

47-M-64

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

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Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council (which may be obtained from any of the Secretaries), and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two Members of the Council. They will then be balloted for at the next meeting of the Society, and, if admitted, will have their names recorded as Fellows on payment of Two Guineas of Entrance Fees to the Funds of the Society, and One Guinea for the current year's Subscription; or Fellows may compound for all future contributions, including Entrance Fees, by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission, or of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual contributions, or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual contributions. The annual Subscription becomes due in advance, at 30th November, the day of the Annual General Meeting. The Fellows are entitled to receive the printed *Proceedings of the Society*, free of charge, from the date of their admission.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND will meet in the MUSEUM, QUEEN STREET, upon MONDAY the 8th May 1905, at Four o'clock P.M.

I. BALLOT.

Fellows.

Proposed by

ROBERT DOLLAR, San Francisco, U.S.A. . J. R. M'LUCKIE, F.S.A. Scot.
WILLIAM HARVEY, 4 Gowrie Street, Dundee . A. H. MILLAR, F.S.A. Scot.
WILLIAM NEISH, of The Laws, Kingennie . J. H. STEVENSON, F.S.A. Scot.

II. COMMUNICATIONS.

- I. Notice of a Bronze Age Cemetery, with Urns, at Newlands, Langside.
By LUDOVIC M'LELLAN MANN, F.S.A. Scot.
(The Urns will be exhibited.)
- II. Notice of a Skull from a Cist, with a Beaker Urn, at Acharole, Caithness.
By Dr. T. H. BRYCE, F.S.A. Scot.
(The Urn and Skull will be exhibited.)
- III. Observations on Scottish Place-Names, as they appear in the Accounts of the Holy Land Tax, collected by Boiamund in the years 1274-76.
By the Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.
- IV. Notice of the Discovery of Stone Coffins at Auchterhouse, Forfarshire.
By ALEXANDER HUTCHESON, F.S.A. Scot., Broughtly Ferry.
- V. Antiquities and Old Customs in St. Kilda, compiled from Notes made by Rev. Neil Mackenzie, Minister of St. Kilda, 1829-43.
By Rev. J. B. MACKENZIE, F.S.A. Scot., Kenmore.
- VI. Note on a Hoard of Silver Coins, chiefly of Edwards I. and II., found in an Earthenware Jar, at Lochmaben.
By GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., Curator of Coins.
(The Jar will be exhibited.)
- VII. Notice of the Exploration of the Remains of a Cairn of the Bronze Age, at Gourlaw, Midlothian.
By F. R. COLES, Assistant-Keeper of the Museum.
(Two Urns and a Bone Pendant found will be exhibited.)
- VIII. Notes on the Old Blackfriars of Glasgow.
By Rev. JAS. PRIMROSE, F.S.A. Scot.

There will be exhibited—

By Mr. MACPHEE, Helensburgh, through Mr. JOHN BRUCE, F.S.A. Scot.—
Highland Brooch of Silver, with foliaceous scroll ornament, and a Flanged Axe of Bronze, found at Fort William, Inverness-shire.

III. DONATIONS.

1. By JOSEPH DOWNES, Irvine, Ayrshire—
Collection of Flint Implements, from the Sands of Shewalton, comprising one Arrow-head, with barbs and stem; three Scrapers; one small hollow Scraper; two Knives, with curvilinear edges; one chisel-like Implement; two small Borers; five minute Flint Implements; and one small circular Scraper.
2. By the TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM—
Catalogue of the Treasure of the Oxus. 4to. 1905.
3. By the KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF SCOTLAND—
Calendar of the State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary Queen of Scots—1547-1603. Vol. iv. 1571-74.
4. By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS—
Letters and Papers—Foreign and Domestic. Henry VIII. Vol. xix., Part 2. 1544.
5. By G. WATSON, the Author—
The Story of Maiden Lilliard. Is it a Myth? Reprint from the *Proceedings of the Hawick Archaeological Society*.
6. By Lieut.-Col. H. W. L. HIME, the Author—
Our Earliest Cannon, 1314-46. Reprint from the *Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution*. 8vo, pp. 6.
7. By JOHN EDWARDS, F.S.A. Scot., the Author—
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La Collection Piette au Musée de Saint Germain, par Salomon Reinach. 8vo, pp. 3.

*. * The Fellows of the Society are reminded that the Annual Subscription of ONE GUINEA was due in advance on the 30th of November 1904, and is now payable to THE TREASURER OF THE SOCIETY, through the Assistant-Secretary, J. ANDERSON, LL.D., at the Museum, Queen Street. Cheques, Postal Orders, and Money Orders should be made payable to JOHN NOTMAN, Treasurer.

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., } Secretaries.
JOHN ABERCROMBY, }

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
3rd May 1905.

ADMISSION FOR A STRANGER.

TO BE SIGNED BY A FELLOW.

Admit
to the Meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
on MONDAY, 8th May, at Four o'clock P.M.

..... F.S.A. Scot.

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OF THE MONUMENTS, WITH AN ANALYSIS
OF THEIR SYMBOLISM AND
ORNAMENTATION

BY

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. Scot.

AND

AN INTRODUCTION, BEING THE RHIND
LECTURES FOR 1892

By JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D.

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The Council of the Society direct the attention of the Fellows to the desirability of acquiring at so cheap a rate copies of this very valuable and exhaustive work. It treats the subject in a manner which may be correctly described as complete and final, and will long continue to be the source of trustworthy information in regard to what is certainly one of the most distinctive and interesting departments of Scottish Archaeology.

The impression is limited to 400 copies, which are numbered and signed, and upwards of 300 have been subscribed for. Members of the Society who have not yet subscribed are reminded that a few copies are still available on application to the Secretary. As the number is limited, early application is desirable.

EVENING MEETING.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND will meet in the MUSEUM, QUEEN STREET, upon MONDAY the 14th December 1903, at Eight o'clock P.M.

I. BALLOT.

Fellows.

Proposed by

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| JAMES SHELLEY BONTEIN, J.P., of Glen-cruitten, Argyllshire | J. PATTEN MACDOUGALL, F.S.A. Scot. |
| JOSEPH D. CAMPBELL, Solicitor, 142 West George Street, Glasgow | N. K. COCHRAN-PATRICK, F.S.A. Scot. |
| W. M. MACKENZIE, M.A., 20 Wilton Gardens, Glasgow | Professor DUNS, D.D., F.S.A. Scot. |

II. COMMUNICATIONS.

- I. On the Cairns and Tumuli of the Island of Bute, a Record of Explorations during the Season of 1903.
By T. H. BRYCE, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. Scot.
(With *Lantern Illustrations.*)
- II. Standing Stones, Stone Circles, and Cup-and-Ring Marked Rocks in the Crinan District.
By Dr. D. CHRISTISON, Secretary.
(With *Lantern Illustrations.*)

There will be exhibited—

1. By W. W. ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot., H.M. Principal Architect and Surveyor of Works in Scotland, through GEORGE ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot., Keeper of the Abbey at Dunfermline.
Two large Photographs of a Norman Doorway, recently discovered in Dunfermline Abbey Church.
2. By CHARLES E. WHITELOW, F.S.A. Scot.
Carved Ivory Snuff-box, representing a three-quarter length figure of a Highlander, fully accoutred—period 1745.

III. PURCHASES.

Acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the Recess 4th May to 30th November 1903.

- Gold spirally-twisted Torc Armlet, found on the Farm of Arnhill, Belhelvie, many years ago.
- Screw-bolt, with the figure of a man in armour on the one end, found in digging at Lethendy.
- Carved Highland Powder Horn, dated 1686.
- Two Bronze Axes, from Lhanbryd, Morayshire.
- Ornamented Stone Cup, found at Balmacaan, Glenurquhart.
- Slab of Sandstone, with portions of three lines of an Ogham Inscription, found at Cummingsburgh, Shetland.
- Ornamented Flanged Axe of Bronze, from Jordanhill, Meikle.
- Two Polished Stone Axes, found together in a peat-moss near Lerwick, Shetland.
- Stone Axe, ornamented with a slightly incised interlaced pattern; and another Stone Axe, polished and plain, found at Balnahannait, Loch Tay.
- Three Stone Axes and three ornamented Stone Whorls, found in the neighbourhood of Hawick.
- Polished Stone Axe, from Stoneykirk, Wigtownshire.
- Ornamented Stone Whorl, from Delvine, Perthshire.
- Rapier, found at Hilton Castle, Berwickshire.

Books for the Library:—St. Fond's Travels in Scotland, 2 vols., 1799; Transactions of the Buchan Field Club (1887-1902), 6 vols.; Roessler's Celtica; Mortillet's Musée Préhistorique, 2nd edition; Antiquarian Supplement to Scottish Art and Letters; Hamilton's Art Workmanship of the Maori Race in New Zealand; Johnston's Place Names of Scotland, 2nd edition; The Jacobite Peerage; Journal of Hellenic Studies, Vol. 23; Report of Departmental Committee on the Board of Manufactures; Musées et Collections Archeologiques de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie, Part i., Musée de Timgad.

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DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., }
JOHN ABERCROMBY, } *Secretaries.*

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
9th December 1903.

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4

The Rhind Lectureship in Archaeology,

Instituted in terms of a bequest to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by the late ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND of Sibster, for the delivery annually of a Series of Six Lectures "on Archaeology, Ethnology, or allied topic."

SUBJECTS OF LECTURES.

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The Past in the Present; and What is Civilisation? By Sir Arthur Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. (Published 1880.)
- 1879 and 1880.
Scotland in early Christian times—Ecclesiastical Structures and Relics—Metal Work and Monuments. By Joseph Anderson, LL.D. (Published 1881.)
- 1881 and 1882.
Scotland in Pagan times—The Iron Age—The Bronze and Stone Ages. By Joseph Anderson, LL.D. (Published 1883 and 1886.)
1883.
The Roman Occupation of Britain. By Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., D.C.L.
1884.
Ogham Inscribed Monuments of Ireland, Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland. By Sir Samuel Ferguson, Q.C., LL.D. (Published 1887.)
1885.
Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland. By J. Romilly Allen, C.E. (Published 1887.)
1886.
Scotland in the Sixteenth Century. By David Masson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric, &c., University of Edinburgh.
1887.
Archaeology of Greece. By Alexander S. Murray, LL.D., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum. (Published 1892.)
1888.
The Lake Dwellings of Europe. By Robert Munro, M.A., M.D. (Published 1890.)
1889.
The Early Ethnology of the British Isles. By John Rhys, M.A., Professor of Celtic at Oxford. (Published in *Scottish Review*, 1890.)
1890.
Scottish Archaeology and Natural Science. By Professor Duns, D.D., F.R.S.E.
1891.
The Anthropological History of Europe. By John Beddoe, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Published in *Scottish Review*, 1892.)
1892.
The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland. By Joseph Anderson, LL.D.
1893.
The Place Names of Scotland. By Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P. (Published 1894.)
1894.
The Early Fortifications of Scotland. By D. Christison, M.D. (Published 1898.)
1895.
The Origins of Celtic Art. By Arthur J. Evans, M.A., F.S.A.
1896.
The Early Relations between Britain and Scandinavia. By Dr Hans Hildebrand.
1897.
The Evidence for a Roman Occupation of North Britain. By James Macdonald, LL.D.



RHIND LECTURES IN ARCHÆOLOGY

IN CONNECTION WITH

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

THE RHIND LECTURES for 1898 will be delivered by J. BALFOUR PAUL, Lyon King of Arms, Rhind Lecturer, in the LECTURE HALL at the NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY BUILDINGS, QUEEN STREET, as follows:—

SUBJECT OF THE COURSE—

HERALDRY IN RELATION TO SCOTTISH HISTORY AND ART

MONDAY, 7th NOVEMBER, at 4 p.m.

Lecture I.—The Grammar of Heraldry.

Heraldry has both a scientific and artistic side—its archaeology and evolution—origin of "coats of arms"—tinctures, metals and furs—the two classes of charges—ordinaries and common charges—the honourable ordinaries—the subordinate ordinaries—illustrations of common charges—shields, their different shapes and evolution from the 12th century—the external ornaments of an achievement—crests and some popular errors—mantlings—helmets—supporters—compartments—the motto.

WEDNESDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, at 4 p.m.

Lecture II.—Heraldry as illustrating History.

The different influences with which Heraldry came in contact on its introduction to England and Scotland—the Feudal and Patriarchal systems—greater variety both of names and arms in England—characteristics of Scottish Arms—their prevailing tinctures and charges—the lion and the Royal Arms of Scotland—the tressure—curious varieties of the Royal Arms given in Continental Armorial—the Royal Supporters—Arms of Queen Mary and James VI.—the origin of family Arms—Arms of Patronage—*Armes Parlantes*—mythical legends—historic coats—Kintore, Ogilvie, Douglas, &c.—the modes of differencing and marshalling Arms.

FRIDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, at 4 p.m.

Lecture III.—The Heraldic Executive.

The function of Heralds—their first appearance in Scotland—the holders of the office of Lyon King of Arms from 1377—Sir David Lindsay—Sir James Balfour—Cromwell and the Heralds—annual visitations—the duties of Lyon—the Heralds and Pursuivants—some of their adventures and work—ancient story of John Trupour “Carrick”—the heraldic funeral—the Riding of Parliament—scarcity of writers on Heraldry in Scotland compared with England—Sir George Mackenzie—Alexander Nisbet—George Seton.

MONDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, at 4 p.m.

Lecture IV.—The Art of Heraldry.

The 14th and 15th centuries the best period for heraldry—the freedom from pedantry displayed by the old heralds—the conventional figure as opposed to the natural the proper type for heraldic display—distinctness, simplicity, and impressiveness the main qualities to be aimed at—

the treatment of animals and other charges in profile—the intelligent adaptation of ancient forms to modern requirements—influence of the Renaissance on heraldic art—its gradual decadence—and consequent mistakes—indications of revival—seals—flags and their varieties—memorial brasses.

WEDNESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, at 4 p.m.

Lecture V.—The Artistic Application of Heraldry.

Heraldic Tombs and the display of Armory in Churches—its use in domestic architecture—early examples at Craigmillar Castle and elsewhere—buildings of the 15th century and their internal heraldic decoration—some 16th century work—heraldic ceilings and door panels—wood carvings in churches and secular buildings—heraldic glass—the windows in the Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate—some dated glass—armorial knockers—weathercocks—water-pipes—book-plates—*super libros*—playing cards.

FRIDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, at 4 p.m.

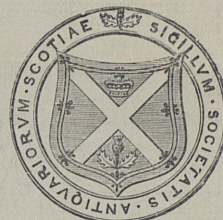
Lecture VI.—Armorial Manuscripts.

The MS. of Sir David Lindsay—The Sunderland Hall Hamilton Armorial—The Forman MS. in the Advocates' Library—The Forman MS. in the Lyon Office, commonly called the “Workman MS.”—Lindsay of Rathillet's MS.—The Le Breton Armorial in the Heralds' College—The Dunvegan MS. The Seton Armorial—Lord Crawford's MS.—Collection of Arms by Balfour, Pont, &c.—patents of Arms and Pedigrees—practical application of the lectures—the influence and use of Heraldry in modern life—conclusion.

FREE ADMISSION TO ALL THE LECTURES.

47-M-64

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.



HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH SESSION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND will be held in their LIBRARY, at the MUSEUM, QUEEN STREET, on *Monday, the 30th day of November (ST. ANDREW'S DAY) 1896*, at **Three o'clock** P.M., for the Election of Office-Bearers and other Business.

[OVER.]

47-M-64

ers.—David Boswell Reid, sanitary and ventilating expert.—Wilson, the ornithologist.—Turnbull, the ornithologist.—Hugh Orr of Lochwinnoch.—Robert and Andrew Barr.—James P. Lee.—Henry Burden of Troy.—“Brother” Dick of Buffalo.—Alexander Morton, inventor of gold pens.—William Chisholm of Cleveland.—Duncan H. Campbell, shoemaker.—Thomas Dickson of Scranton.—Alexander Melville Bell and the invention of visible speech.—Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone.—Thomas Eckford, the Naval Constructor.—James Ferguson, the brilliant astronomer.—J. P. Kirkwood, civil engineer, and superintendent of the Erie Railroad.—James Laurie, bridge builder.—Donald Craig McCallum.—George M. Wait, naval engineer.

CHAPTER XI.—EDUCATORS.

John Knox's educational theories developed into American practice.—Early schools in the Carolinas.—Col. James Innis.—Rev. Joseph Caldwell.—Rev. James Blair, founder of William and Mary College.—Dr. Peter Wilson.—James Hardie, the painful story of a wasted life.—John Maclean of Princeton and William and Mary.—President Maclean of Princeton.—Prof. Walter Minto.—Dalhousie College, Halifax.—Morris College, Quebec.—Bishop McLean of Saskatchewan.—James McGill of Montreal.—McGill University and its affiliated colleges.—Knox College, Toronto.—Daniel Wilkie, teacher, Quebec.—Rev. Dr. Cook of Quebec.—William Leitch of King's College, Kingston.—Rev. Dr. Willis of Knox College.—Rev. Dr. Burns of Toronto.—Granville Sharp Patterson.—William Russell.—Prof. C. M. Nairne.—David Burnet Scott.—Rev. Dr. A. Patterson.—William Wood.

CHAPTER XIII.—SCOTTISH-AMERICAN SOCIETIES.

Multiplicity of Scottish societies.—The oldest Scottish society in America in Boston.—Early Charleston Scots.—Sir Alexander Cumming, King of the Cherokees.—St. Andrew's Society of Charleston.—New York St. Andrew's Society.—Simon Fraser of Lovat.—Lord Drummond.—Montreal St. Andrew's Society.—The North British Society of Halifax.—“A respectable funeral.”—Founding scholarships.—Caledonian Clubs, their successes and failures.—Order of Scottish Clans.—Order of Sons of Scotland.—Burns Clubs.

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SCOT IN AMERICA.

BY
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“The Book of Scotia Lodge;” Editor of “The Songs of Scotland,
Chronologically Arranged;” “Life and Works of
Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling,” etc.



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1896.

THE SCOT IN AMERICA.

THIS is a most comprehensive work. Its subject has been the special study of the author for years, and its material has been gleaned from every corner of the United States and Canada and from all sorts of sources—original manuscripts, published histories and biographies, society transactions, personal reminiscences, state, county and municipal archives and rare books. The volume treats of all classes and professions, from the early colonial times almost to the present day, and it will occupy a field which has hitherto been practically uncovered in literature.

The purpose of the writer has been to show, in a clear, interesting and fitting manner, the part which the "Scot Abroad" has played in building up the destinies of the North American Republic, with many references to Canada. As the modern history of the various sections of the United States is the result of the valor and intelligence, as well as the outcome of a sentiment for civil and religious liberty of people belonging to various nationalities and races, it is attempted in this volume to show what men and women of Scottish blood have done for the country of their adoption, without, at the same time, trying to ignore or belittle what should be placed to the credit of other races. It is written by an American citizen of Scottish birth, whose heart is full of sympathy and love for his native land, but who thereby does not sacrifice, or imperil, or betray his loyalty or enthusiasm for the land in which he lives.

CONTENTS:

CHAP.	CHAP.
<i>I. Introductory.</i>	<i>IX. Educators.</i>
<i>II. Pioneers.</i>	<i>X. Statesmen and Politicians.</i>
<i>III. Early Colonial Governors.</i>	<i>XI. Among the Women.</i>
<i>IV. Revolutionary Heroes.</i>	<i>XII. Public Entertainers.</i>
<i>V. Ministers of the Gospel.</i>	<i>XIII. Men of Letters.</i>
<i>VI. Artists and Architects.</i>	<i>XIV. Among the Poets.</i>
<i>VII. Scientists and Inventors.</i>	<i>XV. Scottish-American Societies.</i>
<i>VIII. Merchants and Municipal Benefactors.</i>	

For obvious reasons the volume deals mainly with the past, and only rarely introduces men and matters of the passing day, and then merely for the sake of emphasizing some particular point or argument.

New York: THE RAEBURN BOOK CO., 185 Grand St.

SOME OF THE CONTENTS.

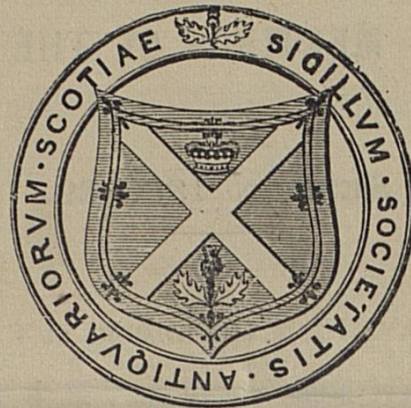
CHAPTER VIII.—AMONG THE POETS.

Scottish-American poetry part of American literature.—Difficulties of the subject and its proposed limitations.—Dr. John D. Ross's "Scottish Poets in America."—Andrew Scott of Bowden.—Mrs. Grant of Laggan.—An early victim of non-copy-right.—John Burt.—Prof. John Beveridge of Philadelphia and his indirect influence upon the career of Robert Burns.—The Picken family of Paisley and Montreal.—"Balloon" Tytler's experiences.—John Lowe, author of "Mary's Dream."—Blind John Graham of New York.—Robert Allan of Kilbarchan.—Rev. Dr. Scott of Newark.—James Brown, Surveyor General of New Brunswick.—Hew Ainslie, the "Lang Linker."—William Wilson of Poughkeepsie.—Margaret Maxwell Martin.—William Kennedy.—David Gray of Buffalo.—Mrs. Webb's prophetic poem.—G. W. Cousts.—Angus Fairbairn.—John Fraser, "Cousin Sandy," of Montreal.—Thomas C. Latta.—John Moore.—Rev. Dr. Kerr.—Donald Ramsay.—Alexander McLachlan.—Influence of Burns's writings and those of other Scottish poets on American literature.—The living choir.—Evan McColl.—A. H. Wingfield.—E. N. Lamont.—D. M. Henderson.—Robert Whittet.—D. MacGregor Crerar.—Dr. J. M. Harper.—James D. Crichton.—Robert Reid.—Andrew Wanless.—James Kennedy.—John Patterson.—P. Macpherson.—W. Macdonald Wood.—W. C. Sturoc.—John Imrie.—William Murray.—J. Porteous Arnold.—William Lyle.—Rev. W. Wye Smith.—James D. Law.—Wallace Bruce.

CHAPTER IX.—SCIENTISTS AND INVENTORS.

Multiplicity of Scotch mechanics in America.—C. Murdoch, the inventor of telegraphy.—J. Rumsey, inventor of steam navigation.—William Douglas, an early almanac maker.—Dr. Thomas Graeme, first President of Philadelphia's St. Andrew's Society.—Dr. John Linning, an early student of electricity.—Dr. Craik, Washington's family physician.—Dr. Peter Middleton, founder of New York's first medical school.—Dr. Lionel Chambers, America's first weather prophet.—Dr. William Wilson, physician and scientific agriculturist.—Dr. James MacNaughton of Albany.—The Turnbulls of Philadelphia.—Robert Erskine, Gen. Washington's chief engineer.—William Maclure, father of American geology.—David Douglas, botanist.—George U. Skinner, merchant and botanist.—Scotch garden-

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.



HUNDRED AND NINTH SESSION—1888-89.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Patron.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.

The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, K.T., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Right Hon. the EARL OF STAIR, K.T., LL.D.
Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.
JOHN RITCHIE FINDLAY.

Councillors.

Sir J. NOEL-PATON, Kt., LL.D., R.S.A.,	} Representing the Board of Trustees.
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Sir H. E. MAXWELL, Bart., M.P.	} Prof. Sir W. TURNER, M.B., LL.D. R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK, LL.D. Professor DUNS, D.D.
Professor D. MASSON, LL.D.	
THOMAS GRAVES LAW.	
Sir W. FETTES DOUGLAS, LL.D., P.R.S.A.	

Secretaries.

DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D.		ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D.
JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., <i>Assistant Secretary.</i>		
WILLIAM FORBES,	} Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence.	
THOMAS DICKSON, LL.D., Register House,		

Treasurer.

GILBERT GOUDIE, 39 Northumberland Street.

Curators of the Museum.

ROBERT CARFRAE. | JOHN J. REID, B.A.

Curator of Coins.

ADAM B. RICHARDSON.

Librarian.

JOHN TAYLOR BROWN.

ORDINARY MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

SESSION 1888-89.

MONDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, at 8 P.M.

MONDAY, 14TH JANUARY, at 8 P.M.

MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, at 8 P.M.

