soft, lace-like touches. Mrs Campbell an elegant gown of an uncommon shade of blue, beautifully trimmed with black Maltese lace and velvet ribbon, a black hat with gold trimming in front, black feathers and touches of blue to match the gown. Mrs J. N. Anderson was handsomely dressed in pale grey silk, black bonnet with cream roses. Mrs John Ross, being in mourning, was handsomely attired in black, relieved with white. Mrs Ossian Robertson was much admired in black and white silk with tiny bonnet of forget-me-nots, which rested on her fair hair in a most becoming manner. Mrs Mackinnon, The Manse, Sandwick, and Mrs Mortished favoured black dresses relieved with rose colour. Mrs Murdo Mackenzie wore a black skirt, with pale blue, black hat with soft pink roses and ecru lace trimming. Mrs Orrock also came in blue, with black. Mrs Ebenezer Ross wore black, with coloured bonnet. Mrs C. J. Mackenzie was dressed in black silk handsomely trimmed with jet, rose-coloured hat. The Misses Mouat, Edinburgh, chaperoned by Mrs Campbell, looked charming. Miss Jean Mouat was gowned in white striped silk, with torquoise blue sash. Miss Colina Mouat in pale mauve, with white satin and lace trimmings, hat to match. Mrs Angus Bain favoured pale grey. Miss Macdonald of the Free English Manse wore a pale pink costume, with becoming hat. Miss Maciver looked very stylish in black, with touches of colour. Mrs J. F. Macfarlane was becomingly dressed in black, and Mrs Kenneth Smith and Miss Macaulay also wore black. Mrs Macleod, F.C. Manse, Garrabost, wore a prune coloured costume with light silk trimmings, and hat to match.

The following is a list of those present, with the exception of the officers of the Fleet:—Sheriff and Mrs Campbell and the Misses Mouat; Provost and Mrs Anderson; Bailie J. M. Morison, Mr and Mrs Ross, Francis Street; Mrs Murdo Mackenzie, Francis Street; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Macfarlane, Kenneth Street; Mrs and the Misses Smith; Miss Macaulay and Miss Ross, Lewis Street; Mr and Mrs Orrock, Carn House; Mr and Mrs Robertson, National Bank House; Rev. J. S. Macdonald and Miss Macdonald, Free English Manse; Rev. D. Mackinnon and Mrs Mackinnon, the Manse, Sandwick; Rev. George Macleod and Mrs Macleod, F.C. Manse, Garrabost; Mr John Ross, Sheriff-Clerk; Superintendent H. Smith and Mrs Smith, Kenneth Street; Dr D. J. Macdonald, Stornoway; Dr D. Murray, do.; Mr W. A. Ross, solicitor, do.; Mr and Mrs Mortished, Esplanade House; Captain and Mrs Penny, and Captain Adair, Cromwell Street; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Arbuthnot, Achany; Mrs Harrold, Cromwell Street; Mr and Mrs Beadle, South Beach; Miss Maciver, do.; Mr Wm. Macrae, do.; Mr and Mrs Ross, Caledonian Bank House; Mrs C. G. Mackenzie and Miss B. J. Mackenzie, North Beach; Lieut. A. Bain, Gowancroft; Lieut. H. Macleod, the Dormitary; Sergt.-Major Craig; Mr and Mrs Fraser, the School, Sandwick; Miss Morrison, Kenneth Street; the Misses Macleod, Francis Street; Miss Macneill, Primrose Villa; &c., &c.

On Monday Rear-Admiral Brackenbury entertained Mr and Mrs Matheson and Mr Petley, Lewis Castle. Sheriff and Mrs Campbell, and the Misses Mouat to lunch on board the "Magnificent," and the party were afterwards shown over the ship. The Rear-Admiral also on Monday entertained the ladies who had provided the music at the Castle garden party, including the young ladies from the Nicolson Institution, to afternoon tea on the "Magnificent." On Monday morning the steamer "Claymore" made a trip round the fleet with a large number of passengers. A portion of the men of each ship was at the time at boat exercise, the others at physical drill, and the trip was thus rendered more interesting and enjoyable. The vessels were each day open to visitors, and a great many small boats were continually plying between the ships and the harbour with passengers. Sheriff and Mrs Campbell gave a garden party at The Cottage to a number of the officers of the fleet on Monday afternoon, when several of the ships were represented, including the "Majestic," "Magnificent," "Mars," "Prince George," and "Pelorus." On Monday night Mr and Mrs Matheson entertained a large and brilliant party of the officers and other friends to dinner at the Castle. Among those present were Prince Louis of Battenberg and Rear-Admiral Brackenbury. Vice-Admiral Stephenson was unable to be present owing to a sudden attack of gout.

The "Crescent" left on Monday en route for Portland, her captain, the Duke of York, intending to spend a few weeks at Cowes. The other thirteen vessels weighed anchor on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, and proceeded to Lochewe. After sunset on Monday the searchlights on board all the vessels were brought into play on the town and bay. The effect was at first marred by the brightness of the evening, but as darkness stole down the strength of the lights became more evident, every boat in the line of the rays being lighted up as a ball of fire and the South Beach made bright as noonday. The brilliant display was witnessed and admired by large crowds of the townspeople.

During its stay at Stornoway the fleet created a great deal of stir, the provisioning of the vessels keeping the shopkeepers in that line very busy. The Post Office officials also had their hands full, but as the incoming mail for the fleet was sorted by the Inverness staff, they were able to cope with the enormous increase of traffic without an extra staff. The outgoing mail, it may be mentioned, was, in consequence of the presence of the squadron, swelled to something like twenty times its normal proportions.

Mr Matheson kindly placed all the available fishings in the island at the disposal of the officers of the fleet while they remained at Stornoway. This privilege was taken full advantage of, and good sport was obtained. A party of four drove to Morsgael on Saturday last, and killed between them four salmon and ninety-two sea trout, the total weight being one cwt.

SOUTH HARRIS DOCTOR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HIGHLAND NEWS."]

SIR,—The logic of Mr Thomas Wilson, clerk to Harris Parish Council, displayed in his reply to my letter is contained in the words "Just because just." The major assertions I made consist of figures, not of mere statements, and these figures, along with the "Coercive Club Practice," Mr Wilson passes over, and discusses the minor statements of little consequence in ambiguous language, which—I may use Mr Wilson's own words—"Will mislead those unacquainted with the facts." The advertisement reads—Parochial, £90; Private Practice, £60; other emoluments. I applied for this, but found I had to accept a "club practice" of 3s per cottar family; 5s per crofter family per annum. The £60 private practice means maximum for club practice, minimum may mean a few pounds. Still, all residents have to be attended for this maximum, or even for the minimum, until such time as they may become one year in arrears of payment, no fees to be charged, no entrance medical examination allowed. The Council will give no guarantee. Mr Wilson supports me in this matter in his letter. "He (says Mr Wilson) never, during the two and a half years he acted as medical officer for South Harris, made any suggestion even that the information supplied him was not correct; had it been so, it was open to him to terminate his engagement on giving three months' notice." This is exactly what I said—Accept the scheme, Dr Robertson; if not, give three months' notice of your parochial appointment or you will get three months' notice. I received three months' notice. Wherein is the mis-statement? Mr Wilson says—"He has been paid every farthing of the salaries promised him." What is meant by the word "promise?" Is so-called "Private Practice" £60 maximum, and to which practice the parochial appointment is subservient? There are about 500 families, cottars and crofters, on the estate. Granted that they even pay 3s per family per annum, this equals £75 I ask if this is not a type of sweating. It is seen that Mr Wilson's statements are ambiguous, and it is this desire for ambiguity that prevents Mr Wilson from entering into detail. Mr Wilson says the distances given by me are largely overstated and misleading. Still, he immediately supports me in his explaining paragraph. I stated that the furthest families were 50 miles journey. Mr Wilson says 22 miles from my house single journey. I walk 22 miles to my patient, but my journey is not completed until I reach home again, which is equal to 44 miles journey. Thus I have overstated the direct distance by 6 miles only. What about calls on the way? I can safely say that four-fifths of the people reside between 10 and 22 miles from my house, single journey, equal to 20 to 44 miles travel for the doctor. "Many are in close vicinity to his residence," says Mr Wilson. There are thirteen families residing within one mile journey of my house. I have been to St. Kilda twice, not once, as Mr Wilson says, and the travelled distance is 100, not 50 miles, according to Mr Wilson.

Mr Wilson says that circumstances perfectly satisfactory to the Council rendered it necessary they should terminate the engagement with Dr Robertson, and they did so in the performance of their duty. That is very ambiguous and suggestive. I challenge Mr Wilson and the Parish Council to state in public print the reason, or reasons, why my parochial appointment is being taken from me. I presume I have already indicated the reason. "He is incorrect in saying the Council consists of seven crofters, it being composed of five crofters and two merchants." I still say it consists of seven crofters. At the same time, I thank Mr Wilson for the word "merchants." For the words in the concluding paragraph—"Which cannot do otherwise than injure himself in the long run"—I thank the Council and Mr Wilson, but I fail to see in the eyes of justice how the telling of the truth can injure anyone.

Mr Wilson in his letter clings to stray straws. It matters nothing to me nor to my profession what the composition of a Parish Council may be, nor how many medical men come and go to a place, but it materially matters when the liberty of the medical man is affected. This Mr Wilson affirms, and this I particularly wanted to make known. If Mr Wilson will read with ordinary understanding my phrase, "coming and going," he will count seven as I said in my letter, not three as he corrects me. The Council's desire for "fair play," as Mr Wilson says, is embodied in his letter—3s per cottar family per annum, residing 22 miles from my house, equal to 44 miles' walk for the doctor. There are no roads. I thank my medical brethren for the support I received from them, and I trust that that support will still be extended towards me in this battle of "Coercive Club Practice."—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JAMES ROBERTSON, Medical Officer.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LEWIS EGG DEALERS.

The time has now arrived when a note of warning may be of use to those engaged in the Lewis Egg Trade, against the foolish and injurious practice adopted for many years past of withholding eggs in expectation of a rise in price, and sending them here and elsewhere in a stale and frequently rotten condition to the injury of the trade, both to the Shipper, the Shopkeepers, and the General Public.
We are determined to do all we can to put a stop to this practice, and will refuse to accept such goods or offer them for sale.
Buyers at Liverpool and Glasgow can obtain Continental and Canadian Eggs in fresh condition, and frequently take them in preference to Lewis Eggs owing to the stale state of the latter in arriving at Market.
Egg merchants in the South complain that for some years, from July to the end of the season, a fresh Lewis Egg is the exception and not the rule, the consequence being that the demand increases year by year for Foreign Eggs.
In competition with Foreign Eggs, the Lewis Eggs will always command fair prices provided quality and condition are reliable.

KENNETH MACLENNAN & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FISH & EGG MERCHANTS,
STORNOWAY.
Stornoway, 6th July, 1898.

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Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Glass, Paperhangings, and Picture Mouldings. Wholesale and Retail.

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FURNITURE ROOMS, CROMWELL STREET.

The subscriber has now on hand a Large and Varied Stock of Excellent New and
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
also, Iron Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Grates, &c., to be Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Stock always on view.

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FOR
HOME-MADE COD LIVER OIL—MAIR'S.

STORNOWAY COD LIVER OIL is much Superior to Norwegian. Absolutely the purest oil produced. It is recommended by doctors as invaluable for Chest Complaints. Sold in bottles—2s per quart; 1s per pint. Postage, 7d extra.

JAMES MAIR,
SHELL STREET, STORNOWAY.

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SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Chemist, STORNOWAY, has now received a Large Stock of Fishing Tackle of every description suitable for River Loch, or Sea Fishing. The Goods, which are all New, have been bought in the Best Markets, and are offered at Moderate Prices.

RODS	GAFFS
REELS	SALMON FLIES
LINES	GRILSE FLIES
CASTS	TROUT FLIES
TRACES	SEA FLIES
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SAND EELS	FISHING BAGS
SPOON BAITS	TACKLE BOOKS
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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
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With a Large Variety of Shirts.
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Ladies' Fine Shoes.
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A. M. MACFARLANE.

P.S. — Macfarlane Bros.' Best Kippers, 3s 6d, by passenger train, carriage paid to any railway station. Delivered free.

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PRINTING WORKS, INVERNESS,
with the utmost despatch and at a moderate charge. Patrons can depend upon having their orders executed by return. Distance no barrier. All carriages are paid by us. Estimates given free. Our prices are much below those charged in large cities. BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK SPECIALITY.

AGRICULTURE

SOME NOTES.

The appearance of the diamond-back moth, which has been announced, is a serious business for the agricultural districts. It is seven years since the last season in which this insect pest appeared in large numbers. So far it is impossible to say how far the plague will spread, but it has been noticed within the past week in several different counties, and farmers who are alarmed about it cannot do better than write to the Board of Agriculture for its pamphlet on the various methods of dealing with the infestation of their turnip crops.

Mr Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, gave a diplomatic answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons this week. He was asked whether he knew of a single case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Canada for the last six years, and his answer was that he could not take upon himself the responsibility of saying whether there had been or not. In the second part of the question—whether he was prepared to remove the restrictions upon the importation of store stock from Canada—an old subject of controversy was raised, which for so many years divided farmers, but Mr Long took refuge from an awkward query by stating that the law as it stood left him no option but to secure that all animals coming from abroad were slaughtered at the port of disembarkation. Mr Long does not naturally wish to see revived a question which it is understood the pro-Canadian party would willingly bring to the front, and they are now encouraged to press the matter owing to the fact that recent French experiments have succeeded in discovering the microbe of pleuro-pneumonia.

Those who had charge of the Black Isle Cattle Show on Saturday last were fortunate in the matter of weather. The attendance was therefore good, and the animals were seen to the best advantage. In the cattle classes the silver challenge cup presented by Mr J. Douglas-Fletcher of Rosehaugh was won by C. M. Cameron, Balnakyle, with a massive shorthorn bull, Fortune. Fortune is a two-year-old, and was bought at a very high figure as a calf at the Uppermill sale in 1896. Mr Cameron having twice previously won the cup, it now becomes his own property. With the same animal he won the special for the best male and the Highland and Agricultural Society silver medal for the best pure bred. Mr J. D. Fletcher won the special for the best female with Merrymaid. The horses were a grand class, some really excellent stock being forward. Mr Fletcher swept the special prizes and challenge cup with Duchess of York, an animal of great power, and he also won the special for the best Clydesdale stallion. The chief prize-winners with horses were Fletcher, J. F. Thomson, C. Munro, Tullich; R. Trotter, Munro, G. Robertson, Dingwall; J. Middleton, Davidston. Sheep were a very commendable show. Mr Fletcher again cleared the board for specials. Other first prizes were gained by J. Muir, Arkenduth; Muirhead, and R. Trotter. Collie dogs were a small show, but of good quality. Dairy produce a better show than former years.

STOCK SALES.

INVERNESS, Tuesday.—At Hamilton & Co.'s, of Inverness, Ltd., weekly sale there were average supplies of fat stock. Buyers, as usual, were largely represented. Fat cattle, unless for anything prime, were rather stiff to sell, but tip-top quality met with a ready mrket. Fat cows were steady at last week's prices. Mr Liddell, Denny, had a lot of extra good milch cows, but they were a dragging trade, and difficult to cash. Immediately after the fat cattle, there was a large number of store stock exposed, consisting principally of stirks, which, owing to the recent spell of dry weather and scarcity of grass, met a dull trade. Prices:—

Class	Price.	Live Weight. Cwts.	Calculated price per cwt. s. D.	Calculated Dead Weight. s. D.
2 Prime				
2 Polled	19 17 6	11	36 1	62 0
Bullocks	20 5 0	11½	36 0	62 0
2 Prime				
Horned	15 17 6	8	39 8	65 6
Bullocks	18 7 6	10½	35 10	61 9
2 Prime	19 17 6	11¼	35 4	61 3
Heifers	18 15 0	11	34 0	60 0

Lambs sold at prices similar to last week. Hoggs and wedders were rather stiffish to sell. Ewes a fair-going trade. Calves still continue to make high prices. Pigs cannot be quoted any dearer, but quite maintained last week's quotations. Numbers—75 fat cattle, 131 stores, 502 sheep, 48 calves, 16 pigs. Milch cows, £14 10s to £19; stirks, £7 5s to £9, and £5 5s to £7; lambs, 26s 3d to 29s, and 19s 3d to 24s 6d; hoggs, 36s to 36s 6d, and 29s 9d to 34s 9d; wedders, 27s to 35s; ewes, 23s 9d to 27s 3d, and 15s 6d to 19s 3d. Mutton—Top, 8½d, and 6d to 8d per lb.

INVERNESS, Monday.—At Messrs Macdonald, Fraser, & Co.'s (Limited) weekly sale of fat stock the supplies of cattle were short of the demand. Those forward were well finished, although not of heavy weights. The demand all through was firm, and prices realised were quite up to recent sales. Fat cows were dearer than of late. Quotations:—

Class	Price.	Live weight cwts.	Price per cwt. live weight. s. D.	Price per cwt dead weight. s. D.
2 Prime				
Horned	£17 5 0	9¾	35 4	61 6
Bullocks	19 12 6	11½	34 10	61 0
2 Prime				
Polled	18 7 6	10½	35 0	61 3
Bullocks	18 5 0	10¾	34 0	60 3
2 Horned	13 15 0	8¼	33 4	59 0
Heifers	14 10 0	8¾	33 2	58 9
2 Polled	17 0 0	10	34 0	59 6
Heifers	16 0 0	9½	33 8	59 3
2 Secondary				
Horned	15 10 0	10¼	30 3	54 0
Bullocks	15 0 0	10½	29 3	53 0

Sheep were a good show both in numbers and quality; fat lambs met with a sharp trade, and were quickly bought up; cross hoggs were in active demand, there being many buyers in want of them; wedders were scarce, and those forward met with high prices. There was a full attendance of butchers and dealers in want of cattle and sheep, and an easy clearance made in all classes. Prices:—Fat lambs, 28s to 33s 6d; younger do., to 27s 6d; cross hoggs, 38s to 40s 6d, and 36s to 37s 3d; lighter weights to 34s 6d; blackface dinmonts (small), 26s to 30s; Cheviot ewes, 27s to 29s 3d, and 24s to 26s 6d; others to 23s; blackface ewes, 22s 6d to 24s, and 18s to 21s 9d; lighter weights to 17s. Numbers were—42 cattle, 537 sheep. Mutton—Top, 8½d; current, 7d to 8d per lb.

DEAD MEAT MARKET.

LONDON, Friday.—Messrs Lee & Covell, Central Meat Market, Smithfield, report:—Weather hot; trade slow. The approaching holidays already have a damaging influence. Prices:—

	Per Stone of 8 lb.		Per Cwt.	
Beef, English ...	3s 6d	3s 8d	49s 0d	to 51s 4d
Scotch, long sides	3s 10d	4s 0d	53s 8d	,, 56s 0d
,, short ...	4s 0d	4s 4d	56s 0d	,, 60s 8d
Mutton, Scotch	4s 4d	4s 8d	60s 8d	,, 65s 4d
,, English	3s 8d	4s 0d	51s 4d	,, 56s 0d
Mutton Ewes ...	2s 8d	3s 0d	37s 4d	,, 42s 0d
Large Pork... ...	2s 0d		28s 0d	
Small ,, ...	3s 0d	3s 6d	42s 0d	,, 49s 0d
Veal	3s 4d	4s 0d	46s 8d	,, 56s 0d
English Lamb ...	4s 8d	5s 4d	65s 4d	,, 74s 8d

GRAIN MARKETS.

INVERNESS, Friday.—Fair attendance, business dull at last week's quotations.

Wheat, per qr.	36s	to	40s
Barley (Chev.), per qr.	28s	,,	32s
Do. (Common), per qr	27s	,,	30s
Oats (Potato), per qr.	22s 6d	,,	23s
Do. (Sandy), per qr.	22s	,,	23s
Hay (in bales), per cwt.	4s 6d	,,	5s 6d
Do. (loose), per cwt.	4s 0d	,,	4s 6d
Straw (Oat), per cwt.	3s 3d	,,	3s 6d
Do. (Barley), per cwt.	3s 0d	,,	3s 3d
Do. (Wheat), per cwt.	3s 3d	,,	3s 9d
Oatmeal (home ground), per boll	18s 0d	,,	20s 0d

EDINBURGH, Wednesday. — Wheat, 789 qrs., being 292 more than last week. Of the wheat there were sold 361 qrs. Prices were 6d down on the top, and 8d down on the average. Barley—14 qrs. Of the barley there were none sold. Oats—1667 qrs., being 428 more than last week. Of the oats there were sold 378 qrs. Prices were unaltered on the top, and 7d up on the average. Beans—18 qrs. Of the beans there were none sold. Top prices—Wheat, 63¾ lbs., 35s. Oats, 44½ lbs., 25s 6d. Average prices—Wheat, 34s 2d. Oats, 24s 7d.

SALES AND CONTRACTS SUMMARY.

PROPERTY AND OTHER SALES.

MONDAY, August 1.—Potatoes, at Merkinch Farm, Inverness—W. J. Morrison, auctioneer—at 7 P.M.
TUESDAY, August 2.—Letterpress Printing Plant, Stock of Paper, &c., belonging to Trust Estate of "Scottish Highlander"; within the premises, Meal Market Close, Inverness at 11.
TUESDAY, August 2.—Potatoes, at Lower Kessock Street, Inverness—W. J. Morrison, auctioneer—at 7 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, August 3.—Workshops with dwelling-house and yard, at 1 Glebe Street, Inverness, also shop and houses in George Street, with land adjoining; within offices of Macdonald & Graham, solicitors, Inverness, at 1.
WEDNESDAY, August 3.—Hay, at Balloch, Culloden—Hamilton & Coy., auctioneers—at 6·30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, August 3.—Potatoes, at Longman Lands, Inverness—W. J Morrison, auctioneer—at 7 P.M.
THURSDAY, August 4.—Potatoes, at Dalneigh, Inverness—W. J. Morrison, auctioneer at 7 P.M.
FRIDAY, August 5.—Potatoes, at Session Park, Inverness—W J Morrison, auctioneer—at 7 P.M.
SATURDAY, August 6.—Potatoes, at Millburn Farm, Inverness—W. J. Morrison, auctioneer—at 7 P.M.
SATURDAY, August 20. House between Victoria Road and Crown Avenue, Inverness; within offices of Messrs And. J. & J. Macritchie, Solicitors, Inverness, at 12.

STOCK SALES.

MONDAY, August 1.—Weekly sale, Inverness Auction Market, by Macdonald Fraser & Co., at 11·30
MONDAY, August 1.—Sale of horses, at Perth Auction Market, by Macdonald Fraser & Co.
MONDAY, August 1 — Weekly sale of fat stock at Northern Central Market, Perth, by John Swan & Sons.
MONDAY, August 1.—Weekly sale at Perth Auction Market, by Macdonald Fraser & Co., at 11·30
TUESDAY, August 2.—Weekly sale, Inverness Auction Mart, by Hamilton & Co., at 12.
TUESDAY, August 2.—Special sale, Inverness Auction Market, by Macdonald Fraser & Co., at 11 15.
WEDNESDAY, August 3.—Weekly sale at Dingwall Auction Market, by Maccallum Brothers, at 12.
WEDNESDAY, August 3.—Weekly sale at Dingwall Auction Mart, by D. Mackintosh & Co., at 12.
FRIDAY, August 5.—Sale of lambs, sheep, and cattle, at Perth Auction Market, by Macdonald Fraser & Co.
FRIDAY, August 5—Weekly sale at Easter Ross Auction Mart, Tain, by W. W. Mackay & Co., at 12.
FRIDAY, August 5.—Weekly sale of store stock at Northern Central Market, Perth, by John Swan & Sons at 10·30.