MONDAY, 11TH MARCH, at 8 P.M.

MONDAY, 8TH APRIL, at 4 P.M.

MONDAY, 13TH MAY, at 4 P.M.

Candidates for admission as Ordinary Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council (which may be obtained from any of the Secretaries), and must be recommended by one Ordinary Fellow and two Members of the Council. They will then be balloted for at the next meeting of the Society, and if admitted, will have their names recorded as Fellows on payment of Two Guineas of Entrance Fees to the Funds of the Society, and One Guinea for the current year's Subscription; or Fellows may compound for all future contributions, including entrance fees, by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission, or of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual contributions, or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual contributions. The annual Subscription becomes due in advance, at 30th November, the day of the Annual General Meeting.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS. 1887-88.

ACCOUNT No. I.—GENERAL FUND.

CHARGE.

Life Members' Fund Invested, per last Account,	£1525 0 0	
Balance in Bank, do.	189 13 10	
Subscriptions in arrear, do.	91 7 0	
Sumrecoverable from Coin Cabinet Fund, do.	28 19 6	
	£1835 0 4	
Entrance Fees, 4 Life Members,	84 0 0	
Do. 29 Ordinary Fellows,	91 7 0	
Annual Subscriptions, 501 Fellows,	526 1 0	
Members Reponed,	19 19 0	
Publications of the Society sold,	16 11 6	
Interest on Investments,	£58 14 3	
Do. Bank Account,	2 11 6	
	61 5 9	
	£2634 4 7	

DISCHARGE.

Expense of Society's Printed Proceedings,	£433 10 3
Honorarium to Assistant Secretary,	60 0 0
Salary to G. F. Black, General Assistant,	66 5 0
Postages, Printing, Incidents,	81 1 3
Irrecoverable Arrears of Subscriptions written off,	39 18 0
	£680 14 6

Balance, viz.—

Life Members' Fund In-vested,	£1525 0 0	
In Bank Account,	310 13 1	
Subscriptions in arrear,	86 2 0	
Recoverable from Coin Cabinet Fund,	31 15 0	
	1953 10 1	
	£2634 4 7	

GILBT. GOUDIE, *Treasurer.*

EDINBURGH, 26th November 1888.—Having examined the foregoing Account of the intromissions of the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries for the year from 1st November 1887 to 1st November 1888, and compared the same with the Vouchers and other instructions thereof, I beg to report that I have found the Account to be correct and sufficiently instructed.

The Funds of the Society (as detailed on page 7) have been compared with the Securities and Bank Books, and found to be in order.

CHAS. W. WODROW THOMSON, C.A.

ACCOUNT NO. II.—MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FUND.

CHARGE.

Balance in Bank, from last Account,	£67 10 6
Fees of Admission to Museum,	74 14 0
	<hr/>
	£142 4 6

DISCHARGE.

Paid for Additions to Library and Museum, Subscriptions to other Societies, etc.,	£102 17 3
Interest paid on Bank Account,	0 4 2
	<hr/>
	£103 1 5
Balance in Bank,	39 3 1
	<hr/>
	£142 4 6

EDINBURGH, 26th November 1888.—Examined and found correct.

CHAS. W. WODROW THOMSON, C.A.

ACCOUNT NO. III.—RHIND LEGACY FUND.

CHARGE.

Invested Fund (part of Heritable Bond of £800), from last Account,	£275 0 0
Balance in Bank, do.,	65 9 0
Interest on Invested Fund, and on Bank Account,	11 5 7
	<hr/>
	£351 14 7

DISCHARGE.

Balance, in Heritable Bond (part of £800),	£275 0 0
Do. in Bank Account,	76 14 7
	<hr/>
	£351 14 7

EDINBURGH, 26th November 1888.—Examined and found correct.

CHAS. W. WODROW THOMSON, C.A.

ACCOUNT NO. IV.—CATALOGUE FUND.

CHARGE.

Invested Fund, from last Account,	£200	0	0
Balance in Bank, do.	22	14	7
Interest on Invested Fund, and on Bank Account,	7	13	0
	<hr/>		£230 7 7

DISCHARGE.

Balance, in Heritable Bond (part of £3000),	£200	0	0
Do. in Bank Account,	30	7	7
	<hr/>		£230 7 7

EDINBURGH, 26th November 1888.—Examined and found correct.

CHAS. W. WODROW THOMSON, C.A.

ACCOUNT NO. V.—JERVISE BEQUEST FUND.

CHARGE.

Invested Fund (part of Heritable Bond of £800), from last Account,	£150	0	0
Balance in Bank, do.,	42	18	6
Interest on Invested Fund, and on Bank Account for year,	6	4	6
	<hr/>		£199 3 0

DISCHARGE.

Balance, in Heritable Bond (part of £800),	£150	0	0
Do. in Bank Account,	49	3	0
	<hr/>		£199 3 0

EDINBURGH, 26th November 1888.—Examined and found correct.

CHAS. W. WODROW THOMSON, C.A.

ACCOUNT NO. VI.—RHIND LECTURESHIP FUND.

CHARGE.

Investments on Heritable Bonds, per last Account,	£6150	0	0
Balance in Bank, do.	168	10	3
Interest on Investments (less Income Tax, etc.),	213	8	0
Do. Bank Account,	0	13	10
	<u>£6532</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>

DISCHARGE.

Paid Rent of Hall and Advertising Lectures,	£24	8	10
Paid Balance of Income for year to Dr. A. S. Murray, Rhind Lecturer,	189	7	9
	<u>£213</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>
Balance, in Investments on Heritable Bonds,	6150	0	0
Do. in Bank Account,	168	15	6
	<u>£6532</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>

EDINBURGH, 26th November 1888.—Examined and found correct.

CHAS. W. WODROW THOMSON, C.A.

ACCOUNT NO. VII.—DR. R. H. GUNNING'S JUBILEE GIFT.

CHARGE.

Balance on hand, per last Account,	£20	0	0
Interest received from Bank,	0	4	8
	<u>£20</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

DISCHARGE.

Expended,	£20	4	8
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EDINBURGH, 26th November 1888.—Examined and found correct.

CHAS. W. WODROW THOMSON, C.A.

COIN CABINET FUND.

DR.

Sum invested in Three per cent. Consols, per last Account,	£1896	6	6
Balance in Bank, do.,	106	1	9
Dividend on Consols (less Income Tax), and Premium on conversion,	60	0	6
Interest on Bank Account,	0	17	1
	<u>£2063</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

CR.

Loss on Sale of £505, 15s. 6d. Consols, realized £500,	£5	15	6
Paid for Objects of Antiquity Purchased,	637	10	6
Balance, Three per cent. Consols,	1390	11	0
Do. in Bank Account,	29	8	10
	<u>£2063</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

NOTE.—This Fund is availed of by the Society under the Administration of the Honourable the Board of Manufactures, Edinburgh.

ABSTRACT STATE OF FUNDS
 OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
1st November 1888.

—o—

I. GENERAL FUND—		
Invested in Three per cent. Consols,	£1000	0 0
Do. in Heritable Bond (part of £800),	225	0 0
Do. do. (part of £3000),	300	0 0
Arrears of Subscriptions,	86	2 0
Recoverable from Coin Cabinet Fund,	31	15 0
Balance in Bank Account,	310	13 1
	£1953	10 1
II. MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FUND—		
Balance in Bank,		39 3 1
III. RHIND LEGACY FUND—		
Invested in Heritable Bond (part of £800),	£275	0 0
Balance in Bank,	76	14 7
		351 14 7
IV. CATALOGUE FUND—		
Invested in Heritable Bond (part of £3000),	£200	0 0
Balance in Bank,	30	7 7
		230 7 7
V. JERVISE BEQUEST FUND—		
Invested in Heritable Bond (part of £800),	£150	0 0
Balance in Bank,	49	3 0
		199 3 0
VI. RHIND LECTURESHIP FUND—		
Invested in Heritable Security, viz.—		
Bond per	£3500	0 0
Do. (part of £3000),	2500	0 0
Do. (part of £800)	150	0 0
	£6150	0 0
Balance in Bank Account,	168	15 6
		6318 15 6
		£9092 13 10

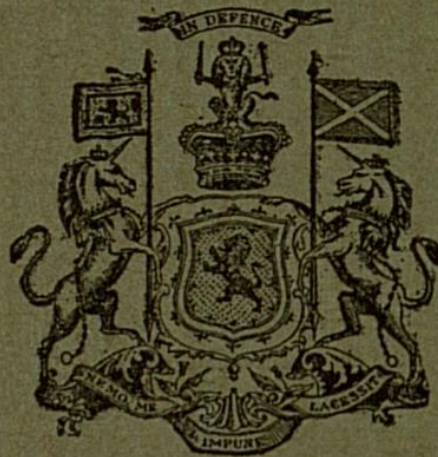
GILBT. GOUDIE, *Treasurer.*

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

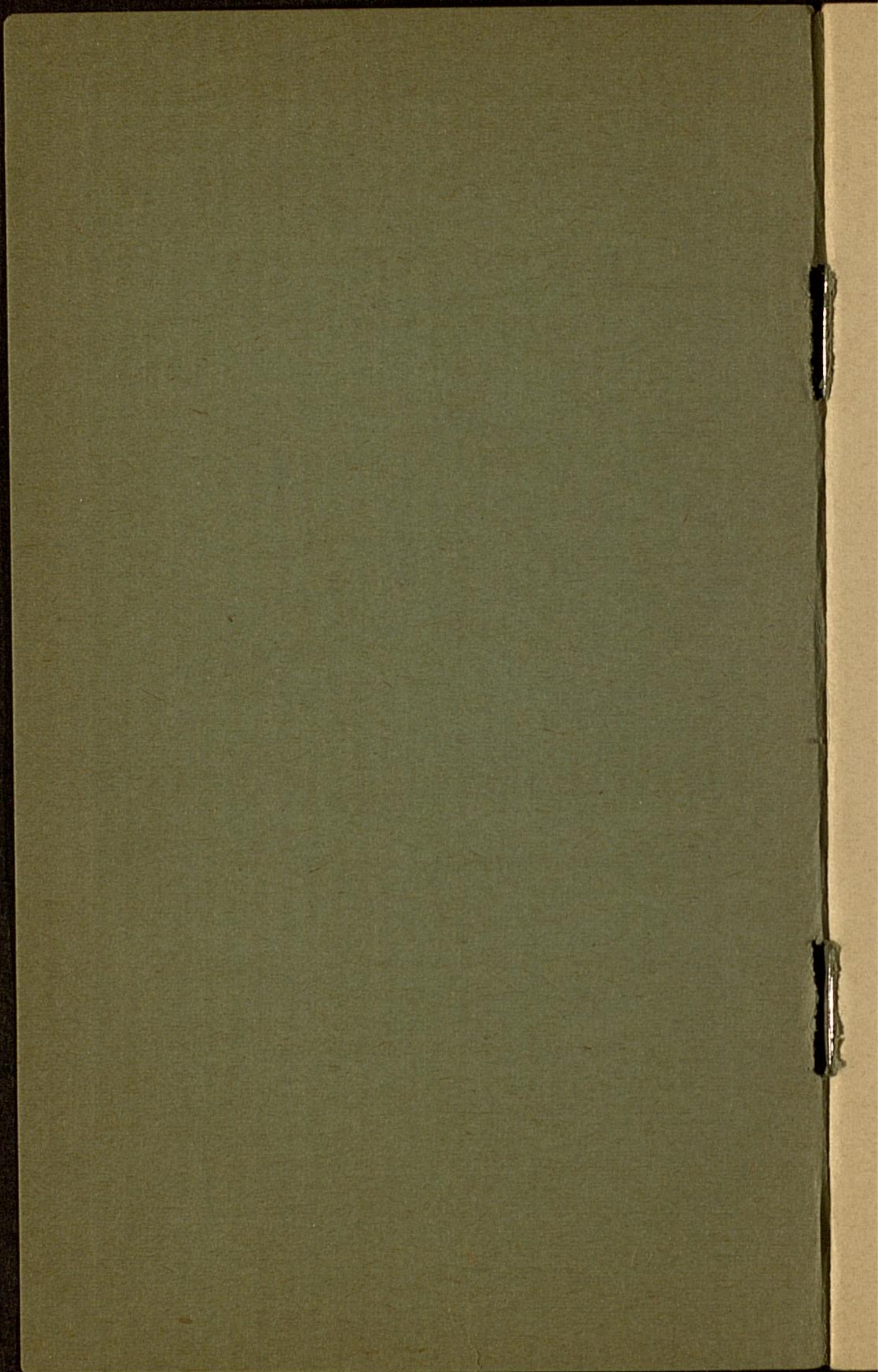
OF THE



Caledonian Society

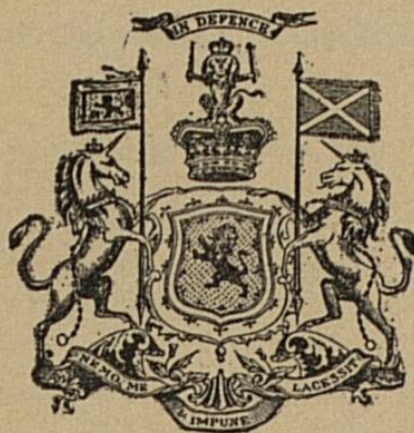
OF LEXINGTON, KY.





CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Organized 25 January, 1897.



Constitution and By-Laws,

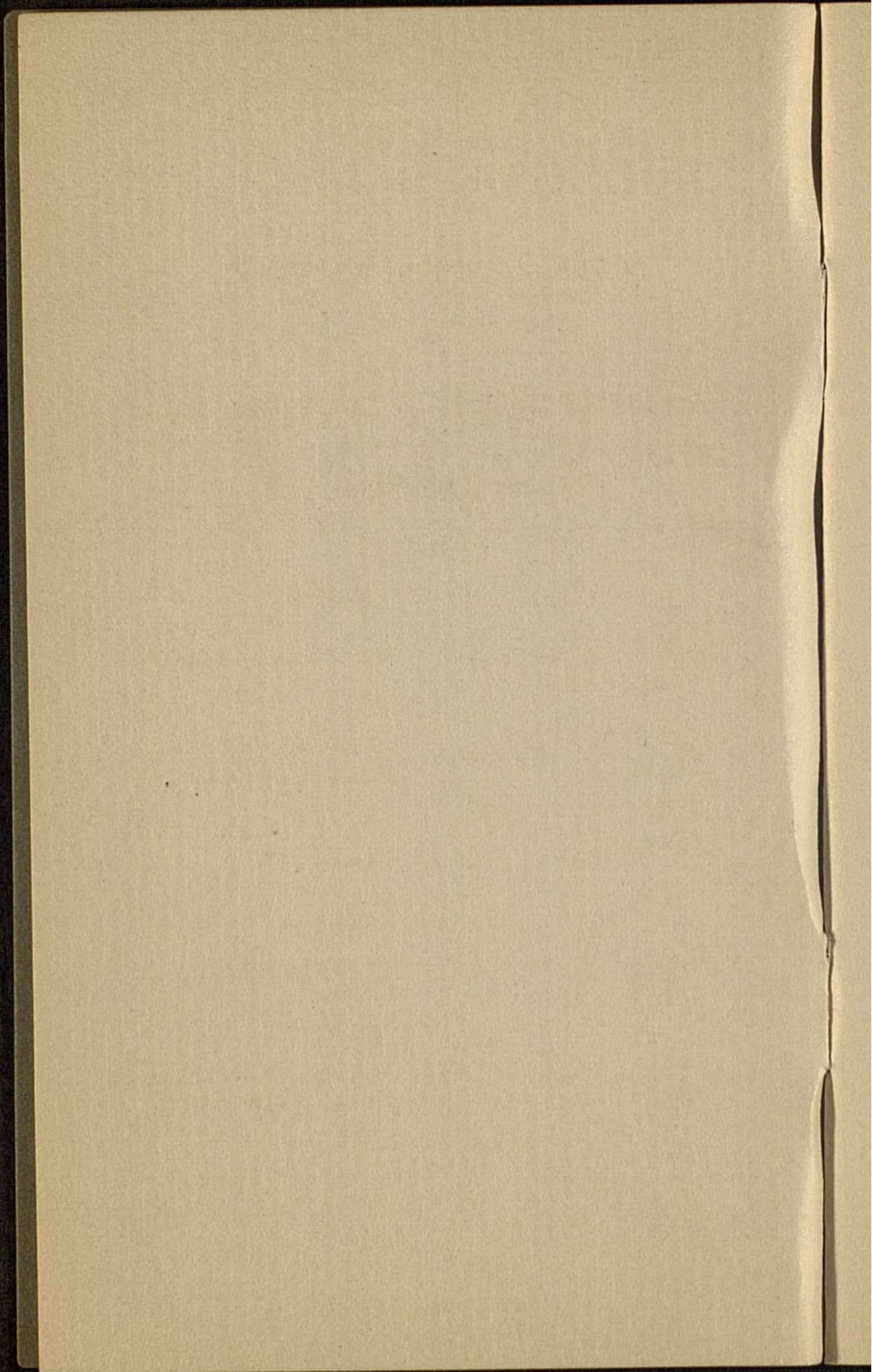
Approved and Adopted 11 February, 1897.

ALSO

LISTS OF CHARTER MEMBERS AND ORIGINAL
OFFICE BEARERS,

AND APPENDED THERETO THE

ADDRESS DELIVERED 22 JUNE, 1897, IN THE STATE COLLEGE
CHAPEL, BY PRESIDENT JAMES K. PATTERSON, PH. D.,
LL. D., AT THE SOCIETY'S CELEBRATION
OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF
QUEEN VICTORIA.



ORIGINAL OFFICE BEARERS
OF THE
Caledonian Society of Lexington, Ky.

ELECTED 25 JANUARY, 1897.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

GEORGE COPLAND,
President.

J. RAE WILLIAMSON,
Vice-President.

GRAY FALCONER,
Secretary.

CHARLES HENDRIE,
Treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

D. G. FALCONER, *Chairman.*

GEORGE K. BELL.

CHARLES SCOTT.

At the first annual meeting in November, 1897, all the
above-named office bearers were re-elected.

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
Caledonian Society
OF LEXINGTON, KY.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION 1. The name of this Society shall be the "Caledonian Society of Lexington, Ky."

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of the Society shall be to promote social intercourse and a friendly intimacy among its members; to keep alive the memory of Scotland, her language and literature; to perpetuate her ancient customs, costumes and games; to encourage and cultivate a taste for Scottish music, history and poetry; and to afford relief to worthy sons and daughters of Caledonia in their time of need.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. None but Scotchmen, or the sons and grandsons of a native of Scotland, shall be admitted to ordinary membership of this Society.

SEC. 2. Candidates for admission must be of good moral character and be recommended by at least two members of the Society, who shall state in writing the name, occupation, address, place of nativity and qualification of the candidate for membership.

SEC. 3. The name of every candidate, with those of his proposers, shall be sent to the Secretary two weeks before he can be balloted for by the Board of Managers, who shall be the electors, and an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Board shall be necessary for election.

SEC. 4. Each and every *Ordinary Member* of the Society shall pay in advance Four Dollars per annum as dues, which may, at the option of members, be paid in equal quarterly installments.

SEC. 5. Ordinary members may, by paying at one time not less than Twenty-five Dollars, become *Life Members*, exempt from future payment of annual dues, but retaining all the rights and privileges of membership.

SEC. 6. Any member who is in arrears for dues over six months shall stand suspended without any action by the Society.

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SEC. 7. Any member may be expelled by a two-thirds vote at any meeting of the Society, upon charges being preferred and opportunity allowed the accused to make his defense.

SEC. 8. Natives of Scotland, sons and grandsons of such, and distinguished citizens, irrespective of nationality, may be admitted as *Honorary Members* on being proposed at any meeting and receiving not less than a three-fourths vote of all members present.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Board of Managers, three in number, who shall be annually chosen from among the members. Each office shall be voted on by separate ballot and a majority shall elect. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and the Treasurer shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board of Managers, of which body four shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 2. In case of death, resignation or removal of any officer during the year for which he was elected, the Society shall, at the next meeting thereof, choose another in his place to serve for the remaining part of the year.

ARTICLE V.

PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings, sign all orders upon the Treasurer, call meetings as provided in the by-laws and special meetings when he may deem it proper, give the casting vote when necessary, sign all official documents and perform the duties usually devolving on that office.

ARTICLE VI.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The duties specified in the foregoing article, shall, in the absence of the President, devolve upon the Vice-President, and in the absence of both President and Vice-President the Chairman of the Board of Managers shall preside.

ARTICLE VII.

SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall have the custody of all the records and papers of the Society; he shall keep careful minutes of the proceedings of each meeting, he shall keep a list of all the members of the Society, summon them to special and stated meetings, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VIII.

TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall have the custody of all the funds of the Society; he shall collect the dues from the members and take receipts for payments made by order of the Board of Managers, countersigned by the President, and shall prepare and present at the annual meeting of the Society a statement of his accounts showing receipts and expenditures and cash on hand, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE IX.

MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Managers shall, at their first meeting, elect one of their number as Chairman of the Board, who shall preside at their meetings, and at whose call they shall meet.

SEC. 2. The Board shall, after due investigation, dispense the Society's bounty, and shall give orders on the Treasurer for such sums as they may deem advisable; such orders must be signed by two members of the Board. They shall make the necessary arrangements for the anniversary meetings, and shall have the power to invite thereto such guests as they may think proper.

ARTICLE X.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be four stated business meetings of the Society during the year, on the first Tuesday in November, February, May and August in each year. The annual meeting, at which the officers shall be elected, shall be held on the first Tuesday in November in each year. Special meetings may be called by the President at any time, and he shall call such meetings on the application of three members of the Board of Managers, and at all meetings of the Society nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The social meetings of the Society shall be held on the thirtieth day of November, being St. Andrew's Day, and on the twenty-fifth day of January, being the birthday of the national bard of Scotland, Robert Burns. At all meetings for the transaction of business the following order shall be observed :

1. Reading minutes of preceding meeting, which, when approved, shall be signed by the presiding officer.
2. Collection of dues always in order.
3. Reports from Board of Managers.
4. Reports of Special Committees.
5. Motions, resolutions or remarks for the good and welfare of the Society.
6. Adjournment.

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ARTICLE XI.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. The Constitution and By-Laws may be amended at any business meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided notice of such proposed amendment shall have been given the members at least one week previous by postal card or by announcement at a preceding meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE XII.

SIGNATURES.

SECTION 1. All members, when admitted to the Society, shall sign the Constitution and By-Laws, together with the date of admission and their place of residence.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED 22 JUNE, 1897,

BY

President James K. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D.,

IN THE STATE COLLEGE CHAPEL,

AT THE

Celebration by the Caledonian Society

OF THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

To-day is celebrated by the loyal subjects of the British crown the longest and most illustrious reign in the annals of the British Nation. And in harmony with the spirit which animates the British subject, those of British birth and British descent everywhere, though no longer owing allegiance to the British crown, unite with those of common ancestry beyond the seas in rendering homage to the royal and imperial lady who has wielded for sixty years a scepter of justice and righteousness. To have attained the scriptural limit of three score years and ten in any relation of human existence is the lot of comparatively few. To have passed that limit and measured

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nearly four score is the lot of fewer still. To have reigned over a mighty people for three score years, a people upon whose dominion the sun never sets, whose flag covers every sea and whose sea-borne commerce enters every harbor, whose language is a passport to honor and distinction everywhere, and whose simple utterance "I am a Briton" carries with it more prestige and inspires greater regard than did ever the famous utterance, "I am a Roman Citizen," surely this is a distinction which should justify the pride and swell the gratitude and inspire the loyalty of every citizen of this world-wide empire.

Nearly forty years ago I remember reading a remarkable passage from the French historian, Montalambert: "In modern Europe, at a distance of seven leagues from France, there exists a nation whose empire is more vast than that of Alexander or the Cæsars, which is at once the freest and most powerful, the richest and most manful, the boldest and best regulated in the world—uniting a superstitious respect for the letter of the law with the most unlimited practice of individual freedom—it is endowed with an originating power which falters at nothing and with a perseverance which nothing can overthrow. It is there, more than anywhere else, that man belongs to himself and governs himself. It is there that the nobility of our nature has developed all its splendor and attained its highest level. It is there that the generous passion of independence, united to the genius of association and the constant practice of

self-government, has produced those miracles of fierce energy, of dauntless vigor and obstinate heroism, which have triumphed over seas and climates, time and distance, nature and tyranny. This English race has inherited the pride as well as the grandeur of that Roman people of which it is the rival and the heir—of the Romans of the republic, not the base Romans subjugated by Augustus. But happier than Rome after a thousand years, and more, she is still young and fruitful. An uninterrupted progress has created for her an inexhaustible reservoir of strength and life. In her veins the sap swells high to-day and will swell to-morrow. Happier than Rome in spite of excesses, she is of all Christian nations and of all modern races the one which has best preserved the three fundamental bases of every society which is worthy of man—the spirit of freedom, the domestic character and the religious mind.” This was the spontaneous tribute of an illustrious Frenchman and a distinguished historian who had not forgotten that his ancestors grappled with English cross-bowmen at “Crecy red and fell Poitiers,” measured swords with cuirassiers and guardsmen at Blenheim, and recoiled and broke and fled before the terrific onset of the kilted Highlanders and terrible Scots Grays at Waterloo. And if all that Montalambert said of the England of sixty years ago was true then, how much more is it true to-day. The Indian empire which Ellenborough and Dalhousie and Hardinge were building up has been rounded off by the Hindoo Koosh and the

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Himalayas, and from Peshawur to Cape Cormorin 290,000,000 of people, Parsees and Hindoos and Mohammedans, prosperous and loyal, send up their united prayers to-day from mosque and temple and sun-lit hill-top for the royal lady under whose benign government peace and freedom and perfect equality under the law prevail—a peace and freedom and equality unknown in the peninsula for three thousand years. Canada, the brightest jewel in the colonial coronet which encircles her brow, has grown from a few isolated, sparsely settled communities to a rich, compact and vigorous self-governing people, with limitless area for expansion, exhaustless resources and unswerving loyalty to the nation from whose loins they came. Cape Colony, a young giant, whose swaddling clothes are scarcely laid aside, pushing northward, restless, enterprising, aggressive, brooking no rival, though Frenchman and German and Boer and Portuguese attempt to bar the way, see written in the book of fate, not “Africa for the Africans,” but “Africa for England.” It needs no prophetic eye to see the equator passed and England from the Cape stretching hands to England on the Nile, a whole continent linked by cables of perdurable toughness to the little islands which have grown into a world-wide empire.

And what shall be said of the island-continent in the far off Pacific? With an area larger than the States of the American Union, fruitful in soil, with unlimited pasturage, teeming with the richest minerals and rapidly marching forward to a

potent and predominating influence, which shall profoundly affect the future of Southeastern Asia. Not Japan, with its spasmodic activity, nor Russia, with her ponderous but slowly gravitating momentum, will be the dominant factors in solving the political problems of the far East, but the island continental empire, already feeling the throes of national life and destined ere long to balance in the opposite hemisphere the moral weight and grandeur of the island empire in the British seas. In all these imperial dependencies and great self-governing colonies a spirit of loyalty, strong and indestructible, exists. Colonial premiers and Indian administrators vie in loyalty, with ministers of the crown. The ambassadors of kings and emperors and presidents witness to-day on the banks of the Thames a spectacle which no other nation can present.

Macaulay's New Zealander will find but little forecast, when he stands on London Bridge to-day, of the possible doom foreshadowed by the graphic pen of the greatest historian of the century. From four continents and from countless islands, in endless procession, a visible object lesson, such as never before attested the power of any other nation in arts, in science and in arms, will be manifest to all. The Mother of Nations will receive in homage her illustrious offspring from all quarters of the globe. Parliamentary representatives and serried battalions will represent their freedom and their power. Canada is stronger and richer to-day than was England when the fleet of

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Elizabeth shattered the Armada and broke the power of Philip of Spain. Australia is stronger and richer than was the England of Queen Anne when Marlborough's genius drove five marshals in succession from the service of France, and broke the power of Louis XIV. The supremacy of Spain and the supremacy of France both vanished under the crushing blows of England. Inheriting the liberties and language, the literature and the laws, the religion and the traditions of the mother country, the great colonies, strong enough to assert their independence, prefer to remain voluntary and integral parts of the mighty empire whose mighty heart is in the British Isles. The Mother of Nations is no less the mother of freedom throughout the world. Long before Hengist and Horsa landed upon the Isle of Thanet, our ancestors enjoyed and asserted their immemorial birth-right upon the banks of the Saale. The fierce Saxon was no more the slave of the leader whom he placed in the van of his devastating hosts, placed there to lead but not to rule, than were the Barons of King John when they extorted "Magna Charta" from the "ablest and most ruthless of the Angevin Kings" on the field of Runnymede. And the liberties and parliamentary franchises which they wrought out and elaborated from Alfred to Victoria have formed the basis of constitutional governments everywhere. We, in America, inherited them from the parent stock, when in '76 the bonds which had hitherto united us with Great Britain were severed. Take Mag-

na Charta and the Bill of Rights out of the American Constitution and but little remains. Parliamentary government can be said to have succeeded only among people of the English-speaking race, and this because during six hundred years it has been patiently elaborated and developed by them. German and Frank, Italian and Spaniard, have borrowed the form, but to the essence of self-government through representation they are still strangers. In the British Isles it has attained, and in its self-governing colonies it has attained its highest development and its greatest perfection. Ministerial responsibility to Parliament, assuring at all times a Cabinet which represent at all times the will of the nation as expressed in the popular branch of the legislature, is the only form of government ever devised which represents, and adequately represents, public opinion. This it is the glory of the mother-country to have discovered and successfully applied. The wonderful capacity of this people, not only for governing themselves but for governing others, has been conspicuously set forth in her great Asiatic dependency. The Indian Empire, originally founded by a company of traders and ruled by them for a century and a half, passed to the crown only forty years ago. But the East India Company had wielded armies, administered public revenues, set up and pulled down princes, and given laws to a hundred and fifty millions of human beings long before the mutiny rendered it expedient to make the administration of India directly responsible

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to the crown. And yet, whether under one form of dependency or another, a mere handful of men have governed this vast territory with a population four or five times that of this great republic. How well they have succeeded as colonists let the United States of America and the great colonial dependencies testify. Frenchmen were driven from the field in the race for empire in America and India, the Dutch from New York, Cape Colony and Australia. No serious effort was made to dispossess the Spanish colonists in South America, and the outcome has been that instead of peace and prosperity, a long succession of civil wars has arrested development, paralyzed industry, rendered life and property insecure, terrorized capital, and substituted anarchy for well-ordered government. Chronic rebellion and revolution have blighted the fairest lands under Spanish rule. Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, almost the last remnant of Spanish dominion on the continent, which four centuries ago Spain disclosed to European civilization, and governed from Mexico to Cape Horn, is now in the throes of mortal strife, with homes devastated, plantations ruined, and fields drenched in blood.

The spirit of the old Viking lives nowhere in such heroic and defiant self-assertion as among Britons. Their geographical situation has made of them seamen. From the days when the long ships of the Northmen headed toward the shores of Britain "their march has been over the mountain wave and their home upon the deep." To the

"thunders from her native oak" she owes the origin of her imperial domain. Drake and Frobisher and Hawkins anticipated Blake, and Howard of Effingham still lives in history though eclipsed by the heroes of St. Vincent, of the Nile, and of Trafalgar. To-day the power of the island empire rests on her incomparable sea power, and at Spithead the assembled representatives of Kings and Emperors and mighty Potentates have seen on this 22d of June a spectacle which no other people can present, a spectacle unique in human history, an exhibition of sea power which surpasses that of any possible combination. It is this which some months ago made England feel secure in the splendid isolation which evoked the admiration while it stirred the jealousy of her continental rivals.

In the homely phraseology of President Kruger, with whom the German Emperor had been coquetting to abrogate the convention which guarantees the suzerainty of Britain over the Transvaal, "The old woman just sneezed and Germany was nowhere." Alone her fleet is fully equal to the combined fleets of the Triple Alliance with France added thereto. In conjunction with Italy, her natural ally, her naval power is quite a match for the combined fleets of Europe and America. Without feeling the burden she can apply more than £20,000,000 annually to the maintenance of her navy, and her yearly programme of shipbuilding is the admiration and despair of her neighbors and rivals. This it is which protects

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her vast commercial marine on every sea and every ocean. This it is which enables her to protect her citizens wherever they may travel for gain, for pleasure or improvement. No place is so remote, no nation so strong or so secluded, whether barbarian or savage or civilized, that the long arm and the sleepless eye of Britain fails to reach and to avenge a subject of the crown. This consciousness of power gives dignity and courage and resolution and moral heroism to her defenders, whether on land or on sea. Witness the deeds of valor during the Indian mutiny at Delhi, Meerut, Lucknow and Cawnpore. Witness the heroic endurance and splendid devotion of her soldiers on the heights of Inkerman and in the trenches before Sebastopol. Witness the courage and endurance of the heroes who followed Roberts on the perilous march from Cabool to Candahar. Witness the calm resolution with which the devoted troops on the Birkenhead faced inevitable death in mid-ocean, when the stricken vessel, slowly sinking, brought them face to face with their inevitable doom. Calmly, quietly, with unblanched visage and with steady nerve, as the fated vessel took her fatal plunge, standing at attention, every man like an Imperial Cæsar, dying with dignity, the devoted battalion went down, each shoulder to shoulder with his comrades, shouting "God save the Queen."

I should mislead if I made the impression to night that the might and majesty of the British Empire are due to the doughty deeds of English

men only. Each constituent part of the United Kingdom has contributed to the upbuilding and the maintenance of its power. On every battlefield the blood of English, Irish and Scotch has flowed and mingled. In the paeon of victory and in the dirge of death the accents of Saxon and Gael have been blended. Marlborough and Wolf were Englishmen, Sir Ralph Abercromby and Sir Colin Campbell were Scotsmen, Wellington and Napier were sons of the Emerald Isle. Wherever danger was to be encountered or glory to be won our own countrymen, the sons of Scotland, have always been in the front. Of many a contest as fierce as one of the last which closed the Peninsular War, it might be said :

“ The English rose was ne'er so red,
The shamrock shook in gory bed,
But the Scottish thistle waved its head
And smiled upon Vittoria.”

Many things bear witness to the great advances made in wealth and power since Victoria ascended the throne. The enormous sacrifices made by Great Britain in order to break the power of Napoleon and relieve Europe of the gigantic despotism under which it had groaned for nearly a quarter of a century, are measured not only by the lives, but by the treasure expended and the debt incurred. During the last year or two of the tremendous struggle she subsidized almost every power in Europe. The means necessary to maintain her own fleets and armies were not the only burdens

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she was content to bear. Every power in Europe was in her pay. No less than £11,000,000 were given to Austria, Russia, Prussia and other continental states to enable them to place their contingents in the field. During the last year of the war her budget reached the enormous total of £110,000,000 exclusive of the floating debt, which amounted to nearly £50,000,000, and, what is noteworthy, these subsidies were never repaid. Since the present reign began she has paid off £200,000,000 of her own debt, and within six years will liquidate £50,000,000. So great are her resources that the whole remaining debt could with ease be discharged out of the income of a single year. Her exports and imports exceed £700,000,000, and this sea-borne commerce represents but a part of her enormous activity. Her traffic in stocks and bonds does not appear in this aggregate. But within one square mile in the city of London, part of which is included within the triumphal procession of to-day, securities, consisting of consols, stocks, home and foreign, bonds and debentures are held whose total seems fabulous. Last year there passed through the London clearing house totals amounting in round numbers to \$35,000,000,000, a sum equal to more than three-fifths of the whole wealth of the United States of America. The commercial tonnage of British sea-going vessels more than equals that of all the other commercial nations of the world, and more than half the world's commerce is carried in British bottoms.

The well-being of the British workman, whose activity, united with capital, produces this unprecedented wealth, should not be passed over. Since the accession of Her Majesty wages have increased 70 per cent and the cost of living has been reduced one-half. For every ten pounds the workman earned in 1837 he earns in 1897 seventeen pounds, and what cost him in 1837 one pound he now buys for ten shillings. As a consequence of increased wealth and well-being, increased facilities for comfort and education and culture have multiplied schools, built libraries, founded technical colleges, endowed scientific institutions, erected museums and conservatories, and brought within the reach of all an education in literature and in science which before was possible only to the few.

And all this power has been developed, all this wealth accumulated, all these advantages provided under the wise enactment and judicial administration of just and equitable laws. Equal and exact justice is the heritage of every Briton. More than a century ago an English statesman said: "Every man's house is his castle. It may be only a straw-thatched shed, the winds of heaven may pierce it, the rains of heaven may drench it, but the King of England can not enter it." This was said while many harsh laws were on the statute book, now happily no longer existent. All recent legislation has been in the direction of elevating and ameliorating the condition of the masses. But there is no playing

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fast and loose with felony. Murder is murder, embezzlement is theft, fraud is villainy, and whether committed by workman or master, by peer or peasant, by man or woman, is impartially and remorselessly punished. As a consequence, the population are the most law-abiding on the face of the globe. Where else would you find a man with the dignity and title of Baronet sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude for converting the securities of a depositor without his knowledge? Who ever heard of a case of lynching within the four seas of Britain since the populace demolished the Heart of Midlothian? The impartial administration of justice and the equality of all men before the law renders life and property secure and mob violence unnecessary.

My limits will not allow me to say much that on an occasion like this should be said. During no period of equal duration has such progress been made in discovery and invention, and in these our countrymen have been second to none. Worthy successors of Newton and Watt, of Jenner and Boyle have made illustrious the annals of scientific discovery. Faraday and Herschell, Bessemer and Wheatstone, Darwin and Huxley, Rawlinson and Livingston, Stephenson and Kelvin are names which may be measured against those of any other race or clime.

In the realms of literature like activity has existed and like success been achieved. Macaulay and Froude, Carlyle and Freeman, Merivale and Grote in history; Thackeray and Dickens and

George Eliot in fiction; Tennyson and Browning and Swinbourne in poetry are names which will go down to posterity, taking—if not equal rank with Gibbon and Scott and Shakespeare, these stand unapproachable and alone—taking equal rank with all others who preceded them in their respective fields, while in statesmanship, honorable, straightforward statesmanship, what names in the century stand associated with greater achievements than those of Grey and Russell, Cobden and Peel, Disraeli and Gladstone and Salisbury?

What a noble empire and what an illustrious reign! Over 11,000,000 square miles and 390,000,000 of souls, one-fifth of the surface of the earth and one-fifth of its inhabitants!

We who, by the voluntary expatriation of ourselves or that of our fathers, live under other skies and within other boundaries, are not less loyal to the government to which we owe allegiance because, on this commemorative day, we meet to rejoice with those we have left in the old ancestral home over the unexampled prosperity which during this happy reign Providence has vouchsafed to the land of our birth. There is so much of what is great and glorious in this great and glorious land of identical origin with what is great and glorious in the land of our sires that to glorify and exalt the one is in a certain sense to glorify and exalt the other. And if the dream of the sweet singer and noble interpreter of human thought, lately gathered to his fathers, of a "Parliament

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of nations and a Federation of the world" is ever, even in a limited sense, to be realized, let us hope that it will find expression first in a Parliament of the English speaking races in a Federation of all the kindred peoples whose language and laws and literature go back through distant centuries to the common stock, heroic, honest and God-fearing, who laid the foundations of world-wide dominion within the limits of the British Isles.

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YON SIDE THE GOWDEN GATE.

By A. S. ALEXANDER.

It's a lichtsome, cheerie ward,
 Wi' blossoms unco sweet,
 Are its honours and its riches
 Sereen lavish at yer feet?
 Tho' the path be brow and lowell—
 Life free frae want and hate—
 Yer six things will ye seeen sma' like
 Yon side the Gowden Gate!

It's a dreary, weary world,
 A rigged, theory road,
 Dae ye sometimes feel dejected?
 H'aved down bench for lead?
 A' yer toll will saun be o'er,
 Then trusting, pray and wait,
 For a rest in peace is promised,
 Yon side the Gowden Gate!

Are ye left alone and helpless,
 Wi' neither kin nor kin?
 Dae ye ken bath cauld and hunger,
 Or feel the ban o' sin?
 Look ye up through clouds to smauger;
 Rise free yer sorry state!
 For be sure a Friend will greet ye,
 Yon side the Gowden Gate!

Are yer dot's west and weary
 Wi' weepin' for the bairn,
 That the Father gather'd frae Him
 Awa' frae pain and hairn?
 Dinna mourn sae waer', mither,
 Just trust a wee and wait,
 For the bairn will mae ye smugill',
 Yon side the Gowden Gate!

Are ye near the gloomy valley,
 And fear'tae tak the road?
 Is yer heart's torn wi' terror,
 Tae leave the life's abode?
 Pl' yer hand intil His strong ane,
 He'll never say "too late"
 But He'll tak ye gently wi' Him,
 Yon side the Gowden Gate!

THE SCOTSMAN.

WHAT HE IS AND WHAT HE HAS DONE

By PROF. J. K. PATTERSON, LEXINGTON, KY.

(Address delivered at Louisville Burns Celebration.)

Our kinsmen at home have been suddenly called to mourn the death of the illustrious and venerable sovereign who for more than sixty years swayed the sceptre of righteousness over the British isles and the British empire, the greatest empire which the world has ever seen. Beside the bier on which rest the mortal remains of the good Queen we also would drop a tear of loving and loyal sympathy and sorrow. Though voluntarily ex-patriated we are still Scotsmen, sons of the "Land of the Mountain and the Flood," "Land of Brown Bess and Shaggy Wood."

The graves of our fathers are there; our thoughts by day and our dreams by night carry us back to the land of our forefathers and to the homes of our childhood. And what a land and what a people! "There are hills beyond Pentland and lands beyond Forth." On these lands among these hills the Romans, though they had subdued the southern part of the island, had penetrated the fastnesses of Wales and extinguished by fire and sword

closed with Bannockburn. Then the middle and lower classes first became conscious of their spiritual and intellectual manhood. During the interval between these events—an interval full of conspiracies, insurrections and rebellions—of deeds of savage vengeance—the communists had gradually become conscious of their powers, its duties and its rights, and when a great occasion occurred asserted these hitherto indistinctly-apprehended convictions and translated them into action. But the awakening of this consciousness did not result in social or political cleavage; it did not array the cultivator of the soil against the proprietor, the urban against the rural population. A degree of intelligence, developed and strengthened by the rudiments of a good education, accessible to a body of people to whom in Southern Britain and in Continental Europe such advantages were denied, had brought all classes more nearly to a common intellectual level than existed elsewhere. A spirit of inquiry regarding the relations of the people to the State and to the Church had begun to make itself felt contemporaneously with Wickliffe 150 years before Luther nailed his thesis to the door of the church in Wittenburg. When the ferment began to stir in Germany its echoes ere long penetrated the glens of Scotland and found a people ready to abjure the old and adopt the new. The overthrow of Romanism, followed by the secularization of the lands of the Church, did not, however, as elsewhere, enrich the nobility only. Large grants were made for education.

COMMON PEOPLE INSTRUCTED IN CLASSICS.

The parochial schools were placed upon a footing far in advance of those south of the Tweed. The common people had the benefit of instruction in classics and mathematics to a degree which would have done credit to more pretentious endowments elsewhere. A recent writer observes that social relations were not strained by harshness or want of sympathy between landlords and tenants. The feeling of the common people to the lairds was that of respectful friendliness, cemented by a common religious enthusiasm. The relations of the upper and lower classes were friendly, and little distinction existed between the middle and lower ranks. Farmers and labourers did not, as in England, form separate grades of society. They met around the same board in the daytime, and at night sat around the same hearth, discussing the affairs of the State and doctrines of the Church with eagerness and with intelligence.

Many of the ministers were younger sons of landed proprietors, but many more had risen from the lower strata to equal rank and dignity. As a consequence intellectual acumen, subtlety of mind and a passion for education, pervaded all ranks of society, and was especially notable in the middle and lower classes. The intensity of personal religion, making paramount the unimportance of the visible world compared with the spiritual,

but not of despair. The hour of deliverance came. Out of trial and tribulation and oppression, civil and religious—out of the crucible and the furnace came the gold—the cross purged and the tin taken away. Through political independence achieved at Bannockburn, and maintained at the expense of limb and life on many a bloody field, through deliverance from ecclesiastical thralldom purchased by the gibbet, the ax and the stake, through purification wrought out through tribulation and persecution endured for Christ's covenant and crown, the Scottish character was formed and consolidated and maintained. And what has been the result? Political independence and religious freedom at home, and a strength and resolution and perseverance and manliness and integrity and uncompromising loyalty to truth and duty and honour which have compelled respect and success and position abroad.

POTENT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Not only at home have they been potent factors in making history and shaping the destiny of the island of which their country forms a part, but abroad their influence has been felt, and more than once have they flung the sword into the balance and determined the fate of nations. When France lay at the feet of the victor of Agincourt; when the crown of the Capets had been placed on the head of Henry of Monmouth, and when no human agency seemed able to avert the extinction of the French monarchy the assistance implored from the Regent Albany and sent under John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, arrested the triumph of the victorious English and infused courage and hope into the bosoms of the despairing patriots. The Scots, 7,000 strong, flung themselves upon their hereditary foe, and upon the field of Beauge exacted atonement for the slaughter of Halidon Hill. The defeat of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, prepared the way for the splendid career of the Maid of Orleans and the ultimate expulsion of the English.

When Frederick the Great was confronted by a coalition embracing more than half of Europe in arms the man prevented the partition of his dominions—the overthrow of the kingdom of Prussia and the extinction of the Hohenzollerns. The gallant defense of Leipzig, the battles of Rossbach and Leuthen and the victory of Zorndorf saved the Prussian monarchy, and when he fell on the fatal field of Hochkirch Frederick felt that he had lost the mainstay of his kingdom, both in the Cabinet and in the field. Austria and Russia and Saxony and Prussia were baffled and beaten by the wisdom and courage and ability of one man, and the man was George Crichton and Mrs. James Keith, of Scotland, the most noted and the most redoubtable of the marshals of Frederick the Great. Had he fallen at the beginning of the seven years' war there would have been no Blücher to grasp hands with Wellington on the field of Waterloo; no Bismarck to reconstitute the German Empire; no Koniggratz; no Metz,

and whose erudition is equalled only by that of the younger Scaliger, who carried with him more classical learning to Oxford than any man who ever entered that famous university, and who has left his impress upon metaphysical speculation for all time.

In history George Buchanan, Hume and Macaulay, John Hill Burton and Thomas Carlyle stand on no lower plane than Gibbon and Hallam and Freeman and Froude. Old Baron Napier, of Merchiston, discovered and applied logarithms, without which the progress of mathematical science would have been hopelessly impeded. John and William Hunter laid the foundations of comparative anatomy. Brewster and Black, MacLaurin and Leslie, Balfour and Kelland, Tait and Clerk Maxwell—names illustrious in pure and applied science—will illumine the pages of discovery for all time.

Scarcely a British Cabinet for more than a hundred years has been without a prominent Scotchman as one of its members. Mr. Balfour, who now leads the House of Commons, is a Scotsman. No man ever led the House with greater ability and dignity and authority than William Ewart Gladstone, and if ever the Liberals come again into power Rosebery or Campbell-Bannerman will take the reins of Government.

To-day the best cruisers and battleships in the world are built on the Clyde; the most trustworthy captains and crews of the vast mercantile navies, through which Britain holds in her hands more than half the commerce of the world, are Scotsmen who hail from the Broomielaw. On land and sea our countrymen have won laurels not a few. We need not recall the earlier days when Bruce and Wallace and the Douglas won imperishable renown. Abercrombie fell in the moment of victory, but not till he had made a longer tenure of Egypt impossible by the veterans, who, under Napoleon, had won the battle of the Pyramids.

No more gallant soldier and no abler commander ever upheld the honour of the British arms than Sir John Moore, whose untimely death at Corunna in the moment of victory opened the way for Wellington and Wallace and the Douglas won imperishable honour of the British arms in the Crimea and saved India at Cawnpore. No feat of reckless daring upon the ocean ever surpassed that of Dundonald in the Basque Roads, and no enemy was ever more completely outwitted and disastrously beaten than the French and Dutch fleets by Duncan at Czarperdown. In India and Canada and Australia and Africa Scotch brains have built up imperial dominions, and Scotch blood has cemented and consolidated them.

Of more than one battlefield it might be said of our countrymen—
 "The English rose was ne'er so red;
 The snarlock shook in gory bed;
 But the Scotch thistle waved its head,
 And smil'd upon Victoria."

In the domain of finance they have played a most important part. More than two cen-

tures, may have profited by the war, but these are probably the only cases. There is some reason to believe that the heavy expenditure incurred by the *Daily News* in war telegrams had something to do with the circumstance under which it recently changed hands.