BUILDING AND OTHER CONTRACTS.

(Date given is last day for receiving offers.)

SATURDAY, July 30 (To-day).—Additions to public school and teacher's house at Invershin—A. Maitland & Sons, architects, Tain.
MONDAY, August 1.—Class-room at Hilerivagh Public School, Benbecula—Andrew M'Elfrish, clerk, South Uist School Board, Lochmaddy.
FRIDAY, August 12.—Byres, cattle and sheep pens on Trinity Lands, Dingwall—W. C. Joass, architect, Dingwall.

STOCK SALE ARRANGEMENTS.

INVERNESS AUCTION MART.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK SALES

Every TUESDAY, commencing with PIGS at 11 A.M. CALVES at 11·15, FAT CATTLE at 12 Noon.

FAT CATTLE and SHEEP, STORE CATTLE and SHEEP, CALVES, and PIGS.

SPECIAL SALES of CATTLE and SHEEP at MUIR OF ORD, as Advertised.

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Valuations of all kinds undertaken.

Ample Keep and Accommodation for Stock arriving previous to Day of Sale.

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NORTHERN CENTRAL MART, PERTH.

SALE OF FAT STOCK............EVERY MONDAY.
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Testimonial.

Kerse, Johnstone, Lockerbie

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R. McGREGOR.

HORSES — For Grease, Swelled Legs Cracked Heels, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Disordered Liver, Broken Wind, Influenza, Loss of Appetite, &c., &c.

CATTLE — For Hide-bound, Staring Coat, Hove or Blown, Distemper, Epidemic, Surfeit, Conditioning, Preserving Health, Scouring in Calves, &c.

SHEEP — For Rot or Fluke, and for keeping in Health, Assisting to get into Condition, Scouring in Lambs, &c.

Prepared upwards of 50 years by the late
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JEYES' SHEEP DIPS.

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ONLY USE
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A Positive Cure for Scab.
Certain Preventative of Fly.
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AGENTS IN EVERY SCOTCH TOWN.

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WHEN you can get such extraordinary value in China, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Bedroom Sets, and all necessary Household Requisites in Glass and Earthenware at TODD'S SALEROOM, 52 Academy Street, first shop from the East Church, Inverness.

WATCHES.—Gent.'s Silver Levers from £2 upwards; Gent.'s Silver Waltham Levers, highly recommended for timekeeping, from £2 12s 6d. Warranted five years. Money returned after a Month's Trial if not approved of. THE RAILWAY WATCH COMPANY, INVERNESS.

JACK'S Seven Blends Highland Whisky, see Prices on Page 12. "Long John," 10 Years' old, 3s 6d. JACK, Exchange.

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HIGH-CLASS MINERAL AND ÆRATED WATERS.

ADDRESS—
THE CROWN MINERAL WATER COY.,
EASTGATE and DEMPSTER GARDENS, INVERNESS.
(D. M'ANDIE & CO., PROPRIETORS).

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FROM GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, F.C.S.,

Late Principal of the Liverpool College of Chemistry; late Lecturer on Chemical Technology to the "Liverpool School of Science;" Lecturer on Chemical Technology to the "City and Guilds of London Institute;" Fellow of the Berlin Chemical Society; &c., &c.

"I hereby certify that I have submitted to very careful chemical analysis samples of the undermentioned Ærated Beverages, manufactured by Messrs D. M'Andie & Co., The Crown Mineral Water Manufactory, Inverness, viz.:—Soda and Potash Waters, Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Champagne Cider, Kola Champagne, Hot Tom, and Orange Champagne

"From the analytical results obtained, I can express a very favourable opinion as to their excellence of composition and superior quality, and the care and judgment that have been displayed in the process of their manufacture.

"They are delicate and attractive in flavour, bright and sparkling in appearance, well charged with purified Carbonic Acid gas, and absolutely free from any injurious contamination. The Kola Champagne, especially, is a well-compounded beverage worthy of notice, and possesses important tonic and restorative properties.

"I have also carefully examined the various materials used in the preparation of these drinks, and I find them to be of the best purity and quality.

"GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, F.C.S., &c.

"London, 20th June, 1898."

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46 AND 48 HIGH STREET,
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MR KEEBLE
(The New Proprietor)
Invites Commercial Gentlemen and others to inspect the House and give it a trial, assuring them of best attention to their comforts at a very Moderate Tariff.
GOOD AND COMMODIOUS STOCK ROOMS.

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This Magnificent Hotel is now OPEN. It is just at the Railway Station. Immediately adjoining is the Golf Course of Eighteen Holes, which is believed to be one of the finest Courses in Scotland.
Proprietor—ANDREW ROSS.

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BARON TAYLOR'S LANE
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Nothing but the Finest Quality of Spirits in Stock. Commodious Rooms.
WM. YOUNGER'S PALE ALE ONLY KEPT.

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BREAKFAST, LUNCH, AND DINE
At the OLD-ESTABLISHED
PEACOCK RESTAURANT AND DINING SALOON,
— 46 AND 48 HIGH STREET. —
SPECIAL DINNER.................. 1s 6d,
Soup, Fish, Meat, Vegetables and Sweets.
Plate of Soup and Bread.................. 6d
Plain Tea, with Bread and Butter and Preserves ... 9d.
Tea, with Fish or Cold Meat or Ham and Eggs........ 1s 0d
ALES and STOUT on Draught, 2d per Glass; Bottled Beer, 4d.

UNION HOTEL in connection with above.
Beds from 2s 6d.
KEEBLE & CO., Proprietors.

FOR GOOD
WHISKY OR RUM
TRY THE CORNER SHOP IN GREIG STREET.

FOR
BUTTER CHURNS,
LAWN MOWERS,
MANGLES AND WRINGERS,
At Lowest Possible Prices.

GILBERT ROSS,
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CARPETS,
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Parties intending to FURNISH are invited to Inspect our Large and Varied Stock of
DINING-ROOM,
DRAWING-ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE FURNITURE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FINISH
At Lowest Prices.
Large and Well-Assorted Stock of AXMINSTER, WILTON, BRUSSELS, and other CARPETS.
PLAIN and INLAID LINOLEUMS, &c.

MACIVER & COY.,
68 CHURCH STREET,
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TOBACCO
AND
CIGARETTES
MANUFACTURED BY
GALLAHER, LIMITED,
BELFAST, LONDON, LIVERPOOL,
DUBLIN, GLASGOW, &c.

HAVE NO EQUAL.

The leading Brands, viz.:—
GALLAHER'S "TWO FLAKES" TOBACCO.
GALLAHER'S "CUT GOLDEN BAR" TOBACCO.
GALLAHER'S "HARLEQUIN FLAKE."
GALLAHER'S "GOLD PLATE" CIGARETTES.
And other Brands.

Can be obtained from
JOHN DAVIDSON & CO., 16 Inglis Street,
OR
MACPHERSON BROS., Grantown-on-Spey

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. MINCK, Practical Watchmaker, 21 Inglis Street. All Repairs personally attended to. Good Workmanship guaranteed. Charges moderate.

R. J. KELT,
FISHMONGER, POULTERER, AND GAME DEALER,
QUEEN'S GATE, INVERNESS.

ELLIOT & CO.,
BUTCHERS,
BRUMMOND STREET, INVERNESS.
Telegrams—"ELLIOT, Inverness." Telephone, No. 84.

A. MACBEAN & SONS,
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, HIGHLAND DRESSMAKERS,
INVENTORS OF HIGHLAND CLOAK AND KNICKERBOCKERS,
35 UNION ST., INVERNESS.

A. & D. MACDONALD,
FAMILY BUTCHERS
53 UNION STREET, INVERNESS.
Shooting Lodges and all Country Orders Punctually Attended to.
Only the Finest Meat supplied.

JOHN H. FORSYTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE MERCHANT,
INGLIS STREET,
INVERNESS.

W. J. MORRISON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
22 HIGH STREET,
Conducts Sales and Valuations of every Description.

EDWARD E. CAMPBELL,
PRACTICAL FRENCH POLISHER,
WASHINGTON COURT, HAMILTON STREET,
INVERNESS.
Orders punctually attended to.

HUNTER & MACBEAN,
PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND PAPERHANGERS,
CROWN AVENUE, STEPHEN STREET,
INVERNESS.
All Orders promptly attended to.

NEW HAIRDRESSING AND TOBACCONIST ESTABLISHMENT.
WILLIAM CORBET,
25 ACADEMY STREET
(OPPOSITE MACRAE & DICK'S).
Cycle Rest at a Nominal Charge.

NOBLE & DREGHORN
CABINETMAKERS AND HOUSE AGENTS,
"THE WHITE HOUSE,"
INGLIS STREET, INVERNESS.
We have a Good Stock of Honest, Reliable FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, FLOORCLOTHS, &c., to suit all requirements at Prices that simply defy competition.
We respectfully invite inspection and comparison.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
A. MACDONALD WATSON,
(For the past 5 years at 25 BRIDGE STREET),
Has REMOVED to 7 CHURCH STREET.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH at MODERATE PRICES.
TEETH EXTRACTED PAINLESSLY.

VERY OLD INVALID PORT,
DECANTED.
3s 6d A BOTTLE.
WM. J. MACLEAN,
ACADEMY STREET, INVERNESS

THE WESTERN TEA MART,
GREIG STREET, INVERNESS,
THE FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE OF THE WEST-END DISTRICT.

SPECIALITY—
Our Western Gem Tea, at 2s per lb., is acknowledged to be the best value offered at the money.
Other Teas of First Class Blends at 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, and 1s 10d, to suit all tastes. Samples on application.
Provisions and Groceries always fresh and new at lowest possible prices.
Orders promptly attended to.

C. MACKENZIE,
THE WESTERN TEA MART,
GREIG STREET, INVERNESS.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS, JEWELLERY REPAIRS, SPECTACLE REPAIRS, Gold Spectacles and Folders, Gold Filled Spectacles, and Cork Folders guaranteed for five years. Real Nickel Non-rusting Spectacles and Folders, Blue Steel Spectacles; good Lenses, at 1s each.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIANS,
WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS
(By Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales),
55 CHURCH STREET
(Next Door to Messrs Logan & Company).

THE HIGHLAND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
HIGHLAND AND CAIRNGORM JEWELLERY.
ALL the Old Patterns and many Registered Novelties New this Season.
HIGHLAND DRESS ORNAMENTS.
Dirks, Sporrans, Shoulder Brooches, Skean Dhus, and Every Requisite for this Picturesque Dress.
SOLID SILVER AND ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
The Latest Specialities for Wedding, Birthday, and Complimentary Presents, at Moderate Prices. Selections of Goods sent for approval.
ANTIQUE SILVER PLATE, CLOCKS, &c.
Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks in Brass, Bronze, Enamels, Marbles and Fine Woods.
Presentation Committees met with on Liberal Terms.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery Carefully Repaired by Thoroughly Experienced Workmen.
Electric Time Ball in Direct Communication with Greenwich Observatory.
Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.
FERGUSON & MACBEAN,
CORNER OF UNION STREET,
INVERNESS.

SUTHERLAND & MACKENZIE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
Corner of UNION STREET
(Opposite Station Hotel and Railway Station),
INVERNESS.

COATINGS, SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, RUGS,
WATERPROOF COATS & CLOAKS, &c.
at Moderate Prices
NEWEST AND BEST SELECTION.

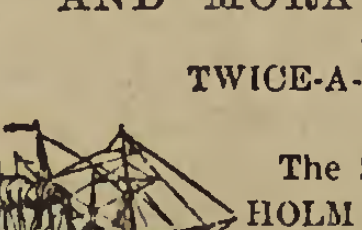
Our POPULAR TWEED SUIT
At 63s,
In a Large Range of Shades.
Unequalled for Price, Fit, Style, and Finish.

MARRIAGE & MOURNING ORDERS
Executed Promptly.

STEAMER NOTICES.

ADDITIONAL STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
LEITH, ABERDEEN, AND INVERNESS AND MORAY FIRTH PORTS

TWICE-A-WEEK SERVICE.



The Swift Screw Steamers "EARNHOLM" and "JAMES HALL" will Sail as under, weather &c., permitting:—

FROM LEITH TO INVERNESS.
MONDAY, 1st August.............................at 12 P.M.
THURSDAY, 4th August.............................at 3 P.M.
And every Monday and Thursday thereafter.

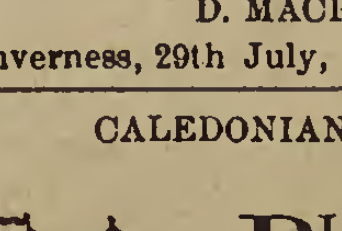
FROM ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS.
TUESDAY, 2nd August.............................at 1 P.M.
FRIDAY, 5th August.............................at 1 P.M.
And Every Tuesday and Friday, calling at Cromarty and Invergordon (and at Buckie, Lossiemouth, and Burghead alternately).

FROM INVERNESS TO ABERDEEN AND LEITH (CALLING AT CROMARTY AND INVERGORDON).
MONDAY, 1st August.............................at 8 A.M.
THURSDAY, 4th August.............................at 11 A.M.
MONDAY, 8th August.............................at 1 P.M.

The Steamers have superior accommodation for Passengers and for Sheep, Cattle, and other Live Stock.
Goods are carried at Through Rates in connection with London, Newcastle, and Hull, and with Rotterdam Hamburg, Copenhagen, and other Continental Steamers
For Rates of Freight and Fares, which are very moderate, see Bills; and for other particulars apply to the Agents at the various Ports, to

JAMES CROMBIE, Manager, Aberdeen,
or here to
D. MACPHERSON, 15 Union Street.
Inverness, 29th July, 1898.

CALEDONIAN CANAL STEAMERS.



PLEASURE SAILING ON LOCH NESS.

Swift Steamers Sail Daily as under:—

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M
INVERNESS le.	7 0	11 30	3 0	FT-AUGUSTUS le.	6 0	2 15	3 45
D'chgarroch ,,	7 45	12 15P	3 45	Inv'moriston ,,	6 25	2 45	4 15
Dochfour ... ,,	7 50	12 20	3 50	Foyers... ... ,,	6 50	3 15	4 45
Aldourie ... ,,	8 0	12 30	4 0	Inverfarigaig ,,	7 0	3 25	4 55
Abriachan ,,	8 10	12 40	4 10	Temple ... ,,	7 30	3 45	5 15
Temple ... ,,	8 30	1 0	4 45	Abriachan ,,	7 50	4 5	5 35
Inv'farigaig ,,	8 50	1 20	5 5	Aldourie ... ,,	8 0	4 15	5 45
Foyers ... ,,	9 0	1 30	5 15	Dochfour ... ,,	8 10	4 25	5 55
Inv'morist'n ,,	9 30	2 0	5 45	Dochgarroch ,,	8 30	4 45	6 15
Ft-Augustus ar.	10 5	2 35	6 20	Inverness ar.	9 20	5 30	7 0

EXCURSION TICKETS at the undernoted fares are now issued Daily by the 7 A.M. and 11·30 A.M. Steamers from INVERNESS to all the LOCH NESS PIERS and FORT-AUGUSTUS, and by "LOCHNESS" at 3 P.M. to DOCHFOUR, ALDOURIE, ABRIACHAN, or TEMPLE, available to return same evening.

FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

	From Inverness. Cabin.	Steerage.	From Temple Pier Cabin.	Steerage.
To Dochfour	1s 6d	10d	...	...
,, Aldourie or Abriachan.	1s 6d	1s 0d	...	...
,, Temple Pier	2s 6d	1s 6d	...	...
,, Inverfarigaig or Foyers	4s 0d	2s 0d	2s 0d	1s 0d
,, Invermoriston	5s 0d	2s 6d	3s 0d	1s 6d
,, Fort-Augustus	6s 0d	3s 0d	4s 6d	2s 0d

Breakfast, Dinner, or Tea—Cabin, 6s; Steerage, 4s
Dinner and Plain Tea - Cabin 3s 6d; Steerage, 2s 6d.

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES by 11·30 A.M. STEAMER On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

	Cabin.	Steerage
Inverness to Temple Pier and Back	2s 6d	1s 6d
,, Inverfarigaig and Foyers	3s 0d	2s 0d
,, I'rmoriston & Ft-Augustus	5s 0d	2s 6d

DAVID MACBRAYNE, Glasgow.
JOHN MACKINTOSH, Agent.
Queen's Gate, Inverness,
28th June, 1898.



INVERNESS, THE WESTERN ISLES AND GLASGOW,
Via CALEDONIAN CANAL.

LOCH NESS SERVICE.
INVERNESS FOR FORT-AUGUSTUS
Daily (ex. Sun.) at 7 and 11·30 A.M. and 3 P.M., arriving at FORT-AUGUSTUS about 10·5 A.M., 2·35 and 6·45 P.M.
FORT-AUGUSTUS FOR INVERNESS.
Daily (ex. Sun.) at 6 A.M., 2·15 and 3 45 P.M., arriving at Inverness about 9·20 A.M., 5·30 and 7 P.M.

SWIFT STEAMERS—THROUGH SERVICE.

INVERNESS TO GLASGOW—Daily (ex. Sun) at 7 A.M., arriving at Oban same evening, Glasgow following day.
OBAN TO GLASGOW—Daily (ex. Sun.), 8·20 A.M.
GLASGOW TO OBAN—Daily (ex Sun.), 7 A.M.
GLASGOW TO INVERNESS—Daily (ex. Sun) at 7 A.M. (Trains from St Enoch 8·20, Central 8·30 A.M.). Passengers arrive at Oban same afternoon, Fort-William and Banavie same evening, Inverness following day.
OBAN AND BANAVIE TO INVERNESS—Daily at 6 A.M., to Fort-William; and from Banavie at 9·30 A.M.; from Fort-Augustus 2·15 P.M.; arriving at Inverness 5·30 P.M.
OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA—Daily at 8 A.M.
OBAN TO SKYE AND GAIRLOCH—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A.M., leaving Gairloch Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6·30 A.M.; Portree, 8 30 A.M. *(Calls at Loch Scavaig, Tuesday).*
OBAN, BALLACHULISH, AND FORT-WILLIAM—From Oban, Daily at 6 and 9·15 A.M., 12·30, 3·50, and 5·5 P.M. From Fort-William, 5·10 and 9 A.M., 1·0, 3·30, and 6·15 P.M.
OBAN AND MULL MAIL SERVICE.—Mail Steamer leaves Tobermory daily, at 8 A.M., and Oban Daily, not before 12·30 P.M., proceeds to Salen (Loch-Sunart) Tuesday and Friday, returns Wednesday and Saturday mornings.
OBAN (RAILWAY PIER) TO CASTLEBAY. LOCHBOISDALE, LOCHMADDY, AND DUNVEGAN. - Mail Steamer leaves Oban Daily (ex. Sun.) at 6 A.M. (For particulars see Sailing Bills).
OBAN AND BUNESSAN.—Mail Steamer leaves Oban Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9·15 A.M., for Tobermory, Kilchoan, Coll, Tiree, and Bunessan; returning from Bunessan Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A.M.
OBAN TO SKYE, STORNOWAY, &c.—"CLAYMORE" or "CLANSMAN," Every Tuesday and Friday, about 8 A.M.
INVERNESS TO LOCH-MAREE and GAIRLOCH—By Rail from Inverness to Achnasheen, at 8·35 A.M., thence Coach to Rhu Nohar, Steamer "MABEL" on Loch-Maree, and Coach from Tollie to Gairloch, arriving same evening, or *vice versa*
PORTREE AND KYLE OF LOCHALSH.—Mail Steamer leaves Portree Daily (ex. Sun.), at 7·15 A.M., for Kyle, calling at Raasay and Broadford, returning from Kyle about 2·45 P.M.
PORTREE, TARBERT (HARRIS), RODEL, LOCHMADDY, AND DUNVEGAN.—Mail Steamer leaves Portree every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 A.M., calling as above; returning from Dunvegan every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Stein, Uig, Lochmaddy, Rodel, Tarbert, and Portree.
STORNOWAY AND KYLE OF LOCHALSH—Mail Steamer leaves Stornoway Daily (ex. Saturday) at 11 P.M., returning from Kyle Daily (ex. Sunday), 2·45 P.M.

CARGO STEAMERS.

INVERNESS TO GLASGOW—"CAVALIER" or "ETHEL, Monday and Thursday, at 4 A.M., Fort-William and Oban same evenings.
GLASGOW TO INVERNESS—Every Monday and Thursday at 11 A.M. (Train to Greenock, 3·47 P.M.), from Banavie Wednesday and Saturday morning, arriving Inverness same afternoon.
GLASGOW TO OBAN, TOBERMORY, PORTREE AND STORNOWAY—"CLAYMORE" or "CLANSMAN," every Monday and Thursday, at 12 noon. (Train, 5·21 P.M.) calling at Craignure, Lochaline, Salen, Armadale, Isleornsay, Glenelg, Balmacarra, Kyleakin, Broadford, and any other place agreed upon.
RETURNING SOUTH.—From STORNOWAY every Monday and Thursday Morning; Portree, same evenings, about 8 P.M.; from Kyle of Lochalsh Tuesday and Friday, at 4 A.M.; and Oban same afternoons.
GLASGOW TO ARISAIG—Every Monday and Thursday, calling (weather, &c., permitting). To EIGG every Thursday, out and in. To INVERIE (Loch Nevis), every Thursday calling out. To TOTAIG (Loch Duich), every Monday calling in. To GAIRLOCH, AULTBEA, and POOLEWE, every Thursday outward. To TARBERT (HARRIS) and LOCHMADDY every Monday and Thursday *via* Portree. To ULLAPOOL and LOCHINVER every Monday, calling outward. To BADCALL and LOCHNEDD, every Monday, calling outward. To LOCHINCHARD (Loch Clash Pier) Monday, 15th August (weather, &c., permitting). To LOCH TORRIDON, Thursdays, 28th July and 18th August, calling Mondays after. To LOCH-NAN-UAMH, Fridays, 29th July, 12th and 26th August. To SAMALAMAN and ROSHVEN, Friday, 12th August.

NOTICE—SPECIAL SAILINGS.

∴ *For the convenience of the traffic the "Texa" sails from Glasgow every Friday at 10 a.m., with goods, calling at Oban, Tobermory, Arisaig, Mallaig Harbour, and any other place on the route that may be agreed upon.*

Time-Bills sent free; and for further information apply to the Owner.
DAVID MACBRAYNE,
119 Hope Street, Glasgow
JOHN MACKINTOSH, Agent
Queen's Gate, Inverness, 22nd July, 1898.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS— TELEPHONE 62.
"IRONWORKS, INVERNESS."
ROSE STREET FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING COY., LTD.,
INVERNESS.