TAM INGLIS.

By HARESHAW COMMON.

HIS FIRST TRIP.

GLENMORRIS was but a little brood of houses, and was not likely ever to be anything else; it was too near Galt, Ont., to become a town. Some one had taken advantage of the water-power, which the Grand River offered, and had built a sawmill, a woolen mill, and a grist mill, and round these had gathered a store, a smithy, a post-office, a school, a church, and a few dwelling-houses. The situation for peaceful home-like beauty could not be surpassed. Years ago that slope from the river had been dressed in unbroken forest, but the settlers had clipped out the forest here and there, and now the village, still nestling among trees, listening to the blend music of the river, water-wheel and mill-dropper, made it worthy of a place in a poet's dream.

The church was a small stone structure, so devoid of ornament that the minister (Mr. Barr, another Scot) said when it was finished—"Well, friends, it is done, but I think you will have to write 'church' on it somewhere, like the boy when he had drawn a horse on his slate wrote 'horse' below to let the other boys know what it was." However, the church was very comfortable, and if it did need "church" on the outside there was no need of writing it inside, for the minister by his sanctified character, and by the beaten oil of the sanctuary, which he brought from the manse near by, made it ever and always church from floor to ceiling. Mr. Barr, although in middle life, was unmarried. Whether the lintel at the bridge had no song for him, or whether some side stroke of Providence had come in between the bridge and the manse, was not revealed; but Nancy, his housekeeper, did the next best thing for him, and he was happy in his work at Glenmorris till his head turned gray. With such a man Tam Inglis was well pleased. They could rub one another the wrong way in sturdy dress, and yet be David and Jonathan all the more. Every Scot they were having much in common, and yet much in difference. One was "Jang Tam," and the other "sedate John," and no ordinary mill could have made them much otherwise. Tam could take a bigger mouthful of the Scotch, and, being brought up in the open, was more voluble in his discourse, but John could in his own way prick a windbag, or

partained we are still Scotsmen, sons of the
"Land of the Mountain and the Flood,
Land of Brown Heath and Shaggy Wood."
The graves of our fathers are there, our
thoughts by day and our dreams by night
carry us back to the land of our forefathers
and to the homes of our childhood. And what
a land and what a people! "There are hills
beyond Pentland and lands beyond Forth."
On these lands among these hills the Romans,
though they had subdued the southern part
of the island, had penetrated the fastnesses
of Wales and extinguished by fire and sword
the Druids upon the sacred island of Mona,
failed to establish Roman supremacy. The
Eagles of the legions were carried to the foot
of the Grampians, but Agricola, though victo-
rious, did not attempt to go beyond. When
a century later Alexander Severus passed the
farthest limits reached by Agricola he made
himself master for so long as his expedition
lasted, only of the route which he traversed,
and the ground on which his army en-
camped. Baffled, sick and weary, he hastened
to York, where his expedition ended with
his life.
In succeeding centuries the Saxon and
the Dane and the Viking and the Norman
occupied territory in the south and on the
eastern and northern shores, but more as set-
tlers than as conquerors.
South of the Forth and Clyde a large in-
fusion of Celtic blood blended with the or-
iginal Celtic element in varying proportions.
In the North the Gael predominated, and in
process of time Strath Clyde and Galloway
and Borealis all became welded with
greater or less cohesion into the kingdom of
Scotland, with a common ideal and a common
destiny.
It would little avail for the present occa-
sion to make more than a passing reference
to the domestic feuds of the Highlands and the
border forays of the South. But when Eng-
lish kings asserted and determined to make
good the claim of feudal supremacy the ele-
ments of discontent which had prevailed
north of the Tweed united in a common
effort to defeat the claim, and when later on
the greatest of the Plantagenets endeavored
to conquer and annex the Scottish realm he
was met by a resistance, stubborn, protracted
and heroic to a degree seldom equaled and
never surpassed by any people, ancient or
modern.
During the centuries preceding the Scot-
tish character had been forming. The ad-
verse physical conditions of soil and climate
stimulated rather than discouraged industry,
economy, self-reliance, perseverance and in-
dependence. "I am nobody's lord; I'll be
slave to nobody; I have a guld braid sword;
I'll take duns frae nobody."
THE SCOT'S VIGOUR OF SPIRIT.
These lines sufficiently express the rude
martial vigour and uncompromising spirit of
resistance to oppression which pervaded our
forebears. Serious, but not destitute of hu-
mour; thoughtful, grave, but not morose;
resolute, sometimes even to obstinacy, such
a people might be crushed but could not be
subdued. "The end showed," said John Hill
Burton, "that the stuff of which a warlike
nation is made abounded." Historical condi-
tions had made the Lowland Scots the very
pick of the hardy Northern tribes. Thither
came those who had swarmed off before the
pressure of Varus, of Charlemagne, of Gorm
the Old, and of Harold Fairhair, and the last
were the Saxon peasants who had sought
refuge from the iron rule of the Normans
among a kindred people still free. Falkirk,
Mithven and Dunbar were fatal fields, but
Bannockburn more than redressed the bal-
ance, and inflicted on England the greatest
disaster ever sustained by English arms.
Baffled, beaten, humiliated, Edward led his
shattered hosts across the Tweed, leaving
the bones of knights and banners of steel-
clad warriors and the flower of the archery
of England to bleach on Bannock's bloody
plain.
Mr. Froude regards the Reformation as the
corollary to the war of independence which

ling the affairs of the State and doctrines of
the Church with eagerness and with intelli-
gence.
Many of the ministers were younger sons
of landed proprietors, but many more had
risen from the lower strata to equal rank
and dignity. As a consequence intellectual
acumen, subtle of mind and a passion for
education, pervaded all ranks of society, and
was especially notable in the middle and low-
er classes. The intensity of intellectual ac-
tion, making paramount the unimportance of
the visible world compared with the spiritual,
of the temporal as compared with the eter-
nal, levelled up and levelled down—bringing
high and low, in certain of the most im-
portant relations of life, to a common level.
The most abstruse doctrines of the Church
and the most profound principles of civil and
ecclesiastical polity were discussed by lay-
men of every class and rank of society from
the highest to the lowest with an intelli-
gence and an acumen which had never been
witnessed among any people since the age of
Pericles.
Such people were not disposed to accept
any doctrine, political, theological or meta-
physical upon authority. They questioned,
though it must be confessed in a conserva-
tive and respectful spirit, the foundations
upon which civil polity was based, and upon
which the authority of the Church rested.
To the authority of Scripture they yielded an
immediate assent, but they asserted the priv-
ilege, the duty and the responsibility of pri-
vate interpretation. The tendency was, of
course, towards division, and yet though
Protestantism was represented in Scotland,
not as a unity, the subdivisions were and are
relatively few.
INFLUENCE ON CIVILIZATION.
This is the land and this is the people who
exercised an influence upon civilization out of
all proportion to geographical area and to
population. A country more than half of
which is covered by mountain and moor and
loch—whose poverty was a by-word for cen-
turies, the majority of whose people lived
on the scantiest fare, yet developed a whole
sense of independence, an intellectual
strength, an advanced education, a hardi-
hood, a vigor and a self-reliance all pervaded
by a fervor and intensity which has inter-
woven a deep sense of religion with the whole
war and woof—with the whole tenor of
their lives, such as the world has never seen.
Scotland precipitated the conflict between
King and Parliament when Charles I. tried
to interfere with the established forms and
doctrines of Presbyterianism. The English Pres-
byterians and Independents and non-con-
formists eagerly sought and welcomed their
co-operation. But with sectarians, and level-
ers, and fifth monarchy men and Millenar-
ians and other fanatics who sought to over-
throw King and Parliament they had neither
sympathy nor affiliation. They wished to
reform, not destroy, and when the original
cause of resistance was ignored and set aside
they promptly withdrew and cast the sword
into the balance for adherence to constitu-
tion, the majority of whose people lived on
the reformation of abuses resulted from the Par-
liamentary rebellion was due to Presbyterians. For
the overthrow of the monarchy, the execution
of the King, the subversion of Parliamen-
tarianism, they had no responsibility.
In the persecutions which followed the
Restoration men and women of low degree
and of high degree braved plunder and con-
fiscation, exile and death. Hunted over
mountain and moor and glen, outlawed and
proscribed, they encountered the perils with
which they were beset with confidence in the
right arm and justice of God. From the
lonely conventicles in the wilds and fastnesses
of Scotland, from caves and dens and
rocks, the fervid prayer and the triumphant
songs of Zion borne upon the breeze and
lost upon the tempest that swept the moor
ascended to heaven and reached the ears of
the most High. "Avenge, O Lord, thy
slain saints" was the cry of agony,

lost the mainstay of his kingdom, both in the
Cabinet and in the field. Austria and Russia
and Saxony and Prussia were banded and
beaten by the widespread courage and abili-
ty of one man, and that man was your coun-
tryman and mine, James Keith, of Scotland,
the most noted and the most redoubtable of
the marshals of Frederick the Great. Had
he fallen at the beginning of the seven years'
war there would have been no Blincher to
grasp hands with Wellington on the field of
Waterloo; no Blumark to reconstitute the
German Empire; no Koungraz; no Metz,
and no Sedan.
Froude said of the Scotch Kirk:—"It has
saved Protestantism once, and may have to
save it again." These characteristics briefly
related have yielded ample fruit. In every
branch of intellectual activity—in Church
and State, in Science, in Literature and Art
—Scotland has been well to the front. It
has been said that Scottish theology is nar-
row. It cannot be denied that it has been
intense. The Confession of Faith and the
Shorter Catechism may or may not be cor-
rect opinions of scriptural truth, but the life
of Scotsmen has been saturated by their the-
ology, and the Scottish character has been
moulded by it. Scotch theology has made
strong men and women both intellectually
and morally. Of what citizen of any other
country under heaven could it justly be said,
as one Scotsman said of another 300 years
ago, "Sir, he would give his life to serve his
country, but he would not do a mean thing
to save it." What lighter and nobler declar-
ation of the rights of men and the inherent
dignity of man than that spoken so tersely
by our national poet, whose anniversary we
celebrate to-day?
"The rank is the guinea stamp—
The man's the gold for a' that!"
THE SCOTSMAN IS RELIGIOUS.
The Scotch Kirk and Scotch theology have
been predominant factors in the make-up of
Scotsmen. Paul stamped his image upon
Augustine; Augustine upon Calvin; Calvin
upon Knox, and Knox upon universal Protes-
tantism. From this blood and from this creed
came the men and women of the Covenant,
which supplied all that was worth anything
in English Puritanism. From this blood and
from this creed came the men and women
who sealed their testimony with their lives
on the hills and moors and glens of Scotland
and forever consecrated their land to God.
Knox and Welsh and Henderson, and Baillie
and Gillespie and Rutherford, in the earlier
days of blood and gloom; Fisher and Brown
and Erskine in the century following, and
Chalmers and Candlish and Guthrie in these
later years, are names which history will not
willingly let die. In America, in Canada, in
Australia, in Africa, in India the banner of
the Cross has been uplifted and carried for-
ward by no truer, no more devoted, and no
more self-sacrificing men than Duff in India
and Livingston among the wilds of Africa.
Since the Act of Union in 1707 the North-
ern Kingdom has contributed far more than
her fair proportion to those who have main-
tained the dignity and the traditions of our
public service. What more illustrious names
adorn the woollack than Longborough and
Erskine, Broughton and Campbell? or what
abler men have ever adorned the ermine of
the Chief Justice than Mansfield and Cock-
burn? In metaphysical learning it might be
said that Scotland stands alone. The grand-
father of that intellectual giant, Emanuel
Kant, the philosopher of Königsberg, was a
Scotsman.
MADE ILLUSTRIOUS BY THE SCOTS.
David Hume, Thomas Reid, David Stew-
art, whose philosophy moulded some of the
ablest statesmen of the earlier half of the
nineteenth century, and, above all, the in-
comparable Sir Wm. Hamilton, have made
the Scottish philosophy the dominant philo-
sophy of Britain and America. Of Sir Wm.
Hamilton an American said:—"A philosopher
who thinks like Aristotle, whose logic is as
profound as that of St. Thomas, the lawgiver
of the Church, who rivals Muretus as a critic,

and distinctly beaten than the French and
Dutch fleets by Duncan at Camperdown. In
India and Canada and Australia and Africa
Scotch brains have built up imperial domi-
nions, and Scotch blood has cemented and
consolidated them.
Of more than one battlefield it might be
said of our countrymen—
"The English rose was ne'er so red;
The shakrook shook in glory bed;
But the Scottish thistle waved its head,
And smiled upon Victoria."
In the domain of finance they have played
a most important part. More than two cen-
turies ago a Scotsman, William Paterson,
founded the Bank of England and the Bank
of Scotland.
SCOTSMEN IN FIRST CABINET.
And when George Washington founded
his first Cabinet, Alexander Hamilton, the
son of a Scotsman, became his Secretary of
the Treasury, and established the policy on
which the great Republic has built its fiscal
system. To-day, though on other lines, the
influence of Scotland is felt in America. The
ablest Cabinet Minister in Mr. McKinley's Ad-
ministration, James Wilson, was born in Ir-
shire, and the Speaker of the House of Rep-
resentatives, David Henderson, hails from
Aberdeenshire.
Andrew Carnegie, who, unaided and alone,
has built up the most stupendous individual
fortune ever accumulated in America, and
whose generous and intelligent benefactions
for the good of mankind have been on a
scale commensurate with his vast wealth, is
your countryman and mine.
Of Robert Burns and Walter Scott—immor-
tal names in Scottish history—I would speak,
but no merely incidental reference would be
admissible. These are stars of the first mag-
nitude, conspicuous among the lesser lights
in the Scottish firmament, and to them their
due meed of praise will be given by others
here to-night. But there are other names
great and conspicuous in the realm of song.
King James I. of Scotland, Drummond of
Hawthornden; Sir David Lindsay of the
Mount; Beattie and Thomson, Allan Ham-
my and Akenside, Falconer and Ferguson,
Tannahill and Pollock, the Baroness Nairne,
the Ettrick Shepherd and Thomas Campbell
—oh, what a galaxy of song! Every day and
every night wood and mountain and glen
are vocal with the echo of their lays. Many
of these were born from the upper strata of
society, but by far the greater number were
born "in huts where poor men lie."
"Lift up, oh, Scotland, all thy hills to
heaven; let loose thy cataracls from all thy
glens; let dash all thy sea-lochs, flowing
and ebbing from thy heart, and in encircling
thunder let the multitude of thy isles reply.
Pure be the sunshine as the snow on the
bonnie breast o' Scotland, and may the ages
as they roll along multiply the number o' her
honoured graves. Still may she be the land
of freedom and religion, and genius and vir-
tue; of true manhood and noble womanhood
—the land of Highland Mary and of Jeannie
Dean."
And when the consummation of all things
comes, when the spirits of the redeemed pass
the threshold into the eternal day, many of
your ancestors and of mine will be seen
among the goodly company of the immor-
tals. And may you and I be there!
NEWSPAPERS AND THE WAR.
CITICISING a recent speech a London cor-
respondent says it is quite an error to sup-
pose that newspapers make a financial return
out of the war. So far as the South African
war is concerned the experience of all the
great newspapers, both London and provin-
cial, has been quite the reverse. Some of the
London morning papers have spent between
£50,000 and £60,000 on the war, and probably
none of the great morning papers have
escaped with a less outlay than £30,000.
The provincial papers have also had to pay
heavily for war services. Possibly one or
two of the London half-penny papers, which
incurred no special expenditure for war

thing for him, and he was happy in his work
at Glenmorris till his head turned gray. With
such a man Tam Inglis was well pleased.
They could rub one another the wrong way
in right starchy fashion, and yet be David and
Jonathan all the more. Paddy Scott they
were, having much in common, and yet much
in difference. One was "lang Tam," and
the other "sedate John," and no ordinary
mill could have made them much otherwise.
Tam could take a bigger mouthful of the
Scotch, and, being brought up in the open,
was more voluble in his discourse, but John
could in his own way prick a windbag, or
speak in parables, with any other man out of
Scotland. Glenmorris could never be small
white Tam, the cadger, and John, the min-
ister, remained in it.
Tam had been out on his pioneer trip
through part of what he called his "parish,"
and came in by way of Galt, laden with sheep-
skins on the top of his van and butter and
eggs inside. Just as he touched Main street
he met John Sprout, and, of course, the salute
was interesting to both.
"Sakes, Tam," said John, "ye're no' comin'
back empty; ye're smaill' like Jacob's field
that the Lord blessed; ye'll have bocht yer
gear wi' a smooth tongue and a mess o' pot-
tage, I expect."
"Preserve us, John Sprout! Mind yerse!
I'll hae ye assessed if ye make sic personal
remarks in public. I'm no' Jacob! He could
na' get back for twenty years efter you scurvy
trick o' his. I like the turn the penny my
way wad enoch, I admit, but the gang back
in a fortnight and the auld wives throwin' at
my held wees muzz that I sell't, them the
time afore! Heather, John Sprout, d'ye
think I'm a fool? Besides, I hae a bit con-
science that I brocht frae the auld kintra
what I intend to keep and work my
parish wi'. A penny gained and a friend
lost is a pund thrown in the mire. Nor a
crookit babwee'll find ita way intae Peggy's
pouch if I can help it. She's been diddly in-
formin' my treasurer, ye ken. When are ye
comin' owre tae see us?"
Tam found no difficulty in disposing of his
Glenmorris in more than usual spirits.
He was like the boy whistling home with the
big trout he had caught, but he had seen that
his first trip had been a success. How much
he had gained by trading he knew not as
yet, and he restrained his curiosity that Peggy
and he might have the joint pleasure of
counting it up in the evening.
Twenty-five shillings clear! said Tam after
the counting. That's no' very much for six
days o' man, horse and waggon; but, of it's
better than herdin'. I'm no' just sayin'. Peg-
gy, that I like the business; it's a kind o'
trial for a stranger tae ca' on strange folk
and ask them if they're nothin' o'ny tin pans,
but I mainly come out bodier than when I
went in, and I'm houpin' that by and by
they'll no' jist look on me as the ordinar'
Yetholm tinkler. I'll try and do a straight
business, see that I can aye look them in the
face. Those dollars and cents are an awfu'
faeh, though. The very words are like saut-
less parrich compared wi' pounds, shillings
and pence, and I canna even feel the grip o'
siller in them till I get them christened wi'
auld kintra names. However, they gang a'
right at the shops, and when I handed the
real things owre the counter and shoudna
despise the bits o' chink that buy them. I
think my next trip'll be roon' about Ayr, but
we'll hae tae rest the Sawbath according to
the commandment. Mr. Barr's last discourse
has been rinnin' through my head at this
week. You about Peter walkin' on the water
was gay near the bit; and I'm thinkin' we've
been at the same business oarsels—steppin'
off Scotland on to the sea o' a new life. It
was an ill job for the Apostle when he took
tae lookin' at the storm instead o' tae his
Master, though, and we'll need every day
tae be lookin' tae Him that spak' tae me on
the hills. I was telling Powny the horse)
about Peter on the road by Andrew Dryden's
sawmill; and when I touched him up wi' the
whup he set a' kind o' dour like, as much
as tae say—"Ay, Tam, I understand; preach

away, it's the fish w't the siller in its mouth... Peterin' after." Now I'll no say but Fowry's richt; however, there's this tae he said: it was the Maister himsel' sent Peter after the fish; He needed the money tae pay his taxes w't; and I dinna think he wants ony o' His tae live on a "tick" as lang as they have the gumption tae catch the fish. No, Fowry, we'll hae ye Christianed "Peter" if ye like it better, but Monday mornin' I'll see us on the road again. Five-and-twenty shillings wasna see Hielean' for the first catch! We'll try again, lad.

CURLING.

O' a' the games that man has made... Curling. For wha wad gie the cricket field, Or carpet boots w't cwoy field. To what the frozen loch can yield Upon a frosty mornin'. At fitha' looms may kick w't glee, An' quotters hide the iron toe. If ye wad ken what sport should be O' kang an' try the curling. When Johnny Frost pits out his paw, An' on the ground an' inch o' snow Is lye'n white on Bonhope's law, Prepare, my lads, for curling. And han'ls, w't an age untold, An' made to shiver like mistle-aeid, Then kittle shots d'na' skill unfold That's ony seen at curling. Here peer and peasant friendly meet, An' d'na' dispute has lost her seat; The social broom has sweep't her seat Beyond the pale o' curling. Ye've heard yo' cheer, yo' lusty cheer, In mainly accents strong an' clear; Gar fates have heard it far an' near At sterner games than curling. Some owe the briny ocean here, To toll where shine diamonds die; But gie us Scotland's braving sky Abine a' gie's her curling.

A SCOTCH READING.

THE FOXES' TALK.

"Weel, Sandy," said the minister of a parish church, in a small fishing village on the east coast of Scotland, to his preacher as he entered the vestry, after having preached what he thought a very learned and well-constructed sermon. "Weel, Sandy, man, and how did yo' like the sermon the day?" "Ph?" "I say, how did yo' like the sermon?" "Oh, the sermon; weel—a—a. The sermon, od—a—I maist forget how I likit it, but, ye see—" "Dye no' mind the sermon, Sandy?" "Weel, I wadna just like tae say I didna mind it, but ye see—" "Dye no' mind the text, then?" "On ay, I mind the text weel enough—I aye mind the text." "Weel, dye no' mind the 'sermon'?" "Weel, dye meenit—bide a meenit; I'm thinking. Hoos, ay, I mind the sermon noo; ay, I mind it fine." "What dye mind about it?" "A—a—ye—a—said the warl' was lyin' in wickedness." "Tuts, man, yo' fule kens that. What did yo' think o' the discourse as a whole?" "I thocht it was ower lang." "Tut, tut, Weel, what did ye think o' in the abstract?" "The abstract? Weel, I thocht the abstract was rather drumble noo an' thin as a whole, like." "Man, dye understand yer ain language? I ask yo' what was yo' opinion o' the nature—the gist—the pith—the marrow o' the discourse?" "Ay, jist that. Weel, it was—it was evangelical." "Evangelical! o' course it was evangelical. Wasn't no more than that?" "Ou ay, it was goy an' connectit."

"Ay; I never thocht o' that afore. Yes, the wind whuslaes." "Weel, jist gie a wee bit songing whistle like the wind, see that naebod can hear it but ourselves."

"Weel, if there's nae hairm in't I'll dae my best." So it was ultimately agreed between minister and preacher that the first word of exhortation from the pulpit was to elicit the signal from the desk below. Next Sunday came. The sermon had been rigorously trimmed, and the parson seated himself in the pulpit with a radiant smile, as he thought of the prospective discomfiture of Sandy. Sandy sat down as imperturbable as usual, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left. Had the minister only stuck to his sermon that day he would have done very well, and had the laigh against Sandy which he anticipated at the end of the sermon. But it was his habit, before sermon, to read a chapter from the Bible, adding such remarks and explanations of his own as he thought necessary. He generally selected such passages as contained a number of "kittle pints," so that his marvellous powers of "elocudiation" might be called into play. On the present occasion he had chosen one that bristled with difficulties. It was that chapter which describes Samson as catching 300 foxes, tying them tail to tail, setting fire-brands in their midst, starting them among the standing corn of the Philistines, and burning it down. As he closed the description he shut the Book and commenced the "elocudiation" as follows:—

"My dear friends, I darsay yo' have been wondering in your minds how it was possible that Samson could catch three hundred foxes. You or me couldna catch one fox, let alone three hundred—the beasties run so fast. It takes a great number of dogs, and horses and men to catch a fox—and they do not always catch it then—the cratur wiles gets away. "But lo and behold! here we have one single man all by himself catching 300 of them. Now, how did he do it?—that's the pint, and at first sight it looks a gey and kittle pint. But it's no' sae kittle as it looks my friends. We are told in the Scriptures that Samson was the strongest man that ever lived, but although we are told this we are not told that he was a great runner. But, my friends—an' here's the elocudiation o' the matter—you'll please bear this in mind, that although we are not told he was the greatest runner that ever lived, still, we're not told he wana; and therefore I contend that we have a perfect right to assume, by all the laws of logic and scientific history, that he was the fastest runner that ever was born, and that was how he caught the 300 foxes. But after we get rid of this difficulty, my friends, another crops up. After he caught his 300 foxes how did he manage to keep them all together? This looks almost as kittle a pint as the other, to some it might look even kittier. Now, in the first place, bear in mind it was foxes that Samson caught. We do not catch foxes as a general rule in the streets o' a town, therefore it's mair than probable he caught them in the country, an' that he bided at a farmhouse where there was a barn, and as he caught his foxes one by one he stapp'd them into the barn and steekit their doors and locked it. Here we overcome the second stumbling-block; but no sooner have we done this than a third rock of offence louns up to tickle us. After he has caught his foxes—after he has got them all snug in the barn under lock and key—how in the world did he tie their tails together? There's a tickler. You or me couldna tie the two of their tails together, let alone 300 of them, for, not to speak about the beasties grinin' an' bitin' us all the time we were tlein' them, the tails themselves are not long enough. How, then, was Samson able to tie them all? Ah! that's the question, and it's about the kittiest pint yo' or me have ever had to elocudiate. Now, my friends, I maist tell yo' that there was

destroyer of his treasures, and from that fatal day of their annihilation he abandoned curling.

SCOTLAND AND EDWARD VII.

BY E. M. DURHAM, VICKSBURG, MISS.

I NOTICE a statement in your issue of the 30th ult. that some of your Scottish contemporaries are expressing dissatisfaction with the title of Edward the Seventh, assumed by the King of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. I had been looking for this, and was not a little surprised that the long Press reports from England had no mention of any dissatisfaction being expressed by the Scottish people at the title "Edward VII." as I felt sure there must be such a feeling, unless my countrymen had changed much more than I have in the 30 years since I left my native shores.

I think we Scotch have good (if only sentimental) reasons for our objection. In the first place, the title is historically inaccurate, as there never was an Edward, King of Great Britain, &c., and the assumption conveyed by the present King calling himself seventh of the name is that England always assumed the name, and is now, "the whole push," to use an expressive Americanism. I scarcely think any real Scotsman will assent to any such assumption—I certainly don't. In the second place, the name of Edward as King cannot be very grateful to Scottish ears. The first of the name was no doubt a great man in his way, but as far as Scotland is concerned he inaugurated a struggle for existence that lasted 300 years, and brought untold miseries in its train. While it is true that the long struggle was a glorious record for Scotland, still no credit for that is due to any of the Edwards. The part Scotland has borne since the Union in building up the mighty British Empire certainly entitles her in my opinion to consideration of her sentiments in such matters as the one now under discussion, and I confess I am considerably disappointed that this view has not occurred to the King, or if it did, has been disregarded. I am also somewhat surprised that any member of the Royal Family should desire to assume such a title. My historical memory does not mislead me, the name of Edward is very closely identified with the Yorkist or "White Rose" faction of the Plantagenets, while the present King is more directly descended from the "Red Rose" or Lancastrian faction. With the exception of the first and third of the name the Edwards were rather a poor lot anyway.

CELTIC PROVERBS.

A LECTURE on "Wisdom of Celtic Proverbs" was delivered to the University Celtic Society, Dingwall, by Prof. Harrower on the 18th ult. The lecturer, after tracing the history of the Celts, spoke of their proverbs and ballads, affirming that they were not plagiarisms, but were distinctly characteristic of the race, although they had their prototypes in other languages in some cases. He did not confine himself to proverbs, but introduced aphorisms, old saws, and phrases singular for their felicity of wording, which had been handed on from generation to generation. They breathed of the life, laughter and tears of the race, and had a mysterious vitality. To the practical mind a few of them might seem absurd, such as "It takes nine tailors to make a man," which cast a slur upon an indispensable unit in society. Several were akin to riddles, such as "A lobster is better than no husband," which required the legend being to the effect that an old woman by placing a lobster in her meal girdle had detected a thief and protected her store. The majority were full of satirical humour and quaint originality, such as "The wren spreads his feet wide in his own house," the wren being the stulle used to describe the conceited little people in the world. The humour in others was delightfully pungent, such

French sculptor, who has produced many beautiful pieces of statuary chiefly illustrative of animal life, which the blind artist can only study through his fingers. M. Vidal in the pursuit of his art has even entered a lion's cage in order to receive an impression of the animal's form by feeling with his fingers. It was in this novel way that he made his study for one of his masterpieces, the "Lion Roaring," a sculpture so vigorous in outline, and so suggestive of the finest qualities of the king of the forest that one can scarce believe it was chiselled by a man who could not see his work."

SEONAD NIC LACHUINN.

JESSIE N. MACLACHLAN.

'S Gann gu'm bhall balle mor na beag ann an Albainn, an Eilrinn na Sasun, nach cnala guth binn na bana—Gaidheal ainmeil so a sheinn le d'urach a chridhe orain bhiasda. "Tir nam Beann." Mar a ceudna, rainnaig a cliu cluasan na Ban-Righ, agus fhuair "Smeorach Chlann Lachunn" an Chreidh rioghal a dhol a sheinn duanag ghaidhlig do Chaitheal Eilrinn. Tha e air aithris gun d' thug na b-h-orain a sheinn i mor buollan ann don Eilrinn. Mar a chaidh a bhith ann an a' lathair, Mar chluinnnach air a turas don chuir rioghal; chuir a Bhan-Righ ga b-honnachd lathair chaoimheil, agus Guimnesach lathachannor.

Tha i' feil agus a Compannach talanta an deigh lathair don abhail mhòr so agus air son a ceud uair sheinn i air freasar Dilmair, 231 aig Comann nam Albannach (New York Scottish Society) A mhic cridhe san a sh a' bha a' seinn bhiasda ann Eilrinn sa Gaidhlig nach cnala Gall na Gaidheal riann riann air an taobh so de'n chuan, Gu mifhuortannach bha i' falis ro bheag. Tha do chas agallan mair a' thig i' air a' do New York, gu' faigh gach Gall's Gaidheal outrom air a' chluinnannor.

"THE WIFE TO GET."

The ideal wife is the wife that every man is going to get—before he gets her. After he gets her it is astonishing "how easily things go wrong." A shirt button neglected (it is the lack of the ideal wife that has led to the use of studs), a piece of steak cooked into a paving-stone, a big bill at the milliner's, and the wife who was going to be "the angel in the house" (Coventry Patmore was a poet) becomes very much like the devil in disguise. Hitherto there has been no remedy for these evils; now the publisher has come to the aid of male worriers, and has told them in some hundred and fifty narrow pages of print all about "The Wife to Get." The book is described alternatively as "a guide to bachelors, a model for matrons, and a mirror for matrons." A cynical person might be inclined to cavil at the fact of the author having founded his precepts on certain texts of Solomon. It is all very well, for example, to desiderate early rising in your wife, but if you don't get up at cock-crow yourself, why should she?—"She rises while it is yet night, and gives meat to her household," says the Wise Man. Our author quotes the words approvingly, but we do not understand him to recommend that wives should give their husband's breakfast in bed. For our part, we think he makes altogether too much of the early rising virtue. Wellington used to say that when a man turned over he should turn

"Tut, man, ony rone ken that, what did you think o' the discourse as a whole?"
"I thocht it was over lang."
"Tut, tut, Weel, what did ye think o' in the abstract?"
"The abstract? Weel, I thocht the abstract was rather drumble now an' then as a whole, like."
"Man, d'ye understand yer ain language? I ask ye what was your opinion o' the nature—the gist—pith—marrow o' the discourse?"
"Ay, jist that. Weel, it was—it was evangelical."
"Evangelical o' course it was evangelical. Wasn't no more than that?"
"Oh ay, it was gey an' connectit."
"You thickhead? Was the sermon good or bad, or indifferent? There, you can fathom that?"
"Oh, that's the what you've been speerin' a' the time, is't? What for did you no' speak plain afore? Weel, it was a gud sermon, a grand sermon. D'ed it was the best I ever heard ye preach."
"Foot, look, Sandy, now you're gane owre fear."
"Aweel, aweel, I never saw as few folk sleapin' afore."
"So you think it was a good sermon?"
"Ay, it was a hantle better than the lave."
"I'm much obliged to you for your opinion, Sandy."
"You're perfectly welcome; but at the same time, if you'll excuse me, I wad jist like tae mak' an observation about the discourse the day, an', in fact, aboot a yer discourse."
"Ay, what's that?"
"Weel, it's rather a venturesome pint tae handle, but if ye'll forgive the freedom, I was jist gane tae say that in your discourse the day—we'll no' gang ony farther than the yin day—in the midst o' it, like, when ye was on the tap o' an illustration, it struck me that every noo an' then—but ye'll no' feel offendit at what I'm gane tae say?"
"Say awa', man, an' I'll tell ye efter."
"Aweel, it struck me every noo an' then, when ye were explainin' some kittle pint oot o' the Scriptures, or when ye were in the heat o' an argument or that, it struck me that every noo an' then, jist occasionally, that there was maybe, frae time tae time, jist a wee bit o' exaggeration!"
"Exaggerate—what, sir?"
"Exaggeration! I amplification! I what the mischief d'ye mean, sir? Where got ye haud o' sic lang-abbot words as these?"
"There, there, there! I'll no' say anither word. I didna mean tae rouse ye like that. A' I meant tae say was that ye jist stretcht the pint a wee bit!"
"Stretcht the pint? D'ye mean tae say, sir, that I tell less? Answer me this—are ye sayin' this oot o' yer ain head, or did some body else put ye up till't! Did ye ever hear the laird say I was in the habit o' exaggerat'in'?"
"I wadna say but what I ha'e."
"Did ye ever hear the elders say that I amplified or stretcht the pint?"
"I wadna say but what they ha'e tae."
"Oh! so the laird and the elders, and the whole o' ye call me a liar, do ye? Weel, Sandy, this maybe jist possible that being obliged Sabbath after Sabbath to expound the Word to sic a dotted set o' naturals, for if I didna mak' lik thing as big as a barn door ye wadna see't awa'—I say it's jist possible that I may ha' slippt into a kind o' habit o' magnifyin' things, and, therefore, Sandy, I'll call upon you, if ever ye should hear me say anither word oot o' joint to pull me up there and then—jist give a sort o' a signal."
"How could I gie a signal in the kirk?"
"You're sittin' jist down aneath me, ye ken, so ye might jist put up yer heid an' gie a bit whistle like that."
"What? Whistle in the Lord's house on the Lord's Day? I never heard o' sic a thing in a' my days!"
"Hoos, man, disna the wind whistle on the Sabbath?"

stapped them into the barn and streakt the door and locked it. Here we overcome the second stumbling-block; but no sooner have we done that than a third rock o' offence lounps up to tickle us. After he has catched his foxes—after he has got them all snug in the barn under lock and key—how in the world did he tie their tails together? There's a tickler. You or me couldna tie two of their tails together, let alone 300 of them, for, not to speak about the beasties graun' an' blin' us all the time we were tyein' them, the tails themselves are not long enough. How, then, was Samson able to tie them all? Ah! that's the question, and it's aboot the kirkst pint you or me have ever had to elucidate. Now, my friends, I mainn tell ye that there are learned men who have written books o' foreign travel, an' we can read their books. Among other places, some of these learned men have travelled into Canaan, and some into Palestine, and some few into the Holy Land, and these last-mentioned travellers tell us that in these Eastern and Oriental climes the foxes there are a totally different breed o' cattle altogether from our foxes—that they're great big beasts; and, what's the most astonishing thing about them, and what helps to explain this wonderful feat o' Samson's is, that they've a' got extraordinary long tails. In fact, these Eastern travellers tell us that these foxes' tails are forty feet long." (Sandy whistles.)
(Minister pulls up). "At the same time I ought to mention that there are other travellers, and later ones than the ones I have jist been speaking about, and they say this statement is on the whole rather an exaggeration, and that the foxes' tails are never more than twenty feet long." (Sandy whistles.)
(Minister annoyed). "Before I leave the subject altogether, my friends, I may jist add that there has been a considerable diversity o' opinion about the length o' these animals' tails, so the question has come to be regarded as a moot pint. One man, ye see, says one thing, and another another, and I've spent a good lot o' learned research in the matter myself, and, after examinin' one authority and another authority, and puttin' one against the other, I have come to the conclusion that these foxes' tails on an average are seldom more than ten feet long." (Sandy whistles.)
(Minister losing all patience). "Sandy McDonald, I'll no' tak' anither inch at these beasties' tails gin ye whustle to the day o' judgment."

THE QUEEN AND THE SABBATH.
An incident showing the late Queen's strong moral sense may be mentioned here—"One Saturday night in the first year of her reign a certain noble minister came at a late hour to Windsor. He informed the Queen that he had brought down some documents of great importance for her inspection, but that as they would require to be examined in detail he would not encroach on Her Majesty's time that night, but would request her attention the next morning. "To-morrow is Sunday, my Lord," said the Queen. "True, your Majesty, but business of the State will not admit of the delay." The Queen then consented to look at the papers after church the next morning. The nobleman was somewhat surprised that the subject of the sermon next day turned out to be the duties and obligations of the Christian Sabbath. "How did your Lordship like the sermon?" asked the Queen, on their return from church. "Very much, indeed, your Majesty," was the reply. "Well, then, said the Queen, I will not conceal from you that last night I sent the clergyman the text from which he preached; I hope we shall all be improved by the sermon." Sunday passed over without another word being said about the State papers, until at night, when the party was breaking up, the Queen said to the nobleman, "To-morrow morning, my Lord, at any hour you please; as early as seven, my Lord, if you like, we will look into the papers." His Lordship said he would not think of intruding upon Her Majesty as early as that, and he thought nine o'clock would be quite early enough. "No, no, my Lord,

when the structure was demolished as being an obstruction to the public traffic. This was the act of vandalism on the part of the "Auld Reekie Buries" which Sir Walter Scott bequeathed to Gustavus Vasa and to Lockhart, as well as in "Marion's" Antiquaries secret parts of the "Turroctagon," and five of the medallions commemorating the possession of Sir Walter's house. The pillar, the most ancient and most important part, was removed by Lord Somerville, and for more than a century stood on the lawn at Drum. It was brought back to Edinburgh in 1869, and it will be in the recollection of many persons that it stood for years on an insignificant pedestal on the north side of St. Giles, within the railings. The octagonal tower upon which the cross now stands is a copy of the structure of 1611-1750, and was erected by Mr. Gladstone as a memorial of his connection with the county. Its site is believed to be within a few yards of that on which the Cross of 1617 stood. All that remains of the original Cross is the central pillar or shaft. And this is thought to have been much longer originally than it is now.

PICTURESQUE HIGHLAND FUNERAL.
The remains of the late Rev. Dr. Stewart, "Nether Lochaber," were on the 23rd ult. interred in the graveyard surrounding the church at Oich, which for the last half-century has been the scene of his ministerial labours. From far and near the mourners gathered, and the already deep gloom which hung over the classic district immortalised by the deceased sage was in no degree lessened by a heavy downpour of rain. "Twixt Glencoe and Ben Nevis" the dank, trailing mist hung as a pall over Lochaber, and the wailing strains from the Pibroch Mhor deepened the prevailing sadness. Not hitherto has such a large concourse of people been witnessed at Oich, and the funeral was pre-eminently a Highland one. The cortege was headed by pipes sent by Lord Archibald Campbell, who in turn were followed by a contingent of the Balaclush Volunteer Company of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Deputations were present from all the clan societies, presbyteries and kirk sessions throughout the Highlands, while several of the chiefs attended in person. Clergymen of all denominations took part in the various services, which were alike solemn and impressive. Many a tear-dimmed eye was visible as the grave closed over all that was mortal of he whom all loved so well, and the hearts of not a few re-echoed the deceased's oft-quoted quotation, "A great heart has been lost to the Highlands! A great spirit has gone to God."

DAVE NEVER SMILED.
In a life volume there formerly lived a "natural" named Davie, who had quite a passion for collecting old teapots. Davie had accumulated teapots by the hundred, these being placed in a recess in the kitchen pantry. Their requisite hall-mark was the accompaniment of a lid. Granted a lid, they might be chipped, without spot or handle, or scoured with years of careful service. Once Davie had hopped to obtain a silver teapot, but that occasion, cruelly enough, was April 1st. All was well till the house of Davie's mother went on fire. This being straw-thatched was soon seriously threatened, and every effort was made to save the furniture. In the garret lay the poor woman's most valuable chattel, her lockfast chest, containing her money. A young, active man volunteered to secure the precious chest. Unluckily, he was single-handed; the chest was somewhat heavy; and, sad to relate, jist below the garret hatch was stored the vast collection of old china. But to this last-mentioned fact the rescuer was oblivious. The scene, therefore, may be better imagined than described when the ponderous chest shot out of the garret month into the heap of teapots, scattering them in a chaos of fragments. It is not recalled that Davie never smiled again. But, at all events, he was afterwards exceedingly apt to the inadvertent

ty. To the practical mind a few of them might seem absurd, such as "It takes nine tailors to make a man," which cast a slur upon an indispensable unit in society. Several were akin to riddles, such as "A lobster is better than no husband," which required the necessary legend to explain its meaning, the legend being to the effect that an old woman by placing a lobster in her meal drum had detected a thief and protected her store. The majority were full of satirical humour and quaint originality, such as "The wren spreads his feet wide in his own house," the wren being the simile used to describe the conceited little people in the world. The humour in others was delightfully pungent, such as "It is not easy to put trows on a cat." "There's music and meat here as the fox said when it ran off with the bairnages." The kindred themes of love and marriage were constantly referred to. The young woman's perfect Adonis was summed up in the old saying—"Good energy, a good head, good legs, and his mother dead." Widows were treated in a special range of proverbs, such as "Never marry a widow unless her husband was hanged." These and many more were quoted by the lecturer, who characterised them as having three qualities—sense, shortness and salt. It was possible to boom a book now-a-days, but a proverb could not be boomed, or certainly many proverbs would be handed down to posterity with the names of authors who had as much right to the authorship as Solomon had to the book that bore his name. The moral tone of Celtic proverbs was high, and the cynical tone was rarely found in them. In Sheriff Nicholson's collection he had only found three out of 3900 which had the slightest tinge of immorality. On the other hand, the chastity and beauty of some, such as "I will keep to my sweet heart a mouth of silk and a heart of hemp," and the inspiring sentiment of others, such as "All the water in the sea will not wash out our kindred," were an evidence of a refined nature. Celtic proverbs had a picturesque and poetic luster which breathed of fidelity, truth and self-respect, with an occasional pawky touch which lent them an additional charm.

WONDERS OF THE BLIND.
"Wonders of the Blind and Dumb" is one of the most striking articles in *The Temple Magazine* for January. It seems almost incredible that those afflicted with the loss of eyesight should be able not only to move from place to place without assistance, but to participate in such sports as roller-skating, cricket, gymnastics, swimming, driving, &c., and to work with tools with skill and accuracy, and to operate the typewriter with so much precision that it is impossible to tell their work from that of a person blessed with sight except from the fact that the latter's frequently less correct. But all these things are not only possible, but are happening every day. Mr. J. A. Hammeron, the writer of the article, says:—"In all branches of physical culture the blind are now as fortunate as the rest of us, and nothing can be more interesting or gratifying than a visit to a playground in our large institutions for the blind, where we shall find the young people engaged in all sorts of recreations, vaulting, cricket, running, skipping-ropes, or playing at 'fire-brigades' with the aid of a large wooden engine. In the gymnasium we shall find the youths and young men going through every athletic exercise known to us with the exception of the trapeze. In the swimming bath they have been taught to dive as fearlessly as if possessing sight, and even in the streets we may see companies of them pedalling merrily along on a 'multi-cyclo' under the lead of a seeing companion. There are, however, more marvellous achievements of the blind on record than these. "Dr. F. J. Campbell, who has been blind since he was three years old, in order to prove that the blind are capable of almost incredible performances has himself ascended to the top of Mount Blanc. Another remarkable blind man of the present day is M. Vidal, the

discerner, a model for matrons, and a mirror for matrons." A cynical person might be inclined to cavil at the fact of the author having founded his precepts on certain texts of Solomon. It is all very well, for example, to desiderate early rising in your wife, but if you don't get up at cock-crow yourself, why should she? "She riseth while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household," says the Wise Man. Our author quotes the words approvingly, but we do not understand him to recommend that wives should give their husband's breakfast in bed. For our part, we think he makes altogether too much of the early rising virtue. Wellington used to say that when a man turned over he should turn out, but Wellington made a mistake: the true reading is—"One good turn deserves another." The wife a man wants to get is "the finest girl in the world," and that is his own girl. Of course there are exceptions—men who even courtship can't make romantic. A Highland minister married shortly before the meeting of the General Assembly. His brethren were constantly expressing their surprise that he had not brought his wife with him. "Weil, you see," said he, "that would jist have been double the expense and half the pleasure." That man, you may bet, required no a vice about "the wife to get." But ministers, when it comes to matrimony, are like the Gentiles of old, a law unto themselves.

THE CARLYLE WEDDING.
It is rather refreshing for lesser folk to find that great minds like Carlyle's and Miss Jane Welsh, whom he married, suffered severely from "nerves" at the thought of the approaching marriage ceremony. In their letters as the time drew near they strove to encourage each other, as if they were mounting to a scaffold. Miss Welsh spoke of the wedding preparations as "horrid circumstances." Carlyle fortified himself by reading Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," and turned in despair to Scott's novels, which cheered him somewhat. "After all," he wrote, "I believe we take this impending ceremony too much to heart. Bless me! there are not many people ever married before now?" It was, however, anxious that his brother John (with no regard to John's feelings in the matter) should go part of the way with him and his bride on the wedding journey in a coach from Dumfries. At this, however, Miss Welsh shied. She wrote, "I prohibit John from going with us an inch of the road." Finally, Carlyle stipulated "that you will let me fly by the road, as occasion serves, smoke three cigars, without criticism or reluctance, as things essential to my perfect contentment." As smoking had not then come into fashion for ladies, it is not told us in what way the bridestepped her "nerves." Possibly by kitting, as that is supposed to be the feminine of smoking!

THRUMS.
Be pitiful for every man is fighting a hard battle.—*Ian Macrae*.
Home with some men is a place to go when others close up.—*Post Wheeler*.
The men who succeed best in public life are those who take the risk of standing by their own convictions.—*Garfield*.
We prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil that gradually determines character.—*George Eliot*.
Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny.—*Thackeray*.
Nothing, perhaps, is so expressive as the hand—the face can disguise itself—even the eyes can lie, but the hand never.—*Marie Corlieu*.
You might as well expect one wave of the sea to be precisely the same as the next wave of the sea as to expect that there would be no change of circumstances.—*W. B. Gladstone*.
Does not history tell us that there is nothing so melancholy as the aspect of great men in retirement—from Neuchâtel in his meadow to Napoleon on his rock?—*Lord Rossberg*.

MARRS.

ILLUMINATED orb, that shined from afar.
Who art thou? Who dwells within thy portals?
Art thou, like E. Erth, a goodly world?
Thy beams like us benighted mortals
Who kill each other in our lust for gain—
Make Earth a shamless in our brutal pride,
Curses, scorns and hate ill, sufficed with pain,
Our butchered victims we remorseful hide?

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN OLDEN TIME.