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS, BRIDGE BUILDERS, and BELLHANGERS.

Agents for TANGYES' GAS ENGINES.

Makers of all KINDS of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, TOMB and other RAILINGS, GATES, and FENCING MATERIALS.

A Large Stock of STOVES, RANGES, GRATES, FENDERS, and FIRE-IRONS to select from.

Estimates supplied for all Kinds of IRONWORK on Application.

TWEEDS. TWEEDS. TWEEDS.

UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY TO the Public to buy retail from the manufacturers at Wholesale Prices.

THE CALEDONIAN TWEED COMPANY, LIMITED,

Being compelled to clear out their Whole Unsold Stock of Manufactured GOODS, have secured these Central Premises,

NO. 3 QUEENSGATE ARCADE

(Entry by the Market or from Queensgate), and transferred thereto the whole of their Stock-in-Hand manufactured at their Mills at Telford Street here, comprising—

Saxony, Cheviot, and Homespun Tweeds of all the Latest Colourings suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, which are to be disposed of at Cost Price to clear the Warehouse.

The Special attention of Ladies is solicited to the Costume Material, remarkable alike for Quality and Shade, and to the Reversible Cloths in Clan Tartans and Self-Coloured Saxony and Cheviot Qualities.

Gentlemen are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made by which, if desired, the Material purchased can be made into Suits at ordinary Trade Prices, with full advantage of Reduced Price of Material, by the best Workmen in the Trade.

Any Length of Material Cut.
All Goods at Mill Prices.

Please Compare and note Difference. Please call and examine Stock whether you purchase or not, or send for Patterns—Free by Post on application.

Inverness, 14th June, 1898.

RAILWAY NOTICES.

THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

HALF-DAY EXCURSIONS.

A Half-day Excursion will be run to Nairn, Forres, Fochabers Town, Elgin, Burghead, Hopeman, Beauly, Dingwall, Strathpeffer, Fortrose, and Muir of Ord, on Saturdays only, until 27th August, by ordinary trains. For Times, Fares, and Conditions see Company's bills.

A half-day excursion will be run to Invergordon Dingwall, Strathpeffer, and Inverness from Tain, on Thursdays, 4th and 11th August, by ordinary trains. For fares, etc., see bills.

During the months of July, August, and September, an excursion train will be run from Inverness to Strathpeffer and back on Saturdays, leaving Inverness at 2·50 P.M. Fare—1s. The return train will leave Strathpeffer at 7·40 P.M. same day. Children not exceeding 3, free; above 3 and under 12 years of age, half-fare No luggage allowed. For other conditions see bills.

DAY EXCURSIONS.

An excursion will be run to Dingwall and Strathpeffer on Thursdays 4th and 11th August from Kyle of Lochalsh and stations between there and Achnasheen. The return train will leave Strathpeffer at 4·35 and Dingwall at 6·15 P.M. same day.

A day excursion will also leave Helmsdale and stations on to Bonar-Bridge on Thursdays 4th and 11th August, for Tain, Dingwall and Strathpeffer.

Further information in connection with above excursion can be obtained from Company's bills.

HOLIDAY FARES.

On the 3rd August, return tickets at holiday fares will be issued at Rogart, Golspie, The Mound, Novar, Fowlis, Boat of Garten, Fearn, Portmahomack, Nigg, Invergordon, Cromarty, and Jamimaville, by the morning trains, available for return by all trains up to and including the last trains arriving at the above-named places on Wednesday, 10th August. For further particulars see bills.

Also from Edderton on Wednesday, 10th, tickets being valiable up to last trains on 17th August.

WEEK-END CHEAP FARES.

Return tickets are issued between all stations on the Highland Railway also between all through-booking stations on the Highland Railway and stations on the Caledonian, Glasgow and South Western, and North British Railways, and similarly from through-booking stations on the afore-named railways, to stations on the Highland Railway, on Fridays and Saturdays available on the going journey by any ordinary train on the day of issue; and for return on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, at ordinary single journey fares (plus fractions of a penny). Minimum fare—2s first class, 1s third class.

KYLE OF SUTHERLAND CATTLE MARKET.

A special train will leave Bonar-Bridge at 4·30 P.M. for Inverness on Monday, 1st August, with live stock traffic, in connection with the 7·45 train for the south.

NAIRN CATTLE SHOW.

On Thursday, 4th August, return tickets at a single fare and a third will be issued from Dingwall, Fortrose Kingussie Hopeman, Fochabers Town, Keith, and intermediate stations to Nairn by the morning trains, available for return day of issue only.

EASTER ROSS CATTLE SHOW.

On Friday, the 5th August, return tickets at a single fare for the double journey will be issued from Inverness, Fortrose, Kyle of Lochalsh, Strathpeffer, Golspie, and intermediate stations to Tain by the morning trains, available for return on day of issue or following day.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Elginshire Artillery and Rifle Association at the Longman Range, Inverness.

On Friday, 5th, and Saturday, 6th August, volunteers in uniform taking part in the competition will be conveyed to Inverness at single fare for the double journey. These tickets will be available for return any day up to and including Monday, 8th August. For times of trains, conditions under which tickets are issued, and other particulars see the Company's time tables.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

On Saturday, 6th August, return tickets at a single fare—minimum 2s first class, 1s third class—will be issued to Inverness from Tain, Strathpeffer, Fortrose, Keith, Kingussie, and intermediate stations by the morning trains, available for return on day of issue and following Monday.

NAIRN GAMES.

On Saturday, 6th August, return tickets at a single fare—minimum, first class 2s, third class 1s—will be issued from all stations to Nairn by the morning trains, available for return on day of issue only. In addition thereto return tickets will also be issued from Inverness, Elgin, Hopeman, Forres, &c., to Nairn, by the trains, and at the fares shown on Company's bills, valid for return on day of issue only. Special trains leave Inverness at 12·40 A.M. and 2·30 P.M. for Nairn.

HIGHLAND GAMES AT STRATHPEFFER.

On Saturday, 6th August, return tickets, at single fares, will be issued at all stations between Kyle of Lochalsh, Keith, Fochabers Town, Kingussie, Fortrose, and Golspie inclusive by the morning trains, available for return by all trains on day of issue or following Monday. An excursion train will leave Inverness, 1s 6d, at 9·40, stopping at first five stations, and will return at 5·55 P.M. same day.

NAIRNSHIRE HORTICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday, 10th August, return tickets at a single fare and a third will be issued from Dingwall, Fortrose, Kingussie, Keith, and intermediate stations to Nairn by the morning trains, available for return on day of issue only.

INVERCHARRON GAMES.

On Monday, 15th, and Tuesday, 16th August, to parties attending the above return tickets at single fare will be issued to Bonar-Bridge from all stations on the Highland Line by all trains, available for return up to Wednesday, 17th August. A day excursion will also be run to Bonar-Bridge for stations between Wick and Rogart, and Inverness and Nigg at times and fares stated on Company's bills.

T. A. WILSON, General Manager.

PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS.

THE HIGHLAND NEWS
PRINTING WORKS,
INVERNESS.

Write for an Estimate.

THE HIGHLAND NEWS, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

The Highland Home Journal

THE NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCE INVESTMENT
AND
ANNUITIES.

For Particulars apply, for North of Scotland—
QUEEN'S HOUSE,
QUEENSGATE, INVERNESS.
JOHN M,LEOD, M.P., Manager.
D. GRAY, Branch Secretary.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TWICE DEAD,
A GRAND NEW NOVEL BY
MISS ADELINE SERGEANT
SEE
PEOPLE'S FRIEND,
Monday, August 1, and every week.

JUST PUBLISHED.
That POPULAR GAELIC SONG,
"EILEAN LEODHAIS TIR NAN GAISGEACH,"
By ALEX M. NICOLSON. — Staff and Sol-fa Notation]
PRICE, 4d. POST FREE, 4½d.
THOMAS NICOLSON,
PRINTER AND STATIONER, STORNOWAY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Crown 8vo. oblong. Cloth, 3s 6d; Paper Wrappers, 2s.
HECTOR MACRAE:
A Modern Story of the West Highlands, by HANNAH B. MACKENZIE (*Mrs Welsh*), author of "After Touch of Wedded Hands," "Crowned Victor," &c., &c.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Edinburgh: John Menzies & Co. Inverness: The Highland News Publishing Company.

NOW READY.
Crown 8vo. oblong, green cloth, gilt. Price, 3s 6d.
LEABHAR NAN GLEANN:
THE BOOK OF THE GLENS,
WITH
ZIMMER on PICTISH MATRIARCHY,
By GEORGE HENDERSON, Ph.D.
Edinburgh: NORMAN MACLEOD, The Mound. Inverness: The Highland News Publishing Company, 8 Hamilton Street.

PRESS OPINIONS
The Northern Chronicle—"The contents of Dr Henderson's work appeared nearly all in the columns of *The Highland News*, and the work is reprinted from the newspaper linotype, a fact which accounts for its form and get-up—neither of them unpleasing. . . . . At once an important addition to the literature of the Gaelic language and to the critical examination of Scottish History.'
The Oban Times—"Gaelic scholars and lovers of the old language will congratulate Dr Henderson upon his efforts to preserve those ancient poems, and for his many labours in the field of Gaelic literature. We commend his book, and hope it will have a large sale. The volume is very neatly got up."

David Nutt, 270-271 Strand, London
THE ELEMENTS OF GAELIC GRAMMAR,
Based on the Work of the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART, D.D
[By H. CAMERON GILLIES, M.D.]
8vo. xii. + 176 pp. Cloth. 3s 6d net.

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NOTES ON EARLY GAELIC LITERATURE.

OUR GAELIC PSALM BOOK.

SECOND ARTICLE.

[By FIONN.]

Having given the history of the first attempt to give a Gaelic metrical rendering of the Psalms—a work undertaken by the Synod of Argyll, and published in 1659 under the title of "An Ceud Chaogad do Shalmaibh Dhaibhidh" — The First Fifty Psalms of David—we shall now proceed to deal with the next Gaelic translation of the Psalms.

II.—KIRK'S PSALTER OF 1684.

This was the first published Gaelic metrical rendering of all the Psalms. The work was undertaken by Rev. Robert Kirk, M.A., Balquidder. A few notes regarding this divine may be of interest. He was the son of Rev. James Kirk, Aberfoyle, and was born about 1641. In 1664 he became minister of Balquidder, and in 1685 he was appointed to his father's charge at Aberfoyle, where he died in 1692. In 1689 Mr Kirk was called to London to superintend the printing of the Gaelic Bible prepared by Bishop Bedell, and published in 1690. To this version Mr Kirk added six pages of a Gaelic vocabulary. He was evidently a believer in second-sight, and wrote a work on Fairy Superstition in 1691 entitled "Subterranean, and for the most part Invisible People, heretofore going under the name of Elves, Fawnes, and Fairies or the like.'"

The following is a copy of the title page of his complete translation of the Psalms:—

PSALMA DHAIBHIDH a nMheadrachd. Do reir an priomh-chanamain. Le Ma: Raibeard Kirk, Minisdir Shoisgeil Chriosd aig Balbhuidier, Maille re Ughdarras. A bfhuil neach gu dubhach inar measg? deanadh sè uruaidh; Abfuil neach ar bioth subhach? Sinneadh è Sailm. Ebisd: Sheum. Caibid. 5. Rann. 13. Ar a ngcur ngclò ann Dun-Edin le M. Séumas Kniblo, Iosua van Solingen agus Seòn Colmar, 1684, 18 mo. There is an address by Mr Kirk, "To the Potent and renowned Lord John Murray, Marquess of Athole, Earl of Tullibardin, Viscount of Balquidder, Lord Murray and Balvenny Lord Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Seal," &c. Then follows a Gaelic Address to the Reader, consisting of two pages. The 150 Psalms occupy 245 pages, and then follows two lines as under:—

"Is sgiursa ar dheamhnaibh, duine
Ar fiuchadh le cràbhadh."

Then follow four short Paraphrases. From Mr Kirk's Address to the Reader we quote as follows to enable our readers to form some idea of the prose of the period:—

"DON' LEAGHCHORA, SITH & SLAINTE.

"Ataid na Psalma taitneamhach, tarbhach: beag nach mion-fhlaitheas lán dainglibh, Cill fhonnmhar le ceol naomhtha. Mur abholghort Eden, lionta, do chraunaibh brioghmhoire na beatha, & do luibhennibh iocshlainteamhail, amhluidh an leabhar Psalmso Dhaibhioth, ata na liaghais ar uile anshocair na nanma. Ata an saoghal & gach beó chreatuir da bfuil ann, na chlarsigh; an duine, se is Clairseoir & duanaire, chum moladh an mor-Dhia mirbhuileach do sheinn; & ata Daibhidh do ghná mar fhear don chuideachd bhias marso ag caoin-chaint gu ceolmhar ma nard-Rí. . . . Do ghabhas mar chongnamh don obairsi, dioghlum ughdairidh an uile cháil, ar sheannós, phriomh chreideamh & cachdardha na nGaoidheal, sgriobhta & clóbhuailte: achd gu ba reula iuil & soluis dhamh, brídh na nSalm fein. Anois maseadh a Chomharbadha ro chaomh, ata mar phlaneidi dhealroidh ag sdiurughadh na ngcorp iochdardha gan mhonmhar, is deaghmhaise dhaoibh an tsaothairse a sgrudadh & a ghnathughadh gu neimhfhiat, gan ghuth ar bheiginmhe & neimhnitheachd an tsaothairigh. Griosam oraibhse a Uaisle, & a Thuatha charthanacha araon, gun bheith mur thacharain ar luaidrean a nunn & a nall go sbailpa breigi; achd le gcroidhibh daingne, dosgartha, deagh-fhreumhaighte, druididh re Firinn, Ceart, & Ceannsachd, mar fhuraileas na psalma: Ata clu & tarbha a nsdriocadh don choir; call & masladh a ntuitim le heugcoir.

Imthigh a Dhuilleachain gu dán,
Le Dán glan diagha duisg iad thall;
Cuir failte ar Fonn fial na bFionn,
Ar Gharbh chriocha, 's Indseadh gall."

The following English translation may assist our readers:—

"The Psalms are pleasant and profitable. A church resounding with sacred melody is almost a little Heaven full of angels. As the Garden of Eden, replenished with trees of life of potent efficacy, and with medicinal plants, so is this Book of the Psalms of David, which contains a remedy for all the diseases of the soul. The world and every living creature it contains are the Harp; man is the Harper and Poet, who sings the praise of the great wonder-making God; and David is ever one of the company who are thus employed in sweetly and tunefully discoursing about the Almighty King. . . I was assisted in this work by culling from authors of every kind, who have treated of the ancient manners, the primitive religion, and the history of the Gaels, both in manuscript and in print: but the star and light by which I steered was the sense of the Psalms themselves. Now, then, my very dear colleagues, who as shining luminaries guide the inferior bodies, it becomes you to examine and to use this work candidly, without regarding the meanness and insignifiancy of the workman. I beseech you, men of high and of low degree alike, that you be not, like weak silly creatures, tossed to and fro by false conceits; but with firm, resolute, well-established hearts, adhere to Truth, Justice, and Temperance, as these Psalms exhort. There is honour and profit in complying with what is right, loss and disgrace in declining to what is wrong.

Little Volume, move boldly on;
In pure godly strains awaken yonder people;
Salute the hospitable land of the Fingalians,
The Highland regions, and the Isles of strangers." *(b)*

SALM I.

(From Kirk's Psalter, 1684).

Beannuight' an dujne sin nach gluais
a ngcomhairle na ndaoj,
Nach seas a nsligh' luchd uile 's an àit'
luchd-fochaid fós nach suigh.
2. Achd a nlagh Dé da bfuil a thlachd,
ga smuaineadh oidhch is ló.
3. Ba sé mur chraoibh ar suighiughadh
ré taobh na naibhne mór,
Na haimsir iomchubhaidh bheir seach
a toradh pailt nar bfeadh,
Cha chrion a duille dhíobhail brídh;
gheibh soirbh -ach ní má ngabh.
4. Ni hamhluidh sin 'ta luchd an uile,
achd mar an moll atáid,
Do fhuaduightear gach taobh le gaoi,
ga sgaoileadh ann sgach ...
5. Bhridh sin cho seasamh na drochdhaoin',
'san bhreathamhnas bios ceart,
Nó peacaigh ann a ngcoimh thional
na mfirénidh, gu hait.
6. Ojr sfjosrach Dia air slighe ghloin
na mfirénidh a mfeast:
Achd fiar-sligh luchd na haingidheachd
dimhiltar í gan cheist.

We here reproduce the translation of the first Psalm, from the "Caogad" of 1659, already referred to at length, in order that our readers may compare Kirk's rendering with that of the Synod of Argyll.

(b) i,e., the Hebrides.

SALM I.

(From "An Caogal" of 1659).

Beannaigh an duine sin nach gluais
a ngcomhairl' dhaoine daoi,
An 'slighe fhiar na mpeacach bao
na sheasamh fòs nach bi.
A ngcathair fanoid luchd an spors'
nach togair suidh gu brath
2. Achd gabhail toil do naomhreachd De
ga smuaintiug adh oidhch, is la.
3. Mar chraoibh is amhlaidh beithann se
gcois aibhne fàs ata,
Do bheir na haimsir toradh trom,
gun duille chall na blàth.
Is soirbhidh leis gach ni da ndcan.
4. Na hamhluidh sin ata
Na daoine peacach achd mar mholl,
dol leis a ghaoi, no cha.
5. Is uime sin ni sheasmhunn suas
na haingidh ann san bhreith,
No peacaidh ann a ngcomann naomh
na mfireadh gu seth.
6. Oir fiosrach Dia ar slighe ghloin
na mbfirenadh ar fad:
Achd slighe fhiar na mbpeacach bao
dimhiltar i gu grad.

Kirk's rendering of the following Psalms will doubtles interest our readers:—

SALM XXIII.

(From Kirk's Psalter of 1684).

Dia fein is é is buachail dhamh,
cha bhi me ann a ndi
2. Bheir se gu luion me fios gu ré
a ngcluanaibh glas le sith.
Ata se ga mo threórughadh
re taobh na nuisgeadh mall
3. Ag aiseag manam dhamh ar ais
do chum nach dteid a chall:
Sé sdiuras me 'sna slighthibh cóir.
Ar sgáth a ainm fein,
4. Da ngluaissinn tró ghleann dorch' a bhàis,
tre dhubhar mar a gceudn,
En olc ni heagal leam theachd orm:
Oir 'ta thu, Dhe, far leam,
O chum do lorg 's do shlast me suas;
do lean mo mheisneach riom.
5. Láthair mo naimhdean dheasuigh thu
bord romham fein nach gann:
Mo chup chuir thairis: 's tu a Dhe,
chuir oladh ar mo cheann.
6 Achd leanaidh maith is trocair riom
ar fad mo ló gan cheist:
Is comhnaidhim an áros De
Feadh dhamh bi beó, 's a mfeast.

SALM CIII.

(From Kirk's Psalter of 1684).

O manam, 's na bfuil iomam stigh
Dia beannaigh, 's ainm naomh,
2. O manam, beannuigh Dia, 's na leig
od' chumhn' a throchair caomh
3. Neach mhaithimh dhuit do lochd gu léir:
liaighais gach tinneas fos.
4. Neach cheannuigh tanma o sgrios,
is dhiath do cheann le gràs.
5. Neach shasuigheas le maith do bheul:
mar iolar nuigheas t' oig',
6. Cuiridh ceart-bhreathamhnas a ngniomh
do dhaoine creacht' gach doigh.
7. Thug fios do Mhaoisi ar a shligh,
a ghniomha d' Isräeil.
8. Ta Dia ro jochdmhur trocaireach,
is mall gu feirg e fein.
Is pailt a throcair 'smor a ghràs
9. Cho troid é rinn do ghna;
Cho taisg a chorruich suas gu buan,
cho las a fhearg gu bràth.
10. Nior dhearnadh réir ar bpeacadh dhuinn
nior dhiol se oirm ar lochd.
11. Reir airde flaitheas thar gach tír,
da mhuinntir 's amhluidh jochd.

The following are the titles and first two lines of the four Paraphrases contained in this work:—

CAINTIC SHIMEOIN.

(a S. Lucas Caibedil 2, Rann 29, &c.)
A Dhe, do leigfais nios gu clos
do d' shearbhont, dol a nsith.

CAINTIC LE SACHARIAS.

(a S. Lucais C.1, v. 68, &c.
Beanniught' gu raibh Dia Israel
dfhiosruig a phobul fein:

CAINTIC MHIURE AN TFIOR-OIGHE.

(a Soisgeil Lucais Caib. I. R. 46, &c.)
Ghabh manam nois ma mhordhach Dhe,
cuirsim a chlù agcéill.

AN GHLOIR-BHRIATHAR.

Gloir o gach neach do Dhia an athar
dan' Mhic 'sdo nSpioraid naoimh;
Mar bhi o thùs is nois ata
mar bhios fòs a chaoich.

The work does not seem to have reached a second edition, as it was superceded by the translation of whole psalms into Gaelic by the Synod of Argyll—published in 1694. With that version we shall deal in the next article.

'MACCALLUM MOR.'

[BY DONALD MACCALLUM, Lochs.]

Mr Duncan MacCallum, Secretary of the Glasgow High School Céilidh, intends, I am very glad to understand, to deliver an essay on the Clan MacCallum some night during the ensuing session. He has written me asking for any information I can give him on the subject. I have elected to answer him through the medium of your columns, if you will be so good as to grant me space. As I wish to give my opinion on some points in the history of my Clan which have been the cause of much controversy, it is fitter I should write publicly than privately. So as not to take up an unreasonable amount of your space in one issue, I shall write only on one subject in one letter, and I hope in about three letters to be able to exhaust the whole matter. In this letter I take up the subject of "MacCallum Mòr." With due diffidence to all who hold that this title belongs to the Laird of Poltalloch, I crave leave to be allowed to hold that it belongs to His Grace the Duke of Argyll. Whenever I use the title, I refer to the Duke.

A certain head of the house of Argyll, in the olden time, was the greatest and most famed swordsman of his day. An English nobleman, who vainly thought none could beat himself, sent a challenge to Argyll. Argyll accepted. They fought: the English nobleman was slain by Argyll with as much ease as David killed Goliath. This English nobleman was a great favourite of the King, who, to avenge his death, cast Argyll into prison, and published an edict declaring that he would never be set at liberty until he would pay a certain ransom. So that Argyll might not be able to procure the ransom, no man was allowed to visit him except in a perfectly nude condition.

An ancestor of mine, a native of Glenorchy—my grandfather was a Glenorchy man—went to England to visit Argyll. He called at the prison gates with the necessary pass from the King. As a preliminary, he was stripped perfectly naked. MacCallum carried a thick stick with him. "You must," said the warder to him, "leave the stick behind you." But upon my ancestor pleading thus, "Argyll is a strong and wild man. Did he not kill your greatest champion? Am I unarmed to enter into his presence?"—he was allowed to take his stick. My ancestor had the amount of the ransom concealed in a boring in the stick, and he counted it out into Argyll's hand.