BY WM. BALLANTYNE, CHICAGO.
The recent review in THE SCOTTISH-AMERICAN of Miss McKay's "Days and Nights in Scotland in the Olden Time" interested me greatly, and most truly do you remark that the extracts you give will stir ancient memories in the breast of the Scot abroad.
The extract you give of the forenoon in a farmer's kitchen comes home to me, only we called it the "fore-supper" in the Biggar district; that was afore the horses and kye were supped at eight o'clock. Well do I remember as it were yesterday, though sixty years have passed sin' syne, I saw one of the Muirs lassies o' Hartill Mill spin on twa wheels at the same time, a foot on lika treading, right and left hand, with nimble fingers drawing the lint even thread from separate rows.
The lads in attendance took part in song-singing. One comical chiel frae Tibberton, a butcher, Tam Brown by name, sang a song that made the lassies laugh like to split their sides. The first verse only can I recall:—
There was an old wife had a wee pickle toot,
And she was gey the spinnin' o' it;
She had her duns, and her rock took a' aw,
And that was a bad beginnin' o' it.
She sat and she sat, and she sat and she sang,
And she threw and she blew, and she wringed and wrang.
And she chokit and boakit, and cried like to mang.
Alas, for the dreary beginnin' o' it!
The singer had an old aunt with which he wiped his e'en, imitating all the time the heart-rending, doleful cries of the auld woman, until the lassies begged him to stop or they would a' dee lauchin'. This only redoubled his grief. Neither did it stop till not a wheel played him. Then he stopped, saying, "Put past yer wheel for the night, let's hae a reel. I maun tak' the road soon."
Some farmers in those days grew their ain lint, and stepped it in the lint hole. Their wives and bonnie dochters heckled and spun it into warp and waul, gave it to the customer weaver at the "beck o' the hill" to weave into straken for sarks, or linen for beds, the lassies "proovin'" against the day when some canny lad and she "took up losses" together.
Miss McKay's description of a country wedding is true as life, every bit of it. But I miss some of the old customs which you say in another paragraph are fast dying out during the past hundred years: no feet washing, no riding the broose, no house-healing, no penny weddings, no ceremonial kirking of the bride, and so on. More's the pity, say I, for the giving in of the names, to be cried three times in the kirk by the preacher, was to me one of the most delightful evenings I ever spent in my life. It was sometimes called the "boothin' night," when all the groom's friends had the task o' lookin' to him and his "intended," as all brides were called. None o' them could gang to the kirk when they were cried; it was not lucky. Both had to be carefully circumspect in all their ways, and cause no bad omen, as they valued fu-

man and best maid who could pull off the glove quickest when the minister said "Join hands." Even this little thing had an important bearing on the future life of the pair. Will the bride's married sister no more be seen on the bride's fittings, nor the cow tied at the hind end o' the cart, her father's present?
If all or even any of these old kindly, time-immemorial customs are done away with then all I have got to say is the glory has departed from weddings compared to what I saw sixty years ago.
Ane's weddings—two things I have learned of late from the Folk Lore Society. One is, when a man and woman appeared before a priest in ancient Babylon he took a thread from the garment of the man, another from the woman's garment, twisted them together, tied a knot at each end and one in the middle, and gave it to the woman. This is the origin of the marriage knot tied. The other is, in certain parts of India two days before a wedding young friends of the bride go by night to the well of the groom's father, draw some water from it, while young friends of the groom go by night to the well of the bride's father, draw water from it; both waters are put into a dish and with the grain of the country a cake is baked, which cake is put on the table at the marriage feast. Groom cuts a piece and gives it to the bride; she cuts a piece and gives it to the groom. Then all is divided to friends around the table. This is the origin of the wedding cake.

BORDER ANGLERS OLD AND NEW.

It is to be hoped that the new salmon hatchery for the Tweed and Teviot at East Learmonth, near Cornhill, may be attended with the happiest and most successful results for the modern angler, who is now becoming rather a rare specimen, between golf links cycling, and the scarcity of fish, or maybe the increasing difficulty of catching them. In the early days of the Edinburgh Angling Club, founded in 1847, which rented a stretch of water near Yair Bridge, all kinds of doubtful bait were used—minnow, worm and salmon roe. What a rollicking, jolly set the members of that club must have been; how ever poor the sport was in Tweed, the sport inside with Robin o' the Nest (Robert Short, reed, who lies in Caddonfoot, Caureyard, after superintending the "Nest" for 40 years) was always good. Three volumes of the songs and sketches by members of this club have been published. The first two are not to be had either for love or money; the latest, edited by Dr. Smith, entitled "Songs and Selections from the Edinburgh Angling Club," has a preface by C. A. Cooper, the present editor of the Scotsman. Among the members have been Dr. Graham, T. and J. Dunn, Robert Innes, Dr. Skae, Sir A. D. Macgellan, Robert Trail, John Skene, R. S. A., Dr. Siday, and the artists Simpson, Caunter, Forrest and Perizal, who helped to embellish the club volumes. The late Alexander Russel, of the Scotsman, was a famous member, and his characteristics are laid out in a rollicking poem—
"Upstairs Russell I full of life and nose,
Most buoyant spirit where we all are boys—
Glorious white fishing, glorious eating, drink-
ing.
And glorious white inditing, and white think-
ing.
The old Robin's Nest was at Farnrae; the modern one is opposite Ashiestiel. Christopher North, when he came to Clovenfords Inn, had glorious sport near Ashiestiel on his own account; and Andrew Lang, in his "Angling Sketches," waxed eloquent over the sport here.
He says:—
"Ye boast their brass o' bonny Doon,
Ye me to hear the ringing reel,
Where salties sing and muskies croon
By Fair Tweedside, at Ashiestiel."
SOME OF THOMAS TOD STODDART'S STORIES.

But there were brave men before Agamemnon, and brave fishers before the linnies of the Robin's Nest. Thomas Tod Stoddart is the laureate of the Tweed angler, and as far back as 1839 or 1837 published his angling

he decided to retain it for her personal use, and forthwith sent the maker a kind letter, enclosing a handsome sum for the poor lady's benefit.

"SCOTLAND FOR AIPPLES"!

THE FULL STORY.

AN American in Scotland last summer boasted much of the natural as well as the artificial products of America. There was nothing in the Old Land to equal them. American genius, forests, pumpkins, mountains, waterfalls, women, lakes, rivers, all were the best of their kind. "Weel, weel," said an old Scotch farmer who had listened to the lengthy catalogue of marvels until he had grown tired, "I'll no deny that it's a great place America, but this I'll say—Scotland for aipples." "What," cried the American, "Scotland for aipples. Well, I never heard the like. Are you really in earnest, sir?" "Dat earnest—Scotland for aipples." "But," returned the American, "have you never heard of our aipples, so large, so round, so juicy, so finely flavoured, so richly coloured. Why, sir, the world does not contain aipples such as those we grow out West. And what's more, the world never did grow such aipples before. How, then, can you say Scotland for aipples?" "I'm no denying," replied the dunny Scot, "that ye can grow aipples across the water; but this I will say again, and I'll stick to it to the day I dee—Scotland for aipples!" And then he added as he moved away—"I like my aipples soor."

SOME VARIETIES OF THE DRUG HABIT.

Doctors and moralists alike strongly condemn the baneful habit of drug-taking, and the publicity of the whole press is given to its cure. Drug poisoning is thus very properly held up to public execration; and few, indeed, hesitate to censure their fellows suffering from this falling. The man or woman, youth or girl—for there are, alas! many young victims—are all summarily condemned without so much as a thought for the special character of the temptation to which they first succumbed.
There are, of course, unfortunate people who deliberately resort to drugs. They are, perhaps, overwhelmed by some great catastrophe which has wrecked their happiness and, looking for a negentia, they find it in morphine. Others have had powerful drugs administered to them during illness, and have acquired such a craving for them that their use is continued when they are convalescent and well, and they increase the dose gradually until at last they become habitual drug-takers. The percentage of such cases is happily small; but they are occasionally heard of. Lately an instance was reported from America. A woman lost her health, her beauty, her happiness, and after years of misery—her life because she became addicted to morphine, which in the first instance was medically prescribed for her.
The greatest temptation, and the most insidious, the most terrible, and yet the most innocuous, is that which assails young people who are employed in the large chemical manufacturers, where they have daily to handle such dangerous medicines as opium, morphine, cocaine, chloroform and chloroform. Too often they become habitual drug-takers. There is no reason to be difficult to ascertain. They have opportunity coupled with a very small modicum of knowledge, and wherever is the danger of a little juggling so real as in the principal departments of a chemical factory. The limitations set up by a strict supervision are considerable; but it is not to be expected that these will prove all-sufficient to combat curiosity and opportunity.
In order, for instance, to extract the potent principle from many vegetable substances—such as the leaves, bark, seeds, or roots of plants used in pharmacy—it is necessary to

ONE FOR MENMUIR.—In the latter part of the fifties the Rev. Wm. Crone was minister of the parish church of Menmuir, Forfarshire. During the terrible Indian Mutiny the Queen issued a proclamation that a day be set apart for fasting and prayer. Several of us young boys were in the habit of attending Mr. Crone's kirk. He was a very large, baldheaded, corpulent old man. His ordinary prayer we knew by heart, for it was the same Sunday after Sunday. Now us boys, more for fun than piety, resolved to go to the kirk on this particular Fast-day, expecting to hear something new and startling. In this we were not disappointed. So we give it verbatim; so firmly was it impressed on our memory that we have forgotten none of it. The first part is old, latter part is original:—"Lord bless Her Majesty the Queen, and Lord bless this congregation and above all the pastor thereof; give him wisdom from on high to guide and direct them. And now oh Lord remember our armies, give them the strength of Goliath and the wisdom of David to wield their arms to kill and consume their enemies. And oh Lord, on this day of humiliation and prayer, give ear unto our earnest cry and prayer. My sword be driven into those cursed mutineers on the field of Delhi; yes, yes Lord into the very hill (this is original), and thou shalt have all the praise and the glory for ever, amen." Of course it startled, but, boy like, the language pleased us; to our mind Mr. Crone was a hero.—W. W. W.

BIG LANDOWNERS.—The late Lord Leconfield was one of the eight-and-twenty nobleman who, according to the Modern Doomsday Book, possess over 100,000 acres in the United Kingdom. His possessions amounted to 66,000 acres in England and some 45,000 in Ireland, and his rent roll was returned at £88,000 a year. The Duke of Sutherland is a long way the first in point of acreage, owning no less than 1,355,000, but the Duke of Buccleuch, who is second in acreage, is first in point of rental, owing to his town property and minerals, must still be quite worth the £217,000 per annum of the last return. Northumberland, who possesses 136,000 acres, of the great landlord, rather less than one sixth of that country being held by the six great noblemen, the Dukes of Sutherland, Buccleuch, Richmond, Pitt and Atholl, and the Marquis of Breadalban. The largest landowner in England proper is the Duke of Northumberland, who possesses 136,000 acres, not an acre either in Scotland or Ireland. The largest landlord in Ireland is the Marquis Conyngham, who owns 158,000 acres; in Wales, "The Prince in Wales," Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, whose acres amount to 145,000, is the only possessor of more than 100,000 acres who is not a peer.

MAN OVERBOARD!—Some years ago I chanced to be on board a cattle steamer going over from Montreal to Glasgow. This was about the end of July, but we fell in with what the captain said was the tail end of a big storm. We had just cleared Belle Isle Straits when we began to get knocked about. My word I and the waves did wash over that poor boat. It was pitiable to see the poor brutes getting knocked about most cruelly, but everything that it was possible to do was done to protect them. The wind and waves made sad havoc among the cattle stalls. Two of the cattle-men were busy among the bullocks and the debris of the cattle sheds, when a great wave broke on board the vessel, and carried off not only the cattle but the two men as well. Suddenly the cry was sounded—"Man overboard!" Many pairs of eyes were directed to discover the missing man. For a time nothing of them was seen. At length, to the great astonishment of everybody, two human forms were observed clinging to dear life to two of the animals struc-

tra large turnout of people at this service, and that it left a very deep impression on all present.

HOW TO WALK ERECT.—Many growing girls are inclined to stoop, and well-meaning persons often advocate braces or shoulder straps as a means of correcting the tendency. The braces may force an upright carriage, but (says a scientific writer) they do not give the wearer any means of maintaining it, since they prevent the exercise of those muscles which should be trained to produce an erect figure. Any exercise which strengthens the muscles of the back and shoulders will aid in correcting this defect. Old-fashioned mothers used to drill their stooping daughters to walk with a plate carried on their head, and this is really a very good practice. High pillows and very soft mattresses are blamed as an aid in producing this defect; and without a doubt a flat, rather hard bed, with low pillows, is preferable for growing children.

WORK WITH A WILL.—The greater part of our life is spent in work. Whether we are happy in our work or not depends upon the way in which we do it. The man who goes to his task reluctantly, like a scourged slave, has no enjoyment in the labour. It is to him, like a perpetual punishment. How slowly, to his eyes, the sun rises to its zenith; how slowly it sings to the western horizon! With laden feet the weary hours go by. And he dreams the morrow, which is to be but a repetition of the dreary to-day. His sluggish pulse does hardly beat. He seems but half alive. How different it is with the man who works with a will! Whatever he touches becomes at once interesting to him. He is absorbed in what he is about, and he exclaims at night—"How short the day has seemed!" Not an hour has hung heavily on his hands.

WHERE SUNDAY IS ON MONDAY.—Manila is one of the most important ports in the Philippine Islands, but, strange to say, is one day behind all other places of its size in the world. This curious fact is accounted for in this way. Although the Philippine Islands lie near the Asiatic coast they were discovered by Spaniards who sailed from America. When they crossed the magic line where Sunday changes into Monday these fiery sons of proud Castilian ancestors did not revise their calendar. When told of this years later, and informed that their mode of reckoning time was not up to modern notions, they only said that that was so much the worse for modern notions. Anyhow, the fact remains that these islanders keep plodding along one day behind the rest of the world, which reckons time by the new style.

A SAQUOHAR STORY.—Many years ago when on a visit to the cosy little town of Saquohar, writes a correspondent, I stepped into a stationer's shop and met a "character." One side of the shop was filled with the publications of the Bible Society; the other with drugs. In the course of conversation I remarked—"You have a strange combination in your stock." "Weel, man, no sae bad. Plesie for the body, and plesie for the soul—castor oil and Bibles are no sae bad." I laughed. "Have you the Revised Edition of the Bible here yet?" I inquired. "Na, na; the auld thing for us here. Name o' your new-fangled notions o' the Scripture for us." "But," I said, "I hear they have shortened the Lord's Prayer." "Noo, that's nae a bad thing for them as hae to get up their work early in the mornin'."

HE DEALT IN DRUGS.—In a village in Renfrewshire there was an old fellow known as Dr. Jamie who dealt in drugs. When mothers took their infants to him for advice he would prescribe for them if he thought there wasn't much the matter by giving them a powder or two out of his "no good, no ill"

It into warp and waft, gave it to the customer
weaver at the "back of the hill" to weave into
straken for sarks, or linen for beds, the las-
sies "providin'" against the day when some
canry lid and she "took up hose" together.
Miss McKay's description of a country wed-
ding is true as life, every bit of it. You'll
miss some of the old customs which you say
in another paragraph are fast dying out dur-
ing the past hundred years: no feet washing,
no riding the broose, no house-heating, no
penny weddings, no ceremonious kirking of
the bride, and so on. More's the pity, say I,
for the giving in o' the names, to be cried
three times in the kirk by the precentor, was
to me one of the most delightful things I
ever spent in my life. It was sometimes called
the "bottling night," when all the groom's
friends had the tak' a tastin' for luck to him
and his "intended," as all brides were called.
None o' them could gang to the kirk when they
were cried; it was not lucky. Both had to
be carefully circumspet in all their ways,
and cause no bad omen, as they valued their
futures happiness.

And who can describe the exalted jigs o' feet-
washing the night afore the wedding, when
we laddies mixed soot wi' the soap and rub-
bed the mixture well in just below the knees,
where the hair grew thick and long? We
fairly shouted with delight when the groom
burst out with "What the mischief are you
young devils doing? How dare ye expect I
can ever get that stuff off again!" Little we
did think in those days that in the north-west
provinces of India the same custom prevailed
among some of the tribes there; and what
may be more surprising, certain men of a
tribe wear a kilt and coloured plaid, and the
first time they saw our own kilted Highland
regiments they refused to fight them, and
called them brothers.

No running or riding the broose, what a
city—that was fun. No more boasting wi'
"his folk" or "her folk" who won the
broose, or wears the breeks. No guns fired,
commemorating the bride's capture. No throw-
ing over her head as she stepped over the
threshold of the outer door a tray full of
shortbread, huns, and the like, in token of
plenty, and a small bit of it laid under
the pillow at night to dream on, and see our
future partners for life. No scattering of
handfuls of bawbees by the "best man" to
the assembled laddies, waiting on the "ba-
siller," as it was called—"oot wi' the ba-
siller." No besom lying on the floor for the
bride to tak' up and give her sweepin' of the
floor with, to show she would keep her house
clean. No taking the poker and sticking it in
the hearth, thereby taking possession of the house,
as the mistress of it. Then when the tea
was made it was by the "best maid" oot o'
the chins dishes she had presented to the bride
as her present. No more rubbing the groom's
shoulder with our wishing him meekie joy.
No bride standing up in the middle of the
room, and all the young lads one after an-
other kissing her, the gudeman pleased to
see his wife see meekie thought o'. And
at the hinder end, no putting them to bed
and drinking their very good health and pro-
perity. No going to the kirk a little late on
the Sabbath in all the glory of white ribbons
flowing from her bonnet, the best man and
the best maid accompanying them. Great
attention was paid to the words of the text,
which was noted in the Bible and ever
after remembered by them, as it was supposed
to exercise an influence for good or evil over
their lives. Further on reaching home the last
chapter of the Book of Proverbs was turned
up. The day of the month on which they
were born, and the corresponding number of
the verse compared. If her birthday was the
10th she was a happy woman, because the
10th verse reads, "Who can find a virtu-
ous woman? For her price is far above rub-
ies." While the man was equally happy if
his was the 20th, for it reads, "Her husband
is known in the gates, when he sitteth with
the elders in the land." Best man and best
maid, likewise, did the same. The groom
bore the peevish willow wand he carried in
the wedding procession, a token of his au-
thority as master in his ain house, for an
ancient act, transmitted him from his Teu-
tonic ancestors, permitted him to use it on
his wife when he considered it necessary. If
it was no thicker than his little finger. Was
the bride's sister older than she and unmar-
ried? If so, she had to dance at the wed-
ding in her stocking feet and wear a green
garter. No more trying between best

man and the o'cessman, was a famous mem-
ber, and his characteristics are hit off in a
collicking poem—

"Ippocrausis! full of life and note,
Most buoyant spirit, where we all are boys—
Glorious white fishing, glorious eating, drink-
ing,
And glorious white ladding, and white think-
ing."

The old Robin's Nest was at Fairmales; the
modern one is opposite Ashfield, Christopher
North, when he came to Clovenfords Inn,
near glorious spot near Ashfield on his own
account; and Andrew Lang, in his "Angling
Sketches," waxed eloquent over the sport
here. He says—
"They bow their brows o' bonny Doon,
Sae me to hear the ringing reel,
There's aullin' sink and dunsie croon
By fair Tweedside, at A'neistie!"

SOME OF THOMAS TOD STODDART'S STORIES.

But there were brave men before Agamen-
non, and brave fishers before the inmates of
the Robin's Nest. Thomas Tod Stoddart is
the laureate of the Tweed, and, as far
back as 1839 or 1837 published his angling
recollections of the Tweed, which he thought
became worth fishing for salmon about Ash-
field. What stories he could tell! and what
although he was to take off a discount of
fifty per cent. I they are good stories. For
instance, that about the gentleman angling
for pike in the Loch of the Loves, and about
to land a fish of ten or twelve pounds weight,
when he saw a large otter swim ferociously
towards him and carry off the fish, hook and
all, before his very eyes. Another fisher,
while angling in St. Mary's Loch, was follow-
ed and watched by an otter, ready to seize
any fish he might hook; while the same per-
son, when a resident at Corseculoch, seeing
an otter asleep on a bit of meadow grass
stoned it and attempted to kill it, when it
showed fight and made him retreat. I About
1834 a wild swan was shot at the foot of
Corseculoch Burn, and two smaller ones were
wounded and captured. One of these was
sent to Abbotsford. Stoddart has seen the
large, black-backed gull at St. Mary's, as well
as a specimen of the blue falcon. He once
captured a snipe by a fly hook at Mesget
Foot while in the act of throwing a line over
a trout he had raised. John McDiarmid, of
the *Dumfries Courier*, tells of a pussy cat
that would dive in the Nith for fish; Stod-
dart tells further about Gipsy, a terrier kept
at St. Mary's Loch cottage, which caught fish
as well as the water. One of the best days
of the Innerleithen stretch of water was
that of Mr. Graham Bell, advocate, who with
minnow and the water in flood took a
yellow trout of five pounds weight, and al-
together between forty and fifty pounds weight
in four hours.

The best salmon fishings were then below
Melrose, about Kelso and Coldstream. It is
on record that Sir Humphrey Davy hit on a
big fish above Yair Bridge, which, when land-
ed after a severe struggle, scaled 42 pounds.
It was Stoddart's experience that few fish
over 20 pounds were taken in Tweed. Then,
as now, the best craftsmen were amongst the
lower orders, even with indifferent rods and
tackle.—*Southern Reporter*.

THE QUEEN AND THE POOR WIDOW.

A poor widow, who had been left in a very
sad state of destitution, kept a small school
in the neighbourhood of Somers Town, in
the early years of the reign, and being a per-
son of some education, and refinement she
added to her teaching the making of embroi-
dery and fancy goods. Amongst other Turke-
y articles she had made a cloak of Turkey
a good day's work. The Turkey was a long
time before she was able to get all the
materials together, and her piece of work
completed. When the cloak was finished it
was shown to several persons interested in
the lady's efforts, amongst them a well-
known clergyman of the day, who was so
much struck by the unique beauty of the
cloak that he suggested that it should be
shown to Her Majesty. A request was duly
sent to the Queen, asking permission for the
poor lady to submit the cloak for Her Maj-
esty's inspection. The widow was greatly
cheered and delighted by an answer in which
the Queen requested that the cloak should be
sent immediately to Buckingham Palace. She
was so pleased with its exquisite beauty that

she had it made up in a dress, and
after years of misery—her life because she
became addicted to morphine, which in the
last instance was medically prescribed for
her.

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tense, the most terrible, and yet the most
incoherent, is that which assails young peo-
ple who are employed in the large chemical
manufactories, where they have daily to han-
dle such dangerous medicines as opium, mor-
phine, cocaine, chloroform and chloroform.
Too often they become habitual drug-takers.
The reason is not difficult to ascertain. They
made sad havoc among the cattle sheds, and
a great wave broke on board the vessel, and
carried off not only the cattle but the two
men as well. Suddenly the cry was sounded
"Man overboard!" Many pairs of eyes
were directed to discover the missing men.
For a time nothing of them was seen. At
length, to the great astonishment of every-
body, two human forms were observed cling-
ing for dear life to two of the animals strug-
gling in the water. When the captain saw
this he ran the great risk of turning his vessel
and going back to the spot where the men
were. A lifeboat was launched and the men
were speedily removed from their living
rafts, which, of course, were left to perish.

LUCKY PEERS.—The peerage has been largely
built up on pins, pens and soap, and other
commonplace commodities. The Duke of
Westminster, whose wedding is to be one of
the first society events of the year, owes his
fortune to a lucky marriage long, long ago;
but many of his colleagues in the peerage
have humbler origins. The House of Lan-
downe was founded by a pedlar, who was so
poor that he lived three weeks on walnuts.
The Struts of Belper, one of the best known
families in the peerage, owe their position
to a man who worked on a farm and made
stockings when a boy. Lord Tenterden owes
his rank and fortune to one who began life
as a barber in Canterbury Lord Warwick to a
wool-stapler, Lord Essex to a draper, and the
Duke of Northumberland—the head of the
proud Peers—can trace his fortune to a
London apothecary. And so one might go
on till the peerage was exhausted. Only the
few have won their titles as heroically as the
youngest of our earls.

A GOOD BLACKBIRD STORY.—A certain
piemaster was the proud possessor of a
blackbird which could pipe the words, "On
a time, gentlemen, please; one at
a time!" A stranger, seeing the bird in
its cage, asked the piemaster whether he
dare trust it with his freedom. "He'd come
back, he'd come back; of course, I could let
him out," he returned. A day or two later
he tried the experiment, but the blackbird
flew off and disappeared. However, when
all hope of recovery was abandoned, a lady
driving in the neighbourhood happened to
hear a considerable chirping in a copse close
to the roadside. She stopped to see what
was the matter, and, to her amazement,
found a poor, bedraggled, half-feathered
creature, surrounded by a number of birds,
who were evidently intent upon picking it.
"He'd come back, he'd come back," he said
to himself, and he returned. A day or two later
he tried the experiment, but the blackbird
flew off and disappeared. However, when
all hope of recovery was abandoned, a lady
driving in the neighbourhood happened to
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found a poor, bedraggled, half-feathered
creature, surrounded by a number of birds,
who were evidently intent upon picking it.

TWO MINISTERS STOPPED HIM.—Two old
Scottish Presbyterian ministers of a former
generation, Rev. Mr. Dripps and Rev. Mr.
Waddell, were one day travelling through
Meagher's Grant, in Halifax County, Nova
Scotia, when they happened to meet an old
man, a Scotchman too. The two ministers
stopped him and shook hands with him, ask-
ing him how he was getting along. "Oh, I
did old Scotty. "I'm just 'drrippin' and
wadlin' along." He did not know either of
the ministers, but he managed to come pretty
near both their names.