"What," said the gladsome Argyll, "will you take as your reward? Will you take the best farm in Argyll?"

"No," said his deliverer; "like the great Shunamite of old, I live among my people. I care not for riches." (A failing of the Clan to this day).

"What then," said Argyll, "can I do for you?"

"This," sad MacCallum, "shall be my request—I desire that you give me a written document, signed by you, promising that you shall ever after this day take the title of 'MacCalum Mòr' as your most honoured title."

Argyll gave him this document, and he was so pleased with his request that he added that Argyll would ever come to the rescue of a MacCallum at his call. Should one foot be in the stirrup, he would not mount; should but one shoe be buckled, he would not wait to buckle the other. This document was in the possession of my ancestors at Glenorchy till a great flood swept away all the houses in the glen, and this document along with them. Perhaps some of your readers will be able to tell me in what year this great flood occurred. In my next letter I shall take up the subject of "MacCalum na Tuaidh."

A WORTHY HIGHLANDER.

EWEN MACMILLAN, FARMER, CAMAGHAIL.

He who alone can sin destroy,
Whose glory far outshines the sun,
Has filled thee with His wondrous joy,
And whispered, "Come, sweet rest enjoy,
Well done, well done."

Though swift the message came that told
The sands of time for thee had run,
Thy six and sixty years unrolled
Will sparkle o'er with finest gold—
"Well done, well done."

Thy life of toil is o'er, and thou
A crown of life hast bravely won;
No more shall sorrow cloud thy brow,
Thy tears are gone for ever now—
"Well done, well done."

The far-off land by thee is seen,
Thy glorious, endless life begun;
Faith turned to sight, thy vision keen
Has caught the Saviour's dazzling sheen—
"Well done, well done."

Thy vacant place can ne'er be filled;
Ah! many miss the face of one
Whose busy hands at last are stilled,
Whose earthly mission is fulfilled—
"Well done, well done."

There has just gone from our midst a splendid example of the old generation of Highlanders—a type that is rapidly "wearin' awa'," leaving behind them no worthy representatives of the rugged grandeur of their character, their stern Puritanism, their strong conservatism, their passionate adherence to the faith of their fathers, their deeply religious nature, under the spell of mysticism, and thrilling to the very core under the moving touch of the hand of the Unseen God. Mr Ewen Macmillan, farmer, Camaghail, was out in his fields on Monday, the 11th inst., and by two o'clock on Wednesday he had passed within the veil. An old trouble suddenly burst forth with agonising force, and in less than two days the fiery spirit was at rest. He was 66 years of age. Save on rare occasions—and then only for a day or two—he was never out of sight of Ben Nevis, that great hill against whose towering summit the gathering clouds often break. The little farmhouse, so beautifully situated on the bank of the river Lochy, within whose walls were passed his last hours of solemn loneliness, was also the place where his first infant cry was heard. The one rooftree witnessed his rising manhood and his decaying age, and to him it was a spot made sacred by the sunshine that brightened his life and the tears that betokened the chastening of his impulsive spirit. Standing on the green knoll immediately behind the house, there rises up in front the lofty Ben; to the right the blue waters of Loch Linnhe are seen stretching away in the distance; behind, the Glenfinnan hills rise, range upon range, till they fade away in the distant west; and to the left, through the trees, are caught glimpses of the winding Lochy, while the gentle murmur of its waters falls unceasingly upon the ear. For over ninety years the little farm has been in the hands of the Macmillan family, and two sons and three daughters are left to tend it still. The late Mr Macmillan was brought under

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in the great revival that passed over the country in 1859. At that time he was a young man, and upon these convictions his life was built and his character was formed. Many a time in after years did he speak with wistful pathos of the intense earnestness and enthusiastic fervour that prevailed among the people of the district at that period, and deeply deplored the comparative indifference of the present day. Nothing gave him so much delight as to learn of any movement that betokened the quickening presence and the reviving power of his God. The excitement attendant upon the Disruption of '43 made a strong impression on his mind, and he was ever a staunch adherent of the Free Church. For the long period of thirty-seven years he held the office of elder in Kilmallie Church, and ardently sought to carry out the solemn responsibilities that thus devolved upon him It may truly be said that the chief joy of his life centred round the little white-washed church where he learned to know, and where he so devoutly served, the living and true God. Communion seasons were his especial delight, and one could not but be impressed on such occasions by the depth and sincerity of his inner religious life when witnessing the rapture on his upturned countenance and the silent tears of holy joy trickling down his cheeks. At these moments he seemed very near to God. His faith was full and round, and his assurance strong, but at times moments of depression assailed his Celtic spirit, and temporarily dimmed the brightness of his vision. It may safely be asserted that during the later years of his life Mr Macmillan often experienced a deep sense of loneliness—the loneliness of a great heart yearning after the deep things of God, and not always finding in intercourse with his fellows the fulness of sympathetic communion for which his soul craved. This was not always seen nor perhaps was it realised by many, but now and again some rare flash would reveal the sensitive, seeking mind within. Naturally reserved, it required a sympathetic touch to open the full current of his thought. A keen theologian, he was strongly conservative in his beliefs, though tolerant of many things some Highland minds dislike.

THE DECLARATORY ACT

of the Free Church was a source of great grief to him, not so much because of personal disapproval as that it proved so great a stumbling-block to other less thinking, or perhaps less charitable minds. The progressive tendency of current thought found but little sympathy with him, and for the newer methods of the day he did not care. The sternest form of Presbyterian worship pleased him best, and he was more than content with the simple, old world service of the church which his own hands had helped to build, and around which his sweetest memories were so affectionately entwined. There was but one Ewen Macmillan in Kilmallie, and without him the little church will hardly seem the same. One so alert in mind and impulsive in spirit could not fail to do and say things that did not always win approval, but none the less could the man himself be admired. His natural abilities were distinctly above the average, and the native greatness of his impetuous character, ennobled by high and holy thought, partook of the untamed splendour of the wildly beautiful district in which his life was spent. As one of the oldest and most honoured tenants, he was chosen to propose the health of Lochiel during the rejoicings at Banavie on the coming of age of the young Chief a few months ago.

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CHURCH NOTES.

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to appoint the Rev. James Cooper, D.D., of East Church, Aberdeen, to the Chair of Church History in the Glasgow University, in room of the Rev. Robert Story, D.D., resigned. The appointment of Dr Cooper to the Chair of Church History is irreproachable, in as much as it provides as a successor to Dr Story a scholarly man, whose studies have lain largely in the subject of Church history, who has written extensively on recondite ecclesiastical affairs, whose personality is commanding, whose influence is vast, and whose character stands high. Dr Cooper is a Morayshire man, the son of a farmer at Spynie, and is now fifty-two years of age. He was educated at Elgin Academy, and afterwards at Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.A. in 1867, with second-class honours in Classics. He then studied Divinity, also at Aberdeen University, and on the completion of his course, and after studying for a summer session at the University of Heidelberg, he travelled for a year on the Continent as a tutor, visiting Germany and Italy. Licenced in 1871, Mr Cooper acted as assistant successively at Banchory-Ternan (to the late Dr Hutchison), in the Stirling East Church, and in the Parish Church of Elgin. He was ordained minister of St Stephen's Church, Broughty-Ferry, in 1873, and remained there for eight years, his ministry being marked by a large increase in the congregation and the extension of the church. He was the first minister in the Church of Scotland to introduce the daily church service, and he was also the first minister who started a Young Women's Guild. He is a High Churchman, has been Secretary of the Scottish Church Society since its formation, and has been for many years an active member of the Editorial Committee of the Church Service Society. Shortly after his settlement in Aberdeen his views—alike on dogma, ritual, and church government—were challenged by a section of the East Church congregation, who petitioned the Presbytery, representing that he had "run counter to the views and habits of thought of his parishioners." The petition ultimately broke down, and since then the minister of the East Church has been allowed to pursue his own course, novel as in many ways it has been.

Mr Bryce, M.P., has undertaken to act as a member of the committee appointed to promote the endowment of a Chair of History in Aberdeen University, and writes that although till very recently no provision was made in any of the Scottish Universities, save Edinburgh, for the teaching of the subject, it was really one of first-class importance to any properly-constructed curriculum of the higher studies, for it cast light upon, and was essential to, a real mastery of all the topics which used to be included under the name of "the humanities." Within the last thirty years great progress had been made in the English Universities in the training of men to comprehend and apply the principles of historical criticism, and grasp the leading ideas which run through and gave their meaning to the events of the past, and it would be a pity if we in Scotland lingered behind.

Is it the case, asks a correspondent, that Secession ministers are no longer eligible for admission into the Church of Scotland? I am informed that the last General Assembly passed a law against such ministers being eligible for admission to the National Zion. If this is so, the Kintail case is the first and last Secessionist admitted into the Kirk of Scotland. It is said that this action of the Kirk of Scotland has disconcerted the Secessionists very much, as some of them regarded the National Zion as the ultimate goal when funds fail and friends are few. I am told Principal Storey was bitterly sarcastic on the "Gairloch College" and its staff of professors.

I have often wondered, writes a correspondent, why some old Highland ministers always make running comments on the portion of any psalm they are about to sing. On reading "Fionn's" interesting article on the "Gaelic Psalm-Book," the origin of the custom is explained. It seems it was an injunction of the Synod of Argyll when appointing the fifty psalms translated into Gaelic in 1659 to be used in congregations. The injunction proceeds—"And because of the people's unacquaintance with the said psalms, that therefore as much as is to be sung at a time be read first, and briefly explained, that the people may join in singing them with the better understanding. I know it was quite customary for the older ministers to do this with the Gaelic Psalms, but I remember once of hearing of an old divine from the far North preaching in one of the cities of the South, to a fashionable English congregation, and after giving out and reading the 100th Psalm, "All people that on earth do dwell," &c., he proceeded to explain it, clause by clause, after the following fashion:—"All people," that means everyone—no exception. And where are the people? Not in heaven—O no! Not in the distant planets—O no! They are "on earth." And what are they doing there? They are dwelling there. What are they to do? To sing. To whom are they to sing? "To the Lord." How are they to sing? "With cheerful voice." Ah, yes, "with cheerful voice!" No organs there, my friends. Ah, no! They are innovations and human instruments made by the Pope in Italy. (Of course, his only idea of an organ was that which we find on the street played by an Italian, often accompanied by a monkey). 'Him serve with mirth'—yes, you're not to play a lament on the pipes, but to sing forth His praise cheerfully. "Come ye before Him," &c. Ah, yes, you're not to come behind Him. You must do it openly, and rejoice that you are privileged to approach the Throne of Grace." In this quaint way he went over every line of the psalm, to the astonishment of the congregation, who were never accustomed to have the psalms so treated. I once heard of a minister in the North-West who was commenting in this fashion on one of the psalms, in which there is a reference to "beds of down." His knowledge of English was evidently very limited, for turning in Gaelic to his people, he said—"'Se bha so leaba iosal, seadh leab'-ùrlair, direach mo chàirdean, a rud ris an can sin 'shake-down.'"

It is our painful duty this week to record the death of Mr Murray, postmaster, Shebster. Mr Murray was a strong healthy man, and up till within a few weeks of his death enjoyed the very best of health. Besides occupying the Post Office, deceased discharged the duty of Church Officer in the Reay Free Church for many years, acting in that capacity when the late Mr Cook was minister, and many sayings could he relate with reference to Mr Cook, whom he always held in very high respect. During the ministry of the late Mr Munro, Mr Murray also acted a "minister's man." Being of a very sharp turn of mind deceased could tell many stories relative to a number of ministers in Caithness, as it was his lot often to drive those ministers to meetings, thus acquiring a large knowledge of their life and character. He was a very severe critic whenever he came across anything out of the way, and never failed to give his opinion even to the minister's own face. One of the chief and paramount phases of his character was his kindness of heart, which could always be seen whenever he came across any case of suffering. Then without any ostentatious show he could bestow kindness on the sufferer. The funeral took place on Monday, when the remains were followed by a large number of people to the Reay New Cemetery. The deepest sympathy is felt for those who are left to mourn the loss of such a kind good neighbour. He was unmarried, and leaves one brother, Mr Murray, manager, Achscrabster Quarries, and his sister, to mourn the loss of a dutiful and kind brother.

The highest exhibition of Sabbatarianism (says the Rev. A. Schwartz, Ph.D., in the "Church Gazette") is probably to be found in the Talmudic tractate, which discusses the question whether it is allowable to eat an egg laid by a hen on the Sabbath day. All were agreed that it was not permissable to do so in the case of a hen kept for laying; but the two greatest teachers of the day, Hillel and Schammai, disagreed as to the line of conduct to be pursued in the case of a hen kept for eating, or should a festival fall on the same day as the Sabbath. The question would never have been solved had not the oracle, in answer to frantic appeals, cut the Gordian knot by declaring "that the words of Hillel and of Schammai were both the words of the living God, but that the latter should be followed in practice." Schammai preferred fresh eggs to stale.

The Rev. Richard Hardinge had a cow. All the parish was interested in his cow, for it would not have made a bad steeplechaser. One day, in the middle of his sermon, the Rev. Richard stopped and gazed fixedly out of the window, then turned to the people, and said triumphantly, "There, she has done it! I knew she would. Johnson (his farm bailiff) said he had made the fence so high that 'Crummie' couldn't jump. But she has; I saw her do it, and she's got into the mowing grass. Some of you go and turn her out." Some of "them" did.

In a neighbouring kingdom—Ireland, to wit—the nephew of an aristocratic clergyman married an English girl. The bride, anxious to end a family quarrel, went to his church. She arrived late, when the parson was in the middle of the exhortation. He paused and looked, paused and looked again. At length, in the middle of the absolution, he burst out, "They always said she was a fine girl, but I did not think she was as good-looking as she is. I never believed that cub of a nephew of mine had so much sense!"

A clergyman, who took temporary duty in a convict prison, was rather absent-minded. He preached on missions, and thoughtlessly expressed the hope that his congregation "would be liberal at the collection!" He felt very bad about this blunder, but he came to grief the very next Sunday. His sermon was all right, and not ill-adapted for his audience, only for one paragraph—"And to my sisters," it began, "I would say one special word; remember that when your fathers, or brothers, or husbands, come home weary from their long day's work," and so on, describing the duties of a good woman. It was beautiful, but wasted, as of necessity there was not a single woman present!

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The Rev. James Ross, chairman of the Congregational Union of Scotland, is preparing a short "History of Scottish Congregationalism." It is expected to be ready in October.

Miss Adeline Sergeant, the popular English novelist, and authoress of "No Saint," "Jacobi's Wife," and other well-known novels, has just completed a new serial, which she has written for the "People's Friend." It is entitled "Twice Dead," and is, we understand, one of the finest and most absorbing tales which have yet issued from this gifted lady's pen. The first instalment will appear in the Friend" for Monday, August 1.

Messrs Hutchinson & Co. publish this week a new novel entitled "Fiona Maciver: a Romance of the Western Isles." The scenes of the story are laid mainly in the wildest parts of Mull. The book has been written by the daughter of the minister of Innellan in collaboration with her father. Miss Jenkinson, although very young, has already accomplished a considerable amount of literary work, and has another book well in hand.

The next publication of the Scottish History Society—it is in the hands of the printer—will be the first volume of "The Papers Relating to the Scots Brigade" at the Hague, consisting of (1) extracts from the resolutions of the States General, resolutions of the Council of State, portfolios of requests of diplomatic correspondence and of military affairs, &c.; and (2) regimental papers kept in the several regiments during the eighteenth century, and now preserved among the municipal archives in the Town Hall of Rotterdam.

"Mackay's Tourist Guide to Oban" appears this season in a new and enlarged form. It is written in an interesting and informative style, and contains maps and illustrations in abundance. A valuable feature preceding the description of the various tours are the fares and the train and steamer times of departure and arrival.

In "The Leisure Hour" Mr E. Walter Maunder, F.R.A.S., gives a second and most interesting paper on "The Census of the Sky," with illustrations. "The Sunday at Home" is a good number. Sir William Dawson, F.R.S., continues in it his ably-written article on "Pre-historic Men." "The Boys' Own Paper" and "The Girls' Own Paper" cater well for the youth of both sexes. The bound supplement to "The Girls' Own Paper" this month is entitled "The Sailor's Bride," from the pen of Minnie Douglas. "Friendly Greetings," a great part of which is printed in large type, will be welcomed by many readers, especially by those of advanced years. The publishers are the Religious Tract Society, London.

Mr Andrew Lang will shortly publish, through Messrs Longmans's, "The Companions of Pickle, being a Sequel to 'Pickle the Spy.'" Certain criticisms on the theory that Pickle the Spy was Glengarry induced the author to look further into the Jacobite documents at Windsor Castle and elsewhere. The result is this volume—a set of eighteenth century portraits. Among these is a biography from MSS. and other sources of the last Earl Marischal, the brother of Field-Marshall Keith, and friend of Frederick the Great. The other studies are on Murray of Broughton, the traitor; the traitor Banisdale, the treasure of Cluny, the troubles of the Camerons (1749-1755), the persecution of Fassifern, the adventures of John Macdonell of Scotus, the last days of Glengarry, and on Mlle. Luci, the mysterious lady minister of Prince Charles. The volume concludes with a statement of the case against Glengarry from hitherto unpublished documents, including his private letters, and with a view of the state of the Highlands between the rising of 1745 and great migration to America. Portraits of the Earl Marischal, Prince Charles, and others are given in photogravure.

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A Maiden's Victory:

By JOHN K. LEYS,

Author of "The Lindsays," "The Lawyer's Secret," "In the Toils," "Fettered," "In the Grey of the Dawning," &c.

CHAPTER XXI.

UNDERGROUND.

I did not lose consciousness, though I was not only hurt by the fall, but half-stifled. The sack which had been thrown over my head and shoulders was pressed with cruel force on my face, and besides being deprived of air, I was half-choked by the disgusting smell of guano, or bone-dust, or some such substance, that the sack had contained. My assailants had evidently made up their minds that I was a dangerous antagonist, for one of them seized my legs and sat on them, while the other crushed the sack down on my face, kneeling at the same time on my breast. At first I struggled frantically, but I soon felt that my only chance to avoid suffocation lay in being perfectly still, holding my breath, and offering no resistance whatever.

I maintained the passive att tude even when my captors proceeded to fasten my legs together, and then tie my hands behind me, with pieces of rope. When this had been done they loosened the sack a little, but did not take it off, and in this wretched condition I was half-dragged, half-carried, to the top of a flight of steps. Then a plank was fetched, and I was slid like a bale of goods down the steps, and landed in a heap on the brick floor beneath.

Then I heard footsteps descending after me, and after a few moments' colloquy, in which I thought I could distinguish the singularly level tones of Mullen, as well as the strong gutturals of the German Walbrodt, the sack was withdrawn.

I gasped for breath, and opened my eyes—or, rather, tried to open them, for they were smarting with the guano dust. When I was able to see, the second man had disappeared. Walbrodt was standing, surveying me by the light of a tallow candle which he had placed on the floor, a grim smile on his coarse and repulsive features.

"What are you doing here?" were his first words to me.

"I want to find your friend Levison," said I.

"You are a fool! He has left the country."

"I don't believe it."

The reply of the German was to draw a "bull-dog" revolver from his pocket, and point it straight at my head.

And then, for the first time, I began to think that what these men meant was—murder!

Till that moment my attention had been fully occupied with the necessity for warding off suffocation. If I thought of the future at all, I daresay I had some unformed idea in my mind that if Walbrodt and his companion had meant to kill me they would not have taken the trouble to tie me hand and foot. But now the sudden disappearance of the second man, and the cruel gleam in the eye of the German, seemed to warn me that they never intended that I should leave the cellar alive. Of one thing I was sure—they would not allow me to leave it alive if their own safety depended on my death.

While these terrifying thoughts passed through my mind I continued to look my enemy steadily in the face. I had been propped into a sitting posture, my back against the wall of the cellar.

"What prevents me putting a bullet through your head?" asked Walbrodt.

"Nothing but the consideration that if you murder me you will probably be hanged." How I blessed at that moment the law which protects human life by visiting murder with death! I doubt whether the most convinced abolitionist would have preserved his principles intact if he had been in my position for five minutes—or five seconds. "Suppose you take a few hours to consider it," I said, speaking as composedly as I could, though all the time my heart was thumping on my ribs so that I could scarcely breathe. "It is possible that in the morning, or to-morrow, you might be very thankful that you had not the crime of murder to answer for."

The scoundrel seemed to think that there was something in this argument, for he uncocked his revolver and put it into his pocket. Then, taking a good look at the ropes that bound me, to see that the knots were well tied and firm, he took up the candle and left the cellar without another word. I heard the clang of the solid door at the top of the cellar-stairs, and the thump of the massive bolt, as it shot home. Then all was silent as the grave.

At first it seemed as if the cellar was like one of those dungeons which the monsters of the Middle Ages called "oubliettes," without window or air-hole of any sort. But soon a dim haze at the further end of the vault told me that a faint light was penetrating from the outside. Then I reflected that the air of the cellar was comparatively pure—the candle had burnt in it easily enough—shewing that there was ventilation of some sort. As I lay there, helpless, and feeling the most horrible cramps in my arms and legs from the tig ng with which the cords were tied, I began to think that it might be possible to loosen the cords, or even perhaps get rid of them altogether. I did not think of escaping from the cellar. That seemed to be quite beyond my powers, or the power of any animal except a rat or a mole. But I longed to loosen the ropes and ease the cramps that racked my limbs.

Close to me were the stone steps that led down to the cellar, and the plank down which I had been shoved still lay on them. The rascals had not taken the trouble to remove it. With the idea that I should lie more easily on the plank, I wriggled along to the steps, and by the simple process of doubling my knees and pushing with my feet, while I helped myself a little with my elbows at the same time, I mounted them by degrees.

But in the act of "squirming" up the steps an idea struck me. The cellar had not been much used, for the edges of the steps were still nearly as sharp as when they had left the hands of the stonecutter. Would it not be possible by patient labour to cut one of the coils of rope that secured my arms by rubbing it against the edge of one of the steps?

Never shall I forget how I suffered in the effort to do this. I had to lie on the stairs, or partly on them, and partly on the plank, and in a most uncomfortable position move my arms transversely to and fro, in a way that I should have said was impossible. When all was done I had so little purchase that I made very little headway. Still, I did make some, for I heard the edge of the stone grate into the hemp in a way I knew must mean severed strands sooner or later. Occasionally, by way of taking a rest, I tried to carry out the process with the ropes that secured my ankles; but this I found to be even more difficult, and it was of less importance, as the ropes on my wrists galled me most, and I was convinced that if I once had my hands free I should not be long in freeing my legs, though I had not so much as a penknife in my pockets.

Long before I succeeded in cutting one of the coils, the dawn broke. It shone through a grating at the other side of the cellar, and shewed me that the underground apartment in which I was imprisoned was smaller than I had thought it—not above eighteen feet square, and about eight feet in height.

There was nothing in the cellar but a quantity of bags of guano (as I conjectured from the smell that came from them), which stood in one corner, and one or two empty barrels in another. There was a kind of recess, about a yard and a half long by a yard deep, and the roof of this recess was the grating through which the dawn was stealing. It occurred to me that I might be able to make myself heard outside; but there was no one to hear me.

After resting a quarter of an hour, I devoted myself with fresh energy to cutting the rope, and at length, to my immense relief, it gave way. But if I had not felt that a coil must be severed from the "feel" of the other coils on the edge of the step, I should not have known it. The knots seemed to hold the cursed thing in its place as well as ever, and I began to fear that I had cut through a section of the rope which was not needed in binding me, so that I was no better off than I had been before. This, however, was not the case. After an infinity of wriggling and trouble I got the rope loosened, and finally I got rid of it altogether.

I cannot describe the relief it was to bring my poor tortured arms in front of my body, and though they were almost numb, I set to work at once at liberating my feet.

It was soon done; and I paced triumphantly up and down the floor of my prison, exercising my limbs, and stopping now and then to chafe and stroke them.

When I found that I had the use of my limbs once more, I tried to drag the guano bags into the recess I have spoken of, with the idea that I would pile them up, one upon another, till I reached the grating. But either the stuff in the bags was unusually heavy or the hard usage I had undergone had weakened me more than I had imagined, for it was all I could do to drag the bags about. To lift them was beyond my power. But there were the barrels. I easily rolled one of them into the recess, and set it on end. Then I got two smaller ones on the top of it, and found that by mounting on the top of the pile I was close up to the grating.

But this did not carry me a step nearer to freedom. The iron bars that composed the grating, though rusty, were as strong as the day they were cast. I fancied that the setting was not so secure, and that I might be able, if I could bring the whole of my strength to bear on it, to force the grating upward, out of its place. But when I came to try, kneeling on the barrels, and straining my back against the iron bars, I found that I could not move them the tenth part of an inch. It was a terrible disappointment, for I knew that if Walbrodt were to come back to the cellar and find that I had got rid of my shackles the chances were that he would shoot me at sight. But, do what I would, I could not raise the grating; and thinking that a few hours' sleep might give me fresh strength, I lay down on the plank, and so exhausted was I that, in spite of my hard bed and the all but intolerable smell of the guano, in less than a minute I was fast asleep.

When I awoke the sunshine was gleaming on the cold, dank walls of my underground prison, and I knew from this that the day must be pretty far advanced. The sunbeams could not reach the floor through the bars at the angle at which they were now shining unless the sun was a long way above the horizon. My sleep had refreshed me wonderfully. I stretched my enfranchised limbs with a sense of new vigour, and swinging myself up to the top of the little pile of barrels I knelt on the upper ones, in order to try once more to force up the grating by pressing my back against it.

I was just about to put forth all my strength in a great effort, when the sound of wheels fell upon my ear. They were coming nearer. In a minute or two they stopped almost over my head.

Surprise and an instinctive feeling of curiosity kept me from crying out. It was well for me that I did not.

The vehicle, as I have said, drew up close to the grating under which I was lying, and I heard the sound of persons getting out of a vehicle. Then there was a slight pause, and again the wheels were in motion. The carriage was being driven off.

"Well, my good friend, how are you?"

Good heavens! The voice was Levison's!

"I expected you a week ago—I mean, two days ago," said another in a grumbling tone. I had no difficulty in recognising the speaker as Walbrodt.

"Well, better late than never!" said Mr. Levison in a jaunty manner. "You got my telegram?" he asked; and the German said "Yes." He was evidently in the best of spirits. Then the next words—though, indeed, I might have expected them—seemed to freeze the blood in my veins. They were commonplace words enough.

"My dear, let me introduce to you my friend Mr. Walbrodt—one of the cleverest business men in London, or in the world: Mr. Walbrodt, Mrs. Levison."

The German acknowledged the compliment by an uncouth laugh; and Katharine made some suitable speech. I could not attend to its meaning. I had to bite the flesh of my arm to keep myself from crying out. To hear those sweet, pure tones in that place, to feel that it was Katharine herself that stood there, the wife of one of the scoundrels, the comrade of the other—men who should be in a convict prison, men who would hesitate at no wickedness—that *she*, my peerless one, my heart's queen, was to be one of them—it was too horrible! Never until that moment, as it seemed to me then, had I realised what had happened that morning in the London church. My darling had passed into this man's keeping for the rest of her life!

Meanwhile the conversation went on above me.

"Where have you been all this time?" demanded Walbrodt.

"My wife was ill," said Levison gravely. "At one time we feared brain fever. That was happily averted. And when the doctor said this morning that a change to the country would do her good, we set off at once.—By all means, my dear! Let us go into the house and rest. Is it not a charming old place?" and the tones of the honest gentleman's voice died away, as the little party went indoors.

CHAPTER XXII.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

As soon as the sound of voices ceased, I strained my muscles once more in trying to burst open the iron grating over my head. But it was quite useless. The iron bars were more firmly fixed than I had supposed. I could not move them in the least.

I desisted from the attempt, got down from the top of the barrels, and stood wiping the dripping sweat from my forehead. My thoughts were busy with the question: How was I to let the fact of my imprisonment be known to the police, or the outside world? Would it be possible to do it through Katharine? It seemed that the grating which gave me light and air was not far from the principal entrance to the house. Surely there would come a time when Katharine would be standing outside alone. But how could I know that she was there, and above all, how could I know that she was alone?

"*But what could he expect to steal?*"

It was Katharine's voice again. She must be standing, I judged, close to the grating, the sweet pure tones sounded so clear and distinct.

"Perhaps he did not know the house was almost empty."

That was Levison's voice. Good heavens! They were speaking of *me!*

"At any rate, I caught him and put him in the cellar—and he's there now."

Walbrodt said that.

"Weren't you dreadfully frightened?" asked Katharine.

"There was nothing to be frightened at. I took him by one hand, and shook him, and pitched him down in the cellar, and turned the key on him."

"Oh, what a liar!" The words nearly burst from me in my indignation. Fortunately I had just self-restraint enough not to utter them.

"He's there now. Would you like to see him?"

"Oh, no, no! But——" The sweet voice was silent. "I am afraid you will think I am very foolish, Herbert"—Mr. Levison's "front" name, I knew, was Abel; apparently he had been re-christ ed since his marriage—"and so will your friend, Mr. Walbrodt."

"My dear, it is impossible that you should be foolish," said Levison solemnly. ("The old owl!" said I to myself.)

"Whatever madame says will be good and correct," put in Walbrodt. How was it, I wondered, that she did not see the word "villain" written large on his forehead? But perhaps she did see it. If she did, what could she do?

"You are very kind, I am sure. Well, it is only a whim of mine."

"Any wish of yours is sacred to me," said Levison.

"And to me," echoed the German.

"Well, it was only this. Once I had a very dear friend, a—a relation, who did the same thing as the poor man you have been telling me about. He broke into a house in the night, not altogether with a bad motive, but of course he had no business to be there. He was caught, and locked up in a room just as you have locked up the man you have in the cellar. He would have been sent to prison, but while the master of the house was gone for the police next morning, his wife opened the door of the room where the young man was confined, and let him go free."

"There was a splendid woman!" cried Walbrodt with genuine enthusiasm. (It struck me that there had probably been times in Herr Walbrodt's career when he would have given his soul to have such a friend as Mrs. Armstrong had proved to young Aylmer.)

"And what I would like to beg of you is to shew the same mercy to this poor man that the lady shewed to my friend. It is the only way I can repay her kindness. Will you do this for my sake?"

"I have really nothing to do with the matter," said Levison, after a pause. "It was not I who took the man prisoner. It is for Herr Walbrodt to say what ought to be done with him."

"Then, Herr Walbrodt, I must sue to you for mercy."

"I can't; it would not be safe—that is——"

"I dare say, on thinking the matter over," said Levison, in the cool, calm tone he always used, "you may see your way to grant my wife's petition."

This surprised me; and it surprised the German as well, judging from the pause that occurred before he answered in his usual surly manner—

"If the lady really wishes it, there is no more to be said."

"I do wish it, really and truly. And I am so much obliged to you both for granting my little request. I will go now, and see what can be had for lunch."

There was a silence of perhaps a minute, and then I heard Walbrodt say, exactly in the same tone he had used when he had last spoken—

"Of course, we can't afford to let the cursed spy go free."

"No; I don't suppose we can. But it was easier and safer to say to my wife that he should be set at liberty. It's very awkward. Why the deuce didn't you do for him when you were about it? What sense was there in taking the fellow prisoner, and keeping him here to hamper us?"

"What was I to do?" growled the German.

"Do? You had your revolver with you, I suppose?"

"Of course. And I came very near using it at one time. But, after all, it is as easy to draw the trigger now as it was then."

"Very true, and I think the sooner you do it the better."

"You're always ready enough to put the dirty work on to me. Why don't you do it yourself?"

"Hang you! Did I take the fellow alive, and keep him shut up in a cellar?"

"No; but it was to find you that he came."

"Well, well! Have it your own way. It will be more humane to put a bullet through the meddlesome fool than leave him to perish here of hunger and thirst; and it's obvious that we can neither take him with us nor leave word of him behind us. One of us must do it; we both want to get out of the job. If you like, I'll toss you for it."

"All right," said Walbrodt coolly.

And, as I am a living man, the next moment there was the chink of a coin on the gravel.

"Heads!" cried Levison. "Heads it is! Look for yourself! It's your job. When will you do it?"

"Leave that to me," growled Walbrodt. "I wish to heaven I had—— Never mind. You had better get your wife out of the way. Take her out for a drive."

"Are you mad? You know it is not safe for me to shew my face outside the park fence."

"Nonsense! If you could come down here in safety, you can surely go for a stroll? Besides, it is necessary that the lady should be o of the way. When you and she come back, I will say that the man is gone."

"Very well—I say, where is Mullen?"

"Oh, I don't expect that we shall be troubled with Mr. Mullen any more," said Walbrodt with a chuckle.

"How did you get rid of him?"

"I found him hanging about the place yesterday, and I brought him into the house and was by way of being very friendly with him, though I could see that the poor fool was frightened out of his wits."

"Why should he be afraid? What was there to frighten him?" demanded Levison; and I could tell that his suspicions were aroused by the tone of his voice.

"Well, he came to me at my place in Soho, and went on about your bolting with the proceeds of the bills. Of course I pretended that I was in the same boat with him, but I wasn't sure that he quite believed that. Well, he was so mad that he talked of giving you away——"

"Me! Giving *me* away! And you let him leave the house alive! I wouldn't have thought it of you, Walbrodt!"

"Could I shoot a man down in a London lodging-house? The police would have been at the door in ten seconds."

"Not they. But go on."

"No, I didn't care to take the risk of shooting him. But I gave him a deuce of a fright. I could see that he had had a struggle with himself before he got up steam enough to come here. But as he had come, I took him in, and made much of him. And then, when I heard that mad fool we have got downstairs walking about the house at night, I made Mullen come with me, and take a hand in trouncing our customer."

"Ha! ha! A good idea!"

"Yes; and I took care that the young fellow should hear his voice, so that Mullen knows that the spy is aware that he had a hand in getting him under—see?"

"I do see, and it was remarkably clever of you. And then?"

"Then, in the morning, I could see that he wasn't comfortable in his mind, so I offered him a tenner to go, and said that if I could get any more out of you he should have half. Ha! ha!"

"And he actually believed you? I only hope you will keep your promise, my good Walbrodt."

"Stow that!" cried the German roughly. "I don't mean to stand any of your patronising airs!"

"I don't quite like the cur going off like that," remarked Levison in a thoughtful tone, without taking the smallest notice of his companion's last observation. "Don't you think it's a bit dangerous?"

"No. He left openly, and good friends with me. Besides, I shall be off as soon as I have finished the little bit of business we were talking of. And you—you don't mean to spend your honeymoon here, do you?"

"I think after the first week or two we shall probably travel."

"If I were you, I would begin my travels pretty soon."

"On the contrary, I think we are safer here than anywhere else, in the meantime. But I think you ought to go up to town and give that ass Mullen a few more pounds to keep his mouth shut. In a week or two he may talk as loudly as he likes, for we shall be beyond reach. But in the meantime we must give him sops from time to time. And—another thing. As we are going to stay here, you mustn't leave anything behind in the cellar, you know. That wouldn't do at all."

What the answer to this was I could not hear, for the two men strolled away, and a step or two carried them out of earshot. But I had heard enough. Certainly, I thought, it would be difficult to find in England two more cold-blooded, unscrupulous ruffians than those I had to deal with. Even then, even after I had heard them declare to each other that to secure their own safety they were compelled to murder me, I could scarcely believe that Walbrodt, villain as he was, would stand up and shoot me in cold blood. But when I remembered the matter-of-fact tone in which they had discussed the means of getting rid of me, and when I reflected that the crack of a revolver would never be heard outside those thick walls, and that it would be a very easy matter to bury my body in the thick, lonely woods that surrounded the house, my blood ran cold, and I began to realise that the danger that threatened me was a grim and terrible reality.

Of course, I did not give myself up for lost. To begin with, the shock of surprise my enemy would experience at seeing his victim, whom he expected to see bound and helpless at his feet, freed from his fetters, and ready to defend himself, would count for much. Then it was within the bounds of possibility that, by making a sudden spring, I might succeed in disarming him; and if I could once get hold of the revolver the tables would be turned with a vengeance.

But still, the odds were terribly against any one weak from want of food, and quite unarmed, fighting in a confined space with a man who held a revolver in his hand. When I came to think the matter out, making a forecast of all that might be expected to happen, I could scarcely think it possible that I should escape.

But was there *no* way of getting out of the cellar? With these barrels, that reached up to the grating—if only I had a file! But would there be time to use it if I had such a thing? Certainly not. It must be some quicker method than that. No; so far as I could see, escape was absolutely impossible.

But was there nothing in the cellar that could be used as a weapon? I looked with the eye of despair round the bare walls, the floor cumbered with the sacks of guano, the barrels—— In one instant it flashed like lightning across my mind—*the plank!* The plank upon which I had been shot down into the cellar was still lying where I had slept. It had helped to form my bed in the night. It was something more than a plank, being about two inches thick. It had occurred to me that *I might put one end of it on the top of the barrels, underneath the grating, and use it as a lever.* By hanging on to the other end of the stout plank, I should be able to exert an enormous force against the grating.

The idea seemed a good one—more than a good one. I thought it was bound to succeed. I immediately set to work. First, I settled the barrels as firmly as I could, dragging up several bags of guano to keep them in their places. Next, with great toil and pains, I managed to get one end of the plank edgeways on the top of the upper barrels—I mean that one edge of the plank was turned towards the roof, the other towards the floor. The other end of the plank was in the air, about four feet from the ground, while the end on the barrels was fixed between them and the grating.

All being now ready, I hoisted myself on to the plank, and jerked it violently, making it press with great force against the grating. The iron bars were bent, but they did not break, nor did the fastenings seem to be loosened. After pausing a minute or two to recover my breath, I tried again.

This time the plank, as if it were a live thing and had resolved to side with my enemies, turned round on its side, making a tremendous clatter against the empty barrels.

My heart jumped, as they say, to my mouth. But there was no time to be lost. I soon got the plank into position again, and pulling on the free end with all my strength, I had the unspeakable delight of seeing the ironwork spring upward, and the end of the plank itself projected into the air. The grating had been forced up perhaps a foot and a half.

The plank was naturally jammed in the hole it had made, and I was tugging at it to get it out, when I heard heavy footsteps in the corridor above. Walbrodt had heard the noise of the plank falling, or of the bursting of the ironwork, and was coming down to the cellar! I tore at the plank like a madman. It yielded a little, but not enough. And now I recognised that it was too late. I could never get out in time, even if the opening had been unencumbered. I was caught, like a rat in a trap!

(To be concluded.)

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Medical men and the public are offering conclusive testimony upon the value of Dr Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, and to show their confidence in the new preparation, the proprietors make the unparalleled offer of a free test of merit, a dainty sample tin being sent gratis and post free to any address on mentioning "The Highland News." This offer is made because it sells Dr Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, the new preparation referred to; in fact, the sales are increasing to such an extent that additional manufacturing facilities have had to be made.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once a Postal Order for 2s. 6d. to ALBERT, 73, Farringdon Street, London, and you will receive a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. (Registered Copyright.)

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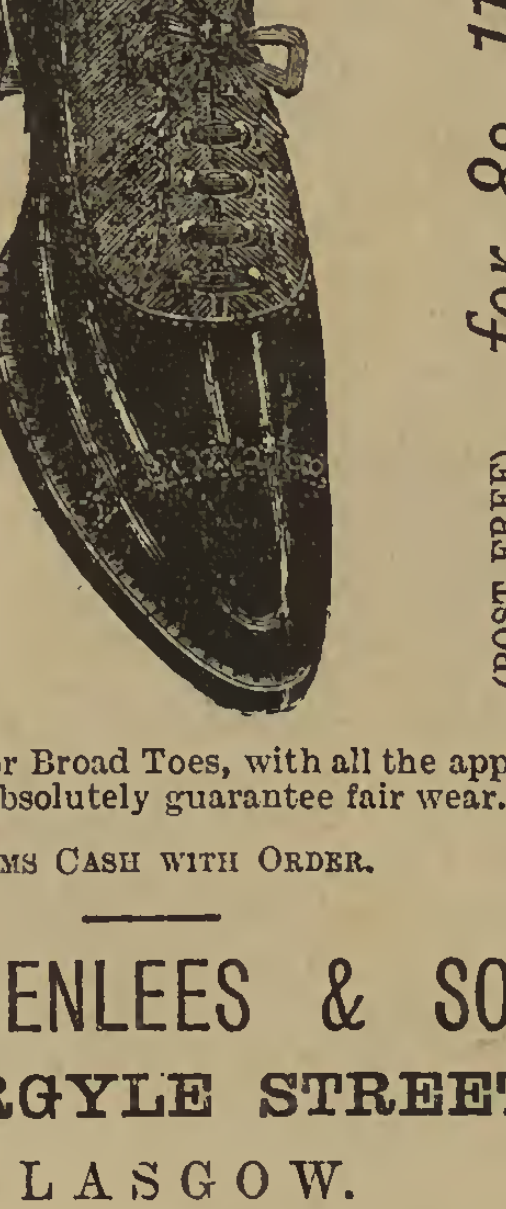
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RAILWAY NOTICES.

THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLES FOR JULY & AUGUST,
Or Until Further Notice.

The Public are respectfully informed that during JULY AND AUGUST, or until further notice, the Trains will arrive and depart at the following hours, or as near thereto as circumstances will permit, viz:—

In the undernoted times "a" after a figure stands for a.m., and "p" denotes p.m.

UP TRAINS—FROM THE NORTH.

						a.m.			p.m.
Wick	de.	—	—	—	—	8 0	—	—	3 6
Georgemas ...	ar.	—	—	—	—	8 33	—	—	3 36
Thurso	de.	—	—	—	—	8 10	—	—	3 18
Thurso	ar.	—	—	—	—	9 0	—	—	4 20
Georgemas ...	de.	—	a.m.	—	—	8 37	—	—	3 45
Helmsdale... ...	,,	—	5 20	—	—	10 16	—	—	5 18
Brora	,,	—	5 42	—	—	10 40	—	—	5 38
Golspie	,,	—	5 55	—	—	10 55	—	—	5 48
Mound (for Dornoch)	,,	—	6 2	—	—	11 5	—	—	5 56
Lairg	,,	—	6 30	—	—	11 33	—	—	6 26
Bonar-Bridge	ar.	—	6 53	—	—	11 58	p.m.	—	6 48
	de.	—	7 8	—	—	12 8p	3 10	—	6 53
Tain...	ar.	—	7 31	—	—	12 35	3 38	—	7 22
				a.m.	—				
Tain...	de.	—	7 35	9 25	—	12 37	3 42	—	7 24
Fearn	,,	—	7 43	9 33	—	12 45	3 49	—	7 31
Kildary	,,	—	7 54	9 43	—	12 55	3 58	—	7 41
Invergordon ...	,,	—	8 7	9 59	—	1 8	4 10	—	7 54
Alness	,,	a.m.	8 20	10 7	p.m.	1 16	4 17	—	8 2
Dingwall	,,	8 35	8 52	10 33	1 10	1 42	4 50	—	8 28
Muir of Ord... ...	,,	8 51	9 8	10 47	1 25	1 56	5 5	—	8 49
Beauly	,,	9 0	o	10 54	1 32	2 7	5 13	—	8 51
Inverness	ar.	9 32	9 40	11 30	2 5	2 30	5 45	—	9 28
				Mail					
Inverness	de.	6 0a	9 20	1010a	1 5	3 5p	4 55	6 0	1030p
Fort-George ...	,,	6 19	9 35	10 25	1 23	—	—	6 18	10 51
Nairn	,,	6 31	9 45	10 38	1 35	3 30	5 17	6 29	11 8
Forres	,,	6 55	10 0	11 5	2 0	3 50	5 35	7 5	11 32
Grantown	,,	7 41	11 8	11 56	2 52	4 31	6 21	7 57	12 38
Boat of Garten ...	,,	7 56	11 26	12 14	3 9	4s45	6 12	8 13	12 54
Carr-Bridge	de.	7 45	—	12 4	2 55	—	7 15	—	—
	ar.	9 0	12 48	12 48	3 40	—	—	—	—
Kingussie... ...	,,	8 40	12 7	12 52	3 48	5 13	7 2	8 45	1 43
Dalwhinnie ...	,,	9 6	12 32	1 16	4 16	—	—	Stop	2 20
Blair-Atholl ...	,,	9 57	1 33p	2 3	5 10	6 10	8 2	6 20	3 20
Pitlochry	,,	10 14	1 35	a	5 30	—	—	6 35	3 38
Ballinluig... ...	,,	10 26	2 10	a	5 41	—	—	6 43	3 49
Aberfeldy...	de.	9 40	1 45	—	5 15	—	—	—	—
	ar.	11 5	2 55	3 5	6 10	—	—	9 40	7 43
Dunkeld	de.	10 45	2 33	a	6 0	—	—	7 3	4 8
Stanley	,,	11 5	2 54	a	6 20	—	—	7 23	4 28
Perth	ar.	11 20	3 15	3 33	6 40	7 0	9 5	7 40	4 46
	ar.								
Dundee		1220p	4 32p	4 32p	7 15p	8 20	1 5a	8 40p	6 0a
Edinburgh, via Forth Bridge... ...		1 51	5 27	6 27	9 8	9 8	1055p	9 8	8 34
Do., Princess Street ...		2 15	5 56	5 56	9 35	9 35	—	—	10 30
Glasgow, Buchanan St....		2 0	6 0	6 0	9 25	9 25	—	—	8 53
Do., Central		—	—	—	—	—	11 58	—	—
Do., Queen Street... ...		1 44	6 48	6 48	9 46	9 48	—	—	9 18
London, G.N.		10 45	310a	3 10a	6 42	6 40	735a	6 40	6 30p
Do., L. & N.W.		10 45	3 50	3 50	7 30	7 30	8 0	7 30	7 10
Do., Midland		4 20a	5 30	5 30	8 0	8 0	—	8 0	7 50
Do. and G.E.		—	—	—	9y35	12y35	12y35	—	9 50

Sunday Mail Train leaves Wick at 2·30 A.M., Thurso at 2·40 A.M., reaching Inverness 9.50 A.M., and Perth 3·33 P.M.