LEFT A DEEP IMPRESSION.—Newmilns, Ayr-
shire, has the honour of making a new and
striking departure in Sunday services in
church. One Sunday night a large painting
was introduced to the Parish Church, the
subject on the canvas being "The Broad and
the Narrow Way." A layman pointed out
the objects on the picture, and gave a lecture
regarding them. We are surprised to learn
from a correspondent that there was an ex-

cessful sale of the picture, and that the
subject was well received by the congregation.
The painting was a representation of the
Narrow Way, and the Broad Way, and the
objects on the picture were pointed out by
the layman. We are surprised to learn from
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PUBLISHERS' NOTICES

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The co-operation of our readers is cordially invited towards making the weekly record of our countrymen's doings complete. Reports of meetings, festivals, etc., of St. Andrew's Societies, Caledonian Clubs, Curling Clubs, Scottish Glens, Sons of Scotland, Burns Clubs, or Scottish organizations of any name, are particularly desirable. In the event of any of these organizations not receiving due notice in our columns the cause is to be found in the negligence of their officers. All formal, complimentary, or "In Memoriam" resolutions sent for insertion must be paid for. No communication will be attended to unless it contains the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. News items should reach us not later than Tuesday morning. Advertisements should reach us not later than Tuesday morning. Rescissions.—In case of removal it is always necessary to give the old as well as the new address. If any numbers have misdirected they will be replaced on notice being sent to the office. Remittances may be made by bank draft, express money order, post-office order, or registered letter. Provincial money received from residents in the British Provinces. Subscriptions may commence at any time. SUBSCRIPTION, THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, including postage. Single copies, Seven Cents. Subscription for Great Britain, \$5.00 per annum, including postage. Telephone No. 1725, John A. M. STEWART, No. 83 Ross street, New York

The Scottish-American.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1901.

CURRENT EVENTS.

LINCOLN'S Birthday was generally observed on Tuesday by a partial suspension of business, and many public demonstrations. The wool mill at Bridge of Gairn, near Balalater, Aberdeenshire, with all it contained, completely destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. LORD ROBERTS says that as Queen Victoria's influence was ever for peace, freedom, and good government, the world has lost one of its best friends. The Duke and Duchess of CORNWALL and YORK will leave England about the end of March or beginning of April, in time to reach Australia early in May. The proprietors of the Highland Railway have resolved to apply for powers to raise £500,000 additional capital for the purpose of constructing new works. The Edinburgh Town Council is evidently resolved that there shall be no Sunday cars in that city, for by a majority of 55 votes to 12 it on the 29th ult. decided against taking a plebiscite on the subject. It is said that the British Government will invite the House of Commons to vote a sum of money for a national memorial to Queen Victoria. When the Prince Consort died £50,000 was voted for a memorial to him. MR. G. W. BURNET, Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff, died on the 31st ult. at Aberdeen. He was a son of the late Mr. JOHN BURNET, architect, Glasgow, and was educated at the Glasgow University. Reports from various parts of Scotland go to show that the call for additional Volunteers to go to South Africa will be enthusiastically responded to. Several battalions have more than their contingent already enrolled. On the 28th ult. Mr. JAMES BENNETT died in Glasgow at the age of 79 years. For many years he was one of the fossil collectors of H. M. Geological Survey, and was well known to local geologists in the west of Scotland. KING EDWARD will open Parliament in full State on Thursday of this week. Queen Victoria last opened Parliament in person in 1886, but a full State opening has not taken place since the death of the Prince Consort in 1861. In the sixty-third report of the Clydesdale Bank the directors state that, together with the balance brought forward from last year,

SOME touching incidents are related that show how individual was the feeling of grief in Britain at Queen VICTORIA'S death. Working women whose only article of black attire was a pair of black gloves produced them and wore them to work. Men, too, whose wardrobe boasted not even a black tie tied pieces of black cambric around their arms.

TRANSVAAL WAR REPORTS.

The British Blue Book bringing down the official history of the war in South Africa to August last year appears very timely. Nasty carping rumours were beginning to be circulated that both the War Office and the British people were losing confidence in Lord KITCHENER as commander, and that he was about to be recalled; indeed one contemporary went so far as to announce his successor. Now in issuing that Blue Book the Government states that Lord KITCHENER has its entire confidence, and that in turn will reassure the general public, who only require to know the real facts—and not merely idle baseless rumours—in order to decide justly. These facts are furnished in this Blue Book. It is a voluminous budget of despatches from Lord ROBERTS, General BULLER, General HURTER and General BADEN-POWELL, and these show clearly that what is now taking place in South Africa is just what Lord ROBERTS anticipated would take place, and that Lord KITCHENER is taking precisely the same steps as Lord ROBERTS would have taken, had he been on the spot, to put down the guerrilla warfare adopted by the Boers. Some writers have blamed Lord ROBERTS for having made the careless assertion that the war was practically at an end with the occupation of Koomat Poort, and the dispersal of LOUIS BOTHA'S army. Now these despatches prove that Lord ROBERTS never said anything of the kind. What he did say was that "the organized resistance of the two republics was at an end"; but so far from saying that the war was over he added—"the permanent tranquility of the republics depends upon the complete disarmament of their inhabitants, a task difficult, I admit, but attainable with time and patience." It is this disarmament which Lord KITCHENER is so patiently, yet energetically, trying to accomplish. These despatches, however, prove a great deal more. They establish a case against the War Office and the Government, which they will find it almost impossible to answer, and it is certain to be urged against them soon after Parliament meets this week. They demonstrate that Lord ROBERTS never had enough men and horses to cover so vast a field of operations. Then, when they were so much needed in South Africa, why have the War Office officials called them home in the wholesale manner they have done? and why have they been so very dilatory in sending out the reinforcements so urgently called for by Lord KITCHENER? After the Crimean War the Government of the day was turned adrift for less cause, and we would not be surprised if the present Government—notwithstanding the great majority it obtained at last election—should ere many weeks suffer a similar penalty. Just now the campaign is dragging because nearly two hundred thousand soldiers are needed for the prosecution of the lines of communication, and barely more than twenty thousand mounted men are available for active operations against Boer commandos, and these are held up every now and again because their horses have given out and cannot be replaced. Through the precipitate withdrawal of the British troops the Boers had their hopes of success renewed, took fresh heart, and have got fresh recruits. At present it is no guerrilla warfare that is going on. That cannot be correctly described the united action of no less than 7,000 Boers, and in which, according to Lord KITCHENER, over 20 were killed on each side. And that 7,000 does not comprise the whole Boer force for Lord KITCHENER

decey. But let it do so. It will be aroused from its foolish dream next November. Meantime the citizens are attending to their private business primarily, but though they may be temporarily overlooking Tammany's actions they are seeing everything and forgetting nothing. The Committee of Fifteen, in particular, are quietly prosecuting their labours, and are laying their plans, which it is hoped will result in the final overthrow of the rascally rampant in both political parties, and the establishment of an able and honest non-partisan city government that will prove a credit to themselves, to the city, and to all concerned.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

It is said that the agreement come to between Lord PAUNCEFOTE and Secretary HAY relative to the CLAYTON-BOWEN treaty and the Nicaragua Canal, and which the Senate at Washington put its foot in, expires on 4th March by limitation. Some may feel inclined to say, "Well let it expire; it is the best thing which could happen"; but we would scarcely go that length, however displeased we may be at the jingo members of the Senate. The agreement represents much valuable time, if nothing else, and the work accomplished was much needed by this country; besides, if the work was begun over again the result might be something much less satisfactory. Of course that is a thought which ought to have occurred to the Senate, instead of forming the opinion that this country only required to state what it wanted and it would be sure to get it, as Britain would be afraid to refuse whatever this country desired. No definite reply has yet been received from Britain, but it has some- how oozed out that Britain is actually going to have the hardihood to refuse this country's request—to actually decline to agree to that HAY-PAUNCEFOTE agreement as altered by the Senate. That may surprise these jingo Senators, but we do not think it will astonish any rational citizen; indeed very many were not a little surprised. President McKinley troubling the British Government with the agreement as altered, and at his not simply pigeon-holing it after getting it back from the Senate.

THE SCOTSMAN.

On the first page of this issue our readers will find a very able article under this heading by our esteemed contributor Professor Patterson, of Lexington, Ky., to which we wish thus briefly to call special attention. It is a full report of an address delivered by him at the recent Burns celebration at Louisville, Ky. We do not desire either to eulogize or to criticize the address, as it speaks for itself, but we may say that we will be surprised if after perusing it all do not form the opinion that it is the most succinct outline of Scottish history which they have read, and at same time the most clear tracing of the many complex elements which have contributed to making the Scottish character or nature what it is to-day. Burns has said— "Oh! wad some Pow'r the gielie gie us To see ourselves as others see us," but we could wish our countrymen to be viewed by no truer or kinder eyes than those of Professor PATTERSON. He has delineated the true Scotsman as he is to-day, and has shown us what has made him what he is.

LONDON AND NEW YORK POLICE COMPARED.

A CORRESPONDENT in a long letter the other day drew a comparison between the efficiency of the London and the New York police forces. To that letter we are indebted for the following statistics, and the correspondent states that his figures were taken from (first) the recently published report of the magistrates of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and (second) the report of the Chief of Police of London, published in the London Times of 15th November last. Throughout the comparison, however, it will be bear in mind the great disproportion between the population and police force of London and those of New York, and that in calculating or allowing five dollars to the pound sterling it tells against the London police force rather than in its favour. The London police force is 18,850 strong, and last year they drew in pay £1,287,368 (86,439,965), being an average of \$465 each; and uniform is provided in addition. A considerable percentage of this amount is contributed by the Government from the Imperial funds; but this fact in no way affects our comparison, beyond showing that so far as the London taxpayer is concerned his police just cost him no much less, and yet it might with considerable truth be contended that at best it is but "robbing Peter to pay Paul." We will place no weight on that and simply state that the 18,850 police in London cost \$6,439,965 and their uniforms. Against that we find that the New York police, or rather, simply that of Manhattan and the Bronx—cost last year \$11,327,000, or \$1,401.72 each; but out of that the average cost per

he must not encourage trickery or other unfair dealing by stamping with his approval any part of the conduct of those who are dishonourable. He should have no respect for wealth that has been gained by trickery or that is upheld by injustice; no reverence for the sordid miser, though he can count his millions; nor for the fraudulent speculator, though he scatters riches broadcast; nor for the unjust oppressor, though he dress in broadcloth and fare sumptuously every day; nor for the man who by bribery and corruption has climbed from one seat of power to another. In other words, respect only the just and upright man, and do so irrespective of whether he owns a single dollar or many millions. In this country there is no such thing as titles or rank—persons with "handles to their names"—the possession of the "almighty dollar" is, in a worldly sense, all that distinguishes one from another. Let no man worship another merely on account of the dollar he possesses, but remember what Burns says—"The man's the gowd for a' that." At same time let all give unstinted admiration to that success in every noble purpose which has been gained by sterling qualities and honourable methods.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF GALLOWAY. The Earl of Galloway died on Friday last at Dumfries, one of his seats in Kirkcubrightshire. He was born in 1833, and succeeded his father in the title and estates in 1873. His family name was Alan-Franzagoes Stewart, and besides Earl of Galloway he was Baron Stewart of Garlies and a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia. In 1857 he was made a Knight of the Thistle. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant of Wigtonshire, and was Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers (Militia). In 1876-77 he was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. In 1873 he was one of the members of the second Marquis of Salisbury, but leaves no family. The title and estates pass to his brother, Randolph Henry Stewart, born in 1838, and lately a captain in the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch. The estates are chiefly situated in Galloway, and these are Galloway House, Wigtonshire, and Clonloch and Glen Troil, Kirkcubrightshire.

EX-PROVOST MURRAY.

The death on the 27th ult. is announced of ex-Provost John Murray, contractor, Rockview House, Maryhill, Glasgow, in his 91st year. He took an active interest in the affairs of the burgh of Maryhill and was its provost for two terms. Mr. Murray was a native of Kirkcubright, where he first started in business as a carrier between Glasgow and Aldrie. Next he started business as a contractor, and among many big undertakings was the formation of the West End Park, Glasgow. He was a Justice of Peace for the county, and was long a member of the Old Baron's Faculties Board. He was an ardent Free churchman, and for 21 years held the position of Treasurer of Eastpark Free Church. Mr. Murray was twice married, and leaves a widow, and also eight sons and two daughters by his first wife.

MR. J. D. BULLOCH.

Mr. James Dunwoody Bulloch, who held a remarkable position in connection with the Civil War in America nearly 40 years ago, has just died in Liverpool, England, in his 77th year. During the Civil War he was the naval representative of the Southern States in Europe, and had much to do in arranging the contract with the late John Laird, shipbuilder, of Birkenhead, for the building and equipment of the fast cruiser Alabama, which proved so successful on the commercial marine of the Northern States until she was sunk by the Federal war steamer Kearsage off Cherbourg.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Customs, or fashions, wax and wane, and just as we begin to feel colder that some ancient practices have fallen into desuetude we find that it breaks out again and is stronger than ever. To-morrow, St. Valentine's Day, the number of valentines exchanged may fall below or rise above high-water mark, but we may be sure that the postman's burden all over the civilized world will be much heavier than on ordinary occasions. In our young days the comic or "mock" valentine played a prominent part. It was a fearful and wonderful production, serving to good purpose, and not designed to promote feelings of love. So far as can be judged, it is a thing of the past, and in this respect a marked advance has been made. In other ways there has been little change for many years. It is true that advancing methods in the art of printing in bright colours have made the valentines more attractive, but withal have the old-style productions, mostly adorned with cupids and hearts, and revealing insipid verses within. The connection of the custom with St. Valentine is purely accidental. In the legends of the different saints of that name no trace of the practice peculiar to our continent of February is found, but it has been suggested that the custom was introduced by the

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A keen discussion is being carried on in several trade journals on the question, How much of last year's excess trade over that of 1899 was due to larger quantities, and how much to higher prices? That a very much larger trade was done last year than in the previous one is admitted on both sides, but they differ on the question stated. So far as the matter of merchandise imports are concerned the results are clear enough. After deducting re-exports there was a substantial increase both in quantity and prices. It appears that the 1900 imports, even if average prices had remained unchanged from the preceding year, would still have been worth \$38,175,000 more than the total of 1899. Then, with the higher prices, especially for cotton, the actual value of the imports was immensely increased. The Economist estimates the enhancement on price account alone at

MR. G. W. BURNET, Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeen, Kincaid and Banff, died on the 13th ult. at Aberdeen. He was a son of the late MR. JOHN BURNET, architect, Glasgow, and was educated at the Glasgow University.

REPORTS from various parts of Scotland go to show that the call for additional Volunteers to go to South Africa will be enthusiastically responded to. Several battalions have more than their contingent already enrolled.

On the 28th ult. MR. JAMES BENNIE died in Glasgow at the age of 79 years. For many years he was one of the fossil collectors of the M. Geological Survey, and was well known to local geologists in the west of Scotland.

KING EDWARD will open Parliament in full State on Thursday of this week. Queen VICTORIA last opened Parliament in person in 1884, but a full State opening has not taken place since the death of the Prince Consort in 1811.

In the sixty-third report of the Clydesdale Bank the directors state that, together with the balance brought forward from last year, the net profits for the past year ending Dec. 31st amount to £137,300. The dividend is 11 per cent.

A St. Petersburg telegram announces the death on the 29th ult. of Field-Marshal GURKO, whose handling of the Russian army during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 made his name famous. He retired from public life seven years ago.

MR. ALEX. GRAHAM BELL, the Scotch inventor of the telephone, has been serving as a special agent of the Washington Census Bureau in charge of the enumeration of the deaf, dumb and blind population of the country, and is now preparing his report.

The first case in Glasgow under the Inebriates Act was dealt with on the 29th ult. A widow of thirty-five years of age, who had been eight times convicted of over-indulgence in one year, was sentenced by Sheriff FIFE to be detained in the Inebriates Home for three years.

The death occurred at Derby, England, on the 27th ult. of MR. THOMAS OWEN, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and inspecting engineer of permanent way materials for the Midland Railway Company. He was well known in the railway and iron and steel manufacturing circles of Britain.

LORD ROSBERRY, in a speech at Edinburgh on the 6th inst. after paying tribute to Queen VICTORIA and King EDWARD, proposed that the Scottish memorial to Queen VICTORIA take the form of the restoration of Lullibrow Palace, the home of so many great traditions.

SCOTCH shipbuilders launched during January 9 vessels of 13,970 tons, as compared with 13 vessels of 31,204 tons in January, 1890, and 13 of 31,797 tons in January, 1889. To the total the Clyde contributed 7 vessels of 13,620 tons, the Forth 1 of 150 tons, and the Tay 1 of 500 tons.

As was expected, nearly all the city office-holders, and the great majority of their political backers, are opposed to an amendment to the city charter to prevent men receiving municipal salary from attending conventions as delegates, but their opposition just shows the more clearly the necessity for the amendment.

A PRESSATY announces that Sir ABERNETHY GASKIE, Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, is soon to retire, and is to be entertained to a complimentary dinner early next month. As is generally known, he is a Scotsman, and is the author of several works, notably a popular book on geology and scenery.

FAMINE has broken out in two provinces of China having a population of twenty-one millions, two-thirds of whom are without sufficient food. Working oxen, horses and dogs are being eaten in great numbers. Thus famine is added to the horrors of war. Instead of killing the Chinese perhaps the allied Powers should rather feed them.

War the Government of the day was turned adrift for less cause, and we would not be surprised if the present Government—notwithstanding the great majority it obtained at last election—should ere many weeks suffer for a similar penalty. Just now the campaign is dragging because nearly two hundred thousand soldiers are needed for the protection of the lines of communication, and barely more than twenty thousand mounted men are available for active operations against Boer commandoes, and these are held up every now and again because their horses have given out and cannot be replaced.

Through the precipitate withdrawal of the British troops the Boers had their hopes of success renewed, took fresh heart, and have got fresh recruits. At present it is no guerrilla warfare that is going on. That cannot correctly describe the united action of no less than 7,000 Boers, and in which, according to Lord KITCHENER, over 30 were killed on each side. And that 7,000 does not comprise the whole Boer army, for Lord KITCHENER further reports the successful repulse of an attack made by another commando of 2,000 Boers. A year ago when there was a call for reinforcements the greatest possible activity was shown throughout all Britain, but at present one cannot shut their eyes to the apparent lethargy. The Government has been expecting too much from friendly overtures, and has been too anxious to conciliate the Boers. As the latter have all along declared they will not lay down the sword until they are compelled to do so—until, in fact, it is taken out of their hand—and knowing this the Government should send a force sufficient to accomplish this without undue delay. By not doing so instead of saving lives and treasure the Government is needlessly wasting both. Lord KITCHENER has asked—nearly two months ago asked—for 50,000 mounted troops, and it is only now that the Government is trying to raise 30,000, "mainly" mounted, and they will be sent out by-and-by. It appears doubtful, however, if there will be horses enough to enable these fresh troops to hunt down the Boers. If Parliament does nothing more when it meets it will at least compel the Government to show a little more energy.

TAMMANY ITSELF AGAIN.

FOR two or three weeks Tammany has been "lying low," but it has just sprung to the front once more as if it exclaimed "Richard's himself again!" The sham independence of the Tammany Committee of Five have ceased, the Committee of Fifteen have declared that their action is to be strictly non-partisan, and there are rumours of a satisfactory deal having been effected with THOMAS C. PLATT over the Police Bill. The Tammany braves have, therefore, recovered their spirits and are following their old ways. Pool, policy and gambling rooms are again open—indeed the whole city is again as wide open as ever it was, and all illegal and nefarious business is once more in full blast. DEVEREUX and other Tammany officials seem to think that the recent explosion of popular wrath at the infamous conditions prevailing in the city has proved less even than the proverbial nine days' talk, and that it has blown by already never to be heard of again. Even Mayor VAN WYCK thinks that the Ice Trust affair has been already forgotten, and that his trials and perils are over. Unfortunately in the struggle of life in this busy city public scandals are too soon lost sight of, if not entirely forgotten; but they are very easily revived, and Tammany will make the mistake of its life if it thinks it can now, or ever afterwards, safely defy morality and

more considerate of the rights of others, and less anxious to have everything its own way.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A KEEN discussion is being carried on in several trade journals on the question, How much of last year's excess trade over that of 1899 was due to larger quantities, and how much to higher prices? That a very much larger trade was done last year than in the previous one is admitted on both sides, but they differ on the question stated. So far as the matter of merchandise imports are concerned the results are clear enough. After deducting re-exports there was a substantial increase both in quantity and prices. It appears that the 1900 imports, even if average prices had remained unchanged from the preceding year, would still have been worth \$38,175,000 more than the total of 1899. Then, with the higher prices, especially for cotton, the actual value of the imports was immensely increased. The *Economist* estimates the enhancement on price account alone at \$174,530,000. That, however, does not fully account for the difference between the two years, and so the fact remains that the import trade, at least, of last year was much larger, not only in value but in quantity. Reckoned by quantity alone the increase was twice as great as was the increase of 1899 over 1898. As for the export trade there does not seem to be room for discussion. The excess in the exports last year was so great that both increased quantity and higher prices are required to make up the difference. Trade is now getting quieter, and the indications are that this year's will not so greatly exceed that of last year.

PUBLIC OPINION.

IT is not easy to trace the elements of which public opinion is composed, or on what it is founded, but it is still more difficult to estimate its almost omnipotent force once it is formed and declared. It is quite irresistible. The strongest Governments have had suddenly and unexpectedly to bow before it. But it is not so much from a national as an individual point of view that we would regard the subject. Yet in this aspect it is no less powerful; whatever public opinion upholds flourishes, while that which it condemns sinks. It acquires its great strength from its universality—the opinion of the many, if not of the whole. Each individual contributes his quota to public opinion, and for that reason there is a heavy responsibility on all as to what they approve or condemn. AS HERBERT SPENCER has truly said:—"We are all implicated. We all, whether with self-approbation or not, give expression to the established feeling. Even he who disapproves this feeling finds himself unable to tread virtue in threadbare apparel with a cordiality as great as that which he would show to the same virtue endowed with prosperity. It is this idiosyncrasy which worships the symbol, apart from the thing symbolized, that is the root of all evil." And he adds:—"So long as men pay homage to those social benefactors who have grown rich honestly they give a wholesome stimulus to industry, but when they accord a share of their homage to those who have grown rich dishonestly, then do they foster corruption, then do they become accomplices in all these frauds of commerce."

In this SPENCER assumes that all know the sources of the riches of social benefactors, and that they do it rather the exception than the rule. Of course one must not rest content with seeing to it that all his own dealings are fair and square. As far as is in his power he must remove every stumbling block in the way of his neighbour, and so

(second) the report of the Chief of Police of London, published in the *London Times* of 15th November last. Throughout the comparison, however, it will be well to bear in mind the great disproportion between the population and police force of London and those of New York, and that in calculating or allowing five dollars to the pound sterling it tells against the London police force rather than in its favour. The London police force is 18,839 strong, and last year they drew in pay £1,287,363 (\$6,436,065), being an average of \$465 each; and uniform is provided in addition. A considerable percentage of this amount is contributed by the Government from the Imperial funds; but this fact in no way affects our comparison, beyond showing that so far as the London taxpayer is concerned his police just cost him so much less, and yet it might with considerable truth be contended that at best it is but "robbing Peter to pay Paul." We will place no weight on that and simply state that the 18,839 police in London cost \$6,436,065 and their uniforms. Against that we find that the New York police, or rather, simply that of Manhattan and the Bronx—cost last year \$1,337,000, or \$4,017,732 each; but out of that they provide, or pay for, their uniforms; still after making full allowance for that it will be seen that a policeman here costs about three times as much as one in London.

Then the population here is only 2,050,000, while that of London is 6,500,000. In London the police are evidently a terror to evildoers, while here they appear to be the reverse. Last year the total arrests in London aggregated 17,701, against 18,538 the previous year, while the arrests in Manhattan and the Bronx last year amounted to no less than 93,389. In London last year there were only 21 cases of homicide, while here there were no less than 284. The total losses from burglaries in London last year aggregated \$750,000; and here there were no fewer than 1513 separate cases of burglary, while the loss was something enormous, but is not definitely stated. Then here there were in addition 2,472 cases of larceny, 593 robbery, 117 rape, 34 abortion, and 325 suspicious persons. When in this proverbial "wide-open" city 93,389 criminals were interfered with how very many must have been simply "winked at" and allowed to escape!