The following Trains will be run in addition to the above: 8·40 A.M. train, Nairn to Forres; 6·55 A.M., Blair Atholl to Perth; 1·40, 3·0, 4·15, and 7·30 P.M., Inverness to Forres; 7 50 A.M. Mixed, Struan to Blair-Atholl.

a Will stop to set down passengers from North of Inverness, from Perth east of Forres, off Speyside Line, or off Daviot Branch, on notice being given to Guard at Aviemore.

d Does not run on Saturdays. Pullman Sleeping Cars.

o Will stop to set down Passengers holding Tickets from North of Dingwall and from Strathpeffer on their informing Guard at Muir of Ord.

s G.N.S. Company's Train awaits 10 Minutes for Passengers off the 3 5 Express, and Passengers should give notice to Guard at Forres.

t Sleeping Cars Inverness to London.

y Due Liverpool St. 7·18 P.M. on Sundays.

DOWN TRAINS—FROM THE SOUTH.

Dep.		P.M.	—	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
London, L. & N.W.		2 0	†7 45	†7 45	†8 0	11 50	11 50	12 nt	5 15
		—	—	—	—	...	—	...	—
Do., G.N.		1120a	†8 15	†8 15	†8 15	11 30	11 30	...	5 15
		—	—	—	—	...	—	...	—
Do., Midland		10 35	—	—	—	9 15	9 15	...	5 15
Glasgow, Buchanan Street		10 0p	—	—	—	7 15a	10 0a	2 0	5 0p
Glasgow, Central... ...		—	—	—	4 20a	—	—	—	—
Do., Queen Street ...		d8 15	—	—	—.	d7 0	9 10	d1 20	4 50
Edinburgh, Princes St....		9 45	—	—	4 0	d6 45	9 40	1 35	4 25
Do., v. Forth Bridge...		9 5	4 4a	4 4a	4 4	7 30	10 15	2 35	4 30
Dundee		10 30	—	—	—	8 20	11 0	3 30	6 10
		m					noon	p.m.	p.m.
Perth	de.	1240a	5r30	5 35	6 15a	9 25a	12 0	4 10	8 15
Stanley	,,	12 58	—	5 50	—	9 42	o	§	8 32
Dunkeld	,,	1 20	—	6 9	—	10 5	o	§	8 55
Ballinluig... ...	,,	1 38	—	6 29	—	10 26	o	§	9 16
Aberfeldy	de.	—	—	—	—	9 40	12 10	§	8 50
	ar.	—	—	7 43	—	11 5	—	§	9 40
Pitlochry	de.	1 50	—	6 39	—	10 37	o	§	9 28
Blair-Atholl ...	,,	2 7	6 25	6 53	7 10	10 55	12 58	6 13	9 42
				Stop					
Dalwhinnie ...	,,	2 58	—	a.m.		11 43	o	6 5	Stop
Kingussie... ...	,,	3 23	7 30	7 43	8 15	12 7	2 11	6 33	—
Carr-Bridge ...	de.	—	—	7 45	—	12 4	o	6 12	—
	ar.	—	9 0	9 0	—	12 48	o	7 15	—
Boat of Garten ...	de	3 58	7 56	8 16	8 37	12 36	2 30	7 6	—
Grantown	,,	4 17	8 7	8 31	8 48	12 50	2 50	7 22	—
Forres	ar.	5 10	8 45	9 10	9 25	1 36	3 33	8 45	—
			A.M.	Stop		P.M.			
	de.	5 20	8 52	8 c	9 30	1 40	3 45	8 25	9 35
Nairn	,,	5 40	9 10	8 25	9 45	2 2	4 7	8 47	9 51
Fort-George ...	,,	—	—	8 36	—	2 13	4 18	8 54	...
Inverness... ...	ar.	6 10	9 40	9 0	10 15	2 40	4 45	9 27	10 15
			A.M.	Mail.					
Inverness... ...	de.	6 40	8 35	10 35	1050a	3 10	5 10p	8 0p	...
Beauly	,,	7 8	9 0	10 54	11 20	3 36	5 37	8 33	...
Muir of Ord ...	,,	7 17	9 8	p	11 30	3 44	5 46	8 43	...
Dingwall	,,	7 36	9 30	1114p	11 47	4 5	6 5	9 0	...
Alness	,,	7 59	9 52	11 36	Stop.	4 31	6 29	9 23	...
Invergordon ...	,,	8 7	9 59	11 44	...	4 39	6 37	9 30	...
Kildary	,,	8 20	10 13	11 56	...	4 51	6 50	9 42	...
Fearn	,	8 31	10 24	12 4	...	5 2	7 1	9 56	...
Tain	ar.	8 39	10 32	12 11	...	5 10	7 10	10 5	...
	de.	8 43	10 43	12 13	...	5 17	Stop	Stop	...
Bonar-Bridge	ar.	9 13	11 15	12 42	...	5 48	...	...	...
	de.	9 23	Stop	12 47	...	5 58	...	...	...
Lairg	,,	9 43	...	1 11	...	6 26	...	...	...
The Mound (For Dornoch)	,,	10 16	...	1 37	...	6 53	...	...	...
Golspie	,,	10 25	...	1 44	...	7 2	...	...	...
Brora	,,	10 40	...	1 57	...	7 17	...	...	...
Helmsdale ...	,	11 5	...	2 26	...	7 40	...	...	...
Georgemas ...	ar.	1238p	...	3 45	...	Stop	...	...	...
Thurso ...	de.	12 15	...	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
Thurso ...	ar.	11 5	...	4 20	...	...	...	...	...
Georgemas ...	de.	12 41	...	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
Wick	ar.	11 15	...	4 35	...	...	...	...	...

The following Trains will run in addition to the above:—The 7·20 A.M. Mixed from Blair-Atholl to Struan; 7 A.M., 11·5 A.M., also 12 36 and 5·18, P.M., from Forres to Inverness; 12·10 P.M., Perth to Inverness, calling at all intermediate stations.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Perth at 8·50 A.M., Inverness at 1·45 P.M., reaching Thurso at 7 50 P.M., and Wick at 8 0 P.M.

d Via Forth Bridge.

m Mondays excepted. Pullman Cars run by this Train.

o Stops by signal to pick up Passengers for North of Blair-Atholl.

p Will stop daily by signal to pick up Passengers off the Black Isle Section for Stopping Stations North of Dingwall or for Strathpeffer.

r Will call at Dalnaspidal, Dalwhinnie, and Newtonmore to set down passengers from Perth and South thereof on notice being given to Guard at Perth. Sleeping Cars, London to Inverness.

† Saturday and Sunday nights excepted.

§ Stops by signal to pick up passengers for North of Blair Atholl.

t Departs on Sunday nights, but not on Saturday nights

DINGWALL AND SKYE SECTION.
To Kyle of Lochalsh.

Dingwall	dep.	9 35a	1155a	6 15p	...	...
Achterneed	,,	9 47	12 10	6 30	...	..
Garve	,,	10 6	12 30	6 53	...	...
Achnasheen	,,	10 45	1 5	7 40	...	..
Strome Ferry	,,	11 51	2 10	9 0	...	..
Kyle of Lochalsh ..	arr.	12 20	2 40	9 40	..	..

From Kyle of Lochalsh.

Kyle of Lochalsh ...	dep.	6 0a	1030a	1 45p	4 55p	..
Strome Ferry	,,	6 30	11 0	2 10	5 40	..
Achnasheen	,,	7 32	12 0p	3 20	7 0	...
Garve	,,	8 2	12 30	3 57	7 49	...
Achterneed	,,	8 20	12 48	4 20	8 12	...
Dingwall	arr.	8 32	1 0	4 33	8 25	...

STRATHPEFFER BRANCH

Dingwall	de7 40a	9 30a	1115a	1 45p	4 5p	6 8p	9 5p	...
Strathpeffer	a7 50	9 40	11 25	1 55	4 15	6 18	9 15	...
Strathpeffer	d8 35a	1015a	1 25p	3 45p	4 35p	8 5	9 25	...
Dingwall	ar8 45	10 25	1 35	3 55	4 45	8 15	9 35	..

BLACK ISLE BRANCH.

Fortrose ...	dep.	8 0a	1010a	1245p	4 25p	7 50p	..
Avoch ...	,,	8 8	10 16	12 51	4 31	7 56	...
Munlochy ..	,,	8 19	10 25	1 0	4 40	8 6	...
Allangrange	,,	8 28	10 31	1 6	4 46	8 14	..
Redcastle ..	,,	8 35	10 37	1 12	4 52	8 21	..
M. of Ord jun	ar.	8 45	10 45	1 20	5 0	8 30	..
M. of Ord jun	dep.	9 13a	1135p	3 45p	5 50p	8 45p	..
Redcastle ..	,,	9 23	11 44	3 56	6 1	8 54	..
Allangrange	,,	9 29	11 49	4 0	6 8	8 59	...
Munlochy ...	,,	9 38	11 56	4 6	6 17	9 6	..
Avoch ...	,,	9 49	12 5	4 14	6 28	9 15	..
Fortrose ...	arr.	9 55	12 10	4 18	6 35	9 20	..

T. A. WILSON, General Manager.

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D'AR LUCHD-CUIDEACHAIDH.

GABHAIBH BEACHD.—Bhiodh e na chomain agus na chomhstath mor dhuinn na 'n tugadh ar cairdean an aire do na seolaidhean a leanas an uair a bhios iad a' sgriobhadh g'ar n-ionnsaidh ann an Gaidhlig:—

1. Gun sgriobhadh ach air aon taobh d' an duilleig.
2. An sgriobhadh a bhi cho soilleir agus so-leughadh is urrainn daibh a dheanamh.
3. Farsaingeachd fhagail air chor 's gur urrainn duinn ge b' e ceartachadh no atharrachadh a bhios r' a dheanamh a chur eadar na facail agus eadar na sreathan.

SGEULACHD.

A' GHALLA BHLAR UAINE.

Latha de na làithean 'nuair a bha mi 'siubhal Sliabh an Tuill, thainig àurradh fliuch, fiadhaich orm, agus chaidh mi am fasgath Creig-a'-Ghlomhais an dùil gu 'n togadh e an ceann aimsir ghoirid. Ach cha do thog; agus b' éiginn domh fanachd fo dhìon na creige ùine fhada. Cha robh fuaim no farum ni bheò—geum bò, meilich caorach, tabhann coin no srann cuileig—r' an cluinntinn; ach sìor-ràn na gaoithe a' cur tromchianal air m' aigne. Mu dheireadh, theab mi géilleachd do 'n chadal, nuair a mhothaich mi rud fuar a' beantuinn ri mo laimh. Nuair a dh' amhairc mi sìos, cha bu bheag an t-ioghnadh chur e orm bhi faicinn galla mhóir, bhlàir, uaine a' miodal orm 's a cur a sròin a stigh 'nam laimh. "Ma ta," arsa mise, "cha tusa Bran no a bhràthair ach, eudail nan con, 's fheudar gur tu a phiuthar: cha'n'eil do ghineal lìonmhor air an la 'n diugh." "Is math a dh' amais thu air mo shloinneadh," fhreagair ise, "cha mhise piuthar Brain, ach is mi nighean brathair 'athar." "'S neònach sin" arsa mise, "'s gun dreach na mór-aois air do bhian. Co leis thu?" "Leis an Fhéinn—no bu chòir dhomh a radh—le Conan." "Le Conan! Ma ta, 's e mo bheachd-sa nach d' thug iad do roghainn maighstir duit." "Tha thu air do mhealladh gu mór," ars ise, "'s e Conan féin mo roghainn maighstir. Anduine a bha frionasach, diorasach, brisg r' a chineal féin, cha do leag e riamh lamh orm 's cha do thog e riamh cas rium; ni mò a nochd e fuath do bheò-ni neo-dhaonnda, ach do dheargannan a mhàin, am feadh a bha e air an fhòid: 'S tha sin a' buntainn gu dlùth ri fàth mo theachd a'd chòir-sa. An cuala tu riamh sgeulachd an Fheinn bhi air a h-uilinn?" "Chuala" arsa mise, "iomadh uair, gu 'n deachaidh taillear a steach do 'n uaimh far am bheil laochraidh na Féinne air an càradh fo gheasan, gu 'n d 'thug e sgal á dudach, a bha 'crochadh air a' bhalla, a thug air na daoine móra an sùilean fhosgladh, sgal eile a thug orra éirigh air an uilinnean, agus, an sin, gu 'n do ghlac eagal e 's gu 'n d'thug e na buinn as." "Tha'n sgeul ceart agad" ars an cù; "ach ged tha e air innseadh gu 'n d' thug an taillear na buinn as, cha'n'eil e air innseadh gu 'n d' fhàg e na deargannan 'na dhéigh. Mo thruaighe sinne! dh' fhàg e siod agus comas sìolachaidh aca, cuideachd. Tha iad a nis air fàs lionmhor, 's air m' fhalluinn! tha crìochan an ionaltraidh farsuing gu leòr a chum seachd uiread de na th' ann diubh an dràsd, a bhiadhachadh. Is anshocrach a chriomas iad na daoine garbha. Tha caileiginn de fhoighidinn anns a chuid mhóir diubh; ach mo thruaighe Conan! eadar bioradh nan deargannan agus a dhroch nàdur fhéin, tha e air a chlaoidh gu dona. Tha mo chridhe gointe le bhi faicinn a chàis. Am bheil seun no eòlas agad a chuireas as do na leumadairean guineach ud? Is urrainn domh mi fhéin a sgròbadh 's a dh' iomlaich a chum an cumail fodha, ach cha 'n urrainn do 'n aon chù a th' anns an Fhéinn móran math a dheanamh do dhaoine fo 'n làn-airm." "Ma ta," fhreagair mise "Cha'n'eil seun no eòlas agam: cha'n'eil mise 'cur earbsa 'na leithid sin do shaobh-chrabhadh; tha laithean nan seun 's nan eòlas air dol seachad. Ma 's math leat sgrios a chur air na deargannan, mholainn duit làn an dùirn de Fhùdar Cheiting. Tha e sin aig a' chaillich agam-sa, agus ma's math leat e a dh' fheuchainn air an Fhéinn, bi thusa anns an àite so mu bhriseadh na fàire am maireach agus bheir mi dhuit làn pocain bhig deth. Ach cum fo d' aire gur e puinnsean a th' ann, agus ma théid smùirnean deth thairis air sgòrnan Mac-mathair de do chàirdean, bithidh e cho marbh ri sgadan air a bhad. Bheir mi dhuit gu saor e, ach a mhàin feumaidh tu mise a sheòladh e stigh do 'n uaimh far am bheil laochraidh na Féinne air an sìneadh: bu mhath leam sùil fhaighinn orra—ach feithidh mi gus an cuir thu na deargannan air fògradh." Gheall o' ghalla bhlàr uaine sin a dheanamh agus shuidh i sios taobh rium, agus chuir sinn seachad greis a' seanchas air an Fhéinn agus eachdraidh nan Gaidheal—gu sònruichte aobhar an dol air ais roimh chinnich nach robh cho curanta riu féin. "Is furasda sin a thuigsinn, a laochain," ars a' ghalla, "'S e innleachd a rinn an gnothach orra, innleachd an namhaid — agus an amaideachd fhéin. Bha iadsan ag earbsadh as an neart 's as an treuntas fhéin; ach 's e mhill a' chùis gu mór orra gu 'n robh iad tuille 's suairce do 'n nàmhaid. Cha robh iad idir a' faicinn mar a 's trice a bhuadhaich iad an cogadh, 's ann is mò a chnuasaich an nàmhaid de innleachd gus mu dheireadh fhuair innleachd làmh an uachdair air an Fhéinn gu builcach. Nuair a chunnaic na cumhachdan móra so, chuir iad na ceannardan fo gheasan; agus tha iad 'gan cumail suas gus am bi feum orra a rìs." "Cuin a thig an t-am 's an cuirear fa sgaoil iad?" "Nuair a théid innleachd thar tomhas agus a theirigeas an spionnadh a b' àbhaist bhi an daoine na tìre so." "Am bheil an t-àm sin fada bhuainn?" "Ma ta, cha 'n 'eil e cho fada bhuainn 's a tha luchd-gaol-na-h-innleachd a' saoilsinn. Tha na bailtean móra, aitean altrum na h-innleachd, a fàs tuille 's mór, agus tha an tuath a' fàs gann. Tha beagan spionnaidh anns na Gaidheil fathast, ach tha 'n sùilean gu tric a' tionndadh 's an ceuman gu tric a' gluasad a dh' ionnsuidh a' bhaile mhòir. Mur b'e 's gu 'm bheil na Gaidheil 'nan amadain ghòrach, bhiodh aiseirigh na Féinne air teachd iomadh latha roimhe so. Is iomadh mallachd agus droch fhacal a chleachdas mo mhaighstir 'nuair chluinneas e sgeul o 'n t-saoghal a muigh air na Gaidheil bhi 'gan giùlan féin mar bhumalairean an lathair nan Gall. 'S e is trice chanas e—"Droch dhìol air a' cheud Ghaidheal a cheangail e féin ri té do chinneach nan Gaidil-boga." "Co iad na Gaidil-boga?" arsa mise. "'S e cinneach a bh' annta a thàinig do Bhreatuinn an déigh na Féinne: bha iad fo chìs aig naimhdean na Féinne. Bha na mnathan aca sgiamhach agus bha òighfhir na Féinne a' cur spéis mór annta a thaobh an sgéimhe." "Ciod a' gné fàilinn a bh' annta" dh' fharraid mi fhéin a dh' islich uachdranachd na Féinne?" "Nuair a thàinig iad am measg nam Fianntan cha robh coire 'sam bith ri fhaotainn orra; ach air dhaibh teaghlaichean a bhi aca, thòisich iad air bhi anabarrach déigheil air gach gnathas a bha coimheach gun bhi uile gu léir tàireil air gnathasan na Féinne; bhiodh iad a' togail na cloinne gun eòlas aon chuid air eachdraidh no air dualchainnt nam Fianntan. Aig a' cheart àm bha iad a' teagasg dhaibh a bhi deanamh uail as an sloinneadh; agus bhiodh an òigridh, an lorg sin, a' cur a mach air a chéile có b' urramaiche sinnsearachd. Bheireadh iad creideas do fhear an fhalbhain luath-labhrach, coimheach, a roghainn air an seanachaidhean féin. B' fhearr leo sochairean an t-saoghail na an cliù bhi gun smal air. Gu h-àraidh bhiodh iad a ghnàth a' cur ùigh an nithean air nach ruigeadh an comas a chaoidh, agus a' dearmad nan nithean a bha feitheamh an lamhàn. A dheanamh sgeul goirid deth—Na 'n robh an Fhéinn cho cùramach mu fhuil 's mu àrachadh an cuid cloinne 's a bha iad mu fhuil 's mu àrachadh an cuid chon agus feudail am mechraichean, bhiodh sgeul eile r'a innseadh an diugh mu 'n timchioll—cha bhiodh siol nam beann fo smachd a' choimhich. Chaidh fuil nan Gaidil—boga an cuislean nan Gaidheal, agus cha bhuadhaich pòr na fala sin gus am bi a cùrsa air a ruith. Faodaidh iad buaidh fhaotainn air an naimhdean an dràsd 's a rithis, ach cha bhi an toradh aca-san." "Is truagh leam sin;" arsa mise, "an fhios duit cuin a thig an fhuil sin gu ceann à cùrsa?" "Cha 'n fhios," ars a' ghalla" ach so comharra fìor dhuit a nochdas co-dhiù a tha i a' lìonadh no a' tràghadh: Ma tha 'n sluagh a' cur meas air cànain na Féinne, tha an fhuil a' tràghadh: Ma tha iad 'ga dìmeas, tha an fhuil sin a' lìonadh agus àm aiseirigh na Feinne fad air falbh fhathast. Air so a ràdh, dh' éirich a' ghalla bhlàr, uaine gu falbh. "Hei! Ho! Air do shocair, a ghalaid," ghlaodh mise, "mu 'n dealaich sinn, bu mhath leam fios a bhi agam air co iad na cumhachdan móra a thubhairt thu a chuir an Fhéinn fo gheasan." "O, 's tu smior a' Ghaidil-bhuig," ars ise, air am bheil cùram nan nithean nach buin duit 's nach amais thu air a chaoidh. Is iomadh uair a chuala mi Oisein agus Pàdruig a' deasboireachd na ceiste sin, agus an rud a dh' fhairtlich orra-san a réiteachadh, cha tig a dhuit-sa no dhòmhsa 'fheuchainn. Coma leat na cumhachdan mòra. Cum thusa t'aire air Fùdar Cheiting, agus cum comhdhail rium anns an àite so mochthrath am màireach, mu 'm bhlais an t-eun an t-uisge. Tha 'n stoirm air dol thairis. Dachaidh ort am feadh 's a tha 'm fè ann. Slàn gu 'n ruig thu. Dh' fhalbh a' ghalla 's thòisich mise air teàrnadh gu baile.

CLARSACH NAN GAIDHEAL.

Air a Gleusadh le FIONN.

No. 90.—CALUM A' GHLINNE.

The author of this popular ditty was Malcolm Maclean, a native of Kinlochewe, Ross-shire, who was familiarly known as "Calum a' Ghlinne," or Malcolm of the Glen, from the fact that after obtaining his discharge from the army he occupied a small pendicle in Glensgaith, in the county of Ross. Calum, like the most of old soldiers, was the "soul of good company," and was more inclined to worship at the shrine of Bacchus than attend to the working of his croft. Fortunately for him, he married a pushing, energetic woman, who seems to have possessed a large amount of patience and resignation. The occasion of the song, which has secured the author immortality, was as follows:—Calum had an only child, a daughter of uncommon beauty and loveliness, but owing to her father's squandering habits, which prevented the possibility of a dowry, she was unwooed, unsought, and for a long time unmarried. The father, in singing the praises of his daughter, deals some humorous side-blows at fortune-hunters and people of penurious habits; at the same time he takes a fair amount of blame to himself for depriving her of the bait necessary to secure a good attendance of wooers. It is pleasing to know, however, that Calum saw his "bonnie brown maid" comfortably married before his death, which took place about the year 1764.