But the 93,389 arrests out of a population of 2,050,000 here merits a little closer scrutiny. They included 5,397 for vagrancy, 115 for gambling and gambling houses, 36,371 for disorderly conduct, 1235 for being disorderly persons, 17,643 for intoxication (being about as many as the total arrests in London), 4,493 poor drunk men, and nearly 70,000 for assaults, while in London the total arrested for this crime was 8,385. It is said, of course, that a large number of the arrests made here would be avoided altogether in London, for there the police do not make arrests for effect or for revenue only as they do here—not that the leniency in London is right—but here the arrests are not so much to stamp out a vice or a sin, as to make it pay a tax to the police. New York police have really got this system to a state of perfection. Street walkers who cannot be blackmailed in houses are frequently arrested so as to make them yield a profit in fines and bail bonds, or to force them into regular resorts where the tax is systematic. When a street walker declines to give an address she is called a vagrant, but a Tammany heeler can bail her out all the same—for a consideration. In fact it would be very hard to tell how many of these 93,389 arrests were made to suppress and punish crime, and how many were merely for police purposes of gain. We fear the proportion of the former would be very small compared with the latter. But taking into consideration merely the serious crimes New York is truly a horror compared with London. Compare personal safety in London and Manhattan—the small number of serious crimes there with the growing volume here.

The good old maxim—to ensure energetic and honest public service pay well for it—cannot be applied to the New York police. They have given the lie direct to that doctrine. Here the police are far more highly paid than in any other city in the world, and nowhere else are they less efficient and energetic, or more dis-

tributed until she was sunk by the Federal war steamer *Keokau* off Chesapeake.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

CUSTOMS, or fashions, wax and wane, and just as we begin to feel certain that some ancient practice has fallen into desuetude we find that it breaks out again and is stronger than ever. To-morrow, St. Valentine's Day, the number of valentines exchanged may fall below or rise above high-water mark, but we may be sure that the postman's burden all over the civilized world will be much heavier than on ordinary occasions. In our young days the comic, or "mook," valentine played a prominent part. It was a fearful and wonderful production, serving no good purpose, and not designed to promote feelings of love, so far as can be judged, it is a thing of the past, and in this respect a marked advance has been made. In other ways there has been but little change for many years. It is true that advancing methods in the art of printing in bright colours have made the valentines more attractive, but wasteful have the old-style productions, mostly adorned with cupids and bears, and revealing impudic verses within. The connection of the custom with St. Valentine is purely accidental. In the legends of the different saints of that name no trace of the practice peculiar to the fourteenth of February is found, but it has been suggested that the custom may have descended to us from the ancient Romans, who were wont in the month of February to put the names of young women into a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. Whichever the origin of the custom it still prevails, and among young people St. Valentine's Day will continue to be regarded as a day on which they may exchange mistresses of a loving nature. Looking at the matter from a commercial standpoint it has to be admitted that there are thousands of people engaged in the business of making and supplying valentines, and that it would be difficult to find anything at this period of the year to take the place of that business.

FOR A BOUNDARY LINE.

THE United States and Canada will have to take joint action to mark the boundary line between Washington Territory and British Columbia. In the early part of the century, says the *Hamilton, Ont. Times*, our modest neighbours claimed all the mountain district as far north as the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min. They issued maps and atlases with a boundary running northward from the 49th parallel along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, thus annexing more than half of British Columbia to the United States. Subsequently, the 49th parallel was fixed as the line of division all the way to the Pacific Ocean. The maps made, and posts were planted, but as the road over the Cascade range was difficult, and there was no probability of early settlement there, that portion was neglected. Recently, the discovery of valuable mineral deposits has made it necessary to fix the ownership of every foot of land, to prevent disputes about titles to claims. The difficulty consists in finding a straight line across such a mountainous district, but modern science ought to be equal to the task.

SALES OF AUTOGRAPH BURNS LETTERS, &c.

THESE are to be sold by auction in London this month several autograph letters and poems of Robert Burns of considerable interest. They were the property of the late Dr. A. De Nos Walker, who inherited them from his grandmother, Mrs. Biddell of Glenhead, to whom most of the letters are addressed. They are now to be sold by order of Dr. Walker's executors. To the autograph poem, "The Last Time I Came Over to You," Burns has added the following note at the end:—"On reading over the song I see it is but a cold, inanimate composition. It will be absolutely necessary for me to get in love, else I shall never be able to make a line worth reading on the subject." In one of the letters containing some verses the poet says—"I cannot express my gratitude to you for allowing me a longer perusal of Anacarsis. In fact, I never met with a book that bewitched me so much. Anacarsis is an indispensable desideratum to a son of the muse."

THE QUEEN'S ESTATE.

A SPECIAL Act stamps the means and estate left by Queen Victoria from death duties, and so neither her Will nor an inventory of her estate will be recorded as is done in the case of a subject, but returns get adrift. The latest is to the effect that the Queen has left 240,000 each to the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and includes several bequests for the Diocese of Albany and a number of the late Queen's grandchildren. The bulk of her private fortune, however, goes to King Edward, and both Balmoral and Osborne House are given to the King. Two small houses on the Osborne estate are given to Princess Beatrice.

MR. T. J. Wilson, M. R. O. V. S., succeeds to the practice of Mr. Wood, V. S., Kirkcaldy, who has removed to Edinburgh.

MANZIES & Co., Inverkeithing, are to build a steamer to carry 250 tons for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

THE house and grounds in Comely Park Place, Dunfermline, which belonged to the late Mr. Wm. McLellan, are for sale.

THE Scotchrate, Bobbin Works, Tayport, belonging to Mr. James Striven, were almost wholly burned early on the 19th ult.

ST. Andrew's Liberals have presented their late candidate, Mr. James Ansell, with an illuminated address and a silver cup.

THE chief objection the Provost of Dunfermline entertains towards Sunday ice cream shops is the smell of the frying potato chips which results his nostrils as he goes to church.

IN 1888, the Queen's coronation year, there were 481 depositors connected with Dunfermline Savings Bank. To-day there are 540. In 1888 the balance due depositors was £281,108 5d; to-day the balance is £294,229 8s. 9d.

KINROSSSHIRE.

EDWARD VII. was proclaimed in Dundee on the 29th ult.

THE "Blue" is the Dundee name for delirium tremens.

THE Morgan Trust Funds, Dundee, now amount to £85,814.

Bank, Nairn, has received an appointment in the Colonial department in London of the Bank of Africa.

MORAYSHIRE.

ROSEBARK FARM, near Elgin, has been bought by Mr. R. Gordon-Sinclair.

A FARMER'S wife in Durris, on the 20th ult., picked half a pint of blackberries on Ostriches.

THE Earl of Elgin has sent a handsome contribution to Edinburgh Parish Church Restoration Fund.

THE body of James Masson, one of the fishermen recently drowned at Fladhorn, has been found at Deerness, Orkney.

TO prevent the flooding of the roads by the Spye near Kintrae Station, the District Committee are to construct an embankment.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

BEATLY Bowling Club had their annual dance on the 18th ult.

NOT a single distillery in the Highlands is working full time.

THE timber trade at Inverness has been unusually prosperous of late.

A PIPE organ was inaugurated in Laggan Parish Church on the 20th ult.

INVERNESS Golf Club are to hold a concert to recoup its small loss made last year.

MR. J. Campbell is about to erect a bobbin factory on the Garra Lands, Inverness.

MR. R. O. Lehmann, the new editor of the London Daily News, has an interesting connecting link with Edinburgh, his mother having been a daughter of the late Robert Chambers.

REV. John Robertson, of Glasgow, who has been preaching continuously for some months past at the East London Tabernacle, has been invited to continue his services for another six months.

KITCHENER'S fighting scouts are said to be the most remarkable of the irregular regiments in the field.

AT the close of 1900 the national wealth reached the sum of £11,800,000,000, an increase of 24 per cent. during the sixty years, the wealth of Scotland having developed over 320 per cent. in the same period.

THE War Office announces that in view of the fact that the Government has decided to reinforce General Kitchener with 30,000 mounted troops, in addition to the large forces recently raised in South Africa.

SATURDAY is considered an unlucky day for the British Royal Family, William III., Queen Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., the Duchess of Kent, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice died on Saturdays.

SIR James Reid was the resident physician to Queen Victoria for more than twenty years.

A YAKK good pie was put in by a district nurse who was charged with riding on the foot of patients to look after, and if I had ridden in the road I should be sticking there now."

WHAT is claimed to be the largest warehouse in the world is the mammoth tobacco warehouse at the Stanley Dock, Liverpool.

THE following shows the rapidity with which Lord Kitchener has obtained his present high military rank—Lieutenant, January 4th, 1871; Captain, January 4th, 1883; Major, October 24th, 1884; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 15th, 1885; Colonel, April 11th, 1888; Major-General, September 20th, 1888; Lieutenant-General, with rank of General in S. South Africa, November, 1900.

REV. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclean"), Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland writes:—"It is an inspiration to observe that wherever the passion for unity is increasing in the Church. While we wait in the prayer of our great High Priest that we may all be one, let us seek after the things which make for peace, giving no cause of offence to brethren, recognizing the gift in those who are not of our fold, and who are of the one flock, and assigning her supreme place to charity."

Ireland.

ON Jan. 23rd Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P., was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

MAINE shipbuilders are developing the schooner rig, to such an extent that they are putting together a vessel of that type with no less than seven masts.

THE earnings of the year 1900 were £49,000,000 greater than in 1899. That represents an enormous increase in business.

THE Minnesota Legislature has under consideration a Bill to prevent women from marrying after they have reached the age of 45 years.

THE Jersey City Presbytery has decided to appropriate the \$3,000 received from the sale of the Scotch Presbyterian Church to the payment of the debts of the other Presbyterian churches in the city.

THE Yesta cotton mill of Charleston, S. C., found negro labour to be a failure, but out of hundreds of Southern cotton mills not more than half-a-dozen, it is many, have tried the experiment of negro labour.

THE city of Birmingham, Ala., has begun to make preparations for an Exposition to be held there from Nov. 15th, 1904, to May 15th, 1905.

IN Chicago the Armour Institute of Technology is to have a magnificent memorial window in memory of the late Philip D. Armour, jun. It is to cost \$10,000, and will show the respect the employees of the firm had for their friend and fellow worker.

THESE are likely to be fewer saloons in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan if an agreement just entered into by the large brewers of those States is not violated.

THE Central Presbyterian Church in West 57th street, next summer, and the auditorium will be re-decorated and re-carpeted, and the entire church is to be lighted with electricity.

ORDINARY black ink, if well rubbed into an old black felt hat, will revive it.

STOCKING heels wear much longer if white knitting cotton is knitted in along with the worsted.

WHEN ironing the hem of a skirt from on wood, not on an ironing board. This prevents its being marked.

Curling and Curlers.

CANADA WINS THE GORDON MEDAL MATCH.

THE curlers who visited Montreal last week to take part in the International match for the Gordon medal were badly beaten, but they strove manfully against the odds.

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Domestic Hints.

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Other Out-door Sports.

IN connection with the St. Louis Fair, to be held in 1903, the Glen Echo Country Club has been planning to hold a very golf championship.

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Scottish Societies.

BOSTON CALEDONIAN CLUB HAPPY.

The installation of the Caledonian officers was made the occasion for a grand social gathering which took place in Desnon Hall, Boston, on the 8th inst. The members of the club met early in the evening in the lower hall and Chief John G. Munro formally installed the new officers. He delivered a stirring address, in which he spoke highly of the incoming administration. He also paid a special tribute to the retiring officers of the Caledonian Society. After a standing vote of thanks to ex-Chief Munro, the company and their invited guests marched in procession to the upper hall, where the new officers were sworn in and their first business transacted. The new officers are: Chief, Mr. Wm. H. Gray; Vice-Chief, Mr. Wm. H. Gray; Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Gray; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. H. Gray; and so on.

Stirling College, which was crowded. Rev. Presley Thompson, a Caledonian, presided. Great interest was apparent in the large audience, composed of all sects and nationalities. The prevailing feeling was a sincere desire to show sympathetic respect. An unbroken attention was maintained during the entire interesting proceedings. A chorus, made up of various city choirs, rendered favorite hymns and chants with consummate taste. The hall was draped with the Union Jack, Scottish and American flags. Interludes with black acts.

ROBERT LADIE JULIEN.—The installation of officers of Lady MacKenzie Society took place in East Hill, Roxbury District, Boston, on the 4th inst. The following officers were installed by Past Lady Chief, Mrs. J. E. McNellie, of the club: President, Mrs. E. J. McKennie; Secretary, Mrs. E. J. McKennie; Treasurer, Mrs. E. J. McKennie; and so on. The evening was a very enjoyable one, with songs, recitations, and a general social gathering.

QUEEN: Captain, P. H. MacDonell; chaplain, Alex. Dunn; secretary, Mrs. M. Watson; Malcolm M. Scott; treasurer, Arch. M. Main; hon. member, R. Porter; J. M. Ward; stewardess, Alex. Ross; warder, A. W. White; sexton, A. H. MacDonell; physicist, Dr. H. E. Thomson; trustees, D. Lamond, G. A. McQueen, A. W. White.

CALEDONIAN LADIES.—The Ladies' Society of the New York Caledonian Club held a meeting at the hall on Monday evening and appointed the following officers: President, Mrs. John Wood; vice-president, Mrs. James Elliot; secretary, Mrs. Nettie Silver; treasurer, Mrs. E. J. McKennie; and so on. The meeting was a very successful one, with a large attendance.

CONCERT AND BALL AT CONNOR.—The Burns celebration at Connor, N. Y., was a very successful affair. The evening was spent in singing, dancing, and social enjoyment. The audience was large and the program well received.

"Imitation is sincerest flattery"—and greatest economy when we copy French waists.

Women grow tired of our 75c Dogskin Gloves. They wear so long.

"Judie" Corsets have made a great figure in the past. They make the best figure in the present.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD & SIMPSON 19th St., 6th Ave., 20th St.

Planters IN EVERY CLIME HENDERSON'S SEEDS Our 1901 Catalogue of Everything for the Garden is a 100-page book, 9x11 inches, containing over 700 engravings and 48 superb colored plates of Vegetables and Flowers—a perfect mine of information on garden topics. To give our Catalogue the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer: EVERY EMPTY ENVELOPE COUNTS AS CASH. To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen, and who incloses us 10 cents (in stamps), we will mail the Catalogue, and also send, free of charge, our famous 50-cent "Garden" Collection of seeds, containing one packet each of: *Japanese Pinks, Queen Victoria Aster, Giant Pansy, Pansy, Pink Phlox, Clematis, Mimosa, Larkspur, and Larkspur Tomato*. In a red envelope, which when emptied and returned will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order of goods selected from Catalogue to the amount of \$1.00 and upward.

SEEDS Garden & Farm Vegetable and Flower Seeds. All the newest and best varieties—quality unsurpassed. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. WEBBER & DON, Seed Merchants and Growers, 114 Chambers St., New York City.

LOW ATLANTIC FARES.

ALLAN AND ALLAN-STATE LINES.

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL. VIA MONTREAL, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and all parts of the Continent. PORTLAND AND LIVERPOOL. SCHEDULE: Sardinian (new)..... Saturday, Feb. 15, noon. Tunisian..... Feb. 22. Orcadian..... Wednesday, Mar. 6.

Staterooms: First Cabin, \$40 to \$60. Single trip; \$80 to \$110. Round trip, according to location of stateroom. Children between 1 and 12 years half fare. Infants under 1 year free. Second Cabin—To Glasgow or Londonderry, £12.50; extension, 8/7. Children between 1 and 12 years half fare. Infants under 1 year free. Round trip tickets are good for twelve months from date of issue. Storage: From New York to Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, and Liverpool, 8/6; to Dublin, 8/7; London, 8/7; prepaid, £12.50. Passage tickets and staterooms can be secured by communicating by letter or telegraph with:

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 33 Broadway, New York. H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal. H. & A. ALLAN, 52 State Street, Boston. H. & A. ALLAN, 42 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. ALLAN & CO., 174 Jackson Street, Chicago.

BERMUDA

With cable communication and capable winter temperature of 70 degrees is reached in 48 hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec Steamship Company, sailing every ten days up to January and then every five days. The situation of these islands, south of the Gulf Stream, renders them free from frost. The company also dispatches high-class passenger steamers every ten days for St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about \$1 a day. SPECIAL CRUISE TO THE TROPICS per steamer "MADIAN", Feb. 16/1901. For descriptive pamphlets, details of sailing and passages, apply to A. E. O'NEILL & CO., Agents, 99 Broadway New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 21 Broadway, New York; or to ARTHUR ABERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada.

APPEAL TO SCOTTISH-AMERICANS AND CANADIANS.

The American church of Berlin, Germany, ministers to a colony of 2,000 Americans, mostly

A DELICIOUS CELEBRATION IN TORONTO.—The Burns Literary Association held their annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil, on the 8th inst., and the occasion was made doubly interesting by the fact that it was held in honor of the late Queen. The walls of the dining-room were adorned with pictures of episodes in the life of the poet, and crowned with a life-sized oil portrait by J. Merris Ross, who also acts as secretary to the society. The president, Mr. G. Vair, occupied the chair, and read a paper on the life of the poet, which was most interesting, and he also read a paper on the life of the poet, which was most interesting. The evening was a very successful one, with a large attendance.

DELIGHT SCOTTS FOREBATHER.—Out of respect for the memory of the late Queen Victoria the Burns enter for the 26th inst., was held on the 8th inst. The dinner was followed by a programme of music and dancing. Chief Henry Taylor presided and gave the toast of "The Queen." The evening was a very successful one, with a large attendance.

LECTURE BY THE EARL OF SELKIRK.—Under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, Montreal, Mr. F. Maclean delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Lord Selkirk at the St. Andrew's Home on the 8th inst. He traced the work of the gallant Earl in the Dominion from the time he visited Montreal in 1816 and started with his military force up the Ottawa and the Great Lakes. The lecturer said that Scotland had produced many publicists, courageous, energetic and philanthropic men, but it would be hard to find one who was entitled to a higher and nobler place in the annals of the country than the Earl of Selkirk. At the close Mr. Maclean was awarded a hearty vote of thanks.

HAVE YOU BEEN MOBBED.—A happy company of Scotch friends gathered at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Egan, Mich., on the 8th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns. The evening was spent in the singing of Scottish songs, and telling stories of the happy days spent in Auld Scotia. The programme was most interesting and well received. The company was very large and the evening was a very successful one.

Has survived because it is the best. It is palatable, harmless, and it cures. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle; largest size cheapest. At all druggists. Refuse substitutes. Take HALE'S. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

PURVIS & CO., BANKERS, 4th Street, New York. Choice flowers. Etc.



OFFICE OF

The Scottish-American,

NO. 33 ROSE STREET,

P. O. BOX 2995.

New York Oct. 16. 1895.

My dear Sir:

George Bonneyman,
of your city, has been getting
behind with his payments
for "The Scottish-American",
and I am beginning to
fear that he is not likely to
do any better. Perhaps you
have since formed ones him.
If you can use at any time
I shall feel grateful.

I hope Mrs. Lathenard,
your mother and yourself
are very well.

Sometimes when you have
plenty of leisure you might

47-M-64

give me something from your
pen. It is a long time since
I have had anything ^{about} Kentucky
shown in this paper.

With kindest regards, I
am,

Yours sincerely

Geo. Stearns



OFFICE OF

The Scottish-American,

NO. 33 ROSE STREET,

P. O. BOX 2995.

New York, Oct. 31st 1895.

My dear Sir:

I am glad in receipt of your very kind favor, and I am grateful to you for the information received reo. Bunyan. It is a pity that he has become so dissipated, and hope he will soon see the mistake he is making. If your interview with him is encouraging I shall be glad to hear from you.

There are some things that I cannot do, and one of them is that I cannot take the enclosed cheque from

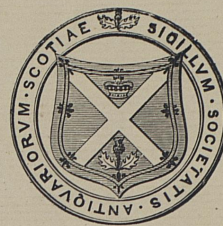
you. I meant you to receive
 the South's American "free
 of cost, and you will please
 me greatly if you will receive
 it in that way. When you
 can send me something
 from your pen I shall be
 much grateful, and that
 will be more valuable to
 me than money.

Mrs. Stearns and I are
 very well, and both of us
 desire to be remembered to
 Mrs. Garrison and yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Stearns

47-M-64



National Museum of Antiquities,
ROYAL INSTITUTION,
EDINBURGH, *May 25th 1889*

SIR,

I BEG to remind you that your Annual Subscription of One Guinea, for the current year, to the SOCIETY OF ANTIQVARIES OF SCOTLAND became due at 30th November last.

Payment may be made to me, or to Mr. J. ANDERSON at the Museum.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Gilbertson

Treasurer.

Dr J. R. Patterson

[Oct. 2, 1905]

Royal Historical Society.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Patron:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: G. W. PROTHERO, Litt.D., LL.D

With the Treasurer's Compliments.

Perhaps you will kindly
remit the 1/- still owing
with your subscription
next year. H. R. Tedder
Hon Treas
per Wood.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
3 OLD SERJEANTS' INN,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.



ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND, PREVIOUS TO THE UNION.

Scottish Society

Louisville, June 2nd 1897

Prof James K. Patterson
Lexington Ky

DEAR SIR

Your favors of the 25 + 28th ultims came duly to hand, and in behalf of the Society I wish to express the regret we feel in being deprived of your presence on the occasion of the proposed Banquet. The reasons you give for this cannot of course be overcome and we wish to thank you for the cordial manner of your acceptance and the complimentary tone of your letter in withdrawing same. Permit me to express the hope that the occasion at Lexington will be a success and do justice to the subject, and that on some future day we shall have the pleasure of your company

Very Truly Yours

S. Bennett

Chairman



ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND, PREVIOUS TO THE UNION

Scottish Society

Louisville, May 20th 1897

Prof J K Patterson
Lexington Ky

Dear Sir,

The Scottish Society, of Louisville will celebrate, the Diamond Jubilee, of Queen Victoria, on June 22nd in this city, by a banquet, at the Galt House, and has appointed, the undersigned, a committee, to extend to you an invitation, to become the society's, guest ~~at~~ that time and deliver an address, on some subject of your own choice, germane to the occasion.

Please do us the kindness to give us your answer as soon as convenient,

The importance of the event prompts us to believe, that the gathering will be something unusual, and we sincerely trust you will honor the society, by your favorable reply

Very Truly Yours

Address
D P Bennett Chairman
605. W Main St
Louisville
Ky

D P Bennett }
Robt Kinkead } Committee
John Duncan }



ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND, PREVIOUS TO THE UNION.

Scottish Society

Louisville, Feby 18. 1901,

Prof. Jas. H. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

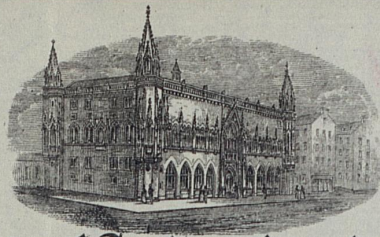
I have the pleasure of advising you that at the last monthly meeting of the Scottish Society, a vote of thanks was tendered you for your address "Scotchmen; their work at home and abroad" delivered in this City on the occasion of the celebration of Burns' Anniversary, Jan 25. 1901,

I also enclose the Society's check for Four & $\frac{40}{100}$ dollars, for railroad fare Lexington to Louisville and return. This matter was overlooked at the time of your visit, and I regret it has been delayed so long,

Yours sincerely

David Geddes,
Secy.

N^o 416



EDINBURGH

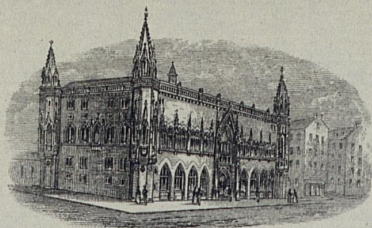
Nov 12th 1897

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Received from James H. Patterson Esq Ph. D.
One Guinea, as the Annual Contribution for the current year, beginning
30th November 1896, ending 30th November 1897, payable by every Ordinary Member
of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

J. H. Cunningham Treasurer.

N^o 400



EDINBURGH

Oct. 26th 1895

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Received from James K. Patterson Esq. Ph. D.
One Guinea, as the Annual Contribution for the current year, beginning
30th November 1894, ending 30th November 1895, payable by every Ordinary Member
of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

J. H. Cunningham Treasurer.

[Oct. 26, 1895]

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Scottish National Museum of Antiquities,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Your receipt enclosed

With the Treasurer's
compliments and thanks.

Vol XXVIII of the Proceedings
is sent by Post.

As I am not sure whether
you have got Vol XXVII please
let me know & I will send it

Yours &c J. Anderson