The patience of Calum's wife was often put to a severe test, but was found to be equal to the glowing representation of the poet. Calum was on one occasion sent to Dingwall for a boll of meal. On his way thither he encountered a Badenoch drover, who proved a bosom crony. They sat drinking in a wayside inn till the poet, forgetful of his errand, tabled his last sixpence, at the same time remarking—"If I had more money, I would not go home for some time yet." "That's easily got," replied his crony; "I'll buy the grey horse from you." The animal speedily changed owners for a small sum, and the fun once more becoming fast and furious, the poet soon found his pockets empty a second time. Realising the position of affairs, Calum exclaimed, "I must go now!" "You must," rejoined his crony; "but I cannot see for the life of me how you are to face your wife." "My wife!" exclaimed the bard, in astonishment; "pshaw, man, she's the woman that never said, or will say, worse to me than 'Dia leat a Chalum!'" (God bless you, Calum). "I'll lay you a bet of the price of the horse and the meal that her temper is not so good, and that you will get a much warmer salutation," replied the drover. "Done!" said the bard, grasping the drover eagerly by the hand. Away went Calum, and with him the landlord and other two men to witness and report what reception our droughty friend should meet. He entered his dwelling, and staggering forward, would have fallen on the fire had not his wife flung her arms affectionately about him, exclaiming, "Dia leat a Chalum!" (God bless you, Calum). "Ah!" replied Calum, "why speak thus softly to me? I have drunk my money and brought home no meal." "A fig for that!" said his helpmate; "we will soon get more money, and meal too." "But," continued her intoxicated lord, "I have also drunk the grey horse!" "What signifies that, my love?" rejoined the excellent woman, "you yourself are still alive, and mine, and never shall we want—never shall I have reason to murmur while my Malcolm is sound and hearty." It was enough: the drover had to count down the money, and in a few hours the worthy woman had the pleasure of hailing the husband's return with the horse and meal.

FIONN.

MO CHAILIN DONN OG.

(My Bonnie Brown Maid).

KEY F.—*Moderato, beating twice in the measure.*

{ :s | m :—.r : d | d :—: d | m : d : m | s : f : m }
Mo chailin donn òg, 's mo nighean dubh thogarach,
My bonnie brown maid, my raven-haired dearie, I'll
{ | f : m : f | r : r : r | m : f : s | l : s }
Thogainn ort fonn, 's neo-throm gu'n togainn,
mak ye a sang, and I'll lilt it fu' cheerie;
{ : m | s :—.l : s | d' : d' : d' | d' :—.t : l | l : s }
Mo nigh'n dubh gun iarraidh mo bhria-thar gu'n tog-ainn,
The truth I'll con-fess, the rea-son lies near me,
{ : m | f :—.m : f | l : l : s | s :—.f : m | r : d ||
'S gu'n inn-sinn an t-aobhar nach eile-as 'g ad thogradh,
That nae bon-nie laddie has e'er come to speer thee,
Coda after each verse.
{ : r | m :—.r : d | d :— ||
Mo Chail-in donn òg!
My bon-nie brown maid!

Gu bheil thu gu bòidheach, bainndidh, banail,
Gun chron ort fo 'n ghrèin, gun bhéum gun sgainnir;
Gur gil' thu fo d' léine na éiteag na mara,
'S tha choir agam fhéin gun do chéile bhi mar-riut.

Gur muladach mi, 's mi 'n déigh nach math leam,
Na dheanadh dhomh stàth aig càch 'g a mhalairt;
Bith'dh d'athair an còmhnuidh 'g òl le caithream,
'S e còlas nan còrn a dh-fhàg è cho falamh.

Na'm bithinn ag òl mu bhòrd na dibhe.
'S gu'm faicinn mo mhiann 's mo chiall a' tighinn,
'S e 'n copan beag donn thogadh fonn air mo chridhe,
'S cha tugainn mo bhriathran nach iarrainn e rithist.

Bith'dh bodaich na dùtch' ri bùrt 's ri fanaid,
A cantainn rium féin nach géill mi dh-ainnis,
Ged tha mi gun spréidh tha téud ri tharruing,
'S cha sguir mi de 'n òl fhad 's is beò mi air thalamh.

'S ioma bodachan gnù nach dùraig mi aithris,
Le thional air spréidh, 's iad ga thréigsinn a's t-earrach,
Nach òl anns a bhliadhna trian a' ghallain,
'S cho toir e fo 'n ùir na 's mò na bheir Calum.

Na'm bithinn air féill, 's na céudan mar-rium,
Do chuideachda chòir a dh-òladh drama,
Gu'n suidhinn mu 'n bhòrd 's gu'n tràighinn mo shearrag,
'S cha d'thuirt mo bhean riamh rium ach—"Dia leat a Chalum."

Ged tha mi gun stòr, le òl 's le iomairt,
Air bheagan de nì, le pris na mine,
Tha m' fhortan aig Dia, 's e fialaidh uime,
'S ma gheibh mi mo shlàinte, gu 'm pàigh mi na shir mi.

Ge mór le càch na tha mi milleadh,
Cha tugainn mo bhòid nach [?] tuillidh,
'S e gaol a bhi mòr tha m' fheòil a' sireadh—
Tha'n sgeul ud ri aithris air Calum a' Ghlinne.

[Translation by M. MACFARLANE.]

Thou'rt modest and comely, tho'rt blythe and thou'rt bonnie,
And ne'er in thy heart could'st thou wish ill to onie;
Thou'rt fairer by far, when thou'rt dressed in thy plaidie,
That mony's a gaudy and braw-buskit lady.

Here sits your fule faither the waur o' the drappy,
While others noo handle what micht mak' ye happy;
His cunyie took wings, while he roared and he chantit,
In horns without number; and noo ye maun want it.

Were I in the inn sitting heartsome and cheerie,
And seeing thee passing, my ain bonnie dearie,
The little brown coggie would wauken my specrits,
To sing a bit sang on thy beauty and merits.

A wheen o' dowf bodies they scorn me and jeer me,
And tell me that poverty soon will be near me;
My gear may be scanty, but that winna grieve me;
I'll stick to the dram till my last breath shall leave me.

There's wardly auld carles, too, I carena to mention,
To corn and to cattle pay a' their attention,
What drink in a year no' the third o' a gallon—
They'll tak' to the cauld yird nae mair than puir Callum.

At fairs and at markets I meet wi'guid fellows,
And maybe I aft sit and drink till I'm mellow;
But, though I should finish a bottle in glasses,
My wife ne'er said waur than "'Od Callum, guid bless us!"

My pouch has a hole in't wi' drinking and ranting;
The meal it is dear, and the siller is wanting;
Yet God in His bounty our store shall provide aye,
And, health being mine, what I seek I will pay't aye.

Though douce folks declaim at my drinking and spending,
I wadna just promise they'll e'er see its ending.
The wish to be big, it's my candid opinion,
Will aye be the bane o' puir Calum a' Ghlinne.

'TIR NAM BEANN-ARD'.

[By Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel MACGREGOR.]

With reference to "Lewisman's" enquiries in your issue of the 2nd inst., I beg to enclose a copy of "Tir nam Beann-ard," which I hope you will be good enough to publish for "Lewisman's" information. The poem may also be found in my late book of Gaelic verse, "Luinneagan Luaineach," published by David Nutt, 170-171 Strand, London, W.C.

TIR NAM BEANN-ARD.

SEISD.—Togaibh fonn air an fhonn a bha calm' agus cruaidh,
Am fonn thar gach fonn feadh an t-saoghail thug buaidh,
'S do Dhuthaich nam Beann anns gach cruadal 'us càs,
Air cuan no air tir bidh sinn dìleas gu bàs,
Tir nam Beann-ard.

Air dhomhsa bhi sgìth anns na h-Innseachan cean,
'Us m' fheoil air a pianadh le dian-theas na grein',
Gur tric ann am inntinn thig muinntir mo chri,'
'Us Tir nam Beann-ard anns na dhar-aicheadh mi,
Tir nam Beann-ard.

SEISD.—Togaibh fonn air an fhonn a bha calm' agus cruaidh, &c.

Ged shiubhlainn an saoghal feadh aonach 'us fonn,
Ged sheolainn gach aite feadh bhàreaich nan bonn,
Ged thriallainn gach gleann agus beann tha fo 'n ghrein,
'S e 'n tir a rinn m' arach is aillidh leam fein,
Tir nam Beann-ard.

SEISD.—Togaibh fonn air an fhonn a bha calm' agus cruaidh, &c.

Nuair ghairmte na Gaidheil ri cheil' as gach gleann,
'S a thoisicheadh bualadh 'us sguabadh nan lann,
Cha d' fhuaireadh na naimhdean bho laithean bho thùs,
Nach sgapadh, nach sgaineadh 's nach fagadh an lùs.
Tir nam Beann-ard.

SEISD.—Togaibh fonn air an fhonn a bha calm' agus cruaidh, &c.

'S nuair sheideadh a' phiob ann an cluasaibh nan laoch,
'Cuir cuimhne ga deonach air mointeach an fhraoich,
Gu 'n eireadh gach inntinn ri cluinntinn a' chiuil,
A chuala na beanntan 's gach àm chaidh air chùl,
Tir nam Beann-ard.

SEISD.—Togaibh fonn air an fhonn a bha calm' agus cruaidh, &c.

Bho chian anns gach gàbhadh 's gach aite fo 'n ghrein,
Bu dual do na Gaidheil a riamh a bhi treun,
Oir b' fhearr leo am bàs na bhi striochdadh do namh,
'Us sinnte 'san uaigh a bhi suaineach 'nan tamh,
Tir nam Beann-ard.

SEISD.—Togaibh fonn air an fhonn a bha calm' agus cruaidh, &c.

Mar sin cuiribh failte ceud failt' air gach aon
De 'n t-sluagh do 'm bu dual a bhi cruaidh agus caoin,
'S a chaoidh bidh sinn caomh agus caoimhneil ri cheil',
Mar dhream nach robh riamh do na naimhdean fo gheil,
Tir nam Beann-ard.

SEISD.—Togaibh fonn air an fhonn a bha calm' agus cruaidh,
Am fonn thar gach fonn feadh an t-saogail thug buaidh,
'S do Dhuthaich nam Beann anns gach cruadal 'us càs,
Air cuan no air tir bidh sinn dìleas gu bàs,
Tir nam Beann-ard.

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have supplied a want that has so long been felt. EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE is made from the finest lemons, and the great advantage is that it is partly manufactured in Italy, in the midst of the lemon orchards. The lemons are taken direct from the trees to the factory to commence their transformation into the EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE. You can get thirty-two tumblers (or two gallons) for fourpence halfpenny. Of all Grocers, or a sample will be sent free for six stamps. G. FOSTER CLARK & CO., No. 519, Eiffel Tower Factory, Maidstone.

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AN DROBHAIR CRUINN, AGUS AM FEAR-REUBAINN.

Dòrlach fhicheadan bliadhna ròimh 'n àm so, bha gille smiorail, fiùhail, a' tàmh am Braideabunn, do'm bu nòs a bhi a' ceannach agus a' reic feudalach—nì on d' thugadh dha mar ainm, "An Dròbhair." Agus, air dha bhi "cruinn," cuimte, cutanta, 'n a Phearsa—agus "cruinn," cuanta, cùramach mu 'ghnothuch—chuir muinntir na tìre sin am facall "Cruinn" an déigh an "Dròbhair:" agus, mar sin, bha e 'na "Dhròbhair Cruinn."

Dheanadh an Drobhair Cruinn a ghnothuch e féin, agus cha d' earb e a' chùis riamh ri fear eile. Gun each gun sitir, gun ghille, gun chleòca, le 'bhreacan ballach mu ghuaillibh ie 'chlaidheamh liobhta nach dìobradh air a leis, agus le Bran buadhach nan cluas corrach ri 'shàil, dh' iomaineadh e a bhailean beag taghta bhò o Chaol-Reune mu thuath gu cabhsair féille Charlisle 'an Sasunn. Is ann a' pilleadh o aon de fhéilltean an àite sin a bha e an uair a thachair e 's a' chunnart so. Dh' éirich an Dròbhair Cruinn, mar bu nòs leis, mu bhristeadh na fàire, agus thug e an rathad- mòr air. Chunnaic e fear-casaige greis roimhe, agus ann an tiota rinn e suas ris. Bha an so Gall mòr, mìn-tlàth-ghuthach, cho sìobhalta ri maighdinn, a thòisich gun dùil ri moladh nan Gàidheal airson an gaisge agus an rogha misnich. "Is e seachd ioghnadh an domhain, am bheachdsa," ars' esan ris an Dròbhair, "cionnas a ghabhas sibh an rathad, moch 'us anmoch, agus mu mheadhon-oidhche, le uiread a dh-òr Sasunnach agaibh ann 'ur pòcaibh!" "Tha sin againn gun ag, agus am pailteas deth," ars' an Dròbhair Cruinn; ach ged a tha òr Sasunnach anns na sporain againn, tha cruaidh Albannach anns na truailllean againn," cur làimhe air an àm chéudna air an lainn a bha air a leis. Le Andra Ferràra an so, agus le Bran an sin," ars' an Dròbhair a' tomhadh a chorraige ri Bran, "cha bhiodh eagal orm roimh fheur-reubainn a shiubhail riamh air dà sheirean Shasunnach am briogais Gallda." "Ciod e!" ars' an Gall; "'n e Fearràra da rìribh tha ad chlàidheamh? Gu cinnteach, is ainneamh an seòrsa sin r'a fhaotuinn a nis!" "An creid thu do shùilean?" ars' an Dròbhair, is e ga thoirt as an truaill, agus 'g a shìneadh do'n Ghall, los gu'n leughadh e an t-ainm a bh' air. "Tha a' chùis dìreach mar a tha thu 'g ràdh," ars' an Gall, a' togail na lainne, agus a' sgaradh cinn Bhrain o 'choluinn leis a' chéud sguidseadh. "'Nis," ars' esan, "dhòmhsa do sporan, air neo do bheatha! Tha thu 'faicinn gu'm faigh eadhon Gàidheal a leth-bhreac." Bha 'n Dròbhair bochd aig iomall nan cleas. Chunnaic e gu'm bu bàs obunn dha a dhiùltadh; agus is e 'rinn e, shìn e thuige an sporan, leis na bh' ann. "Ach," ars' esan, an uair a thug e dha an t-airgiod, "co a chreideas am Braidealbunn gu'n spùinneadh Sasunnach mi, is rogha nan gaothar agus rogha nan claidhean am fhochair. "Na cuireadh sin cùram idir ort," ars' an Gall, a' fanoid air. "Bheir mi dhiot am masladh sin; oir tha shannt orm comharradh a thoirt duit, leis am feuch thu dhoibh gur ann le neart dòideachais a thugadh do chuid uat. Sìn a mach do ghàirdean air an stoc dharaich so." Bha so cruaidh, ach cha robh dol 'na aghaidh. Shìn an Dròbhair a mach a ghàirdean. Thog an Gall an lann, ghlac e a bhil-iochdrach fo 'dheud uachdrach chruinnich e a mhalaidhean 'nan ain dos air bun a shròine, agus thàinig e a nuas le buille tròm, tàbhachdail: ach, gun tàing dha, tharruing an Dròbhair Cruinn a ghàirdean, thuige mar a bha am buille a' tighin a nuas, agus is ann a chaidh an lann gu 'cùl-cuirce 's an stoc dharaich. Mus an cnacadh sibh cnò, bha 'n Dròbhair Cruinn 'n a ugan. Shad e air glaisnich a dhroma e, chuir e a ghlùn air a ghoile, agus thug e dheth a chuid féin. Cha d' fhoghainn sin leis, ach cheangail e caol a dha dhuirn air cùlaobh a dhronnaig, agus dh iomain e roimhe e mar gu'm bitheadh laos boc air spearraich ann, gus an d' thug e dh' ionnsuidh an luchd-ceartais e—daoin' uaisle nach d' rinn dearmad, air an urram dhligheach a chur air a' Ghall, le 'àrdachadh moch an la 'r-namhàireadh, le dual de bhall cainbe mu'n amhaich aige. Chaidh an Dròbhair Cruinn dhachaidh sàbhailte le 'chuid airgid. Ged nach d' thug e a chù leis thug e 'chlàidheamh leis; agus tha e glé choitach leam gur ann mu'n cheart chlaidheamh so a thuirt Donncha Bàn:—"Ghearradh e ubhall air uisge, le fìor ghéiread."

CREACH EADAR FHINEACHA GAIDHEALACH.

O cheann còir agus naoi fichead bliàdhna air ais, chaidh buidheann do chloinn Chamroin do Raineach, agus thog iad creach air fearann thighearna Shrùthain, agus ghiùlain iad leò gach màrt agus each, a bha air baile sònruichte 'na òighreachd. Anns a' mhaduinn an uair a fhuaradh a mach gu'n do thogadh creach co mòr, chaidh Rob Bàn, mac an tuathanaich air an d'rinneadh an reubainn, air tòir chloinn Chamroin a thug an spréidh air falbh. Bha Rob Bàn do Chloinn Donnuchaidh, agus glè chairdeach do'n uachdaran. Ged nach robh ann ach òganach nach d'ràinig a làn neart, gidheadh ghlac e a chlaidheamh, agus a thargaid, agus thog e mach an déigh luchd na creiche. Rug e orra air mullach beinne a ta eadar Raineach agus Lochabar, labhair e ri ceannard na buidhne agus dh' iarr e air spréidh 'athar a thoirt da gu h-ealamh air ais! Dhiùltadh sin a dheanamh, le tàir air gaisge agus misneach an òganaich! An uair a chunnaic esan sin, ghlaodh e ri ceannard nan Camronach "Thig an so, fhir mo chridhe, agus biodh fios againn c oe am fear as fheàrr dhinn." Air da a bhi 'na nì eas-urramach 'a dhiùltadh, chaidh an Camronach air leth o 'luchd-leanmhuinn, dh' aithn e dhoibh gu 'n làimh a ghabhail 's an tuasaid, agus gun bhuntainn gu cruaidh ris a 'ghaisgeach òg, ged a bheireadh e a' bhuaidh a mach airsan. Ré ùine, bha diàn-chomhrag eatorra, bha na claidhean air iomairt gu lùthchleasach air gach taobh, bha na fir maraon ealanta, clis, agus cruadalach, ach bha e soirbh ri faicinn nach robh Rob Bàn comusach air seasamh fad an aghaidh trom-bhuillean an t-seann laoich! Dh' fhàilnich a neart, agus bha e dìreach chum e féin a thoirt suas do'n Chamronach, an uair a fhuair e cothrom air gaisge deanamh, a chuir crìoch urramach air an tuasaid. Sheas e air tolman beag, trid an d' fhuair e beagan as ceann a nàmhaid, agus le 'uile neart bhuail e béum air a' Chamronach, a chuir 'na shìneadh e air an làr! Air do 'n bhuidhinn so fhaicinn, las an corruich, dhùisg aileag an cléibh le tàmuilt agus àrdan, agus chuireadh iad as do'n òganach air ball, mur b'e gu'n tug iad an aire nach robh an ceannard aca marbh, agus air an aobhar sin, shuidhich iad uile an inntinn air-san a leònadh, dh' fheuchainn an gabhadh ni air bi deanamh air a shon! An uair a bha iad uile a 'crodhadh mu thiomchioll a' Chamronaich, thug Rob Bàn caochan beag air a bha ri thaobh, chum a chreuchdan ionnladh, agus air da a bhi 'ga chromadh féin sìos gu ruigheachd air an uisge, chuir fear do na Camronaich gunna ri 'cheann, ach chumadh e o losgadh air, le companach eile, a thubhairt gu'm b' fhearr doibh dàil a chur ann an dìoghaltas a dheanamh gus am faiceadh iad am bu bheò dhàsan a thuit! Bha iad uile leigte ri so a dheanamh, ach rug iad air Rob Bàn, agus thug iad leò e féin, agus an duine a leònadh, dh' ionnsuidh bothain a bha goirid o làimh, agus chuir iad Rob 'na shuidhe air fòid uaine ann an ceann shuas a 'bhothain, gus am faiceadh iad ciod a dh' èireadh d' an ceannard. Bha laba luachrach air a càramh do'n duine leòinte 's a 'cheann eile do'n tigh, agus bha a' chuideachd féin a' frithealadh dha le mòr dhurachd! Am feadh 's a bha iad a' deanamh so, chuir Rob Bàn cagar ann an cluais caileig a bha stigh, agus dh' iarr e oirre dol' na deann-ruith dh' ionnsuidh Rob Ruadh Mhic Griogair, a bha 's an àm sin anns a 'choimhearsnachd, agus innseadh dha, gu'n robh fear do chloinn Donnuchaidh 'na éiginn ann an leithid so a dh' àite, agus nach bu mhiste leis esan fhaicinn gu h-ealamh. Rinn a' chaileag a gnothuch gu dileas, tapaidh, agus air do Rob Ruadh cabhag a dheanamh chaidh e féin agus a dhà, ghille mhaol dheug a stigh do 'n bhothan, air a mhionaid anns an robh an Camronach a' toirt suas an deò! Chaidh Macgriogair am measg na buidhne, chual e mar a thachair, thubhairt e gur tubaisteach a dh'èirich d' an ceannard, agus dh' fhalbh e mach, Rob Bàn aige air làimh! Cha robh a chridhe aig na Camronaich a ràdh gu'm b' olc a rinneadh, ach bha farran agus càmpar nach bu bheag orra 'nuair a chunnaic iad Rob Bàn a'r a threòrachadh air falbh ann an tearuinteachd le Rob Ruadh, gun chomas aca eadhon smuaineachadh air dìoghaltu 'na lathair. Cha do dhealaich Mac Griogair ri Rob Bàn gus an d' ràinig iad Raineach, agus air da a bhi an sin ann an dùthaich 'fhìr-cinnidh féin, dh' àithn Rob Ruadh dha, beannachd a thoirt uaith-san do Thighearna Shrùthain, agus e bhi cinnteach nach thaigheadh na Camronaich a Maoidh tuilleadh greim air. An déigh sin bha Rob Bàn a mach air, Sliàbh-am-t-siorram, agus ann am bliàdhna Thearlaich, phòs e, bha teaglach trom aige, agus ràinig e ro-shean aois! Ach bha eagal nan Camronach, am fine gaisgeil sin, co mòr air, 's nach deochaidh e riamh d' a leabaidh gun airm a bhi m' a chluaisaig: agus cha chual e riamh dorus 'ga fhosgladh gu h-ealamh, gun a bhiodag a bhi air a tarruing, gus am faiceadh e có a bha teachd! Mar so chuireadh as do cheannard na creiche, agus mar so theasairgeadh Rob Bàn o bhàs cinnteach, leis an tréunlaoch Rob Ruadh Mac Griogair, aig nach robh comieas 'na là agus 'na linn féin, air son tréubhantais, neirt, agus tàbhachd; agus mu thimchioll am féudar a ràdh-gum.

"Bu bhàs nàimh teachd dha 'm fagus,
Oir bu mhillteach a lasan sa' chòlg!"

C. N. G.

TRANSLATION.

These verses were composed by Mr Neil Macleod, the Skye bard, some years ago on receiving from his brother bard, the late John Campbell, Ledaig, Argyll, a letter containing a sprig of heather, a daisy, and a primrose. The letter was sent to Mr Macleod at Edinburgh.

FIONN.

GU IAIN CAIMBEAL AM BARD.

Rinneadh na rainn so mar freagairt do Iain Caimbeal, á Leideig, air dha badan fraoich, neòinean, agus sóbhrach a chur thugam do Dhun-Eideann.

Ciad fàilt' ort fhéin, a bhadain fhraoich
Bho thìr nan aonach àrd—
An tìr a dh' àraich iomadh laoch,
Ge sgaoilt' an diugh an àl—
Tha snuadh mo dhùthcha air do ghruaig,
Seasaidh tu fuachd 'us blàths,
'S e 'mheudaich dhomh cho mór do luach
Gu 'n d' fhuair mi thu bho 'n bhàrd.

'Us thus', a neòinein bhig gun ghò,
Cho bòidheach, bileach, tlàth,
Ge duilich leam thu 'bhi cho òg
Air d' fhògradh fad' bho chàch;
Tha eagal orm gu'n searg do ghruaidh,
'S nach bi thu buan no slàn;
Ach gheibh thu càirdeas, bàigh, 'us truas,
Bho 'n fhuair mi thu bho 'n bhàird.

'S a shóbhraoh fhìnealta nam bruach—
'Bu tric a bhuain mo làmh
'N uair 'bha mi aotrom òg gun ghruaim
Ag cluineis mu na blàir—
'S ann leam is ait do theachd air chuairt
Cha luath bho thir mo ghràidh,
'S ni mise d' altrum suas le uaill,
Bho'n fhuair mi thu bho 'n bhàrd.

'Us mar a thachair dhuibh 'n 'ur trì
Bhur tìr a chall cho tràth,
'S bhur sgaradh bho 'n chaomh chomunn ghrinn
'Bha leibh bho là gu là,
Sin mar a thachair dhòmhsa fhéin—
Ach 's éiginn géilleadh dha.
'Bhi caoidh na dh' fhàg sinn ás ar déigh
Cha dean e feum ro stàth.

Gu 'n robh gach lus a 's àirde cliù
'S an Loideig chiùin a' fàs;
Fodh dhealt an driùchd biodh dreach an gnùis
'N a lòn do shùil a' bhàird;
Biodh gaoth nam beann 'us gàir nan allt,
Le 'n crònan fann gun tàmh,
Mar cheòl 'n a chluais g' a dhùsgadh suas
A dheanamh dhuan 'us dhàn!

TO JOHN CAMPBELL, LEDAIG.

In reply to a letter containing a sprig of heather, a daisy, and a primrose.

[Translated by FIONN.]

A thousand welcomes, heather sprig,
From high-lands dear to me,
That land which nurtured heroes trig—
Though scattered now they be.
My country's hue adorns thy brow;
Both heat and cold thou'lt ward;
But this endears thee most, I trow—
I got thee from the bard.

Thou daisy meek, of modest mien,
Still wet with dewy spray,
Much I regret that thou hast been
Torn from thy comrades gay;
I fear that thou wilt droop and die,
Despite my fond regard;
But I will tend thee well, for why—
I got thee from the bard.

And thou, sweet primrose, young and fair,
Oft plucked with boyish glee
In bygone days, when free from care
I roamed the grassy lea.
I'm proud indeed to see thy face,
Fresh from thy native sward,
Just after leaving the embrace
Of my dear friend the bard.

In early youth you three have left
That land you loved so well,
And of those comrades were bereft
That smiled in yonder dell;
Your mournful lot has just been mine,
But we must yield to fate,
To dream of happy days langsyne
Will not improve our state.

May every flower of fairest hue
Adorn green Ledaig's braes,
All sparkling in the morning dew,
Fit feast for bardic gaze;
May smiling vale and laughing rill
The poet's soul inspire,
And like sweet music move his will
Afresh to tune the lyre.

CELTIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERIES.

IRISH OR GAELIC.——Can anyone tell me if the Gaelic of the "Caogad" of 1659 is in accord with the spoken language of that period? If not, why were the Psalms not written as Gaelic was spoken in the Highlands of Scotland in 1659?

PARA-NAN-SALM.

GAELIC HYMNS.——Can anyone inform me if the Gaelic hymns of Buchanan, Grant, or Macgregor were ever used in public or family worship in the Highlands prior to the Disruption of 1843? My reason for fixing this date is that I have heard some Free Church evangelists sing some of Peter Grant's and Macgregor's Gaelic hymns at week-day prayer meetings and evangelistic services during the last twenty or thirty years. Is "An Cuartachadh" still used in the North to describe family worship?

CAOMHAN.

ANSWERS.

"THE GAEL."——Angus Nicholson, late editor of the "Gael," is alive and well, physically at least, and now living in the province of Quebec, Canada. If "Glaschu" will communicate with me at No. 3, Hume Street, Clydebank, I shall be pleased to give him all the particulars he wants concerning him. I happen to be a nephew of his, and have seen him not very long ago.

A. M. NICHOLSON.

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GAELIC VARIA.

BAINAIS CHALUM DOMHNULLAICH.

FONN—"'M bata 'thog Fionnladh."

SEISD—Banais na dunaidh,
'S i 'dh' fhàg mi ri tuireadh!
'S nach d' fhuair mise cuireadh
Do'n 'chuideachd 'bha àbhach;
Na'n cuirinn a mach, air
Gach ni, mar a thachair,
Bhiodh sgiala nan creach air—
'S mar sin bidh mi sàmhach!

Gu siorruidh bi'dh cuimhn,' air
A' chuideachd 'bha cruinn an
Tigh Ghèarraidh-na-h-aimhne,
Air oidhche Di-màrta;
Bha uaislean na dùthcha,
Air tional 's gach tùbh ann;
'S roimh dheireadh na cùise,
Bha 'n drùthag air pàirt dhiubh.

Bha maighistearan-sgoile
Tighinn ann le 'n làn-toile,
'S gach fear-bùth' agus "polis."
'S go b' oil le a chàirdean
Cha deach e 'gan iarraidh—
Cha'n itheadh iad rianail,
'S nach fhac' iad a riamh
Dad a b' fhiach ach buntàta.

'N uair 'chruinnich an còmhlan,
Bha ith agus òl ann,
'S iad uile le sòlas
Ag òl air a chàraid;
Bha fidheal 'us srann aic',
'Cuir sunnd annt' gu dannsa;
'S cha'n fhacas a shamhla',
A' nall air a' Spàinnte.

An uair 'thainig crioch orr',
'S a' mhaduinn Di-ciadain,
Chitht' iad 'nan ciadan
A triall do gach àite;
'Us sealladh cho tlachdmhor,
Cha 'n fhaicear an t-seachdains';
Mar a creid sibhse m' fhacal-s',
Sud beachd na bha làthair!

Nis, guidheam gu deònach
Dhaibh slàint' agus sòlas;
Gu'm b' fhada bhiodh beò iad,
'Us ceò as am fàrdach!
'S gu'm faicte am miad'chadh
An teaghlach, gach bliadhna.
Ach 'nis bidh mi 'triall, 's a
Cuir crioch air mo bhàrdachd.

CAS BHAN.

Callanish, Island of Lewis.

MAIRI OG.

(AIR FONN—"The Lass o' Ballochmyle."*)

O, 'm faca sibh an ribhinn og.
'Tha chòmhnuidh ann an tìr nam beann!
Is deirge gruaidh na lìth an ròis,
'S a guth mar smeòrach ait nam crann.
O b'e mo mhiann, is grian mo shaoigh'l,
Bhi 'n gleann an fhraoich 's am bi na h-eòin.
A' seinn gu tric an duanag ghaoil
Do m' ribhinn aobhach Mairi òg.

O, 's ann an uair a bha sinn òg
'S gu h-aotram gòrach taobh nam bruach,
A rinn thu ghraidh air tùs mo leòn
Le gaol, rim' bheò, nach fhaod mi luaidh.
A buain nan ròsan air an raon,
Ri cleasachd fhaoin a' measg nan lòn,
'S ag éisdeachd ceòlraidh bhinn nan craobh
Le m' ribhinn ghaolach Mairi òg.

Ach b' fheudar triall gun dàil o 'taobh
Gu cùl an t-saogh'l, air àird a' chuain,
'S gu'r tric a chualam guth mo ghaoil,
'San oitcig fhaoin a tigh'n o'n tuath;
Is ghleusainn duanag do 'n té bhàn,
'S mo chridh'-sa làn do ghaol gun ghò,
Is ann am bruadair tha mi 'ghnàth
Lem' ribhinn mhàlta Màiri òg.

O, 'se thu bhi cho fad o'm thaobh
A dh' fhàg an saogh'l cho faoin 'am shùil,
Ach thig thu òirnn' mar ghrian fo aoidh
Is bheir sud faochadh dhòmhsa 'rùin.
Grad-phillidh mi a luaidh thar sàil'
A mhealtainn gràdh do chridh ri m' bheò
Is O, cha treig mo féin gu bràth
An ribhinn àluinn Màiri òg.

F.

* If sung to the modern set of this melody, the chorus or refrain will run:—
An ribhinn òg, an ribhinn aobhach òg,
An ribhinn aobhach, àluinn Màiri òg.

THE LATEST VISIT TO ST KILDA

A telegram received in Glasgow last Friday by Messrs MacCallum & Co., the owners of the steamer "Hebrides," stated that the steamer arrived at St Kilda on Thursday morning in exceptionally fine weather. The party of passengers landed was the largest that ever visited the island. Among the passengers was the Rev. Mr Fiddes, the minister of the island, who, during his stay on the mainland, had laid the necessity of a harbour before a number of influential gentlemen, who are stated to have taken the matter up in such a manner that Mr Fiddes is confident that next year's visitors will be landed by pier. A new schoolroom has been erected, and the church has been lined with wood, giving it a most comfortable appearance. The "Hebrides" embarked the workmen who had been engaged in the renovation of the church on the island. The steamer afterwards sailed under the cliffs of the adjacent islets, when the sound of the steam syren made the sea birds which make those cliffs their home rise in thousands. Lochmaddy, North Uist, was reached yesterday, and the passengers were afforded the rare opportunity of witnessing the Highland market there, which only takes place twice a year, the July market being the more important of the two. The steamer left Lochmaddy last night for Oban with a full cargo.

HIGHLANDERS FROM HOME.

From the annual report of the Manchester and Salford Caledonian Association we learn that the year which ended 30th April has been a most successful one. The Association has now a membership of 320. The following extracts from the report will be read with interest:—

"Since our last report was published we have granted relief to considerably over one hundred persons, and where practicable, we have utilised the Central Homes, Ancoats, as it has been found to be an admirable medium for disbursing our benevolence. Unfortunately, in a great many cases, which we have been able to investigate, the previous characters of the applicants have not been of such a nature that warranted us in granting relief. Indeed, in granting casual relief it is often exceedingly difficult to discriminate between applicants, and if occasionally a little sentiment has been exemplified, perhaps it is better to err in doing good than never to do good at all.

"The average attendance during the past session has been 73, a marked improvement on any previous year. The largest attendance at any one meeting being 170, and the smallest 45. A pleasant feature of our meetings has been the increasing interest taken by the ladies, as at all our open meetings they invariably turn out in force.

"The financial affairs of the Association are in the capable hands of Mr David Mackinlay, and from a perusal of his balance-sheet you will observe we are in a sound financial position.

"We can only express the hope that in the coming session the members will work loyally and unitedly, and do all in their power to promote the best interests of our Association, and give every encouragement to Scotsmen in our midst to become members. This can best be done by introducing as much variety of a harmonious character into our meetings as possible; and not the least important part of our existence should be an earnest endeavour to make brother Scots feel that in joining our Association they are becoming links in a chain that will bind them to the 'land of the mountain and the flood.'"

The following are the office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr James D. Cameron; Vice-Presidents, Messrs James Bennet, William Harper, and William Norquoy: Hon. Treasurer, Mr David Mackinlay, 63 Fairlawn Street, Moss Side; Auditors, Messrs Robert Bishop and A. Macniven; Trustees, Messrs P. Black, T. D. Foster, and James Bowie; Committee—Messrs Harry Borland, Thomas Burton, James Gardner, Tom Law, A. R. Mackenzie, James Macinnes, James Peace, Thos. Tully, Peter Waters, and J. T. C. Blackie; Association Piper, Mr Donald Fraser; Hon. Secretary, Mr Duncan Maclean, 4 Longford Place, Victoria Park, Manchester; place of meeting, Mosley Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester.



THE Highland Home,

By MORAG.

INSURANCE FOR WOMEN.

The New York Life Insurance Company issue Policies on the Lives of Women at exactly the same Rates as Males.
Particulars will be forwarded upon application to
THE NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
QUEEN'S HOUSE, INVERNESS.

ABERDEEN LADIES.

A DAY IN THE GRANITE CITY.

GOOSEBERRY JAM RECIPE.

MY DEAR MORAG,—The Summer Holiday was held under most pleasing circumstances. Ideal weather prevailed, and tended in no small degree to make everyone happy and agreeable. The Granite City was the rendezvous of quite a large and well-behaved crowd. In the two heavily-laden special trains all classes of the community were represented. To obtain a comfortable seat and be fortunate enough in having agreeable travelling companions are matters of very great importance upon such an occasion. It was under such happy conditions that we journeyed on Wednesday of last week. The first train, with which we travelled, with its freight of holiday-makers, left the Highland Capital before six a.m., and, after a pleasant run, without anything unusual to comment on, Aberdeen was reached about 9.30. Here one had an opportunity of viewing the excursionists. Young boys and girls, ranging in ages from fourteen to sixteen years, seemed to form the majority of these holiday-makers. The girls were most interesting. There were many of them nice-looking and most tastefully attired. Highlanders in general are possessed of good looks, and, as a rule, have excellent taste. Again and again one hears it remarked by strangers, "You all dress so well up here!" I do not think that we in the Capital of the Highlands dress extravagantly, but Highlanders have acquired the art of blending colour and knowing what suits them best. Proceeding from the station, we had a look round the city, at times coming across a familiar face, and now and again exchanging a handshake in the good old style of true friendship—not that silly and modern tips-of-the-fingers pressure, but a real Highland handshake from an old Clach boy and girl. Several of the latter have made homes for themselves in the Granite City, and speak in high terms of the place and its people. Two things that were specially observed and freely commented upon were the elaborate display of tartan and the sameness of toilets worn by the ladies. Many large warehouses exhibited a profusion of tartans.

SAILOR HATS

in all colours were draped and rosetted with the tartan. Again, squares of the material in silk were converted into Tam o' Shanter hats, while felt hats were similarly treated. Indeed, one would have hesitated in believing they had left the Highland Capital as they gazed upon the effective arrangement of colour. Nor was the heather forgotten either in their Celtic display. A sprig here and another there were deftly fastened in the tartan trimmings. In gent.'s ties, ladies' belts, and various other articles, tartan was also in requisition. The ladies, it must be admitted, showed, on the whole, a rather monotonous taste. There was a similarity in their get-up which was at once noticeable. With few exceptions, the inevitable sailor hat, in various colours, the ever-serviceable blouse and skirt en suite, and the waist-band to match, completed their attire. Again and again one would fain have welcomed a well-dressed person possessed of an original mind, and toilet too, but few were met. The opinion of one residing in the city can be given. This gentleman said that the "fashionables"—judging, I presume, from the large number of houses in the suburbs which were padlocked—were holidaying at the seaside. To vindicate the taste of the fair sex, however, a couple of really smart-toiletted and handsome young ladies were observed at the railway station, costumed in shepherd tartan check, with large and becoming black hats laden with black plumes. The return journey was accomplished under most pleasing circumstances, with a real live Bailie as one of the party. Needless to say, everyone in the compartment was on his and her best behaviour. A pleasing incident in connection with the homeward journey was the presenting of floral bouquets to the ladies present by a young gentleman, whose gifts were much appreciated, and whose graceful performance brought the happy day's outing to a close.

GOOSEBERRY JAM.

Housewives are, as a rule, never too old to learn. A capital recipe for green gooseberry jam was given me quite recently, which I tried with very gratifying results. Fruit is plentiful this season, and I have no doubt housekeepers are already jamming, and storing away their winter supply. I will do my utmost to make clear the recipe. First remove the stems that are generally found on either side of the berry. Thereafter wash, and dry thoroughly, and having weighed the berries, put aside in the meantime. Purchase, say, five or six pounds of turkey red rhubarb. Wash, and dry it also, and slice it up into pieces little bigger than that of loaf sugar. Place it in a large jar, and sprinkle sugar—say, one pound—upon it. Place the jar and its contents into a pan half-filled with cold water, and after steaming it gently, when properly cooked, take aside, and pour the contents of your jar into a jelly-bag, and leave it overnight, if possible, until it is thoroughly dropped. Have your jam-pan in readiness, and scrupulously clean. Pour and measure in pints the juice, which will be a dark red. Add your sugar; place the pan, with contents, upon a good fire, and keep stirring until it boils. Thereafter gently place the berries into the pan, and boil all together for fully one hour, after which you can dish in the ordinary way. If you will go by the instructions given above, you will be rewarded with delightful jam. I was almost omitting to mention that one pound of sugar is allowed to every pound of berries, and also to the pint of juice.—Your affectionate Cousin,

FIONA.

Inverness.

Do you know how to test cake to find if it is sufficiently baked? Thrust a broom-straw into it, and if it comes out clean the cake is done, if any of the mixture adheres to it, it needs more baking. You must always try your cake in this way, for no one can tell you in print when it will be done. The best one can do is to approximate the time, and with that for a guide you must do the exact baking.

For the convenience of LADIES,
SOUTHALLS' SANITARY TOWELS
are now sold in Packets containing half-doz. Size 1 at Sixpence.
Sold by YOUNG & CHAPMAN, 25 and 29 Church Street, Inverness. Sold also in Packets of one doz., as follows:—Size 1, 1s; Size 2, 1s 6d; Sizes 3 and 4 (different in shape), 2s; by all Ladies' Outfitters, Chemists, &c., throughout the world

GORED SKIRT.



7243—Girls' Gored Skirt.

The gored skirt that fits plain across the front and hips and has all the fulness at the back is much in vogue for growing girls as well as for women of mature years. The model shown is suited to all heavy goods and is also used for lighter weights when the figure is stout rather than slight. It is cut in four gores and opens at the centre-back. As illustrated, the material is plaid and is left wholly untrimmed. It is lined throughout and is stitched firmly to the band at the waist.

To make this skirt for a girl of ten years will require one and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch material. The pattern, No. 7243, is cut in sizes for misses of six, eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen years, and may be had from "The Highland News" Office, Inverness, for sixpence.

MAIDENLY MEMS.

STEAMING the face, if indulged in too often, causes the pores to distend, and one experiences much trouble in forcing them to close. Washing the face regularly, using a good soap, and being careful as to your diet and the exercise taken, will do more to keep your skin firm and white than all the lotions and cosmetics that were ever made.

* * *

Propriety demands that when an engagement is broken, all gifts exchanged should be returned, as well as all letters.

* * *

For a very quiet wedding it would be proper to write informal invitations to those relatives and near friends whom you wish to have present. Do not send invitations to those who are far away and unable to come. Afterward have your sister send announcement cards to all relatives and friends of your own, and your husband's, whose acquaintance you wish to retain after your marriage.

* * *

A young man with whom you have merely a slight acquaintance has no right to address you, or any other young lady, by your Christian names, and if he persists in doing so, it would be perfectly proper to tell him that you object to it.

* * *

An invitation to a tea requires no answer. Your presence, or your card, sent by post to arrive on the day of the affair, is sufficient. An invitation to a luncheon or a dinner requires a note of acceptance or regret, written as soon after the invitation is received as possible. When you go to a luncheon, you do not leave your card. An invitation to a wedding or a wedding reception requires an answer written in the usual formal manner.

* * *

Wedding etiquette demands that the bride takes the right arm of her father or male relative who is to give her away as she walks to the chancel or the altar. After the bridal party should come the bride's mother, on the arm of her eldest son, unless he is best man or usher, or of some near relative. Following the two families should come the mothers of the bridesmaids, who should be given seats very near the front, and who should show their appreciation of this honour by being handsomely dressed. Coming out, the bride takes the bridegroom's right arm. Lately a few brides have followed the English fashion of stopping the whole procession while a handshake was given to some specially honoured guest or dear friend.

HOUSEWIFELY HINTS.

A REMODELED CASHMERE GOWN.

IF an old cashmere seems worthy of a thorough renovation, it may be treated in many ways. One is to trim the skirt with two gathered frills of inch-wide black satin ribbon, and use similar frills to ornament the top of the sleeves. Have a round waist of coloured taffeta, turquoise, cherry, or geranium red, pink, lavender, or white, with a loose front and close back covered fully with black mouseline, tulle or net, plain or jetted. The front may be cut down, the top edged with a plaited ruche of the goods and a cross-tucked yoke of the silk show; collar of silk, and a plaiting of the same in the wrists. With this wear a sash with long ends, or a belt. Another model shows a skirt and slightly pointed waist of cashmere, with sleeves, belt folds, and tiny jacket fronts of black taffeta; the latter accessory is trimmed with an appliqué of black lace flowers spangled. Yoke and collar of white guipure lace over burnt orange silk. The narrow belt folds are confined at the back with three small belt buckles, and two finish the front. A less dressy effect is given with sleeves and skirt of cashmere, a blouse of black taffeta, and collar, small yoke, and tiny revers of green taffeta in tiny diagonal tucks. Then, again, the effect may be reversed, and silk sleeves used with a woollen skirt, and waist made with tucked yoke and collar of coloured taffeta. Two narrow ruffles of taffeta, silk edged with the narrowest of velvet ribbon, form a favourite finish on woollen skirts when the silk reappears in the trimming on the waist. Silk in the form of a deep, shaped Spanish flouce, with a ruche at the upper edge, will make a stylish finish to a gown, having the rest of the skirt of cashmere. Silk may also be used for the sleeves, the sleeve caps, and the low bodice front. A sash of black satin ribbon, and voke, and collar of taffeta, will complete a pretty costume.

MOTHER'S TEA CAKE.

WHEN you start to make cake you want to make sure that your oven is right for the baking, and that there is sufficient coal in the fire to last through. Butter your cake-pans, and line them with thin paper. The heat should be moderate, and care should be taken to keep the cake from being jarred, else it will be heavy. After the cake is baked it is better to let it partially cool in the pans, especially if it is a very delicate cake. I am going to let you try a simple cup-cake. It goes in our family by the name of "mother's tea-cake," and in the cooking school by the name of "one-egg cup-cake." Call it whichever you choose. You will use two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half a tablespoonful of sugar, one-half a cupful of milk, one egg, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of baking-powder, and any flavour you choose, vanilla or orange preferably. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar by degrees, beating it well, then half a teaspoonful of whatever extract you decide to use. Now add the egg, unbeaten—this is one of the exceptional cases when the egg is not beaten first—and beat the mixture with all your might for four or five minutes; stir in the milk, then the flour, into which the baking-powder has been sifted; mix well, pour into a shallow cake-pan, and sift powdered sugar over it. It will cook in a moderate oven in about half-an-hour. This is a good cake to try for a first attempt: it is easy to make, and one rarely has ill-luck with it. Should be eaten fresh.

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Yours faithfully,
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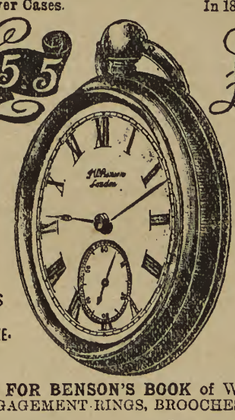
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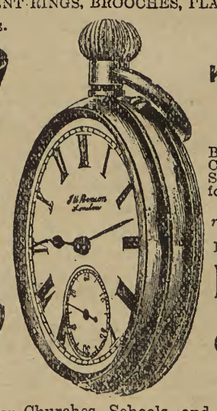


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